FY NCP - 3

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN

FAYETTEVILLE

JAN 6, 1864-MAR 8, 1865



Microfilmed by

North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Division of Archives and Manuscripts

Raleigh, North Carolina

MICROFILMED BY
MAR 20 1969
JAL-731
N. C. DEPT. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN

FAYETTEVILLE WEEKLY

1864

1864

FILMED FROM ORIGINALS

FROM THE DAVIDSON COLLEGE LIBRARY

EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING

FROM THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN

AND REFORMED CHURCHES, MONTREAT, N.C.

JANUARY 6, 13; FEBRUARY 10; MARCH 30: DECEMBER 7;

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY

APRIL 27: MAY 18: JULY 27;

FROM THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER 23;

FROM THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM

JANUARY 27; JULY 6; OCTOBER 19:

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES MISSING

MARCH 9; JUNE 8, 22; JULY 20; SEPTEMBER 14;
OCTOBER 5, 12, 26; NOVEMBER 16, 30.

NOTE:

OCCASIONALLY ISSUES ARE DUPLICATED WHEN NEITHER COPY IS IN GOOD CONDITION. IN ALL SUCH CASES THE WORD "DUPLICATE" FOLLOWS THE FIRST ISSUE.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 1. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 313.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1864, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less per annum—$20.00

" " " " " six months, 10.00

For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, $15.00

" " " " six months, 8.00

All advertisements from persons unknown must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something; be not idle—
Look about thee for employ;
Sit not down to useless dreaming—
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay,
Life for thee hath many duties—
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!
Gentle words and cheering smiles
Better are than gold and silver,
With their grief-dispelling wiles.
As the pleasant sunshine falleth
Ever on the grateful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darkened earth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary;
Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning
From this perfect fountain-head;
Freely, as the freely givest,
Shall the greatful light be shed.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

HOPEWELL CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR:—It will be observed, by those who are acquainted with the facts respecting this church, that we have brought its history to the year 1843, when the Rev. H. R. Cunningham, D. D., was called to be its pastor. He came from South Carolina, and after preaching a few years, married and settled in the congregation. He continued with them about 13 years. His intellectual and well-digested sermons, his gentlemanly and dignified bearing, his firmness and decision of character, his distinguished generosity and liberality, his remarkable patience and resignation under numerous trials, constitute the highest eulogy that we can bestow upon him while he is living. Many additions were made to the church under his ministry, and some of them, if not all, are thoroughly indoctrinated and intelligent members. They were carefully instructed by their pastor to consult the Bible alone and by faith in Christ and earnest prayer, to look to God for the salvation of their souls, without relying upon extraneous influences or systems of human invention. He taught that God is a Sovereign and that sinners must be awakened and converted as well as sanctified by the truth and Divine Spirit. Many of his sermons were published in pamphlet form and highly appreciated by those who read them. There are few who can excel him as a sermonizer or as a writer for a paper or periodical. The Ruling Elders of the church during his pastorate, were those venerable men who survived Mr Williamson, together with Messrs H. F. McNight, Robert Henderson, Lee Monteith, Julius Alexander, A. B. Davidson. Several other gentlemen were elected but could not be persuaded to act.

After the pastoral relation was dissolved in 1855, Dr. Samuel Williamson, who retired from the Presidency of Davidson College, occupied his house in the congregation and preached to them as a Stated Supply. It was not long, however, before he determined to remove to Arkansas, and then the church was altogether vacant. In Sep. 1857, the present pastor was invited to supply the church until a preacher could be obtained, provided he should be unwilling to accept. After eight months of trial, the call was placed in his hands and accepted, and he was installed on the third Friday of April, 1858. S. C. P.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

GOOD INVESTMENTS FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR: Many persons—some christian men amongst them—are in great lack of ways to invest money, at the present time.

The Mission Boards which are sending evangelists to the army; the Confederate Bible and the Evangelical Tract Society, with the other religious publication institutions, offer to all such persons a most safe and profitable mode of investment. Is there a man, who professes to be a christian or to believe the Bible, and who has a spark of philanthropy in his bosom, that can doubt it?

Let them come then and invest freely. How much of the stock have you taken? Perhaps your portmonnaie is crammed with the "blue-backs," and you sigh for the depreciated value of the paper notes.—Either of the institutions referred to is ready to relieve you of this plethora of the purse. Either of them is a first rate bank.

How much stock will you take?

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A NEW BOOK.

Scriptural views of National Trials; or The true Road to the Independence and Peace of the Confederate States of America. (8 vo. pp. 213.) *By Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Public Schools of North Carolina.* "*As for us, our eyes as yet failed for our vain help: in our watching we have watched for a nation that could not save us.*"—Micah 7: 1. "*Come, let us return unto the Lord: for he hath torn, and he will heal us; he hath smitten, and he will bind us up.*"—Hosea 6: 1. *Greensboro', N. C. Sterling, Campbell & Albright*, 1863.

The above is the title page of a book just published, and which, having carefully read, I feel it a duty which I owe to my country to call public attention to the same. The Rev. J. Henry Smith, Pastor of the church in Greensboro', in the public services of our recent fast-day, commended the book and recommended its general and devout perusal. Since then I have carefully read it, and do not hesitate to say that it is a most timely and important discussion. The book is clearly the product of much and patient thought and devout study. It is the contribution of a true and devoted patriot, and an humble and earnest christian, for the relief and deliverance of his bleeding country. I fully endorse Mr. Smith's recommendation without committing myself to every sentiment contained therein. There are a few things from which, as I understand the author, I would dissent, but they are altogether secondary and subordinate to the leading train of thought pursued in the book. The work is not as well printed as, perhaps, it might have been, even in these hard times; and it is unfortunately chopped up into small paragraphs, which present the appearance of a book of proverbs, while it mars the symmetry and hinders and interferes with its easy perusal. The book deserves a much more comprehensive table of contents. A great many more themes are discussed than one would suspect from the meagre table of contents, which contains indeed only three short paragraphs, answering to the three parts into which the whole subject is divided.

PART 1. The American Crisis from a worldly stand-point. Scriptural views of the origin, uses and remedy for National Trials. (pp. 7–105.)

Part 2. The principles of Part 1. applied to the present condition of the people of the Confederate States of America. (pp. 107–163.)

Part 3. Suggestions in regard to the sins for which the people of the Confederate States are now suffering. (pp. 165–213.)

In the first part the writer presents the immense magnitude of the contest, the principles involved, the vital interests at stake, the fearful consequences of failure, the gigantic and noble efforts of statesmen, heroes and patriots. But the clouds still thicken on the devoted land, and the mere politician can discern no termination to the terrible and exhausting struggle. The author asks "whether the christian philosopher has taken his right position on this illustrious stage?" "What more can we do?" asks the statesman, the soldier, the citizen. "What is the solution of this awful mystery?" is the question of every heart; and the object of the book is to furnish to a gallant and bleeding nation, a true and satisfactory answer to this all-important question. It is drawn from a source that cannot lie; and it directs the suffering and beloved countrymen of the writer to the origin and remedy of all their afflictions. It is not a quack nostrum of the author's own discovery; it is the very balm of God for those whom He has torn, and to whom He Himself speaks, "To-day, if ye will hear my voice, harden not your hearts." These are the earnest and glowing words with which the writer closes the first two chapters.

With chapter 3rd he begins to present "the Bible View of Revolutions," and through several chapters unfolds the absolute and universal sovereignty of God, and its results; the attributes of God, his holiness and justic; man's depravity and the consequences, quoting largely from the word of God. The scripture proofs and illustrations are well chosen, and constitute nearly one half of the book. In fact, the book is a capital scriptural argument on the great doctrine of "God and his providence, and their relation to men as sinners," both in their individual and national capacity. "*Calamities* come from God and are sent for *sin*, and the lifted rod will not be laid aside till the offending party is healed or destroyed." "*All* events," in the progress of men and communities, "revolve about one central and controlling idea, and that is, that the whole series is *a system of retributions*, a moral lesson, manifesting the innate depravity of man, the evil and malignity of sin, and the righteousness and goodness of God, who is still causing the wrath of man to praise him, and still advancing the general good of the world." The great truths and fundamental principles of the book are, that "the heavens do rule;" men (*we* in the *Confederate* States) have sinned, and therefore suffer,—"Repent," ("turn from all your transgressions;") *so* iniquity shall not be your ruin."

Whatever may be the nature of a nation's cause and whatever the character of the instrumentality by which it is afflicted, when it suffers, it is chastened for sin. The chapter which discusses and proves this (to wit, chaptor 5,) and chaptems 6 and 7 are striking, able and suggestive, and, we believe scriptural, and therefore *true and important*. Indeed from this chapter throughout to the close of Part 1, it all deserves to be profoundly and prayerfully pondered. He discusses "How national trials are made to promote the cause of Christ on the earth," and "*when prayers for Peace will prevail.*" One great excellence of the entire book is the numerous and apt and fully quoted scripture passages. It is a systematized concordance of the Bible on these grand and fundamental truths. Would to God that the mind and heart of the entire people of the land could be brought into contact with these thoughts and truths, could feel their power, and in humility and repentance turn [illegible] Behold, the Lord's hand is not [illegible] that it cannot save; neither [illegible] that it cannot hear; but your iniquities have separated between you and our God, and your sins have hid his face from us, that he will not hear."

I have thus given a brief and imperfect sketch of the 1st part. The reader will remember that part 2 applies the foregoing doctrines to the present condition of our country; and Part 3 contains suggestions in regard to the sins for which the people of the Confederate States are suffering. The last chapter of the book is entitled "Conclusion;" it is brief and beautiful; it is eloquent. It is a summary or *condensation* of the whole. "If we are teachable"—if we will turn to the counsels of Him who would win us to Himself, this wilderness will lead us to our vineyard: this valley of trouble shall be the door of hope, because it is the way to God! "Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent and he shall know them? for the ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them: but the transgressors shall fall therein." Hosea 14: 9.

I have occupied so much space for two objects; to commend Mr. Wiley's book and promote its circulation, and secondly, to bring before your readers, who may not be able to procure the book, *the great theme*, to turn their thoughts to God and to their own sins, to help to contribute by this communication towards the relief and deliverance of our sinning and suffering country. "If the whole population, feeling that the stroke of God is on it for sin, will humbly, honestly and earnestly turn its thoughts in this way, submissively and penitently seeking Divine direction, then will the end of these afflictions be near at hand.' Fellow christians and fellow-citizens, *God* can help and deliver us. Are *we* seeking that help in the way pointed out in his word, by humble and importunate prayer and hearty repentance before God? Jeremiah 36: 6, 7; Jonah 3: 8, 9, 10.

A CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

Selections.

DEVOTING A FIXED PORTION OF INCOME TO BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

In reading the biography of the most eminently pious and useful in different ages, we have often been struck with the fact, that almost all of them devoted a regular portion of their income to pious and charitable uses. We will mention a few whose names are familiar, whose writings are venerated, and whose memory is precious. Among those who made a tenth the fixed proportion of their almsgiving was Lord Chief Justice Hale, the Rev. Dr. Hammond and the Rev. Dr. Annesly. Baxter informs us that he long adhered to this, until for himself he found it too little, and observes, "I think, however, that it is as likely a proportion as can be prescribed; and that, devoting a tenth part ordinarily to God is a matter that we have more than human direction for." Doddridge was another instance of this kind. "I make a solemn dedication of the tenth of my estate, salary, and income, to charitable uses; and I also devote to such uses an eighth of every thing I receive by way of gift or present. A fifth part was the fixed proportion of Archbishop Tillotson and Dr. Watts. A fourth part was the proportion constantly given by Mrs. Bury the wife of the eminently pious and useful Rev. Mr. Bury. Her husband, in his account of her life says: "She thought it was reasonable that such as had no children should appropriate a fourth part of their nett profits to charitable purposes." Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe gave even more than this. "I consecrate," says that excellent female, "half my yearly income to charitable use; yea, all that I have beyond the bare conveniences and necessities of life shall surely be the Lord's." Such too was the constant practice of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the Rev. Mr. Brand, and of the Rev. Thomas Gough. Of the latter, Archbishop Tillotson says, in his funeral sermon: "All things considered, there have not been, since the primitive times of Christianity many among the sons of men to whom that glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, that 'he went about doing good.'"

The list might be extended to those who have lived since, to many of our own age, and in our country, but these examples are sufficient. If Christians generally were to act thus, to fix some due proportion, and to keep a separate fund for charitable purposes, with how much more wisdom, penitence and cheerfulness would they perform this Christian duty. How often would they lift up their hearts to God in devout thanksgiving for affording them opportunities of enjoying this privilege, and showing to themselves and others that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."—*London Watchman.*

RETURNING MISSIONARY.—In company with Rev. Alexander Henry late of Louisville, Ky., Rev. J. H. Morrison, the veteran Presbyterian missionary in Northern India, who visited the United States to repair his shattered health, returned to his field of labor, the last week in August.

THE CHRISTIAN'S BALANCE SHEET.

"For I reckon that the sufferings of the present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."—Rom 8: 18.

How frequently we dwell on present trials and sufferings, rather than on "the glory which shall be revealed in us;" we think more of the "light affliction which is but for a moment," than of the "eternal weight of glory," which is in reserve for us. Paul was a man who knew how to work experimentally at suffering and [illegible] perhaps as one ever endured so [illegible] variety of suffering as he did, and [illegible] tal ever had such manifestations of the Divine glory. I never think on the above text but I imagine a sort of spiritual balance-sheet laid before the tried and afflicted Christian, drawn up by one who is fully competent, under Divine influence, to give such a detail of losses and gains, and of riches in actual reversion, as will not fail to cheer him amidst the trials and vicissitudes of which he is the subject, if he will but calmly, prayfully, and in faith consider this statement, relying on the faithfulness of that God who influenced the apostle to draw it up for the consolation of the children of God. Let us now take a glace at the balance sheet, in the hope that we, also, may arrive at the same conclusion as did the Apostle Paul.

Dr.

"THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PRESENT TIME."

In labors more abundant.
In stripes above measure.
In prisons more frequent.
In deaths oft.
Five times received I forty stripes, save one.
Thrice was I beaten with rods.
Once was I stoned.
Thrice I have suffered shipwreck.
A night and day I have been in the deep.
In journeys often.
In perils of robbers.
In perils by my own countrymen.
In perils by the heathen.
In perils in the city.
In perils in the wilderness.
In perils in the sea.
In perils among false brethren.
In weariness and painfulness.
In watchfulness often.
In hunger and thirst.
In fastings often.
In cold and nakedness.

Besides those things which are without that which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches.

Total, - - - - "Light afflictions, but for a moment."

Cr.

"THE GLORY TO BE REVEALED IN US."

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God; a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love Him.

That He might make known the riches of His glory on the vessels of mercy which He hath before prepared unto glory.

Henceforth, there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all that love His appearing.

When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory.

And so shall we be ever with the Lord.

Total - - - - "An eternal weight of glory."

The Apostle Paul having carefully examined the foregoing account, deliberately makes the following declaration: "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."—*The Christian Helper.*

SIMPLICITY OF FAITH.—The Saviour said that one must become as a little child, in order to enter into the kingdom of heaven; and when we witness the clear and unwavering faith of childhood, believing God's promises, notwithstanding great difficulties which seem to be in the way of their fulfilment, older persons may receive admonition and instruction from their example. Can anything be more beautiful than the following record of childhood's faith?

"What do you do without a mother to tell all your troubles to?" asked a child who had a mother of one who had none; her mother was dead.

"Mother told me who to go to before she died," answered the little orphan: "I go to the Lord Jesus; He was mother's friend, and He's mine."

"Jesus Christ is up in the sky; He is away off, and has a great many things to attend to in heaven. It is not likely that He can stop to mind you."

"I do not know anything about that," said the orphan, "all I know, *He says He will, and that's enough for me.*"

BIBLES IN BRAZIL.—Over 20,000 copies of the Bible have been circulated in Brazil, within five years, by colporters of the British and American Bible Societies.

A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT."

A correspondent asks, in a letter dated at Chickamanga, Nov 17, "Can you see any signs of the dawn of day? or any prospect of peace, for our sorrowing land?"

We answer, "the morning cometh, and also the night."—There are some indications that the day of peace cannot long be deferred; and there are also signs of an impending night of sorrow before that auspicious day shall dawn upon us.—1st. The Federal Government is making most strenuous efforts at home and abroad to convince its people and to prosecute and extend the conflict. 2d. Many of the republican party, in their fanatical zeal and hatred, are fierce for the war, believing in their blindness, that it will at length free the slaves! 3d. There is a large class of men at the North who are making fortunes from the war, and who rejoice in the opportunity of gratifying their inordinate greed of gain from the calamities of their country. They seem to be reckless of the slaughter of thousands, and of the tears and agonies of other thousands, bereaved and desolated by the Destroyer, provided they can secure their covetous or partisan purposes.

But there are also indications of a pacific aspect which awaken hopes of a brighter day. 1st. There is a large and increasing minority, if not a majority, in the Federal States, who are opposed to the war policy of their government. Their papers denounce the war, and state that "the formidable minorities—if they were not, indeed, honest majorities—who voted for Woodward and Vallindingham, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, pronounced clearly in favor of peace." 2d. The measures taken to raise another army have failed. The draft of 300,000 men, it is said, has raised but 60,000! The call for 300,000 more has been made, and the enormous bounty of $400 each, offered to tempt the poor to enlist. The bribe, it is thought, will not succeed—except to a very limited extent. Mr Lincoln must depend mainly on the negroes and the Irish to fight his battles. The North is no longer united for the war. 3d. Great financial difficulties are apprehended. The Northern debt is admitted to be thirteen hundred thousand million dollars ($1,300,000,000,) and it is increasing by millions every day. A great revulsion in the financial affairs of the North is predicted. 4th, Many *are praying for peace.* This may effect more than all other causes to restore unto us and to our country the desired boon.

These and other indications appear hopeful; but they cannot give us an honorable peace. We must look above all second causes for the blessing. The progress of the war has convicted us of great error on this subject. We have relied upon cotton to enlist a foreign influence in our behalf and give us peace. But cotton, though an important and powerful agent in the commercial world, has failed as a peace maker. It has been said, we must conquer a peace; and we ought, indeed, to drive the enemy from our soil. But victories, though often repeated, do not and cannot give us peace. It is not in man, or in second causes to end the deadly conflict. It is God and God *only* who "maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." Have we, by repentance and deep humility, prepared ourselves for His presence and favor? Is the Lord God of Hosts with us and with our armies? He declares—"*I will be exalted in the earth.*" Is God exalted in the heart of our country, and among all our people? Are not the idols of the covetous, and the sins of the ungodly, more prominent and more highly exalted among very many than God Himself? And ought we not to expect that His judgments will rest upon the land until their pride is humbled, their inordinate passion for gain renounced—till they repent of all their sins and return unto God by works of righteousness?—*Christian Observer.*

THE BLESSING OF FAITH.

The outward distinctions of life awaken the envy of some, and engender discontents in others. And yet how little depends upon them. All that is essential to the real welfare, and chief happiness of man, lies open to all who choose to avail themselves of it. All cannot become scholars; but all may be made wise unto salvation. All cannot acquire wealth; but all may gain the unsearchable riches of Christ. All cannot walk upon the high places of the earth; but all may be great in the sight of the Lord. Abraham, the founder of the Jewish nation, was considered the most dignified and indulged of the human race; yet every Christian, however poor and despised, stands related to this extraordinary character, and is blessed with him—"If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." "They which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham." "So then they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham." And how was he blessed?

He was *justified*. And blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered: blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin. For him there is no wrath to come; no sting in death; no curse in affliction. But came this blessedness upon Abraham only? What saith the Scripture? "Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto for righteousness." Now it was not written for his sake alone, that it was imputed to him; but for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, if we believe on him that raised up Jesus our Lord from the dead; who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification. So then they that be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham—and are all authorized to say, "There being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Abraham was called the *friend of God*: and was called so by God himself: "Thou, Israel art my servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham my friend." If Eusebius held it such a privilege to be the friend of Pamphilus; if Lord Brookes so gloried in the distinction as to have it inscribed upon his tomb, "Fulke Greville the friend of Sir Philip Sidney," what was the honour of Abraham in being called the friend of God? Yet such honor have all the saints: they are not only pardoned, but admitted to [illegible] they walk with God. His secret is with them; and he shows them his covenant. In all their afflictions he is afflicted. He loved at all times: and will never leave nor forsake them. "So then they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham."

Abraham was also blessed with the [illegible] "I will bless them" [illegible] and made them [illegible] descent of the Messiah. [illegible] from all the families of the earth [illegible] eventually; but by [illegible] and example, and extensive influence, wherever he came. Thus also are all believers blessed. Not one of them is useless. They are qualified to do good; and, as stewards of the manifold grace of God, they serve their generation by his will. They are the salt of the earth, to preserve; the light of the world, to inform; and a dew from the Lord, and as showers upon the grass, to cool, and refresh, and revive, and fertilize—"I will save you, and ye shall be a blessing."

Abraham was *divinely protected*; and God said to him, "I am thy shield." "I will bless him that blesseth thee; and I will curse him that curseth thee." He preserved him in his going out and coming in. He covered his head in the day of battle, when he rescues his kinsman Lot. He suffered no man to do him wrong; yea, he reproved kings for his sake, saying, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophet no harm," And thus, though many rise up against believers, and they feel themselves to be perfect weakness; their defense is of God, who saveth the upright in heart. He is their refuge and strength; a very present and all-sufficient help in trouble. They are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation: therefore they need not fear what their enemies can do unto them.

Abraham had not only a divine protection, but an *infinite portion*: "I am," says God, "not only thy shield, but thy exceeding great reward!" This necessarily includes what God was to do for him beyond the grave. It could not have been fulfilled in this life. When we find him, a few years only after this assurance, sickening and dying, and laid in the cave of Machpelah, we are constrained to ask, Is this the reward, the great, the exceeding great reward, consisting, so to speak, of God himself? Ages after this, God said to Moses at the bush, I *am*—not I was—but I *am* the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob. The relation, therefore, remained, for "he is not the God of the dead, but of the living." They were then living, as to their spirits; and would as certainly live as to their bodies in the resurrection, as if it had already taken place. Hence the reasoning of the apostle: "By faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise: For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." "And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned. But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God; for he hath prepared for them a city." Our Saviour also allowed him to be in glory; and even represented heaven by a union and intimacy with him: "The beggar died, and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom." And nothing less than this is the glad and glorious destination of every believer. For they that be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham.

The grand inquiry therefore is.—"Dost thou believe on the Son of God!" For we have access only by *faith* into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. For they that are not of faith are cursed with—the faithless nobleman, to whom it was denounced, "Thou shalt see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not taste of it"—And with the faithless Jews, whose carcasses fell in the wilderness; and who "could not enter in because of unbelief"—And "with hypocrites and unbelievers, where there is weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth."

THE MINISTER'S DREAM.—I once heard a minister who stated that he preached a number of years in a certain place without any visible benefit to any one. Finally he concluded it was not right for him to preach, and, in consequence, thought he would give it up. But, while musing on the subject, he fell asleep and dreamed.

"I dreamed," said he, "that I was to work for a certain man for so much, and my business was splitting open a very large rock with a very small hammer, pounding upon the middle of it in order to split it open. I worked for a long time to no effect, and at length I became discouraged and began to complain, when my employer came. Said he:

"Why do you complain? Have you not fared well while in my employ?"

"Oh, yes."

"Have you not had enough to eat?"

"Yes."

"Have you been neglected in any way?"

"No, sir."

"Then," said he, "keep to work—cease your complaints, and I will take care of the result." He then left me.

"I then thought I applied my little hammer with more energy, and soon the rock burst open with such a force that it awoke me." "Then," said he, "I ceased to complain—I seized my little hammer with new vigor—I hammered upon that great rock (sin) with renewed energy, nothing doubting, and soon the rock burst. The Spirit of the Lord rushed in, and the result was a glorious ingathering of souls to the heavenly Shiloh."

"Thus, you see, my brother, that to persevere in well doing is the sure way to gain the prize."—*Youth's Guide.*

They that rightly make suit to God, will probably see the day when others will make suit to them, as the foolish virgins to the wise, *give us of your oil.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

OUR SEVENTH VOLUME.

The North Carolina Presbyterian commences this week the seventh year of its existence; and in doing so, returns unfeigned thanks to the many warm friends who have stood by it from the beginning. The enterprise, when proposed, was deemed by some a visionary one; but very few newspapers in the country have ever met with more marked favor or success at the hands of a generous people. The last three years have been exceedingly stormy, and many a craft that looked well and strong has gone down beneath the waves. Our own has received numerous and severe shocks; but we have been able to keep at least *half* her proportions above water. To-day we stand righted, and with the blessing of God upon the efforts of friends who have never yet disappointed our hopes, we shall not again be compelled even to trim our sails as during the last year.

Looking over our list of subscribers, we find some (not many) to whom the paper has been sent the past year without having been paid for. These will be dropped; but as their failure to pay has been, doubtless, through inadvertence, when they find themselves cut off, we hope to receive a remittance that will pay for the past and the present year. There are many old subscribers, who have heretofore paid punctually, from whom we have not yet heard in regard to the present volume. As these do not come under the regulations adopted a year ago about payment in advance, we shall continue to send them the paper, hoping to hear from them very soon. If this issue shall be received by any one who does not wish to take the paper for the year, *and pay for it*, let such person at once take steps to inform us of the fact.

To our brethren in the ministry and others, we must appeal for intellectual help. We shall greatly need suitable communications. No one mind is sufficiently fertile to produce an interesting newspaper, week after week. Cut off as we are from the outside world by the blockade, and restricted so greatly in the matter of exchanges at home, this assistance from brethren becomes more urgent than under ordinary circumstances.

The Editor who has had charge of the *Presbyterian* for the last eighteen months, deems it due to himself as well as to the friends of the paper to say, that he has already occupied the position he holds much longer than he expected, when he consented to receive it from Bro. McNeill. With a large pastoral charge it is impossible for him to devote the labor to his editorial duties that their importance requires. He has now the pleasure of stating, that there is a strong probability that Mr. McNeill will soon be again in the discharge of his duties as Editor of the *Presbyterian*.

Under all the circumstances, we enter upon our seventh volume with prospects of success and of usefulness that we hope will cause general gratification among our many friends. Let them work for us, and help us to succeed. The cause is worthy of their efforts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—T. N. P., $1.00, to send tracts to the soldiers. From Pee Dee church, $50 for Domestic Missions. From Miss A. K., of Wilmington, $10 to send tracts to the soldiers. From S. N., "for George and Sue," $10 for Army Missions. From Black River Chapel, Moore's Creek and South River churches, $214 to send the *Soldiers' Visitor* to the army.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—W. H. W., Kenansville, $4.00; W. Murdoch, $9.00; N. T. H., $4.00; Dr. R. S., $18.00; Miss S. A. P., $6.00; Miss Hort, $24.00; Miss M. S. A., $4.00, the Misses Wood, $10.00; Miss J. B., $6.00; Dr. I. W., $4.00; Mrs. W. W. C., $12.00; S. N., for George and Sue, $10.00; Lt. Col. R. B., $2.00; Miss C. S., $4.00; Dr. W. B. McL., $4.00; E. F, B., $6.00; from Black River Chapel, Moore's Creek and South River churches, $600.00.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—In the name of the soldiers we return thanks to the churches of Black River Chapel, Moore's Creek and South River, for the very liberal contributions made by them to furnish religious reading to the army. The whole amount, as will be seen by the acknowledgement, is *eight hundred and fourteen dollars*. Will not this provoke other churches to good works?

"CYPRIAN."—We have received a communication from our correspondent "Cyprian," entitled "The Bible the Fountain of Political Wisdom." The article is long, too long, almost, for our columns, and yet we wish our readers to have the benefit of the discussion. We shall try to commence its publication in a week or two.

THE NEW YEAR.

The season invites to reflection and self examination. God has mercifully preserved us to enter upon the labors and duties of another year. While death has held high carnival in the land, smiting with his scourges of disease and battle tens of thousands of victims, *we* have been spared. "The pestilence that walketh in darkness" and "the arrow that flieth by day" have been controlled and guided to others, but have not been permitted to molest us. It is thus cause of devout gratitude to God, that while so many have been taken we have been left, and are still permitted to enjoy the privileges and mercies of the present life. God has been gracious and long-suffering.

Never has a new year opened to us in circumstances calling so loudly for heart-searching examination into our individual standing and character. God has a controversy with us. The land is guilty in His sight, and is filled with weeping and lamentation by the scourge of His hand. Multitudes of our best and bravest have fallen while widows and orphans have been multiplied. There is not a neighborhood throughout the Confederacy left unvisited; but everywhere the footsteps of the destroyer are seen, and the ravages of his merciless hand are felt in the homes and hearts of our people. How long, O Lord! how long shall this desolating war continue! Say, "It is enough!" and stay the hand of blood.

The prospect before us is not as hopeful as it might be. The developments of the past twelve months among our own people do not assure us of a speedy peace. That the war was designed as a scourge to the *whole* land formerly comprising the United States, no *christian* can doubt. We must look upon it as sent in punishment of sin and to work reformation of heart and life; and when God begins a course of chastisements, He desists not until the purposed reformation is effected. With these plain principles acknowledged, as they will generally be by our readers, what is the prospect for peace? Not so bad, perhaps, as some may imagine; but certainly not so good as we believed soon after the war commenced. "The people are much worse than before the war," we hear repeated again and again. This we do not believe; though it is readily acknowledged that they *are* worse than we *thought* them before the war. Circumstances develop human nature; but the nature existed before, and was seen and known of God. He who now exhibits profanity, or avarice, or ambition, or pride, or any other hateful sin, was not the immaculate being three or four years ago that friends and neighbors may have thought. The abomination was there; an opportunity only was wanting to develop it in its fruits. Now, He who looketh at the *heart* rather than the *life*, saw all this long before it became manifest to the world, and it called for punishment at His hands. Thus, while He is chastising us for our sins, He is also by our altered circumstances showing us how sinful we are—how richly we deserve all that we are suffering. And when He has worked, not merely in the outward life, but in the *heart*, the reformation that He designs, then may we confidently look for a restoration of His favor.

Our condition then in the Confederate States is still hopeful. When we have been sufficiently chastised for our sins and fitted for a just appreciation of peace, as the gift of God to be used for His glory, we may expect the blessing—*and not until then*. How long this will be, or what amount of suffering we may be called to endure before the blessed boon shall be granted, it is impossible to determine now. It may be ere many months, or it may not be for years. We hope for the best, while we are prepared for the worst. If God shall interpose and speedily grant us the desire of our hearts in the restoration of peace to the country, let thanks be given Him for mercies. But, if He withholds the blessing, and still uses the rod as He has been doing through the past year, let us acknowledge the justice of His ways and bear with cheerful resignation the scourge He inflicts.

The extent of our present sufferings is, therefore, in a great measure, with ourselves. When we truly repent and turn to Him, these sufferings shall cease. But we need look for no cessation until this shall be effected. God will not stop short of the purpose He designed, when He permitted wicked men to inaugurate this war. It becomes then the duty of each one apart to examine himself of his present state of heart and mind, and seek to attain unto the answer of a good conscience before God. Now, at the commencement of a new year, is a favorable season for searching, self-examination. Let it not be neglected, but may the duty be performed as with the candle of the Lord. Then shall our country soon rejoice in a return of peace and prosperity, and our own souls be made glad in that peace of conscience that passes all other joys.

Our meditations have turned into the channel to which all our thoughts naturally revert in this day of war—the condition and prospects of the country. Let us not, however, neglect our spiritual interests, or overlook our own personal safety in Christ Jesus. The year upon which we are entering will witness the fall of many of us under the hand of death. Who shall be his victims is known only to Him in whose hand our breath is. Reader, if unprepared, seek this preparation at once. To-morrow may be too late. In the peril that encompasses you, if out of Christ, there is no consideration of country or of any earthly interest that can justify a neglect of the "one thing needful." "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

POLITICS IN A CONFERENCE.

It becomes more and more evident that the only hope of *religious* freedom on this continent is in the successful effort of the Confederate government to maintain and perpetuate *political* freedom. Never has a religious despotism been more rapidly developed than in the United States during the last two or three years. And the professedly religious people of that country not only submit to this despotism without complaining, their leading men in the church help to fix and fasten the fetters. It is a sad spectacle to see men of high standing in the church thus prostituting their sacred calling. But so it is. The *Southern Christian Advocate* has received a full report of the proceedings at the [illegible]ville M. E. Conference, held some weeks since. Some of the proceedings in that body were of a character, as the Editor of the *Advocate* expresses it, to "make a hero of even every coward amongst us."

On the third day of the session, says the *Advocate*, when the ministers arose from their knees at the opening service, they were confronted by the military authorities—a Lieutenant of the Provost Marshal and a file of soldiers, who came to see what "respect the preachers had for the flag he bore," or who were unwilling to take the oath, as it was reported there were disloyal men among them. To test the matter he proposed to the preachers "to salute the old flag." Dr. Parsons first waived it, and was followed by the members generally.

Dr. Linn, in the chair, took the staff in his hand and made a "loyal" speech. Rev. J. H. Bristow, Chaplain U. S. Army, afterwards offered a preamble and resolutions, (which had been previously passed at the Kentucky Conference,) as he said, "*a duty imposed on him by the military authorities.*" The roll was called, and every member present including the licentiates voted "aye" to the following declarations:

"WHEREAS, The Bible enjoins obedience to the powers that be, as an imperative, Christian duty; and whereas, the twenty-third article of religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, declares that 'the President, the Congress, the General Assemblies, the Governors, and the Councils of State, as Delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States of America according to the division of power made to them by the Constitution of the United States, and by the constitutions of their respective States,' and that 'the said States are a sovereign and independent nation, and ought not to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction;' therefore,

"*Resolved by the Kentucky Annual Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South*, That we do now, as we have ever hitherto done, recognize the binding obligation of the principles thus enunciated, and that the same are hereby re announced as indicating the position of the Conference in the present national crisis."

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—It was the design of the resolution adopted at Synod recommending the churches to take up collections for furnishing the *Presbyterian* to the soldiers in camp and hospital, to secure some copies of the paper for all the regiments in the service from this State, and for the principal hospitals where North Carolina troops are found. We have been sending heretofore to nearly *one half* the regiments; but many of the packages were stopped with the close of the year. To renew these will exhaust a large part of the funds now on hand. As yet but very few of the churches have responded to the resolution of Synod. It is hoped that our whole sheet this week will "stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance," and that we shall soon be able to furnish some papers to each regiment of our troops. Such a course on the part of the churches will do good to the soldiers, while it will materially aid the paper in sustaining itself during the year.

DIFFICULTIES OF PUBLISHERS.—Never, it really seems to us, was any business surrounded by so many difficulties, as that of publishing a newspaper these days. A large number of our contemporaries refuse to receive subscriptions for more than six months at a time. There is certainly wisdom in this, though it is troublesome both to the subscriber and to publishers. But it is impossible to determine what will be the price of printing material to-morrow,—or, indeed, whether it can be obtained at all. The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, of a recent date, says: "Unless the paper is sustained by free donations, the price must be raised, and if so, those who subscribe will have to consent to let us send the paper for just the time their money will pay for printing it."

REV. R. H. LAFFERTY.—This excellent brother, we learn, goes as a missionary to the army for some months. His congregation, with a liberality that should be imitated more frequently than it is, has granted him leave of absence for *six months*.

LIST OF RECEIPTS.—The reader will observe from our list of receipts this week, that our subscribers are coming up handsomely in paying their subscription for the present year. Let this list stir up the minds of those who are still behind.

DEATH OF FATHER PAISLEY.—A communication in another column will inform the reader of the death of this venerable servant of God. His life had been a long and eventful one; and few ministers can point to a record of more success in the Master's work than he. "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" One by one they are passing away. Who shall fill their places?

AN OMISSION.—Some person at Coddle Creek P. O., N. C., sends us his subscription for the present volume, accompanied by a very brief note written on a very small scrap of paper, but fails to sign his name. Having several subscribers at that office, we know not to whom to give credit. A line to us from the person who sent the money will give us the desired information.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MINUTES OF THE SYNOD'S COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 9th, 1863.

The Committee of the Synod of N. C., on the education of Orphans of deceased Soldiers, met in the room of Mr. Lindsay.

Present, Rev. J. M. Atkinson and Mr. J. H. Lindsay, of the Presbytery of Orange, and Rev. W. W. Pharr and Rev. J. Rumple of the Presbytery of Concord.

Absent, Rev. Willis L. Miller, of Orange. Dr. E. Nye Hutchison of Concord, Rev. Messrs. Neill McKay and Colin Shaw, and Hon. J. G. Shepherd, of Fayetteville.

There being no quorum present, it was resolved to proceed with the business assigned by Synod, trusting to the next regular meeting to approve our action, if the way be clear. Opened with prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson. Jesse H. Lindsay was appointed clerk, *pro. tem.*

The articles and regulations adopted at a previous meeting of the Committee were taken up, and, under the instructions of Synod, the following additions were made, viz: Regulations 6, 7, 8 and 9, and Orders 2, 3 and 4. The whole scheme will therefore be as follows:

ARTICLE I. This committee shall be known as "The Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, having in charge the education of the orphans of Soldiers perishing in the present war between the Confederate and the United States."

ART. II. The Committee shall consist of nine members, or of three from each Presbytery in the Synod, who shall be elected annually by the Synod, and shall elect their own Chairman, Treasurer and Clerk.

ART. III. This Committee shall meet annually during the Sessions of Synod, and at such other times as the Chairman may call for a meeting,—five members, including one from each Presbytery constituting a quorum—shall keep a record of its proceedings, and report annually to the Synod.

ART. IV. It shall be the duty of this Committee to raise, invest and disburse funds in aid of the education of worthy orphans of soldiers dying in the service of their country, to select the beneficiaries, and to superintend their education at approved institutions of learning.

REGULATIONS.

REG. 1. The members of this Committee residing in each Presbytery, shall constitute a sub-Committee, having special supervision of the whole work in their own bounds, shall appoint agents to raise funds when the office becomes vacant, shall designate the proper beneficiaries, and the institutions at which they shall be educated, and perform such other duties as the cause may demand, and report all their action for review and approval to each regular meeting of the whole Committee.

REG. 2. Beneficiaries shall be the children of members of the Presbyterian church, or of members of Presbyterian congregations, not communicants in any other church, of good morals, fair talents, and giving promise of greater usefulness by means of a well conducted education.

REG. 3. The Committee shall have discretionary power, if all concur, to extend these privileges to children whose parents may not have been members of Presbyterian congregations.

REG. 4. Any person, church or company, contributing five hundred dollars, shall have the privilege of designating one beneficiary for an academical course of three years, or until five hundred dollars be expended, subject to the approval of the Committee.

REG. 5. Any person, church or company, contributing one thousand dollars, shall have the privilege of designating one beneficiary for a collegiate course of four years, or until one thousand dollars be expended, subject to the approval of the Committee.

REG. 6. The funds raised within the bounds of each Presbytery, shall be retained under the control of the respective sub-Committees, and disbursed within the bounds of the Presbytery from which they are collected.

REG. 7. Each of the Presbyterial sub-Committees shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall hold the funds and report annually to the general Treasurer.

REG. 8. Any congregation assuming the education of the orphans of deceased soldiers within its own bounds, shall be allowed to retain two-thirds of the funds raised within its bounds for that purpose, paying the remainder into the general fund.

REG. 9. Each Presbyterial sub-Committee shall consult with the Pastors and Sessions of the several churches, in order to ascertain who shall be proper recipients of assistance, and the least amount needed to secure their education.

ORDER 2. That the respective sub-Committees publish a circular, informing the churches that they are prepared to begin the work assigned them, and asking the active co-operation of the Pastors and Sessions of the several churches.

ORDER 3. That the several sub-Committees hold quarterly meetings, about the first of Jan., April, July and October, to deliberate and act as the exigencies of the case may demand, keeping an accurate record of their proceedings.

ORDER 4. These records shall be submitted, together with the accounts of the several sub-treasurers, to the review and control of the annual meetings of the whole Committee.

A paper was adopted appointing an agent to canvass the Presbytery of Fayetteville and raise subscriptions: also, asserting that it is the judgment of the Committee that the several agents should be exempt from missionary labor in the army, until the work is completed.

The agent from Concord Presbytery reported that he had obtained subscriptions to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and had collected the greater part.

The agent from Orange Presbytery reported fourteen thousand dollars subscribed, and nearly the whole paid in.

The agents now in the field, Rev. P. H. Dalton, in Orange, and Rev. G. D. Parks, in Concord, were re-appointed, and requested to urge forward the work and bring it to a speedy close.

The following paper on the amount of assistance to be rendered to these children was offered by Rev. W. W. Pharr, and adopted, viz: "The Committee of Synod at their meeting in Greensboro', unanimously agreed—That they would extend aid to the children of deceased soldiers only as far as necessary. When it is necessary they will furnish funds to pay their tuition in schools and colleges. This is the *least* assistance that the Committee propose to furnish. Where the object is worthy and necessity requires, they will furnish *both board and tuition*. This is as far as assistance by the Committee will be extended. We wish to assist those who *need* our assistance and will be benefitted by it. At the same time, we wish, as guardians of an important trust, to secure our funds from being perverted from the original intention; also to guard against indolence and inefficiency on the part of those assisted."

The following series of questions was adopted as constituting the main points of inquiry to be made of churches by the Committee, viz: The Committee having in charge the education of the orphans of deceased soldiers, in order to obtain the information requisite to begin the work entrusted to them, desire the several Pastors and Sessions to answer the following questions.

1st, How many children are there in your congregation, of the class contemplated in the Scheme of Synod?

2nd, Do these children, severally, to the best of your knowledge, possess good moral habits; and do they give promise of greater usefulness to society, by the reception of a good education?

3rd, What is the number of males, their names and respective ages?

4th, What is the number of females, their names and respective ages?

5th, What is the *least amount* of assistance in addition to their own resources, needed annually to secure to them a well conducted education?

6th, What schools, male and female, are there within your bounds, or contiguous to you, and of what grade, at which these children may be educated?

7th, Give any other information concerning them that you may deem valuable to the Committee.

8th, Pastors and Sessions are requested to look out proper objects of this benevolence and report immediately to the respective Secretaries of the several sub-Committees, in order to the immediate execution of the designs of the Synod.

An election was then held for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, viz: Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.; Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Treasurer, Greensboro', N. C.; Rev. Neill McKay, Secretary, Summerville, N. C.

There being no further business, the Committee then adjourned, to meet at call of the Chairman.

J. M. ATKINSON,
W. W. PHARR,
J. RUMPLE,
J. H. LINDSAY,
} Com. prest.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ANOTHER MINISTER FALLEN.

Died, in Moore county, Dec., 23rd, 1863, the Rev. SAMUEL PAISLEY, in the 91st year of his age.

A few particulars of his long life will, doubtless, be interesting to his many friends, until a more extended notice can be furnished.

He was born April 6th, 1773, in the bounds of Alamance congregation, Guilford county, N. C. Being on a visit to Kentucky, when a young man, he was arrested by the grace of God, in the year 1800. He immediately returned to his native State, and commenced a course of study preparatory to the work of the ministry, and was licensed by Orange Presbytery, in 1804, in which year he was married to Ellenor Paisley. The first years of his ministry were spent at Speedwell, Haw River and Bethel churches, in Guilford county. He was then called to Eno and Little River churches, in Orange co., where he labored as pastor for 20 years. After leaving Orange, he preached 2 years in Statesville, after which he took charge of the churches of Buffalo, Union and Euphronia, in Moore, where he labored for 10 or 14 years. Having given up this charge, he continued to labor for his master, in the churches of Bensalem, Mineral Spring and Bethesda, making long journeys for the sake of the cause of Christ, when it might well be said, that quiet and rest were more befitting one of his age. When the infirmities of age would allow him to do no more he continued to preach statedly at Euphronia, near to his son-in-law, with whom he lived, until within five weeks of his death, when he calmly laid aside his armour, and with a christian resignation, awaited the summons, to come up higher.

His long and honored life has ended in peace, and his body been laid, by a sorrowing daughter, (the only remaining member of his family,) in the grave yard at Eno, in Orange county, by the side of his wife, who had preceeded him to glory, by a few years.

His was a ministry honored of God and greatly blessed. In almost every place where he labored, souls were gathered into the church, and many yet live who remember him as their spiritual father. He was a man of zeal, of prayer, and great fervor of spirit, and was sustained and cheered by the presence of God to the last. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them." A. C.

PAPERS WANTED.

CAMP 47th N. C. REGIMENT,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., Va.,
December 28th, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER:—I cannot say how much it has been regretted that the package of *Presbyterians* has been so much reduced. And while I know you would be ready to serve us as far as you are able, I write not to complain of you, but that you may interest some of our friends in our behalf. There is nothing of so much value as the *religious news paper*, as an agency for good among our soldiers. It is the link that binds their affections so fast to the old church at home, where they were accustomed to worship, to their beloved pastor, and to the old familiar faces that greeted them on each returning Sabbath. It recalls, too, the Sabbath evening at home, the tender, maternal teachings, and the deep, unknown love of a father, the quiet affectionate circle, and the solemn family prayers. It softens the rough life, and opens the heart to influences that were almost forgotten. It is fraught with precious precepts and leads one to a love for the true and the good. And the constantly recurring visits keep before the mind always the claims of religion, while there is many a man who would not read his Bible, and who takes a tract, solely to keep from slighting his Chaplain, that welcomes gladly the *religious paper*. Cannot our friends in the different counties from which this Regiment comes, send us *more*?

Another thing which would be a means of much usefulness in the army, is a *circulating library*. Were each Regiment supplied with but a few volumes, who can tell how much might be accomplished that would redound to the glory of God's name. The time passes but slowly with nothing to read, and the great temptation is, in this want of occupation of the mind, to card playing and kindred vices. A few books of a readable character, though old, ugly and worn, magazines, any thing that is instructive and profitable, even though rejected and hid in garrets, would be welcome and invaluable in camp. They would give the mind employment and instruction, would lead many to a taste for reading that would be a blessing ever afterward, would rescue from entire loss much valuable time, and might, with God's blessing, lead many to a knowledge of Jesus Christ. Each household has a few such books, and could spare them readily. And though we might not be able to keep or carry them, yet, of how much service they would be to us, while quiet during the winter, whereas, they are now but rubbish.

If you know of any that might favor us with a few books or magazines, let them look out for chances to send them to this Brigade, (and they are quite frequent) or send them to my address, in the care of C. F. FRY, Orange C. H.

Very resp'ly, your friend
and brother in Christ,
WM. S. LACY, Chap. 47th N. C. T.
Kirkland's Brig., Heth's Div., Hill's Corps.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARKETS.—We shall furnish next week a market report, as accurate as can be prepared in these days of fluctuating prices. We hoped to give a report this week, but have been unable to perfect arrangements.

FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.—Col. M. C. Galloway arrived in Atlanta last Saturday morning, direct from the command of Gen. Forrest, at Jackson, Tenn. The *Appeal* says his reports as to the spirit and feeling of the people, the prospects of Gen. Forrest, etc., are of the most cheering character. One thousand new recruits came out with Col. Galloway as far as Okolona, Miss., for the purpose of procuring arms. It is thought Gen. Forrest will have no difficulty in soon increasing his force to at least eight or ten thousand men, provided he is not driven out of the country by a superior Federal force, which it is stated, is now organized for this purpose.

On the 15th instant, Major Strange, of Gen. Forrest's staff, went into Memphis under a flag of truce, with a letter from Gen. Forrest setting forth the facts in the case of Capt. Gurley, stating that he was a regular Confederate soldier belonging to his command, and threatening retaliation in the event of Gurley's execution.

He also informed Gen. Hurlbut that in future he would hang every man detected in burning the residence and property of non-combatants, exhorting that officer to conduct the war on principles of civilization and humanity.

MORGAN'S COMMAND.—Surgeon J. F. Keiser, of Gen. Morgan's command, has been authorized by special order to solicit contributions of horses, clothing and money, for the benefit of Morgan's cavalry division. He will remain in Atlanta during the coming week, and may be found at Washington hall. He informs the *Appeal* that the citizens of Augusta have contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars toward equipping this command, and is in hopes that the people of Atlanta will do as well.

Dr. Keiser says that if the people will assist General Morgan in mounting and equipping two hundred of his men, they will mount the remainder of the command themselves in the rear of the enemy's lines. Morgan's men if now in the field, would prove of immense service to the country. At what time they shall re enter upon their duties, is a question to be determined by the people themselves. Those who have not horses can give money, blankets or clothing.

DALTON, DEC. 28.—Intelligence having reached here day before yesterday that a large wagon train, belonging to the enemy, was moving towards Knoxville, Major General Wheeler was ordered to take what troops of his command that could be spared from the front, and, if possible, capture it. His force, 1,600 strong under the immediate command of Brigadier General Kelley, reached Cleveland yesterday morning. Here he found the train had not pursued that route, and he pushed towards Charleston, where he encountered a brigade of the enemy, and drove them to their reserves. Within two miles of that place, our little band had the mortification to see the last of the train pass through town safely. The enemy's forces being computed at 8,000 infantry, orders were given to fall back, when a cavalry force, 5,000 strong, which had been thrown out to flank our troops, was observed, and their object completely foiled by the skill of our commander. The enemy approached cautiously, as if apprehensive of ambuscade, and evinced no disposition to charge, but kept up a fire with revolvers. Our retreat was conducted with consummate skill and success. Lieutenant Porter, of General Wheeler's staff, was indebted to his courage and coolness for a narrow escape. Two of the enemy had their sabres drawn over his head, and demanded his surrender, when he deliberately drew his pistol, killed one and the other fled, after discharging his revolver through that officer's overcoat. Our casualties sum up two killed, five slightly wounded, and six prisoners; on the part of the enemy, six killed and ten or twelve wounded.

WILL OUR ARMY FALL BACK TO ATLANTA?—"P. W. A." the *Savannah Republican's* army correspondent corrects an erroneous impression in regard to the future movements of the Army of Tennessee. He says:

I allude to the belief, said to be entertained

very generally in Georgia, that the army was engaged in repairing the roads and constructing bridges in its rear, with a view to falling back upon Atlanta. Having heard that some uneasiness was felt upon the subject, I called upon Gen. Hardee before leaving Dalton, and I have his authority for saying that he has not the least thought of retiring from his present position; but, on the contrary, if the enemy should advance this winter, which he does not believe they will do, he will dispute every foot of ground from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta. He believes, moreover, that if the absentees will return to duty, and the people at home will continue to supply the army with the means of subsistence, the Federal army will never succeed in reaching Atlanta any more than it has succeeded in reaching Richmond.

"P. W. A." gives strong reasons for the belief that Grant will not make a forward movement this winter. The Confederates have all gone into winter quarters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr Jameson, the new Senator from Alabama, qualified and took his seat in the Confederate Senate yesterday. Mr. Semmes reported from the Committee of Finance a bill to provide for a new issue of treasury notes, etc., the main features of which are—

1. Outstanding issues not to be receivable in payment of public dues, but to be fundable in six per cent. bonds *never to be taxed*.

2. All bonds or stocks of the Confederate States to be exchangeable at par for said four per cents.

3. A new issue of $250,000,000, to be made receivable in payment of ordinary public dues, and convertible into reconvertible call certificates, bearing 3 per cent. interest.

4. The faith of the Government pledged that the said new issue shall not exceed the amount stated, in 1864, nor $200,000,000 in any subsequent year.

The rest of the session was consumed in debate upon the "substitute question." Before taking a vote, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House a variety of bills and resolutions were submitted, including a resolution of inquiry into the abuses practiced in the way of "commutation" to officers in certain departments. The yeas and nays being called on an amendment to the bill of Mr. Reid, of Kentucky, to provide for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers, it was ascertained that no quorum was present, and the House adjourned.—*Richmond Whig, 29th.*

The House adopted a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the alleged abuse by officers in the matter of commutation. It is alleged that Colonels, Majors and Captains, employed as ordnance Clerks in the War Department at Richmond, are drawing commutation for room rent, fuel, forage, &c., making their pay amount to more than a Major General's in the field, and were also allowed to purchase for themselves and families from the quartermasters and commissaries at government cost. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Smith of Alabama, inquiring if the copy right law embraced telegraph dispatches to newspapers, and proposed to repeal that portion; referred to the judiciary committee.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—In the Senate the bill passed to repeal the law allowing the Surgeons in hospitals to grant furloughs and discharges.

At an early hour the Senate went into executive session after which it adjourned.

In the House a communication signed by a large number of the commanding officers of the army of Tennessee was presented, urging prompt enactment of measures to avert disorders ominpotent for our destruction which may become incurable in thirty days. They give their opinion that it is essential to retain during the war the troops now in service, and to place in service immediately for the same time all white males between 18 and 50, able to perform any kind of military duty, and to authorize the President in his discretion, to place in service for the same term all between 15 and 18 and 50 and 60; to prohibit substitutes; to prohibit exemptions, except for civil offices; to prohibit discharges, except for permanent disability from any kind of duty; to prohibit furloughs, except under rules of universal application, based on the length of service and meritorious conduct; to prohibit as far as possible, able-bodied officers and soldiers from being assigned to post and hospital or other interior duty, and to place all able bodied negroes in service as cooks, laborers, &c. Also that dissatisfaction on account of short rations and the depreciation of the currency, may be obviated by bounties to the old troops and increase of pay or commutation to the enlisted men and rations to officers. Signed by Generals Hardee, Cheatham, Stevenson, Breckinridge, Brown, Pettus, Reynolds and Jackson, and with some slight reservations and dissent, by Generals Cleburne, Hindman, Lewis, Lowry, Anderson, Manigault, Vaughn, Quarles, Finley, Bates, Stewart, Strahl, Clayton, and by several Colonels commanding brigades. Referred.

A motion to reconsider the bill to prohibit the circulation of Yankee currency was voted down, 48 to 5.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—The Senate passed the bill to put into service those who have furnished substitutes by a vote of 17 to 2,—Senators Orr of South Carolina, and Johnson of Georgia voting no. A slight verbal amendment was made in the bill not affecting its provisions as passed by the House.

It also passed a bill to repeal the law authorizing the destruction of property under millitary necessity.

The President signed the bills to pay the tax of sweet potatoes in money, to authorize the quartermasters to take salt pork instead of bacon for the tax in kind or slaughtered hogs.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—The Senate adopted a resolution of thanks to Gen. Lee, and his officers and soldiers under his command for their successes and great and signal victories over the vast hosts of the enemy during the last two years.

The bill to increase the pay of government clerks one hundred per cent, and the principal officers of the departments fifty per cent. was taken up and discussed till Senate went into Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

The house passed a bill to release Postmasters whose duty it is to receive money from other Postmasters, from liability for having received counterfeit Confederate money; also a bill to authorize the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the treasury, to reside West of the Mississippi, whose salary will be $3.000.

The Military Committee reported a bill intended to put in the army all refugees from Maryland and other States of the United States. It provides that all males between 18 and 45, claiming to be citizens of any of the States or Territories of the United States who are in the Confederate States after the first of May, shall be liable to Military service. After along discussion a substitute was offered that all white males, not prisoners of war, who continue to reside in the Confederate States after the first of February next, shall be liable to military service in the army, without regard to any claim of non-residence or alienage; provided the President, upon consideration of justice or public necessity, may exempt such persons of this class as he may think proper, and that the bill may not be construed to repeal the exemption laws now in force. This substitute was adopted in lieu of the Committee bill by a vote of 34 to 33. The question was about being taken on the passage of the bill when the House adjourned.

FROM ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Our scouts report a movement among the Yankees in Culpeper. A large force—said to be two or three army corps—have crossed to the South side the Rappahannock.—Whether Meade contemplates an advance, or is making a feint to to draw attention from other quarters, time will discover.

The condition of the reads will certainly suspend operations for several days to come.

Sentinel 2nd.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

EXEMPTIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, Col. J. S. Preston, Superintendent of the Conscript Bureau, has furnished the number of persons exempt from military service in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia; the four States in charge of that Bureau. The number in Virginia is 20,872; in North Carolina, 22,807; in South Carolina, 5,814; in Georgia, 15,837. Total, 64,830.

The number of substitutes is partly conjectural. The opinion of Col. Preston is that 20,000 or 25,000 substitutes have been put in the army, and perhaps over ten thousand fraudulent substitute papers are held by persons not in the service.

The number of Shoemakers is 2,399; Tanners, 837; Blacksmiths, 2,021; Wagon-makers, 956; Newspaper employees, 546; Railroad employees, 2,317; Millers, 2,195; School Teachers, 713; Employees of Express Companies, 56; Nitre and Mining; 147, Mail Contractors and Carriers, 118; Details, 1,913; Physically Incompetent, 20,905; Civil Officers, 1,271.

The statistics are evidently imperfect in regard to the number of several occupations. The President, however, in his communication to the House of Representatives, says further information will be given when received.

PRICES COMING DOWN.—At the great sale of the Solomon McAlpine property, which came off near Eutaw, Ala., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., fifteen or twenty thousand bushels of corn were sold at 55 to 75 cents per bushel; 2,000 bushels peas at 90 cents to $1 per bushel; 4,000 to 5,000 bushels sweet potatoes at 50 to 60 cents, and a large quantity of ground peas at 90 cents to $1 per bushel.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS.—The five hundred and odd men who were exchanged Saturday for an equivalent of Yankees arrived here last night by steamer from City Point, and went into quarters at camp Lee. The poor fellows seemed overjoyed at landing once more in Dixie, and made the welkin ring with their shouts as they entered the city.—*Rich. Whig, 29th.*

GEN. FORREST.—An official letter received at Oxford, Miss., from Gen. Forrest, says he has already raised 3,500 troops, and they are rapidly coming in.

GEN. BRAGG.—Gen. Bragg has offered to serve as Gen Johnston's Chief of Staff, and we are further informed that Gen. Bragg has also announced to the President his readiness to serve in any capacity in which his services may be deemed useful, and that if desired for the public interests, he will fall back upon his old sphere as commander of a battery. Such a heroic and self-sacrificing spirit, is worthy of all emulation. Let such a disposition animate our officers and the army will be invincible.—*Rich. Sentinal, 29th.*

Fire at Yorktown.—RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—The recent fire at Yorktown resulted in a loss of not less than a million of dollars to the yankee government. The fire broke out in the Hospital and extended to the Arsenal and Powder Magazine. A tremendous report followed the exploding of the shells; burning beams were scattered in every direction. 25 persons were injured. Every house in the town was damaged. Next morning the main Magazine was reached, and an explosion took place which shook the earth for many miles around.

FIRING UNDER WATER.—It is not generally known that iron clad vessels have no plating under water, and that their plates only extend to the water line. The reasons for this are two fold: first, a shot will not penetrate below the water, but ricochets upon touching the surface; and second, no ship of this class will bear being plated below the water line. But the London News speaks of an invention of "a flat headed shot," by Whitworth, that upon experiments of various kinds was found to penetrate straight through water and eight inch oak timber. That authority says that a still more startling and successful experiment was tried by submerging the gun itself, and thus being fired, its shot penetrated twenty-one inches of timber.

A SKIRMISH NEAR GREENVILLE.—We learn that a mounted force of the enemy, numbering several hundred, came up to our pickets a few miles below Greenville on Wednesday last, and that a skirmish between them and a regimentt of Confederates took place, and that the enemy were repulsed and driven back towards Washington. We have not been able to get the particulars of this affair, but learn that the damage was not much on either side.—*Progress, January 4th.*

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, in a letter to Gen. Hitchcock, informs him that self-respect requires that the Confederate authorities refuse to treat with Beast Butler as Agent of Exchange. He will therefore not be recognized by them as such Agent.

THE CURRENCY BILL.—The bill of the "Currency Committee" was, on Thursday, read before the House of Representatives in secret session. We understand the bill relies upon taxation, and not upon funding, for the reduction of the present inflated currency. It is said it proposes to levy a tax of four per cent. upon the present valuation of property, a very heavy discount being offered as an inducement to tax payers to pay in their taxes within a short given period.—*Examiner, 2nd.*

PASSPORTS.—The Examiner of the 4th inst, says that, under the direction of the President, the following rule will hereafter regulate the issuing of passports for foreign destinations:

"No passport will be issued from the Department of State during the pending war to any "male citizen, unless the applicant produce and "file in the Department a certificate from the "proper military authorities that he is not liable "to duty in the army."—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Jan. 4th, 1864.—The Senate confirmed the nomination on Saturday of Hon. Geo. Davis, of N. C., as attorney General of the Confederate States.

A batch of 475 prisoners, captured by Gen. Longstreet, have arrived at the Libby, among them one Major, a Captain and six Lieutenants.

The City Council of Richmond have voted Governor Letcher a sword.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE CRUISER.—We find in the latest English dispatches the following information in regard to the Confederate steamer Rappahanock, which some have mistaken for one of the iron clad rams which have caused so much discussion

The officers of the French customs have released the steamer Rappahannock, said to be one of the four vessels lately sold by the British Government to the Confederates. The other three are fitting out on the Thames for the Confederate service. The customs authorities at Calais have received instructions to allow the Confederate steamer Rappahannock to leave whenever her Captain pleases. The Rappahannock was formerly her Majesty's steam sloop Victor, and was sold, with three other Steamers, a few weeks ago. The three latter are English war steamers, and are reported to be fitting out for Confederate privateers.

A WORD FOR GENERAL JOHNSTON.—It being a settled fact that Gen. Johnston is to take command of the army of Tennessee, says the Savannah Republican, we unite most cordially in the general congratulation of the army and the country. We would, however, caution the Press and the public against expecting too much of him in the present condition of his command. He has taken the lead of almost a forlorn hope—an army just defeated, driven back from its strongholds and greatly reduced in strength by absenteeism and deficient quartermasters' stores. It will take a long time, perhaps until spring, to supply these deficiencies, and we must be satisfied if the Army of Tennessee shall continue to maintain its present position, which we regard it as abundantly able to do. It has been Johnston's misfortune to be called to desperate cases so far as offensive operations are concerned, and this fact will account for his having done no more in the war to illustrate his name as a commander. Let the Government give him an army and the means to support and move it, and we shall soon see the camps at Dalton broken up, and Tennessee and Kentucky redeemed.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times gives that paper a long account of the results of his investigations into the subject of the exchange of prisoners. His account of the balance of exchange differs considerably from that of the Yankee Secretary of War. He says.

At present the number of prisoners on each side is about equal, namely: about 15,000 each of Union and Confederate soldiers. From all that I can learn, it would appear that the Confederates hold two or three thousand more of our soldiers than we do of theirs. They are not all at Richmond. The accommodations there are entirely insufficient, and provisions are too scarce. A few weeks since arrangements were made to remove some five thousand of them to the interior of Georgia, and this removal, I am informed, has been made. It is also believed that between two and three thousand have been taken to Charleston, in order to deter General Gilmore from burning the city with Greek fire.

I am satisfied that many of the stories of inhumanity to our prisoners are either gross fabrications or else wilful exaggerations; and that, as a general thing, our prisoners in the South are as well treated as prisoners of war generally, with the exception, perhaps, of articles of food and medicine, and in that respect as well as the rebel soldiers themselves, the South is not just now a land flowing with milk and honey. Shocking instances of individual cruelty there have been, and the chief author of these cruelties, so disgraceful to humanity, is or was Mrs. Lincoln's own brother. But on the other hand, I know of instances of equal atrocity perpetrated on Confederate prisoners by Gen. Shoepf, or his understrappers, and on Confederate prisoners in other Northern prisons.

THE GOVERNMENT COTTON.—By the act of April 21, 1863, an appropriation was made of thirty-five millions of dollars for the purchase of cotton and tobacco. We learn that the appropriation has been nearly exhausted, and that it will be necessary for Congress to make an other, if it is contemplated to continue purchases.

There is no certain estimate of the amount of Government cotton on hand; but allowing 50,000 bales for losses by the enemy, and about 20,000 on account of shipments to Europe for army supplies and on Treasury account, there will remain on hand at the present time, according to reports received, 329,551 bales.

The average price paid per pound is as follows for the different States, viz: in Arkansas, 12 1-4 cents; in Mississippi, 12.39 cents; in Louisiana, 14 cents, in Georgia, 15 1-2 cents; in Alabama, 21 cents, and in South Carolina 36 1-2 cents. The average is highest in South Carolina because a portion of the purchases consisted of sea island cotton. The total average for all the States is 16,85 cents.—*Examiner.*

GEN. MORGAN.—The Columbia *Carolinian*, of the 24th, announces the arrival in that place of General John H. Morgan, he having passed through on Wednesday afternoon, on his way to Virginia. A gentleman who met with him on the Greenville train, stated that Morgan, after numerous adventures, passed through Cumberland gap, swam the Tennessee river, and crossed to Walhalla, where he took the cars. Morgan will, no doubt, pay his respects to the Yankees again shortly.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. WM. SMITH.—At 12 o'clock the hall of the House of Delegates was filled to overflowing, and numbers found it impossible to gain admittance to the hall.

After the delivery of his inaugural address, the oath of office was administered to Governor Smith by Judge Monroe.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, nearly all of those present, (including Governor Smith and Governor Letcher,) proceeded to the Executive mansion, to call upon President Davis.—*Sentinel, 2nd.*

AN ABUNDANCE OF CLOTHING.—We are glad to see a card from Col. Dowd, Chief of the Clothing Department for furnishing North Carolina Troops, in which he says he is amply prepared to clothe all the troops. He says:

"I beg leave to state, for the benefit of the public, and the North Carolina Army, that there has been, and is now, a sufficient quantity of clothing on hand to supply them, with the exception of shoes and blankets, which we have not been able to obtain in such large quantities. As to jackets, pants, shirts, drawers and socks, there has been no scarcity, and if the soldiers have not been supplied it is the fault of the brigade and regimental quartermasters."

NEGRO HIRING IN DINWIDDIE.—A number of negroes were hired for the ensuing year, at Malonesville, Dinwiddie, about ten miles from Petersburg yesterday. We learn from a gentleman who was present that quite a crowd was in attendance, and the bidding, though lively, was not very spirited. Field hands, number one men, hired for $200; boys from 15 to 16, for $60; and likely, active young women, from $60 to $70. These prices were not as high as many anticipated, but the extraordinary prices of food and clothing, high taxes, and the almost certain contraction of the currency, which the action of Congress will bring about, have all combined to reduce the rates. The figures here given, it is thought will approximate the ruling rates in the counties around Petersburg.—*Pet. Ex. 30th.*

"THE COUNTRY RAPIDLY RUNNING INTO BARBARISM."—Under the above caption, the *Herald* has a lengthy article on the war, from which we extract the subjoined:

"The war originated with abolitionists, who held that all slaveholders should be killed; and radicals in the South retaliated by hanging sundry abolitionists. Small factions in both sections fanned the flame of civil discord until it has reached its present tremendous proportions and ferocious concomitants.

The system of slavery may not be the best for the purposes intended—the agricultural development of the South—and some other might be substituted with advantage in some communities. But it is a matter that belongs to those States and communities alone. The North has nothing to do with it, much less to raise a bloody hand either to destroy or propagate it. The radical abolition prints of the North aver that the rebel chiefs have determined to murder the officers and enslave or kill the privates in our colored regiments. Our chiefs retort by stopping the exchange of prisoners, and hundreds of our poor fellows languish and die of starvation and disease in the loathsome prison houses of the enemy. Horrors multiply upon horrors, and retaliation follows retaliation. From one radical correspondent we learn that our noble dead remain unburied on the field of Chickamauga; that they lie where they fell, appalling and ghastly objects; that birds of prey settle upon that field, and swine fatten their way through the fallen ranks of glory! We repeat, the war is fast assuming the shape of the wars of the dark and sanguinary ages, during the periods of frenzied religious zeal, and that the country is rapidly running into a state of barbarism.

AT NEWBERN.—There is every reason to believe that the enemy is concentrating heavy reinforcements at Newbern, with what view has not yet appeared, though circumstances would indicate an extension of his lines and a probable advance on Kinston, threatening the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and consequently our line of communication. His lines now extend to Trenton on the West and White Oak River on the South. He probably contemplates extending them to Kinston on the one hand and New River on the other.—*Wilmington Journal, 29th.*

RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 4, 1864.

A—Mrs R Amis, Sassafras Fork; Miss M S Alexander, Charlotte; Mrs S K Armstrong, Hallsville; Capt N E & T J Armstrong, Army Northern Va.; R W Allison, Concord; Mrs V W Alexander Charlotte.

B—Mrs S T Brown, Wilson; P M Bize, Reedy Branch; A Baker, Hogan's Creek; A L Barringer, Raleigh; Mrs R L Beall, Ocean Grove; W B Bogart, Greensboro'; Mrs M E Brown, Yanceyville; Mrs N R Bryan, Mrs E Baker, Jonesboro'; W J Buis, 41st N C T.; J W Bryan, 63rd do; N A Baker, 50th do; Thos Brown, Mocksville; Mrs A S Bower, Jefferson; J F Brown, Mast Bend; Mrs H B Babbitt, Raleigh; J H Ballentine, Western Prong; J G Brown, Starr's Battery; W Bonitz, Goldsboro'; Rev J S Barr, Fancy Hill; Rev R Burwell, Charlotte; J Bason, Melville; E W Bargs, Wm Bell, Fayetteville; Mrs T E Brown, J D Brown, M Brown, Salisbury; Mrs J Barry, Hopewell; Lt Col R Barringer, 1st N C Cavalry; Mrs R A Barringer, Concord.

C—John Carr, Mt Olive; D Campbell, St Paul's; Mrs M Carson, Marion; P Carmichael, Laurlnburg; D A Campbell, Brandon, Miss.; S Cotter, Asheboro'; Miss M E Colburn, Raleigh; S H Campbell, B G Cole, Jonesboro'; Samuel Cayton, Chapel Hill; J W Cowan, Dogwood Grove; W K Cromartie, Cypress Creek; F S Currie, 51st N U T.; Mrs Chatis, Goldsboro'; Mrs E P Craige, Salisbury; Col J H Cook, Fayetteville; T Cheshutt, Clinton; Mrs M Costin, Wilmington; Miss D Cronheim, Timmonsville, S. C.; D A Caldwell, Craigbead; Mrs W W Clark, Graham; J B Carr, Kenansville; Company F, 58rd N U T.

D—Rev J Doll, Yanceyville; Jno Dalrymple, Mrs M Dalrymple, Jonesboro'; W W Dye, D D McIver's; J H Dalrymple, Swann's Station; Wm Dalrymple, 2nd N C Cavalry; E Denny, High Point; Wm Dalrymple, 5oth N C T.; Miss S J Dixon, Melville; W G Denny, Holt's Store; D A Davis, Salisbury; A B Davidson, Mrs M Davidson, Cowan's Ford; J R Davidson, Craigbead; J W Davidson, 7th N C T.

E & F—J M N Furgason, Reedy Branch; Mrs E Fairley, Maita; Col A Elliott, Manchester; Samuel M Frost, Mocksville; Mrs M A Fuller, Fayetteville; E W Faucette, Lenoir; Mrs B C Enniss, Miss E Fulton, Salisbury; Mrs M A Fowlkes, Goldsboro'; Dr J G Exter, Abbott's Creek.

G & H—Mrs M M Greenlee, Marion; Rev W J Hoge, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs B Hurst, Mt Olive; Mrs F A Graham, Montrose; G W Graham, Montrose; W M Holland, Mrs P R Holland, Pleasant Ridge; Col Joseph Houston, Greensboro'; N J Harris, West Brook; Mrs P A Gwyn, Yanceyville; Mrs M Holden, Hillsboro'; Mrs E Harbin, Mocksville; H A Gray, Providence; A J Grady, Wilmington; W H Holmes, Clinton; S W Holman, Clover Orchard; Mrs S Gibson, Springfield; Mrs E P Hall, Fayetteville; Miss M Hort, Sumter, S C.; Rev A G Hughes, Mebanesville; Jos Henderson, Mrs M C Hall, J M Horah, Mrs S B Holmes, Salisbury; J F Horry, Mrs Henderson, J M Houston, Hopewell; Dr C L Hunter, Cottage Home; B R Hall, Fayetteville; Rev. E Hines, Sabastros Fork; H Graham, Buckhorn; Mrs M Henry, Colvin's Creek.

I, J & K—Mrs E C Jackson, Brandon, Miss.; Mrs S E Johnston, Holtsburg; McN Kirkpatrick, 7th N C T.; Col E P Jones, Greensboro'; T D Johnston, Y Jones, Yanceyville; Mrs E L Jones, Darlington; Mrs Jane Irving, Eagle Falls; Mrs E King, Pittsboro'; Miss H King, High Point; Miss D Knox, Mocksville; D W Kerr, Melville; T M Kerns, Mrs M V Kerns, Alexandriana; T J Kerns, 37th N C T.; L B Krimminger, Concord.

L—J H Lindsay, J A Long, Greensboro'; Col S Lee, Asheville; R Little, Fayetteville; Mrs M S Lancaster, Wilson; Dr. A Long, Salisbury; Miss S Litchford, Raleigh; Rev R H Lafferty, Charlotte; M C Lowrance, Crowder's Creek.

M.—Mrs M B Munroe, Manchester; Miss F E Munroe, Black River, S C.; Capt M D McLeod, 1st N C Cavalry; J B Moss, A B Moss, Concord; N McArthur, Gray's Creek; Mrs N McDougald, Bunn's Level; M McIntosh, Montpelier.

M—D Murchison, Manchester; D D McBryde, Averasboro'; H McGeogan, St Paul's; Wm McRae, Greensdale; M Murchison, Macedonia; D McDougald, Reedy Branch; A G McIlwaine, E D McIlwaine, Petersburg, Va; Dr Jno Malloy, J Q McRae, Laurinburg; Dr D McBryde, Malta; Mrs K Murchison, Summerville; R H Morrison, Cottage Home; C N McAdoo, Dr J A Mebane, Mrs J R McLean, Greensboro'; Wm Murdock, (2) Gulf; A Murdock, 2nd N C T.; E McNeely, Amity Hill; T S McNeely, 48th N C T.; Miss T J McFarland, Blockerville; A McAlpin, Yanceyville; Capt Jno McIver, A H McLeod, Dr John McIver, D McLeod, A McIver, E McCleary, Jonesboro'; Mrs C McIver, D D McIver's; K McIver, L G McIver, 63d N C T.; Wm McIver, 45th N C T.; Jno McNeill, Sr., 30th N C T.; D N McIver, 30th N C T.; D G McIntosh, do.; Serg't Morrison, do.; W H McBryde, 56th do.; Rev N McKay, Miss F McKay, Summerville; T J Morrissey, Lumberton; A K Murchison, Fort Fisher; Jas Miller, High Point; Miss A McNair, Deaning Creek; B B McKenzie, Lethe; A McLean, Malta; Mrs E C McNeill, Bann's Level; E McCadden, New Salem; A McLauchlin, Goldsboro'; E McIver, E McIver's Station; A McLauchlin, Lower Peach Tree, Ala.; H McDonald, Fayetteville; O W McLauchlin, Montpelier; L McNeill, Randleville; G E Mumford, Mocksville; Miss I Murphy, Miss E Murphy, Salisbury; Dr H A McSwain, Fayetteville; N McPhail, Spout Spring; Rev M McNair, Fair Play; M McCall, Orrville; Miss M Martin, Montrose.

N, O & P—E L Pegram, Brevard Station; I N Paxton, Marion; S D Paxton, Alona, Va.; Dr W G Porter, Greensboro'; James Pauley, McLeansville; J P Longstocher, Sapona Works; Mrs A M Pickard, S Neal, Locust Hill; James Parish, J M Neal, Yanceyville; M Nicholson, Jonesboro'; Thomas Parrish, 48th N C T.; A Nicholson, 2nd N C T.; James Phillips, D D., Chapel Hill; Mrs A R Neal, B H Neal, Jefferson; Ann Pearson, Thompsonville; Dr D N Patterson, Maugum; Miss M S Patterson, Lawhorn's Hill; G Price, Mrs L Primpart, Goldsboro'; A P Orr, Locust Hill.

Q, R & S—A M Searcy, Hogan's Creek; Rev J A Russell, Summerville; R M Sloan, Jr.; M E Thom, M Stevenson, Maj J M Sloan, Greensboro'; T J Sloan, 27th N C T.; Jno Scott, Bridgewater; Dr R Scott, Greensboro'; Dr N M Read, W N Shelton, Yanceyville; J J Shepherd, 63rd N C T.; J A Shepherd, 54th N C T.; Mrs S Shaw, Crane's Creek; Mrs M M Smith, Morrison's Tan Yard; Jos Small, Pittsboro'; O Slover, Mrs L M Sullivan, High Point; J C Smith, Springfield; W P Stanback, Little's Mills; Dr D Sinclair, Little Rockfish; Mrs M A Speed, Brookville; A Rybarn, Castania Grove; R W Isly, Malta; J W Stokes, Six Runs; Mrs M A Roark, Miss L Shaver, Miss E Summerville, Rev J Rumple, Salisbury; S C Smith, Wilmington; W A Sample, Hopewell; Mrs E W Robinson, D A Ray, Miss Jane Ray, Fayetteville; Mrs L M Rankin, Lenoir; A Southerland, Kenansville; Jno Swink, Concord.

T—Miss M A Taylor, Attordsville; Mrs J Tate, John Tate, Miss S A Tate, Mebanesville; Mrs M A Torrance, Craighead; J A Torrance, 7th N C T.; J H Townsend, Concord; M E Thom, Greensboro'; M A Tigert, Amity Hill.

W & Y W H Williams, Kensusville; Mrs A H Whitaker, Iron: Dr J L Wortham, Oxford; J C Wharton, C G Yates, Mrs L H Walker, Dr J A Weatherly, Greensboro'; I A Witherspoon, Rowan Mills; J C Wright, 46th N C T.; A M Wicker, Pocket; Mrs M I White, Mebanesville; J W Wilson, McRay's Store; Mrs M E Wilson, Greenville; H W Weeden, High Point; Mrs L Wooley, Mt Gilead; Mrs S H Willis, Eagle Falls; Mrs G W White, Whiteville; John G Walker, Anderson's Store; A L Young, Salisbury; Mrs S M Wilson, Alexandriana; Miss S A Wilson, Cowan's Ford; S Yandell, Sr., Orrville; Mrs H B Williams, Charlotte; A S Williamson, Locust Hill; Gen J J Whitehead, Kenansville; A J Woodward, Fayetteville; E B Wilson, Crowder's Creek; C N White, A B White, R W White, Miss Sarah Walker, Concord.

MARRIED.

In Lexington, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Dr. E. M. Scott, of Hillsboro', N. C, to Mrs M. E. DUDLEY, of Lexington.

In Davie County, near Farmington, on 1st Dec, 1863, by Rev. W. C. Gannon, Dr. WM. L BROWN, of Mocksville, to Miss MARY E. ORRIS, of Davie County.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. G. A. Russell, Mr. M. MOLSON, to Miss M. CAMERON, all of Harnett county.

On the 24th of Dec'r, 1863, by the Rev. A. G. Hughes, Mr. GEORGE PATTERSON, of Alamance county, to Miss LIZZIE FOSTER, daughter of George Foust, Esq., of Guilford county, N. C.

In Marion, S. C., on the 14th Jan'y inst, by Rev. Thos. Mitchell, Mr. JOHN MCIVER, and Miss ISABELLA LAMONT, both natives of Scotland.

At Brownsville, Granville county, N. C., on the morning of the 23d of Dec., 1863, by Rev. E. Hines, Capt. STEPHEN TAYLOR MARTIN and Miss ISABELLA BROWN, youngest daughter of Hon. A. W. Venable.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Near Salisbury, on the 21st inst., Mrs MARY C. CRAWFORD, wife of Mr Thos. M. Crawford, and daughter of Chas. N. Price, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

Thus another is removed from the banks of time into eternity. She was a faithful wife and mother, and bore the character of an obedient daughter. Though so young, she had been for twelve years a consistant member of the Presbyterian Church. In her last sickness she was not left alone by the Saviour in whom she had trusted so long. His grace was sufficient for her, and enabled her to bear her sufferings cheerfully and to meet death with a hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. An affectionate husband, and an only daughter, too young to know her full loss, with bereaved parents and many friends, lament her untimely end. But she sleeps in Jesus, and therefore her friends sorrow not as those who have no hope. COX.

At her residence, in Richmond county, N. C., Dec'r 13th, 1863, Mrs. CATHARINE, relict of Duncan McMillan, in the 73rd year of her age.

Our departed friend had been for many years a member of Laurel Hill Church, and there is reason to hope she was prepared to go when the Master called for her. She was the last of a large and respectable family of brothers and sisters. P.

At the residence of James D. Smith, in Rowan county, N. C., JANE M. BROWN, the wife of Michael Brown, in the 77th year of her age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for 60 years. She has left 6 children to mourn her loss. We hope she is now at rest. The Lord is righteous in all his ways. R. R. B.

In General Hospital, No. 1, Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1863 (of wounds received in the battle of Bristow Station, Va., the 14th October) JOHN K. CLARK, Co. G, 57th N. C. T., aged 24 years, 3 months and 12 days. He was among the first to offer his services in defence of his country. He was a brave soldier and an humble Christian. He connected himself with the Presbyterian Church at Ene, at the Spring communion of 1857, where his forefathers had worshipped for a century or more. His widowed mother and two surviving sons have lost a dutiful, kind and affectionate son and brother; but they mourn not as those that have no hope.

JULIUS R. LINDSEY, was killed instantly by the fall of a tree, in Caswell county, N. C., on Friday the 4th inst. He was the second son of the late A. C. Lindsey, formerly of Yanceyville, N. C. Julius was in his 18th year, and expected to enter the army next month.

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace;
Behind a frowning providence,
He hides a smiling face." J. D.

In this place, on the 28th ult., Mrs SUSANNAH MCKENZIE, wife of Capt. John McKenzie.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Near Oak Hill, Granville county, N. C., on the 19th of Dec. 1863, Mrs ANN REBECCA, wife of Mr Richard Thorp.

Thus another of the brightest ornaments of our little church at Oak Hill has passed away. Her standing as a christian was of no ordinary stamp. In health, bright, joyous and loving, and in the midst of severe suffering, calm, peaceful and resigned. Her influence for good was felt by all with whom she mingled; but more especially by those who composed her now bereaved and afflicted household. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." E. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR 20 WEEKS from Jan'y 14th, $150
Board " " " $90
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange county, N. C.
Jan. 6w4t*

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE next term will begin on Wednesday Jan'y 27th, and continue twenty weeks. Board per session $500. Tuition $50. The ornamental branches an extra charge. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, table napkins and rings, one pair of sheets, two pillow cases, one counterpane and one drinking cup. For circulars containing full particulars address
Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 6w4*

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Marion, S. C.,) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Bow Street, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished.
Jan. 6—3mos*

P. TAYLOR

OFFERS for sale, 1 case of Madder Prints; White Flannel; Black and White Spool Cotton; Fine Brown Sugar; Rio Coffee; Black Pepper; Shoe Thread; 250 Sacks Sound Salt, mostly made in 1862; a few Sacks Alum Salt; Liverpool Salt.
Jan'y 6—2w

LOST!

LOST between A. A. McKethan's and J. A. Worth's, a small black oil-cloth POCKET BOOK, containing about ($46) forty-six dollars, one $20 bill, two $10 bills, and one $5 bill, and one $1 bill and some small bills and postage stamps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at A. A. McKethan's Carriage Depository. A SOLDIER'S WIFE.
Jan'y 6—1t

WRITING PAPER!! WRITING PAPER!!
Envelopes!! Envelopes!!
Pen Points!! Pen Points!!
Lead Pencils!! Lead Pencils!!
Fine Combs!! Fine Combs!!
Tooth Brushes!! Tooth Brushes!!
Snuff!! Snuff!!
India-Rubber Erasers!!
Mason's Blacking!!
English Pins!! English Pins!!
For sale by J. W. LEET.
Jan'y 6—4w*

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 18th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act passed on the 7th day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to amend the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided,* they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, the editor of each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided,* that

Miscellaneous.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

BY E. P. HIXON.

'Every thing has its price,' says a modern writer of great penetration; and we have no reason to call in question the truth of the assertion. There are, evidently, in the very nature of things, certain conditions annexed to the attainment of any given object; if the conditions are complied with, the end will be gained, that is, the payment of the price will secure the object. If, for example, the object of desire should be public reputation, it may be secured, with infallible certainty, by doing something that will command the attention of the world. Perform some deed of wonderful daring, or skill; originate some invention of marvellous ingenuity, or call into existence some work of art or genius that is highly pleasing or beneficial to men, and you will at once become distinguished and honorable. The same principle is manifestly true in its application to every other department of human pursuit. So that in whatever enterprize we engage, whatever purpose we design to accomplish, the great problem of success rests mainly, upon this simple question: Are you prepared to pay the legitimate price for the object before you? Will you have it at what it costs? Your decision must be made upon this naked issue. If the terms are too dear; if there is no more hardship, and suffering, and struggling, and danger, to be encountered in the pursuit than the possession would compensate for, then you are justifiable in declining the transaction. The price is too high and you cannot afford to pay it. But what then? You have made a fair bargain, or, rather, declined a hard one, and ought to be reconciled to the result. Under this view of the subject, all success in life manifestly hangs upon two grand divisions: First, a definite and well matured *Object of pursuit;* Secondly, a settled determination to attain it and *pay the price.*

Thousands fail for want of *an object.* They accomplish nothing, because they propose nothing to accomplish. There is an aimless existence—a life without a purpose. They are but creatures of the moment; the willing slaves of fortune and chance; the sport of circumstances; drifting on to an unseen destiny, like stray leaves upon the bosom of the current, or a rudderless ship on the ocean's boundless track. Life may spread out before their views its countless resources of happiness, and usefulness, and honor; its overwhelming responsibilities; its diversified avenues to noble achievements in the path of duty;—ambition may call aloud from her dizzy heights, and Fame beckon them upward to her lofty temples, and her palaces of glory; but all in vain. Their energies are paralyzed, and withered by inaction; and time, talents, and opportunities, are hopelessly sepulchred in the oblivion of an aimless life.

Persons of this class are very apt to sit down and wait quietly for the ebbing and flowing of that tide in the affairs of men, which leads on to fortune. They are perpetually hoping for the 'good time coming'—dreaming of some lucky combination of circumstances that shall develop their latent greatness, or fill their purses with gold. They are but visionary and impracticable alchemists, exhausting the wealth and vigor of their manhood's prime in the fruitless search for the fabled philosopher's stone, or the elixir of life. The lives of such men are a failure—not from the force of circumstances, nor for lack of talents, of capabilities or for resources, but for want of *an object.* They have dreamed away their days of success, and the dissolving vision has disclosed to their view the headlands of the future, shrouded in gloom and strewn with the wrecks of the past.

An aimless life is a nameless curse. It is not only a cause of failure, but the source of innumerable evils. It is the parent of idleness, and idleness, in its turn, brings with it a whole train of dissolute habits and vicious practices. He who has no good purpose before him in life, is at the mercy of a thousand temptations. If a man will not find employment for himself, the devil will soon find it for him. A great many men fall into wickedness and folly because they have nothing else to do. They have nothing to do, not because there is nothing to be done, but because they never determined to meet the obligations that were upon them. Besides all this, an aimless life is a life of misery. To this source may be traced, in a large measure, the gloomy wretchedness of the misanthrope, and the morbid melancholy of the hypochondriac. To such persons life is a weariness; existence a curse, and eternity a blank. If they realize any happiness at all, it is but as the lightning's flash, that leaps out from the bosom of the storm-cloud, for a solitary moment, and then leaves the world enveloped in darkness as before.

Success and happiness depend upon exertion and activity. Exertion and activity spring from a purpose to do something and *be* something. The concentration of all our energies upon some point, like the convergence of the solar rays upon a burning focus, will produce results which could never be accomplished by scattered sunbeams, or wavering purposes. Half the battle of life is won, when a man has carefully weighed his capacities and resources and resolved to devote them all, might and main, to the attainment of some noble and praise-worthy object.

Many others founder in the pursuit of a *wrong object;* and like an unskillful mariner, wreck their fortunes by following a false light on a distant and dangerous coast. God has distributed the talents of human capacity with equity and wisdom. To some He has given one talent; to some, two; to others, five; and our success depends not upon the use of talents which we do not possess, but upon the judicious application of those we have. It is far more honorable and praise-worthy to succeed in small things than to fail in large ones. The butcher who slaughters an ox for the good of men, ought to be more respectable than the legal pretender who murders a law case. The industrious mechanic, who builds up comforts and conveniences for the public good, is entitled to more esteem than a medical quack who tears down human constitutions with nostrums and pills. I have far more respect for an honest whole-souled cobbler, who half-soles boots and shoes, than I have for a soulless politican, who seeks to mend his broken fortunes by the spoils and booty of office, and by selling his country to boot. Success is measured not so much by what we attempt, as by what we accomplish. To succeed in any one thing that is really useful and profitable, is more honorable than any amount of useless pretensions.

It is manifestly true that all men cannot be Presidents and Congressmen, for this reason, if no other, that there is an insufficiency of those offices to supply the general demand. Neither can all men be lawyers and doctors (notwithstanding the present tendency of things in that direction,) for on these conditions, the absence of clients and patients would soon forestall the operations of business in these several departments. Hence, as some other things are to be done, it follows, as a logical necessity, that some one is bound to do them; otherwise, they must remain undone. And hence, it must also follow, that as all men cannot do the same thing, each one is bound to do what he can and no more. I must confess that I have very little sympathy with those ambitious idlers—those gentleman loungers about the 'market-places' of society, who, when asked 'Why stand ye here all the day idle?' will answer 'Because no man hath hired us.' Who, because they cannot do impossibilities, will do nothing at all. Thus burying their one talent in the earth, because they had not been entrusted with the improvement of five. These are the men who work out for themselves a hard lot in life, and then complain at the world because it does not bring them gratuitous honor and success; forgetting that the world has enough to do to mind its own business without meddling itself with the affairs of every petty aspirant for its smiles and favors. If a man will do something that is praise-worthy and honorable, the world (which is a very good sort of world, after all) will take off its hat and make him a polite bow, and call him a very worthy gentleman. But if he fails to do anything to merit its approval, what right has he to complain if he fails to secure it? 'Honor to whom honor is due,' is the equitable and sensible basis upon which this much abused world holds itself responsible for the distribution of its favors.

The last ground of success in life is, *a settled determination to pay the price of its attainment.* If your object is to make money, and you prefer ease and comfort to hard toil and self-denial; if you choose the approval of conscience and the good will of your fellow men, rather than the tricks of trade and the merciless extortions of avarice; if you find a higher pleasure in the manly conscience of personal rectitude, and the peace of God in your soul, than you would in delving and grasping, lying and cheating to grow rich, then, the whole matter resolves itself into this: the price is too high, and you are resolved not to pay it. But why complain? You have a higher and nobler reward in the approbation of God, and your own conscience, and you ought to be satisfied. You are certainly a successful man, though you have failed in this particular object. So, also, in the promptings of ambition. If a man prefers repose and quiet, to the dangers and hardships of the battle-field, the angry strifes of political contest, or the wasting anxieties of mental toil, who is to blame? He simply refuses to pay the price, and, therefore, fails to gain the object.

The same principle is true in every other pursuit, whether lawful or unlawful—whether the object be for good or evil. If the student would become learned and wise, he must study; study long, earnestly, indefatigably; otherwise, his education is a failure. Laborious application is the price of scholarship. Knowledge comes not unsought, but, like other valuable attainments, it must be won by toil. If it is not worth what it costs, then away with it—let us 'eat, drink, and be merry,' or go and do something else. But let us not complain at our ignorance when we might have 'bought wisdom' at its lawful price.

This broad principle ascends up, even into the religious life. The price of success in the service of God is prayerfulness, humility, self-denial, cross-bearing, crucifixion of the carnal mind, and the consecration of all to God. Its rewards are peace, righteousness, joy in the Holy Ghost, and the glory of Heaven. If a man decides that he can not afford to pay the price; if he prefers something else to the pleasures of piety, what right has he to complain, when the long dreary days of doubt, and darkness, and spiritual desolation supervene? when the dews of Zion no longer distil their refreshments, and the soul becomes a verdureless and forsaken desert. Who is to blame? He refuses to pay the price, and, of course, fails to secure the blessing.

We make our concluding observation. It is, that our highest success depends more upon a firm and manly resistance to adverse circumstances than upon good fortune and worldly advantages. A man is great just in proportion to his capacity to conquer obstacles. It is a well established law in mechanics, that a power is to be estimated by the resistance which it is capable of overcoming. The power of human character may be safely estimated by the same rule. 'To him that overcometh' is the promise, both in this life and in the one to come. Not to the fortunate, the gifted, and the favored ones, who have no difficulties to overcome, is the reward reckoned, but to the brave, the strong hearted, who persevere and overcome—who struggle on through the din and smoke of the life battle, till the victory is won. Sentimental minds, and feeble characters, are fostered in the bosom of luxury and ease, but strong men are made by adversity and conflict. Tender flowers, with their frail forms and delicate odors, flourish under the shelter and protection of the hot-house, or the cultivated garden; but the regal oak matures its grandeur on the hill tops and mountain sides, where storms sweep, and tempests thunder. Go forth, then, ye who would be great, wise, and strong; go where the voice of duty calls; go where the path of usefulness opens; where noble deeds are to be done, and evils to be conquered. Go forth with a great object, a lofty purpose before you and hold fast to your integrity, 'though the earth be moved, and the mountain shake,' until you have achieved some great and good end, and then, and not till then, will your name be honored, and your memory enshrined in the hears of men.

ANECDOTES OF TRANSLATORS.

In the French translation of *Paradise Lost*, "Hail, horrors, hail!" is rendered thus: "*Comment vous partes vous,*" that is, "How d'ye do, horrors, how ye do?"

A Welsh curate, being asked how he managed to preach sermons so far above his own powers of composition, replied, "I have a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, which I translate into Welsh and afterwards re-translate into English, after which the Archbishop himself would not know his own composition."

At an examination of the senior class in a college, a young man construed the following line in Horace. "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius*" (which is, in English, "I have finished a monument more lasting than brass,") thus: "*I have eaten a monument harder than brass!*" One of the trustees immediately replied, "Well, sir, I think you had better sit down and digest it."

The French make awful havoc of John Bull's English, in their attemps at translation. They seem never to reflect that English words have many and remote significations. Voltaire translated some of Shakspeare's plays. Shakspeare makes one of his characters renounce all claim to a doubtful inheritance, with an avowed resolution to *carve* for himself a fortune with his sword, Voltaire put it in French, which, re-translated, reads, "What care I for lands? With my sword, I will make a fortune cutting meat." Another, displeased with such blunders, undertook a more correct translation of the great bard. Conning the following passage—

"Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woe begone,*"

he translated the italicised words to read, "So grief—be off with you."

While Elliot was engaged in translating the Bible into the Indian language, he came to this passage: "The mother of Sisera looked out at the window, and cried through the lattice," &c. Not knowing an Indian word to signify lattice, he applied to several of the natives, and endeavored to describe to them what a lattice resembled. He described it as a framework, netting, wicker, or whatever else occurred to him as illustrative, when they gave him a long, barbarous and unpronounceable word, as are many of the words in their language.

Some years after, when he had learned their dialect more correctly, he is said to have laughed outright upon finding that the Indians had given him the true term for *celpot*—"The mother of Sisera looked out at the window, and cried through the *celpot.*"

THE FOP AND THE BOOKSELLER.—About 200 years ago, a foppish young man strolled into the shop of Mr. Boulter, a godly bookseller in London, and inquired for some play-books. Mr. Boulter informed him that he had none, but said he could recommend something much better. Accordingly, reaching down a little treatise by the Rev. John Flavel, on "keeping the heart," he presented it to him, entreating to read it, and assuring him it would do him much more good than play-books. The gentleman read the title, and glancing on several pages here and there, broke out into many profane and hasty expressions, such as—"What a fanatic was he who made this book." Mr. Boulter begged of him to buy the book, and read it, assuring him that he would find no cause to regret it.

At last the young man said he would buy it, but he would not read it. "What will you do with it then?" said Mr. Boulter. "I will tear it, and burn it," said he, "and send it to the devil!"

Mr. Boulter told him that he should not have it. Upon this the gentleman promised to read it, and Mr. Boulter said, "When you read, if you do not like it, I will return you the money."

About a month after, the gentleman came to the shop again, greatly changed in appearance, in a plain, modest dress, and with a serious countenance, addressed Mr. Boulter thus: "Sir, I most heartly thank you for putting this book into my hands. I bless God that he moved you do it; it hath saved my soul. He then bought a hundred copies more of him, telling him that he would give them to the poor who could not afford to buy them; and so he left him, while Mr. Boulter could not sufficiently admire and praise the goodness of God.

These deeds of the Lord from time to time reward the faithfulness of his servants to the conversion of sinners. Had Mr. Boulter been afraid of this fine gentleman, because he was rich and godless, and if he had been ashamed to own to his Master before him, and plead his cause, he would not have had the honor of directing this poor wanderer to Jesus. Let us strive to do likewise.

Let those write for God to whom God has given the power, and let those who cannot write themselves, diffuse the godly publications of others. Many are thus converted who will not go to hear the preached Gospel.

The London Builder says a company has been formed to bring into practical use a spiral fluted nail, recently invented in England. They are fluted and twisted in a machine, and are manufactured as cheap as any nails. The holding quality of the nails are remarkable; no holes are required to be made before driving those of the largest size, and there is no danger of the board splitting, however near to the edge the nail is driven. The spiral point causes the nail to revolve as it advances, and its tenacity of holding is equal to that of a wood screw.

STRONG DRINK.—The Duke of Wellington, during the Peninsular War, heard that a large magazine of wine lay on his line of march. He feared more for his men from barrels of wine than batteries of cannon, and instantly dispatched a body of troops to knock every wine-barrel on the head.

DEEP CULTIVATION.

Mr. Hoskyns has described the practice of the vine growers in Madeira, which forms a remarkable and striking lesson for us. The vine is not a native of that Island; and after growing well for a few years, the fruit begins to degenerate, and makes inferior wine. The expense of new stocks being very great as they are usually brought from the hock vineyards of Germany, every expedient has been tried in order to postpone the evil as long as possible; but no manuring, or pruning, or attention is of any avail; and the only remedy is found in deep cultivation. 'I once happened,' he says, 'to see the process. Nearly a score of laborers, hard at work, were standing in a long trench, as deep as they were tall, stocking the earth from one side and throwing it up on the other. On inquiry they told me they were trenching an old vineyard for fresh planting, trenching nearly six feet deep!'

'Some months afterwards, a merchant, in taking me over his wine-stores, pointed out in some casks that were being broken up a mineral incrustation, about as thick as a half crown and as brittle as glass, which he called tartrate of lime; and added, that it was commonly deposited by the wine, especially, when new; I afterwards ascertained that potash and soda existed in the deposit. Now those minerals are very deficient in the soil of the island. Here, then, was a good reason for deep trenching. The vines to supply its mineral wants robbed the soil so fast ot what little alkali it contained, that nothing but the opening of a great depth to the action of the roots would keep up the supply for many years, for the roots of delicate plants will not travel through earth that has never seen daylight.'

The vegetable gardens which supply Covent Garden, and other markets of the metropolis we all know, are not only profusely manured, but deeply tilled, and in many cases the subsoil has been dug up, in the gradual course of time, no less than four or five feet deep, to supply the waste of mineral matter to the soil above.—*Mark Lane Express.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SKIN DISEASES.—For some eruptions on the face, borax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is to dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect, working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and then wipe it off with a towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

TO PREVENT A COW FAILING IN HER MILK.—Wash the cow's udder and teats with pure cold water before milking, and then milk her morning and evening as dry as possible; negligence in this latter precaution is one of the causes of cows failing in their milk. The cow should, if possible, be milked by the same person, and while the process is going on a small quantity of hay should be placed before the animal. This furnishes employment for the jaws, and draws her attention from what is going on, and the milk is in consequence yielded freely.

CURE FOR COUGH OR HOARSENESS.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives the following: Chip up fat lightwood and put a handful of the chips into a pint of common spirits. A teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water on going to bed will cure a hoarseness, and if taken three times a day, or whenever a cough is troublesome, it will effect a speedy cure. A few chips thrown into a hot shovel and the odor breathed, will be found serviceable in lung complaints, and is calculated to relieve asthma. This is much cheaper than 'Cherry Pectorals,' and equally efficacious.

TO CURE NOSE BLEEDING.—Roll up a piece of paper and press it under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

TO DESTROY CRICKETS.—Put Scotch snuff upon their holes. Cockroaches may be banished by red wafers. Paint is destructive to all insects and so is lime.

FOR WEAK EYES.—Two grains acetate of zinc, in two ounces of rose water; filter the liquor carefully and wash the eyes night and morning.

TIMBER FOR POSTS.—The best timber for posts, in the order of durability, is red cedar, yellow locust, arbor vitæ, (or white cedar of some places,) white oak and chestnut. Charring posts of the most perishable sorts to render them durable, is of little use; for the charred portions are made brittle, and the only part of the post possessing strength, is the interior, which is as liable to the changes of dryness and moisture as ever, through porosity of the charcoal. Salting posts—by boring a hole obliquely downwards at the surface of the earth, and plugging salt, is far more effectual. Cases are known in his country, of red cedar post nearly a hundred years old perfectly sound.

THE RAG BAG.—The rag bag should become an institution in every household. Paper, for Government, printing, business and private purposes, is not only in great demand, but bears an exorbitant price. Nothing would tend more to increase its quantity and cheapen its price, than the general institution of the rag bag. Let every scrap of cloth, rope and thread, refuse cotton, and all waste material of which either cotton, flax or hemp forms the fibre, be diligently saved, and sold to the paper mills, and paper will become abundant and be furnished at reduced rates. LET THE RAG BAG THEN BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

LITERATURE.—For the year ending November 1862, 4,828 books were published in Great Britain; of which 952 were on topics of religion, 337 in biography and history, 673 in poetry and general literature, and 925 works of fiction.

Children's Department.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Dear young friends, we wish to speak to you of the golden rule of doing to others as we would have them do unto us.

It is a sweet and heaven-born thought; pray remember it well. Jesus says, "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them!"

If we would always bear this in mind, it would save us from doing many a cruel and unkind thing. If, when we are doing a harsh or unkind thing, we would only think, "how would I like to have another do this to me?" it would keep us from doing many unkind things, we now do.

St. Paul said, "Be ye kindly affectioned one towards another"—that is, have loving hearts towards each other. Even if a person has done us wrong, we should try and love him still; and if we are kind to him, it will make him sorry for his unkindness to us far sooner than if we spoke harshly about it and threatened to return evil for evil.

You perhaps do not know what is meant by "heaping coals of fire" upon a person's head; well, it means to melt him with kindness—to give him a "kiss for a blow"—to "overcome him with good."

There was once a little girl in a Sunday school, whose little brother did something to offend her and she was just going to give him a box on the ear, when the teacher said, "you had better give him a kiss." The little girl hesitated a moment, then bursting into tears, threw her arms around her brother's neck and gave him a hearty kiss. This made him cry too, and, after a few minutes they were very good friends. Had she struck him, there might have been a regular fight, and much unhappiness; but as it was, "a kiss for a blow" made all smooth at once.

It has been said that everything in this world has a rough handle as well as a smooth one. Some people are forever taking hold of the rough handle—looking at everything in an unhappy light—making the worst instead of the best of everything, and always returning evil for evil. They never think that the very best way to be happy is to make the best of everything and do to others as they would have others do to them. Let us all, dear boys and girls, try to take things by the smooth handle, and do to others as we would have others do to us and God will bless us for it, and make our path through life a pleasant one.

"Deal with another as you'd have
Another deal with you;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do."

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.

Bishop Hall acknowledged material agency in the formation of his own character, and on one occasion wrote of his mother, "How often have I blessed the memory of those divine passages of experimental divinity which I have heard from her mouth! What day did she pass without a large task of private devotion, whence she would still come forth with a countenance of undissembled mortification? Never any lips have read to me such feeling lectures of piety; neither have I known any soul that more accurately practiced them than her own."

John Quincy Adams once paid the following tribute to his mother: "It is due to gratitude and nature that I should acknowledge and avow that, such as I have been, whatever it was, such as I am, whatever it is, and such as I hope to be in all futurity, must be ascribed, under Providence, to the precepts and examples of my mother."

The following very interesting testimony of Rev. Richard Knill is quoted at length: "I have a vivid recollection of the effect of maternal influence. My honored mother was a religious woman, and she watched over and instructed me as pious mothers are accustomed to do. Alas! I often forgot her admonitions; but in my thoughtless days I never lost the impressions which her holy example had made on my mind. After spending a large portion of my life in foreign lands, I returned again to visit my native village. Both my parents died while I was in Russia, and their house is now occupied by my brother. The furniture remains just the same as when I was a boy; and at night I was accommodated with the same bed in which I had often slept before, but my busy thoughts would not let me sleep. I was thinking how God had led me through the journey of life. At last the light of the morning darted through the little window, and then my eye caught a sight of the spot where my sainted mother, forty years before, took me by the hand and said, 'Come, my dear, kneel down with me, and I will go to pray.' This completely overcame me. I seemed to hear the very tone of her voice; I recollected some of her expressions; and I burst into tears, and arose from my bed and fell upon my knees, just on the spot where my mother kneeled, and thanked God that I had once a praying mother. And, O! if every parent could feel what I felt then, I am sure they would pray with their children, as well as pray for them."

"I HAVE LOST A DAY."—How many, at the close of a day, would, if they considered the manner in which their time has been spent, be constrained to adopt this expression!

Those who have done nothing during the day, have lost it. They may say they have done no harm; still, if they have done no good to themselves or others they have lost a day.

And the loss is irreparable. The good which might have been done must remain undone for eternity! The intellectual and moral growth which might have been attained must be lacking forever. Every lost day lessens our intellectual and moral stature for eternity. One may exert himself on the morrow, but he cannot accomplish that which he might have accomplished had he not lost a day.

A NEW WAY OF RAISING FUNDS.—The *Southern Christian Advocate*, to secure the means of issuing a full sheet, 'asks some of its subscribers who have the means, to pay $50 as subscription money to Jan. 1874, or $100 to Jan. 1934.'

Advertisements.

R. F. LESTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AUCTIONEER, PETERSBURG, VA.

PARTICULAR attention given to sales or purchase of manufactured Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and Snuff.

REFER TO: Mr. H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.; Hon. A. W. Venable, Granville county, N. C.; Rev. F. N. Whaley, Charlottesville, Va. [Jan. 14, '63y1*

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY,
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede, Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

WM. R. UTLEY,
SUCCESSOR TO
(Mathaway & Co.,
Importers of Molasses & Sugar.)
WHOLESALE
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 14, '63y1*

Worth & Daniel,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 4 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 1, 1862—1y*

HORACE H. MUNSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,
38 MARKET STREET,
Nov. 11w6* *WILMINGTON, N. C.*

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th, 1859. [mar 5, '63y1]

Young's Smut Machine.
A FEW ON HAND AND FOR SALE. THOSE needing had best order soon, as material for making is nearly worked up, and no more to be had.
Address, ALEX. DICKSON,
Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C.
July 22, 1862—mo's6*

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.
MACINTYRE OFFERS FOR SALE!
2 CASES ENGLISH CALICO, 3,368 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 2,640 yds;
1 case " Pillow Case Cotton, 2,000 yds;
1 case Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 225 doz;
1 case Clark's Spool Cotton, 600 doz., Bl'k 200 yds;
1 case " " " 600 doz., White 200 yds;
1 case Expansion Skirts, 241, assorted, new style;
1 case English Hats, 20 doz., Drab.
Nov. 18w7

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 19, 1863—tf

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company, has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,668.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS INDUCEMENTS TO THE public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.
The insured *for life* are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in but also on a large and increasing deposite capital kept in active operation.
A dividend of 67 per cent. at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.
Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address:
D. F. WEIR, *Treasurer.*
Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1, 1859.-tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS, HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 2.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 314.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All Subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Quarterly Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $50 00

" " " " " six months, 30 00

" Square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 30 00

" " " " six months, 20 00

All communications from parties at a distance, on which we have no regular accounts must be accompanied with the money.

Original Poetry.

CLOUDS.

LYOLA.

The God of Day, in crimson robes,
Sank slowly to his evening rest,
His parting smile lay on the sea,
And lingered on the mountain's crest.
Old Ocean with his snow-capped waves
A fitting couch beneath him spread,
And heaven in gold and purple hues
Drew curtains o'er his weary head—
Those Evening Clouds! those glorious heaps
Of crimson waves across the sky,
Of amber folds and silver sheen,
Far in the west resplendent lie.
And when I think me of the paths
Where angels tread 'neath healing trees,
I fancy they are shadowed forth
By just such evening clouds as these!
A fancy vain: for on the eye
Has never for a moment gleamed,
Even shadows of that glorious land—
The peaceful home of the Redeemed.
No, no, these clouds must fade away.
When dusky night o'er nature steals;
These sunset-glories are but *dust*
That mark Jehovah's chariot wheels!

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

—"And that he will do what he can to prevent our Government from taking any attitude against *Him whose right it is to reign.* Every christian's influence should be properly exerted in the formation of our Government, to see that it is christian."—*Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson.*

PREFACE.

Our beloved Jackson desired, with all the strength of his great soul, that the government of his country should become christian—christian in spirit, as in organization. From the Old Testament the most perfect political organization may be derived, and that the Old Testament is christian, as well as the New, no one who believes in the oneness of the Father and Son will deny. The Old Testament is the bud, the New Testament is the expanded rose, but the bud is not destroyed when its contents unfold, but becomes the calyx, a still necessary, though inferior part of the perfected bloom.

Queen Victoria was once asked the secret of England's greatness. She replied by presenting a splendidly bound copy of the Bible, with the answer, "This is the secret of England's greatness." When I first heard of this remark of the royal lady, I supposed she meant that the spirit of christianity was the means of England's civilization and power; but on studying the early history and formation of the English Constitution, I find that the *organization* of all that has since developed into national greatness and goodness, was copied from the Bible. Also, the student of history will find that all that has made the Mahomedan Empire great and enduring was borrowed from the laws of God's ancient people—all that made it a curse was added by the wicked invention of man. Mahomet, in his early youth, was filled with enthusiasm by the beauty and purity of God's law as held by the Jews, and upon this founded his errors and wild fantasies. Alfred the Great viewed this ancient law in the light of christian revelation, and adopting its organization, made the English nation. This I will attempt to make clear in the following pages.

With regard to some other opinions I put forward, I fear that some of my brethren may accuse me of heresy; but I plead the weak brother's plea—a weak conscience. One of the most devoted and consistent christians I ever knew, used to say when in doubt about whether certain pleasures and indulgences were allowable, "Well, I am certain of one thing, it is not wrong to abstain from them." My brother may think it right to 'waste the midnight oil' in study—it is certainly not wrong for me to study when the sun first throws his morning beams over the cool, refreshed earth. My brother may think it right to spend Sunday evening in writing pleasant and affectionate letters to his friends—it is certainly not wrong for me to defer it until Monday. So with regard to doubtful portions of the Mosaic law. I would humbly plead that it is not wrong for me to follow the Mosaic law with regard to food (for instance) any more than it is wrong to observe the directions of my physicians with regard to the same. I believe the Bible (the whole of it) has been miraculously preserved and handed down to us in its present form. Why then should the *political, judicial, agricultural and sanitary* laws therein contained, still remain upon record, if we are not to be benefited thereby! We *must* have political and judicial laws, we *must* have agricultural and sanitary laws. These things do not come by instinct, but are taught,—therefore the choice only remains between those of Divine origin and those of man's invention. The abrogated law was that relating to the rites and ceremonies prefigurative of Christ; and this of course, was of no more use after the fulfilment in Christ's coming, than the teaching of the school-master to the grown man who has acquired all his teacher's lore. But the others, above mentioned, are laws with regard to things which still require laws, and these we believe to be the wisest and best.

A DREAM.

As I one day mused upon the terribly distracted state of our country, and pondered upon the causes which led to the bitter hatred between those who were once brothers—those very brothers who had fought side by side for freedom from the British yoke, and who had been bound together by the same government, same language, same literature, and above all, the same religion;—and my mind struggled with the question, Could not a government have been formed which would have prevented these sectional differences, or rather a government in which the origin of these differences would never have existed? Then I thought of past governments, of nations which had successively existed upon the earth, and which had each contained the errors which led to their own destruction. Perplexed with these thoughts, my soul was wafted into dream-land, and two stately presences stood before me. In one, I immediately recognized the face and figure so familiar to every American, in pictures and statues, our own noble Washington. Majestic as he appeared, the other figure was so much more grand and imposing that he dwindled into almost insignificance beside him. This personage appeared to be a venerable man, yet his eye was undimmed, and filled with the soft lustre of youth. His natural strength was unabated, and showed itself in the erect and graceful attitude and muscular limbs. His expression of face was meek and gentle as that of a child, yet radiant with more than mortal intelligence—holy and spiritual as of one who had talked face to face with God. They seemed to be engaged in discourse and the first words which fell upon my ear were from Washington, as he bent before his companion with lowly obeisance.—"Most reverend Law-giver, I vainly deemed that the government which I helped to construct for the beloved people who called me father, would have endured and prospered for centuries. I thought our constitution and laws were the best and most perfectly guarded of all the nations of the earth. But it is rent in twain, even as was the splendid temple of Jerusalem, and what is far worse, they are engaged in a war, shocking to humanity on the one side, and maintained with the best blood and life-resources of the other. Tell me, therefore, if these dire results were owing to errors committed by us, their forefathers, in providing them with a government." To whom the other replied: "Noble sir, you were, in your pilgrimage through earth, wise, prudent and sagacious above all the men of your age. You were also one of the purest of patriots and you had most able assistants, but you and they committed the vital error of most human legislators, that of supposing your own wisdom sufficient for the construction of a national government. *No human wisdom is sufficient for this great purpose.* All history proves this truth. Bossuet tells you that Egypt was the fountain of political wisdom. For this she was indebted to her early and divinely inspired law-giver, Joseph. From Egypt, Greece derived her civilization, and Rome from Greece. But so mixed with error were they all, that each lived out its day of splendor and perished. I repeat, no human wisdom is sufficient for this great work, and therefore *God gave the model of one perfect government*, which is embodied in your Bible and known as the Mosaic law, but should more properly be called the Divine law, for it came from God, and was only transmitted through his servant, Moses. "But surely," replied Washington, "those laws were too few and meagre for the government of a great and highly civilized people." "Those laws," answered the princely sage, "few and meagre as you deem them, are like great fundamental principles; adopt them firmly, and everything else follows in right order, as water follows the course of the conduit prepared for it." Washington mused for a moment, as though trying to grasp this thought, and then replied, "Will you condescend to explain more fully this subject?" "Willingly—suppose for a moment the condition of a civilized and intelligent people without a government. Thousands of free citizens, equals and brethren without laws, without officers, every man doing what is right in his own eyes. However moral and religious they might be, they would soon feel the positive necessity of law and government. Therefore the first step towards this attainment would be the election of officers to legislate for them. They seek direction from God whose word is pledged to give wisdom to those who ask for it. His short and comprehensive reply is, "Take you wise men, *known* among your tribes, (such as fear God, men of truth and hating covetousness) and make them *rulers of tens, rulers of fifties, of hundreds and of thousands.*" (Deut. 1: 15.) One sentence, yet it embraces more wisdom than all the volumes ever written by human jurists and legislators. In it will be found an organization the most perfect and efficient; as was proved when adopted by the early English in their tithings (the ten) and hundreds and thousands or shires. Its practical operation necessitates three graduated courts—the ruler of fifty being obliged to exercise his power through his subordinate rulers of ten, meets with them for the transaction of public business, and thus forms the first or lowest court. The ruler of hundred (hundreden or centenary, as he was called in England,) finds his constituency consisting of one hundred citizens, ten rulers of ten and two rulers of fifty—he has twelve subordinate officers, forming the second court. (To Alfred the Great was attributed the origin of the trial by jury—this was his mode.) The ruler of thousand with his ten subordinate rulers of hundred forms the highest court. You observe that the rulers in the lower courts were the subordinate members in the higher, thus learning to obey, without which they would never know how to govern. "These courts [illegible] cating ducts and channels, by which justice was dispersed to every part of the nation." He refers to them as they existed in England in the early periods of her history. "These courts were subordinate, one to another, so that from the decision of that of the tithing, there lay an appeal to that of the hundred, and from that of the hundred to that of the shire" or thousand. "In these courts justice was administered and all the affairs of the district discussed. Here also took place sales and many other transactions in which publicity was of importance." (*See Guizot, Essais sur l' Histoire de France, p. 258, also Blackstone, Henry, &c.*) "Thus it happened," says a modern historian, "that principles of liberty and popular institutions were found in England at a time when they were utterly unknown in almost every other European country." "It is now," says M. Guizot, "a fact agreed upon among the writers the most versed in the antiquities of the modern nations, that the free men, *ahrimanni, rachimbergi, boni homines* (Anglice, '*good men and true*') present in the assembly of the hundred and county, alone judged the causes, *in point of law as well as in point of fact;* that the count (ruler of thousand) or centenary (ruler of hundred) had no other function but to convoke the meeting, to preside in it, and cause its judgments to be put in execution." (Guizot, ib. p. 259, note.) We think differently however. We believe they followed strictly the Bible model; the rulers, i. e., officers, alone judged the causes. (Exodus 18 and 22.) To this and many other Mosaic laws adopted by Alfred the Great was England indebted for her civil liberty. Considering their laws divine, they never changed them; hence their reverence for precedent, even at this day. Hence the stability of their government for [illegible] always law-keeping rather than law-making, and this character is traceable nearly throughout the whole course of English legislation, and in the earlier periods especially is very strongly marked. The legislative power of the court of Parliament was exercised unconsciously, because it resulted from the remedial power. Complaints arose of violation of the law, of neglect of the law. The monarch promised to forbid the abuse and further remedies were provided for the defence of the existing law. Yet Parliament, echoing the sentiments if not the words of the Barons of Merton, scarcely ever intended to enact a new law, to introduce a new statute."

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IMAGINATION.

MR. EDITOR:—It would probably be a hard task for the professed philosopher to decide exactly where reality and imagination are joined, for imagination may possess such a power over the soul as to seem a reality of the most positive description. Without paying any attention to the hallucinations which excite our pity and surprise, other than to term them the legitimate results of perverted ideality, we would consider the use of imagination, its actual utility in the great battle of life, as we observe that its abuse is but too often made the reason of animadverting upon its use. Now we hold imagination to be as much a divinely given faculty of the soul as any other, and one an All-Wise Wisdom has designed to mitigate the sufferings heaped upon us by the stern reality of our lot. This is especially the case when our position in life is humble, and one of constant warfare against the weird and deathly host which follows in the steps of poverty. The immortal Dante, when he wrote,

"Abandon every hope, ye who enter here,"

very well understood that those who have no hope, even though they could command the treasures of a Golconda, possess nothing, while those who possess a well defined hope, even though it should be located far in the future, have something to reconcile them to life. Now as hope is the sister and constant companion of imagination, and as it is sometimes impossible to have a hope without imagination coming between us and the pitiless reality, why should we not be as willing to concede the divinely given mission of one as the other? We would have no one retire from the noisy scene of reality to that shadowy and unnatural realm, where imagination sits like some voiceless spectre, calling up other spectres from space; neither would we have all our thoughts and feelings centered upon the material objects thrust before our sight. In regard to imagination, as to everything else, we plead for the *ariston metron*—the golden mean;—believing that he who walks in the middle of the way is safe from the precipices on either hand. There is no denying that we all possess the faculty of imagination in a degree proportioned to our intelligence; and it is equally certain that it was not vainly given, as all the powers a kind Providence has conferred upon us are manifestly ordained for use in a moderate and reasonable way. Let us then cherish our imaginative powers, without falling into day-dreaming and supineness. Let us deem imagination a potent balm for the injuries we receive from reality, and as a light dawning out of our darkness, so looking to the day when those spiritual truths which are now only imagined and shadowy, shall become the greatest and noblest realities of a purer and happier life. CERES.

Adams' Battery, Dec. 29, 1863.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE EVANGELICAL TRACT SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR:—This institution is still [illegible] on in its important work for the army [illegible] country. It has recently issued [illegible] Public Gods. An essay [illegible], Fair and Accurate," by Rev. [illegible] S. Gray, and an admirable one for soldiers, "Swear Not," by Dr. Dabney. The Society is about to print a little book of the primer sort, to aid soldiers in learning to read. It is an interesting fact that a good many in camp and the hospitals do learn to read.

The "Army and Navy Messenger" still increases in circulation. Going along with other religious papers,—the circulation of which in the army ought to be sustained—it affords the soldiers, in addition to the facts, a fine variety of religious reading.

Oral preaching and the use of the press, are the two great methods of evangelizing our half million of citizen soldiery. Let every christian in the land lay his hands heartily to the work, in each of these departments.

Selections.

PRAYING FOR SOLDIERS.

The home circle is in no danger of forgetting husband, or son, or brother, absent and in peril at the seat of war. The feverish suspense, the anxious face after every battle, the heavy heart, all proclaim that the loved ones are held in constant remembrance. Is there equal solicitude for their spiritual peril? Is the longing as earnest for their conversion as for their safe return? Do the letters and the dainties sent them contain hints of the religious feeling uppermost in hearts at home. The following from the *Christian Advocate*, communicated by a chaplain, is suggestive: A lieutenant in one of our regiments related in my hearing the following incident: "A young man in my company," said he, came out before his comrades and openly embraced religion, to the surprise of us all. One day he happened in my tent, and I inquired by what means his mind was awakened so suddenly to the subject of religion. He took from his pocket a letter from his mother, saying, 'There is something in that letter which affected me as nothing had ever done before.' The letter said, 'We have sent you a box of nice clothes, and a fine variety of cakes and fruits, and other luxuries and comforts, and many good times we hope you will have enjoying those nice things, and sharing with your friends.' Near the close of the letter were these words: '*We are all praying for you, Charlie, that you may become a Christian.*' 'That's the sentence,' said the grateful boy, and the tears gushed from his eyes. 'When I was eating those dainties I thought, mother is praying for me. I knew where she used to go to pray, and I could almost hear the words, "We are all praying for you, Charlie, that you may be a Christian." Now I thank God for a praying mother, for her prayer is answered, and I am happy.'"

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.—The Princeton *Review*, for July, in speaking of the action of the two Presbyterian General Assemblies in establishing a fraternal correspondence, makes the following remarks which are certainly significant, as looking to an ultra conjunction of the Old and New School bodies.

"Every Christian must rejoice in the spirit manifested in both the venerable bodies which have thus auspiciously inaugurated the measures which contemplate the ultimate re-union of the two great churches which they represent. The causes which led to the separation of the two bodies, were partly diversity of opinion on matters of doctine; partly diversity of principle and practice on matters of ecclesiastical organization; partly difference of views as to the import of the formula of subscription to the Confession of Faith; partly conflicting views as to the best method of conducting missionary and other benevolent operations; partly, no doubt, alienation of feeling on the part of leading men on both sides. All these causes are gradually ceasing to exist. There is, perhaps, at this moment, greater harmony of views between the two bodies on all these points, than has existed at any time since the separation. Certain we are, that every Old School man would joyfully subscribe to every principle and cordially sympathize with every sentiment contained in the beautiful address of the reverend Moderator of the Philadelphia Assembly, above quoted."

TRY KINDNESS.—"I once had a very awkward horse to shoe," said a smith, "and I was punishing it severely to make it stand still. My shop was just before the kitchen window, and my wife, who is a kind hearted woman, came out and reproved me for my conduct to the animal. She went up to it, and patted it, stood up close to it, and it stood as quiet as a lamb, and we could have done anything with it." O, that people would try kindness. It is a mighty cheap cure.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TRACT ENTERPRISE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

"Our cause, under God, is committed to the keeping of our noble army. That cause rises above all merely secular objects; for it involves within it our religion in its purity, and in its successful dissemination throughout our whole Southern country. The enemy has not only invaded our homes, but has desecrated our churches, and stifled the voice of prayer in the temples of God, and seized His ministers clinging to the very horns of the altar. Freedom to worship God has ceased wherever the legions of the foe have advanced; and the conscience of an outraged people, forbidden to utter its voice in public devotion, can only threaten its prayers for the rescue of our land from the enemy of our country, and the despisers of our Religion.

But shall the defenders of a free faith and of our hearth-stones be without the word of God, and the means of personal salvation?

The scheme of colportage answers the question. By it religion walks noiselessly through the camp, sowing the precious seed among the soldiers of the South. It enters the hospitals and speaks peace to the sick and the dying, and lifts the broken and wounded spirit to the hope which anchors the soul within the haven of eternal rest. What may we not hope to accomplish in filling the ranks of our host with the true soldiers of the Lord of Battles? How will we not rob war of much of its horror when thousands of men loyal to their country, but in disloyal opposition to the King of kings, shall be brought to acknowledge the sceptre of His power, and yield obedience to His law?

The Word of God—the Tract which conveys, little by little, portions of that Word to the mind of the soldier on duty; the book, or paper, or pamphlet which leads him to the fountain of all truth—these are the means to make the citizen in arms a better, because a Christian, soldier—and the Soldier, when peace is restored, a better citizen, because a Christian patriot.

The labors of the colporteur, however humble and simple, thus become the instruments of the largest benefit to the army, to the country and to the Kingdom of the Redeemer. To the sick, the wounded and the dying, stilling the noise and tumult of battle with the gentle whispers of a Saviour's love, his presence in an incalculable blessing. THE FRUITS OF HIS TOIL ARE PRESENTED IN A RICH HARVEST ALREADY PERCEPTIBLE ALL THROUGH THE ARMY. Let him go on in his discharge of duty; let men everywhere sustain him by counsel and by contribution, and he will see the work crowned with temporal benefits which can scarcely be estimated, and with eternal blessings which shall be full of glory.—*J. Randolph Tucker.*

A QUERY.—The Declaration of Independence says, that governments "derive their just rights from the consent of the governed." Which party in this great struggle is now contending for this right? And if our enemies should or could triumph, what becomes of this sacred right? And what becomes of them, when some other accidental majority gets the power? The horse invited the man to aid him in conquering the stag, but after that found himself the thrall of the conqueror. So would it be in this case if our enemies succeeded in this insane attempt to wrest from a brave people that right of self-government which they have conceded was theirs for three quarters of a century. The "coming man" who would succeed in accomplishing the conquest of the antlered combatant of the South, would in the end show the bitted and bridled combatant of the North, that in destroying the liberties of his foe, he had lost his own. Then there must come the same world-old tale, after the Republic, the Empire, after the Empire ——?—*Soldier's Visitor.*

READING PRAYERS.—Episcopalians have made up their minds in regard to the advantage of precomposed forms in public worship. But we must allow others the privilege we claim for ourselves and no one should retain a printed form for all his devotions. The judgment of Bishop Hall on this point is worthy of consideration, "God is a free Spirit, and so should ours be in pouring out our voluntary devotions upon all occasions. Nothing hinders, but that this liberty and public Liturgy should be good friends, and may go hand in hand together." And again, "I do from my soul honor both. I gladly make use of both, and praise God for them, as the gracious exercises of Christian piety, and the effectual furtherance of salvation. There is place enough for them both, they need not jostle each other."

The testimony of such a man, is worth a good deal when we consider how some seem to think that all prayer not out of a book, is almost a profanation. We can use both as occasion offers.—*Southern Churchman.*

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.—A writer in the *N. C. Christian Advocate* assigns as the principal reasons why there is more religion in the army than at home, the following: that the soldiers are free from the spirit of speculation and extortion, that they meet often to worship God, that they do not neglect private prayer, and that they employ more of their means for the advancement of God's glory.

THE TRUE FREEDOM IN CAPTIVITY.—The editor of the *American Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, who recently visited and preached to the Confederate soldiers confined, to the number of 8,000, at Fort Delaware, as prisoners of war, states, on the authority of one of them, that 90 conversions have occurred in their midst since reaching that place.

THE SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Among the Federal prisoners brought to our city recently, was a minister, captured while acting under the authority of the United States Christian Commission, as an evangelist in "the Army of the Cumberland." A gentleman supplies us with the following facts, communicated, in the course of a private interview, by this unwilling partaker of our national hospitality.

The revival influence represented as prevailing among Southern soldiers, has no counterpart in that army. The general state is one of spiritual dearth. This is owing, in great measure to the inefficiency of the chaplains, who, as a class, are men unworthy of the position. The secret of their appointment is also the explanation of their incompetence. When the war broke out, the rank of Colonel was promised to many adventurers on condition that they should raise regiments for the service; and these adventurers, when application was made to them for the prospective chaplaincy, avowed their purpose to bestow the office on such ministers as should secure the greatest number of enlistments. Of course, ministers of sterling principle recoiled from the "bargain, intrigue and corruption," which would have dragged them to the level of recruiting agents for men without sufficient weight of character to induce their fellow citizens to follow their fortunes in the field. This left the coast clear to ministers of less scrupulous spirit, who dirtily earned the coveted post, only to neglect its duties, and, in not a few cases, to catch the infection of camp-vices, and dishonor the cause of Christ by profanity, drunkenness and gambling.

There are indications in other quarters, which go very far towards bearing out this statement, so far as respects the low state of religion among the invading forces. The September number of the *Christian Banner*, published by the American Tract Society, Boston, for the soldier and the sailor, reports but a single regiment as blessed with "cases of conversion," and the letter containing that statement was written as long ago as the latter part of June! And the New York *Independent* for Sept. 24th, in all its forty-eight columns, has not one word of Christian cheer, either *for* the camp and hospital, or *from* them!

We think the conclusion a safe one, that there is a far more extensive and powerful work of grace in Southern than in Northern armies. Should not this fact incite a more diligent effort for the evangelization of our soldiers; awaken a livelier gratitude to God for the distinguishing mercies, of which we are unworthy; and beget a firmer persuasion that He who visits the armed hosts of the country with the chiefest blessing of *spiritual*, will not withhold from us the lower blessing of *political* freedom?—*Rel. Herald.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER—ITS SIMPLICITY.—To express great and noble thoughts in simple and easy language is a high excellence of literary style. In this as in other respects, the literature of the Bible is unequalled.

The Lord's prayer is an admirable illustration of this. As given in Matthew, it consists of sixty-six words, forty-eight of which are words of one syllable; and of the others, there are few which a little child cannot easily pronounce and understand. There are many persons who probably cannot remember the time when they could not recite this prayer, or when they were puzzled with the meaning of any of its words.

Equally simple, natural and easy, is the structure an arrangement of its phrases and sentences. Let any person write down the words in which he asks for any blessing, or in which he hears another ask for it, and compare it with the corresponding petition in this prayer; and he will soon be sensible of the difference. Try to put the petition. "Thy kingdom come," or "Give us this day our daily bread," into a form more simple or intelligible. Can you do it? There is no learned scholar, no accomplished writer, or eloquent speaker, who may not find improvement in studying the style of this prayer.

If it be desirable that we be able to express our thoughts and our desires simply and truly, when we come before Him who regards not the *sound* of our words, but only their *honest meaning*, let us study this prayer. So best may we learn to address Him in language free from all gaudy adorning, and all deceitful ambiguity.

GRACE IN FORT SUMTER.—A chaplain writes from Sumter: "A few months ago, but two officers in the regiment were members of the church—now but few more than that number are not professors of religion. About 200 have joined the church, and a larger number have been converted and are now happy in the love of God. It would do your soul good to visit the Fort, battered and scarred as it is, and hear the soldiers make the tattered walls ring with the high praise of the living God."

FROM AFRICAN HEATHENS TO WORSE.—A correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer* states, on the authority of a gentleman of character from Culpeper, that of the two ladies wounded during the shelling of the Court House by the enemy on Sabbath, the 13th inst., one was Mrs. Stone, wife of Elder R. H. Stone, Southern Baptist missionary to Central Africa. Mrs. Stone returned quite recently from that land of the heathen, in search of health, only to find that a worse heathenism invades and desolates her native State.—*Rich. Herald.*

SPECULATION AND EXTORTION.—Says a writer in the *Southern Presbyterian*: "I wish that the speculators and extortioners may be compelled to see their sin denounced in every column of every newspaper in the land, to hear it rebuked in every pulpit and parlor. I wish they might be reminded of it, wherever they go, by every person they meet, by every object they witness in air, earth and sky, and that their dreams may echo their condemnation; nay, that they may have dreamless and sleepless nights, until they shall abandon a wickedness that is so fatal to every interest of the land, and puts in jeopardy our national existence itself."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. S. Lapsley Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—From —, $10 for missions and $10 for the "Soldiers' Visitor;" also $2 from little T. N. C., "for the poor little heathen children."

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—To meet the demand for children's reading, arising from the want of Sabbath School books, the Publication Committee have determined to issue the *Children's Friend* twice a month. The price of the paper has been raised to *one dollar* for six months, for a single copy; 25 copies for $20; 60 copies for $50; 100 copies for $75. See advertisement in another column.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.—The *Central Presbyterian*, published on a half-sheet, has been advanced in price from five to *six dollars* per annum. The *Religious Herald*, also published on a half sheet, is now *eight dollars* per annum.

The last number of the *Confederate Baptist*, published at Columbia, S. C., contains the following significant paragraph, as private and confidential intelligence: "We take occasion to say to our Baptist brethren in South Carolina—and no others need read this article—that unless some effort is made to sustain the *Confederate Baptist*, it must "go by the board," and take its place in "the limbo of vanities" in Milton's Paradise Lost, or some other fanciful region. To the publishers it has brought labor and expenditure, but no profit, and they cannot be supposed to possess that transcendental benevolence which will prompt them to furnish their brethren with a paper, at their own expense."

These facts show the drift of things in the publishing business. Those who do not wish to have a Confederacy without newspapers, must exert themselves to sustain the few that are now published.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS.—A chaplain in the army of Northern Virginia, who has carefully ascertained the facts, informs the Editor of the *Central Presbyterian* that there are in Gen. Ewell's and Hill's corps chaplains as follows: Methodist, twenty-eight; Presbyterians, fifteen; Baptist, ten; Episcopalians, seven. This includes only those regularly commissioned by the government. If those sent out by the church as missionaries are counted, the whole number of Presbyterians in that army would be nearly thirty.

PASTORAL SUPPORT.—Says a writer in a Southern exchange: "As to the inadequate support of the ministry, I am not altogether sure but that God suffers it, for the rebuke of faults into which ministers themselves have fallen. Are there not those who, on the plea of obligation to churches, in whose pulpits their places might be supplied for the time, by men of more advanced age or feebler health, have closed their ears against all appeals for laborers in the army? What would be more just than that God should shake them out of these chosen nests, and force them, in spite of their reluctance, to take wing for the camp and the hospital?"

ABSCONDING from ECCLESIASTICAL MEETINGS. The N. Y. *Evangelist* says that "not very long since a certain Synod somewhat noted for the runaway tendencies of its members, voted to close the session by a celebration of the Lord's supper on the evening of the last day. Parts were assigned, and notice given widely, but by the middle of the afternoon it was discovered that every man but one who had an appointment had left the place. The result was, that those who came, many of them from a distance, met at the closed doors of the church; Synod had scattered two hours before, and the disappointed community found some bold enough to say that with their consent Synod should never be invited there again."

MINISTERIAL QUALIFICATIONS.—The *N. C. Christian Advocate* states that for years, among Methodists, there has been a gradual advance in the standard of theological and literary qualification for admission into deacon's and elder's orders, and thinks that the times demand a radical change from the very low standard required in the past.

THE RESURRECTION.

These limbs of ours must moulder to their mother dust. They must dissolve under the cold icy hand of Death. The Spirit may go safely through the fiery ordeal that awaits it. It may have the sustaining grace of God to uphold it in that hour. It may retain full possession of all its powers and faculties, and exult in the prospect as it leaves this material framework behind and claims a victory over death. But the body cannot thus escape. Upon it, death must do his work; must triumph; must reign. The decree has gone forth: "Dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return."

But the righteous is not without hope, even amidst this ruin. It shall all be repaired. These limbs, now falling to decay, shall live and move again. This heart shall beat. These eyes shall see. This whole structure, so "fearfully and wonderfully made," shall be reared again. It shall be re-constructed, re-fitted, beautified, adorned, and come forth in more than its original beauty and loveliness, to be united again to the spirit. Not a particle of the dust shall be lost. "In thy book, O God, all my members are written." That eye that [illegible] regards with attention the smallest dust of the balance, shall watch the sleeping dust of His holy ones, and speak it again into life and activity.

And is not this a pleasant thought? The body is far the inferior portion of our present constituted being—but the casket that contains the jewel—yet it is pleasant to think that these old friends shall be re-united, and that those who have journeyed on through this life together, bearing the heat and burden of this day of trial and probation—suffering, toiling, sinning, repenting and rejoicing together—shall meet again under far happier circumstances, and spend an eternity in the same close union formed here. "This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality." Death, the last enemy, shall be swallowed up in victory; and the grave itself shall no longer hold the tokens of a temporary triumph. "I know that my redeemer lives," is the language of the believer's heart, as he goes down into the grave; "and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: And though after my skin, worms destroy my *body*, yet *in my flesh* shall I see God." "O Death! where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory?"

No such pleasant thought can cheer the wicked in his dying hours. Suppose he believes in the resurrection of the dead. It must be anything else than a source of pleasure. One of the greatest aggravations of the lost will be to meet, in that place of torment, the companions of the present life—the victims of their temptations and the participants in their iniquity. Association will render them so, and recrimination will add to it. So must it be with the body hereafter, the most intimate companion of the soul during its pilgrimage here. To be united again—to have the associations of their past career together called up and presented with all the vividness of memory's magic power to the eye, now to suffer the punishment of their united transgressions together—can this be a pleasant object of thought in a dying hour? Companions in sin on earth—companions in woe and misery in hell forever!

Thus the doctrine of the resurrection becomes a strong argument for purity of heart and life. It holds up the prospect of augmented enjoyment to the redeemed and of aggravated suffering to the lost. The body must ultimately share the destiny of the soul, whatever that may be, and add to the bliss or woe of which the soul shall partake throughout eternity. O, for wisdom to improve the many sources of warning granted by a kind God and Saviour!

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," is doubtless the prayer of every one who looks forward with any serious thought to a death bed. No one wishes to die the death of the wicked. There is an instinctive recoil from any such fate. And there is very generally a purpose to avoid it—to be prepared to "die the death of the righteous." But here is the great error. Many of those who thus purpose do nothing more. They refuse or neglect to live the life of the righteous. They aspire to the *end*, but will not use the *means* by which the end is attained.

Do you, reader, desire to "die the death of the righteous," then be careful to live the life of the righteous. It is folly to hope for the one without the other. In life and health the character must be formed; and as the *life*, so, almost certainly, will be the *death* and *eternity*. Infinite interests, then, are hanging upon the present—upon the Sabbath days, and sanctuary privileges, and gospel light you enjoy. Your character is now forming. Every day adds strength to it—moulds it for righteousness or ripens it in wickedness. Turn, then, ye who are in the way of the wicked. Danger threatens. Perils beset the way; and a few days may find you driven away in your wickedness. Turn into the way of the righteous. Seek his paths. Secure his protector, his guide, his friend, his Saviour. Live the life of the righteous, then may you have hope in life and in death, that the eternity of the righteous shall be yours.

A PROPOSITION.

A "Layman," in the *Central Presbyterian*, appeals to *all christians*, whatever be their pursuits, to "unite in an effort to discover the cause of our troubles, and then, invoking help from on high, proceed to remove them." He urges: "Let all who name the name of Christ, commence at once a diligent search, to ascertain whether there is not a 'wedge of gold' or a 'Babylonish garment' within the pale of the church. Let 'judgment *begin* at the house of God;' and we may cherish the hope that, if the *Church* enters upon the investigation in the fear of God as Joshua did, and with an earnest desire to find the 'accursed thing,' the Achans who have 'troubled us,' will be brought to light, the anger of the Lord turned from us, and His reconciled countenance be again lifted up upon us. If Christians shrink from an investigation of this sort, I think we may safely conclude that they 'love darkness rather than light,' and will not come to the light, lest their deeds should be reproved, and we may therefore expect severer chastisements than any we have yet received, for surely He will 'be avenged on a nation of this.'"

As a means of bringing about the reformation among the people of God, that he deems of the first importance in securing deliverance from our present sore affliction, "Layman" suggests that the pastors of the various denominations of Christians throughout the Confederate States, call together the members of their churches, *and the members only*, on Friday the 22d day of January, 1864, each individual Christian meanwhile entering into his closet daily, and making a strict self-examination in the presence of Him who seeth in secret. After invoking the "searcher of hearts" to make one in our midst, let us humble ourselves before Him, and beseech Him to cleanse us from all our faults both secret and open, and if the light that is in us be darkness, to re-illuminate it by an outpouring of His Spirit upon us; and if 'the salt of earth have lost its savor,' that He would again season it. "Having done our duty faithfully," he says, "and 'washed our hands in innocency,' we may then, and not till then, compass the altar of God, with the expectation that He will hear our prayers for deliverance 'from the hands of all that hate us.' Until then we cannot venture to cast stones at those who do not *profess* to lay their 'treasure in heaven,' but on earth. Then shall sinners seeing our good works, be led to glorify our father in heaven, and He will speedily 'ordain peace for us,' and continue the same to us, so long as we 'keep His covenant and His testimonies.'"

Whatever may be thought of this proposition to assemble *professing christians only* for humiliation and prayer, it will be well for them to heed the exhortation to careful self-examination. The tendency of many things in these days is, to produce laxness in duty. The standard of christian character is lowered, and the cause of the Master is injured.

SKULKERS AND DESERTERS.—The Charleston *Courier* says: "Enlisted soldiers are roaming idly all over the country, and officers of case are filled by able-bodied men. Such is the condition of the Commonwealth. But are there no idlers in the church? We fear that there are some roaming about whose duty it is to be engaged in stationary service in behalf of their heavenly master; and others "at ease in Zion," whilst their brethren are sinking under disproportional anxiety and toil. This is, emphatically, a time when every true disciple of Christ should contemplate his indebtedness to redeeming grace, and ask, "Lord, what would'st thou have me to do."

A correspondent of one of our exchanges seeks to make this idea still more pointed. He asks: "May we not style those who hide away from the army chaplaincies and missions which they ought to occupy, *ministerial skulkers*? Those, who, having held these positions, abandon them without sufficient reason, may we not style *ministerial deserters*? We may be sure, at least, that Christ's great battle for the right needs to be waged in our army, and none who should take part in that conflict, but do not, will be held guiltless by the Captain of our salvation. If anything could reconcile me to the proposition to abolish pulpit exemptions, it would be the sight of these ministerial deserters and ministerial skulkers in 'camps of instruction.'"

CRUELTIES OF THE ENEMY.

The papers are publishing accounts of atrocities committed by the enemy upon our people in Eastern North Carolina, at which humanity cries out for very shame. Women are insulted and abused by negroes wearing the uniform of United States soldiers; and white men who command them, more base than the negroes themselves, lay no restraint upon them, but rather encourage them in these outrages. It has even been stated, and with truth, we suppose, that a Federal officer in command in our North-Eastern counties, has actually *arrested two ladies* and *sent them to Norfolk as hostages for a negro soldier* captured by some of our men!

This if true, is a little farther than we would have supposed yankee insolence and cruelty disposed to go. But when persons resolve to accomplish a certain end, and find themselves disappointed in all their efforts to attain it, in their chagrin and mortification there is no telling to what excesses they may be driven. A people resolved to be free, who have the misfortune to come under the temporary rule of their enemy, cannot but expect to suffer. And an enemy, so malignant as that with which we are contending, will be sure to exert any power possessed, to crush out the spirit of freedom that may be found still animating the people. But such atrocities should rouse our people to new and earnest efforts, not only to prevent the enemy from making any further advances upon our territory, but to drive him from our borders and give deliverance to those who are now suffering from his unnatural cruelties.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A VISIT TO THE ARMY AND THE HOSPITALS.

MR EDITOR:—Ever since my return home, I have felt strongly inclined to give your readers an account of my visit to the army and the hospitals; and as it is a part of my philosophy—though, alas, not always of my practice—never to suppress a good impulse, I proceed with my self-imposed task.

The well-being of our army, temporal and spiritual, is a matter of the deepest concern to our people. The heart of the country is in the army, for there its treasure is—the talent, the energy, the patriotism—and now, it should seem, the *piety* of the country, is for the most part, to be found in the army. One of the most remarkable manifestations of this time and of this war is the *character* of our armies. It is unlike that of any soldiers known to history. In religious fervour and intelligent patriotism, they resemble the best troops of the English Commonwealth, when least infected with fanatical rancor and selfish ambition. But in refinement, in urbanity, in education, in simplicity of purpose, in intelligent appreciation of the questions involved and the interests at stake; above all in Christian sensibility, at once kindly and fervent, catholic and deep, it is incomparably superior to the best soldiers in Cromwell's army. The reciprocal feeling which binds our armies to our people and our people to our armies, is another peculiarity of this time and of this contest. Our soldiers are not foreign mercenaries, fighting for plunder or pay; not ambitious adventurers, fighting for fame or power; not religious fanatics or partizan warriors, battling for a name or a man. But their hearts are still in their homes. The cherished images of their dear parents, their wives and children, are still before them. They are fighting with resolute and tenacious power, with generous and self-sacrificing valor. They would gladly prefer being at home, but they are in the field because God in his Providence has placed them there, and there they will remain while their own conscience, duty—the safety of their families and the independence of their country—require it. The eye of every soldier in the army, who deserves the name, is fixed on "one bright, particular star," the independence of his country! Reconstruction is not known—is not breathed among them. They would not add voluntary infamy to the horrors of subjugation. They have no desire to pay the Northern war debt or to be associated with a hostile people.

On reaching Orange Court House, I repaired at once to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, with whom I had a brief and satisfactory interview. It is no exaggeration to say that Gen. Lee is one of the noblest looking men on earth—a kingly man and a king of men. There is not a throne in Europe to which his lordly and gracious presence would not lend majesty and lustre. The short period of my stay in the army was spent in Gen. Scales' Brigade. The Gen. and the gentlemen of his staff not only treated me with the utmost personal kindness, but afforded every facility to my religious operations; encouraging the men to attend by themselves attending. The services were to me peculiarly interesting on every account; and especially at night, when the novel and picturesque circumstances under which our services were held, rendered them the more impressive. Not only was the attendance extremely gratifying in point of numbers, but in all my life I never preached to such eager listeners. Richard Baxter speaks of preaching "as a dying man to dying men." Under no circumstances is this feeling likely to be more vividly experienced on the part of both, of preacher and hearer, than in preaching to soldiers, who in a week, a day, an hour, may be engaged in deadly conflict.

During my stay in the army, I rode with Gen. Scales and his staff to the signal station on Clark's Mountain, whence we had not only a fine view of a beautiful prospect, but of the white tents of the Philistines spread out for miles below us. We could not only see the tents of Meade's army, but with the help of a good eye-glass we could see their columns in motion and even discern the gleam of the bayonets. This was a very critical and interesting occasion; our men were there strongly posted, very much in the position which it is understood they occupy at present, and were anxious for the army to advance. The movement of Meade, as suspected then and ascertained afterwards, was only a feint to cover his retreat. In a few days an advance movement on our part was ordered, and by the advice of the General I returned to Richmond to minister in the hospitals, as nothing could be done in the way of religious instruction while the army was in motion.

For the first two weeks, I confined my attention to Camp Winder hospital, preaching repeatedly during the week and on Sunday. The attendance on these services was highly gratifying. Not even in the army are the means of grace more needful or more profitable than in the hospitals. Nowhere does christianity appear more benign and heavenly than in ministering to the sick and wounded. These hospitals are remarkably well arranged and well managed—whatever may conduce to the health and comfort of the patient is provided. Everything is conducted on system. Each person has his appropriate task and is held responsible for its faithful discharge. An obliging and accomplished medical friend has furnished the accompanying statement, which will be interesting to all, and especially to your medical readers:

"Jackson Hospital, which may be considered as a fair exponent of the others in the city in management, as they are all conducted on the same system, is divided into four divisions. Surgeon F. W. Hancock is Surgeon in charge of the whole hospital.

Division No. 1, Surgeon J. L. Wellford in charge, is appropriated to the soldiers from the State of South Carolina. Division No. 2, Surg. W. N. Morris, to Georgia. Division No. 3, Surg. A. J. Semmes, to Louisiana. Division No. 4, Surg. W. A. Thom, to Georgia. Each Surgeon has in his division five hundred beds for patients, and is entitled to six (6) assistant Surgeons, being one for every seventy beds (not patients) so that including the convalescents and walking cases, each patient is fully attended to. Each assistant has his particular ward, and is required to visit it twice a day and as much oftener as may be necessary. There is a chief matron for the linen, and one for the culinary departments, with each an assistant chief matron; the chief matron is responsible for her department, and the servants are under her control, she being responsible to the Surgeon in charge. Each assistant Surgeon has under him one ward matron and as many nurses (detailed soldiers who are disabled from service in the field) and hired servants as may be actually required. The Surgeon in charge has the control of all in his division and acts as consulting Surgeon in all serious cases; visiting the whole and inspecting each ward each day. He is allowed by the government one dollar and a quarter each day for every patient, which constitutes his hospital fund, to be expended in feeding the men and purchasing such delicacies and extra food as may be called for by the condition of the individual cases. Each division consists of *one house* for the quarters of the assistant Surgeons, *two cottages*, for the chief matrons and their assistants, the ward matrons being lodged in rooms cut off from the wards so that they may be near the patients, and *twenty houses* for the patients, dining room for the convalescents, and kitchen. *Three buildings* constitute *a ward*, to which is also attached one nurse who is responsible as ward master for the conduct of the other nurses and attendants. There is also an apothecary shop with a druggist who compounds the prescriptions of the Surgeons and delivers them to the nurses. The culinary matron also sees that each ward matron is furnished with the specific diet ordered by the Surgeon for such cases as require peculiar diet. There is attached to the hospital a very large and commodious laundry where all the washing is done. When the soldier is declared ready for duty, should he be deficient in clothing, he is furnished from a supply kept for that purpose, and his Captain is notified of the amount. Three of the Surgeons attached to the hospital constitute a board who are empowered to grant furloughs not exceeding sixty (60) days to all soldiers who will not be fit for duty in that time, and who will not be injured by the transportation home. The law on the subject of furlough is, I think, more lenient than is proper even for the advantage of the soldier, as they are compelled to grant some men furloughs when their judgment does not justify it, as a good many questions frequently come in which are not considered by them, such as, whether the position of the patient will secure him, at home, the necessary surgical and other attendance, which may be called for during the continuance of his case. Many of the best Surgeons have been called into the army, and consequently in some parts of the country even if the patient is able and willing to incur the expense, he is not able to procure the necessary knowledge and skill."

After the unfortunate affair at Bristow Station, I confined my attention to the Baptist Seminary, which was devoted to the wounded in that fight, most of whom were from North Carolina. I never before had so vivid a sense of the horrors of war; men who a few days before were in perfect soundness, now stretched in helpless agony, horribly mutilated; young men of vigorous powers, weak as an infant from pain and loss of blood; many of the best families and of the brightest hopes fatally wounded. Without exception, they were all, so far as I could discover, glad to have the attentions of a minister of the gospel. One poor fellow would not permit me to leave him, but would call me back when about to go out of the room. No one could have seen those noble soldiers, some of whom it is to be feared, were not prepared to die, without feeling a deeper sense of the infinite value of the soul and the vital necessity of preparing for death while blessed with health and strength. It is the sacred duty of every minister of Christ to do all that in him lies for the instruction and comfort of our brave soldiers in the army and hospitals.

Very truly,
Your friend and brother,
J. M. A.

ENGLANDS POOR.—There has been a recent republication, in part, of a work issued in 1850, by Mr. Joseph Kay, barrister at law, who, under commission from the Senate of Cambridge University, Eng., travelled through Western Europe to compare the social condition of the poorer classes of the different countries. He says: "The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse in education than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal and Spain." A pretty showing, truly, for the abolition nation *par excellence*, the stateliest lecturer of the South on slavery!

Mr. Forman writes concerning a young man lately licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Lodiana, and employed as a teacher also in the school at Lahor, as follows: "He was formerly a pupil in Dr. Duff's school, and afterwards a teacher and catechist, whom the Free Church intended to ordain, but on account of ill-health he came to the Punjab about four years ago. During the whole of this time he has been a teacher in our school. He is a man of excellent talents and education."

The Bible is in course of translation into the language of the Yorubas, Central Africa, and it is expected that the native Christians will, during the present year, have the whole of the New Testament, and seven books of the Old Testament in their own language.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—These Islands are now regarded as christianized, to an extent which will enable the churches to be self-supporting, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions withdraws its responsibility henceforth for the conduct of the churches, and will send no more missionaries to them.

DR. HOGE'S LECTURES.

The lectures of the Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge before the Young Men's Christian Association, on his "Observations in England," were concluded on Friday evening last at the first Baptist church, in presence of the largest audience that has been gathered together in this city since the commencement of the war. These lectures have afforded a satisfaction so marked and general, and were so meritorious both in manner and matter, that we are assured our readers will be gratified with a sketch of them, however hurried and imperfect it may be.

Dr. Hoge's style as a popular speaker is too well known to the people of Virginia to require comment at our hands. His strong Saxon, his disdain of the mere fripperies of rhetorical display, his affluence of historical and literary illustration, his dry humor, his elevation of thought, were all strikingly exemplified in the three lectures with which he has just delighted our citizens.

The first evenings were devoted by the lecturer to a pleasing, conversational account of the social and economical aspects of English life, the appearance of the streets, hotel management, the admirable railway system of Great Britain, the metropolitan pulpit, the out-of door sports and athletic education of the whole people, the festivities on public days, and the grand pageant which attended the reception of the Princess Alexandria upon her marriage with the Prince of Wales. Dr. Hoge referred with eloquent emphasis to the deep seated loyalty of the English people as manifested upon that august and memorable occasion, a loyalty which pervades the entire population from peer to peasant, which inspired the editorials of the *Times* and the odes of the Laureate, and upon which rest securely the ancient institutions of the Kingdom, King or Queen, Lords and Commons, unshaken by the storms which work such political changes elsewhere "Nolumus leges *et consuetudines* anglia mutari" was the motto of all classes. Regarding a constitutional monarchy, with its hereditary peerage and laws of primogeniture, as the best possible form of government for England, Dr. Hoge repudiated the idea that such a form of government would be benificial to us or could by possibility be established in the Confederate States. The constitution of England was the growth of a thousand years, and we might as soon expect to transplant hither an oak which had braved the tempest since the Conquest, as establish a polity whose chief strength was in *prestige* and prescription. The disruption of the old Union was no proof that Republicanism had failed in America; but the high duty and privilege would be ours, when peace should reign over our liberated and independent Confederacy of Sovereign States, to maintain free institutions under Republican forms, and hand them down as a precious heritage to posterity.

The concluding lecture of Dr. Hoge was confined strictly to the subject of "English Sentiment towards the Confederate Cause." We regret exceedingly that our restricted limits will not permit us to give so much as an outline of his argument. The foreign policy of Earl Russell was subjected by the speaker to a masterly analysis, in which the truckling duplicity of the Premier was mercilessly exposed. At the same time, the warm sympathy of the great body of the people was cordially acknowledged, and the universal sorrow excited in English circles by the death of Stonewall Jackson was cited as, perhaps, the most affecting evidence and expression of this sympathy.

Dr. Hoge moved the mirth of his hearers by a capital recitation of Carlyle's characteristic reflection on the repulse of the Yankees off Charleston, and the hanging of the negroes by the New York mob, which latter the great Scotchman regarded as the "Grimmest joke of all the ages." We wish the outburst of patriotic feeling which marked the peroration of the lecturer could have been heard by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. It was well calculated to cheer the desponding, and kindle into a livelier glow that love of country which neither defection nor disaster can extinguish in the loyal heart.

We cannot close this hasty sketch of Dr. Hoge's lectures without commending that becoming reticence which restrained him throughout from making use of the names of private persons, or retailing conversations in illustration of his subject. We may well leave to Yankee tourists the betrayal of hospitality by the repetition of matters mentioned in the freedom and unreserve of familiar intercourse; at the South, and, indeed, everywhere *among gentlemen*, this abuse of the most sacred confidences of the domestic circle has always been regarded as indefensible. It is cheering to know that the lectures of Dr. Hoge yielded the handsome sum of $4 800 to the noble charity of relieving the families of our soldiers in the field, which has been so vigorously prosecuted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

One word more. Dr. Hoge, we are sure, has not exhausted his *materiel* in those three lectures. After the holidays we hope we shall have the pleasure of announcing another lecture, and we venture to suggest as a topic "The Literature of England since the Blockade."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

DIX ON ROMANS.—The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, N. Y., has published an Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans. The strange character of this book can be learned from a short notice in the *Christian Times*, which speaks of the "prominence given to 'The Catholic Church,'—a phrase which prevails throughout the work in preference to the idea of a Reformed or Protestant Church, or even the Protestant Episcopal Church. The constant use of the phrase, as indicative of the writer's stand point, is painfully suggestive of a desire to ignore the Reformation and Protestant character of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

REV. MR. BLISS, a returned missionary from Beyrout, states that the College there have it in contemplation to distribute a quantity of the recent Christian publications in the Arabic tongue in the central parts of Africa, by sending them from the western coast to the interior, with the caravans. It is hoped to secure much valuable information from natives in answer to questions written on the fly leaves of these works.

PASSPORTS.—A letter from Natchez, Miss., states that since the occupation of that place by the Federalists, even ladies who wish to attend divine service on Sabbath, are obliged to obtain a Provost Marshal's pass, which must be presented to soldiers stationed at the doors of the churches!

A MINISTER'S HOUSE BURNED.—In the list of persons, residing in Blountville, Tenn., whose houses and effects were consumed, not long since, by the "Yankee raiders," we notice the name of Rev. N. C. Baldwin, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, Abingdon, Va.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—The Georgia Methodist Episcopal Conference, at its recent session, resolved to raise during the year $100,000 or $150,000, as a permanent fund for superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers deceased.

A SOLITARY MISSIONARY.—When China was thrown open to a missionary effort, all the missionaries who have been laboring at Singapore, in a population of 50,000 Chinese and 30,000 Malays, went over to the empire, except Rev. Mr. Keasberry of the London Missionary Society. As he had made himself acquainted with the language of the Malays, he continued to labor there independently—the Society having decided to discontinue the mission. He has a large congregation of Malays and Chinese—on the "Hill of Zion" near the city, a flourishing settlement, with schools and other institutions—in the city a chapel for Sunday worship, besides another chapel and a Chinese catechism at the Bulsit Sinia—A printing press which pays for itself—and a two masted cutter, manned by Christian Malays, in which he makes missionary tours to the neighboring islands.

The Presbyter, of Cincinnati, says:—A letter from Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge to a friend in this city announces that he has accepted the Presidency of Centre College, Ky., to which he was lately elected. He will enjoy the confidence of the Church on this side of the Ohio river, as no President of Centre College has ever enjoyed it before.

LICENSURE.—The Presbytery of West Hanover at a call meeting held at College church, Va., Dec. 29th, licensed Capt. James P. Smith of Gen. Ewell's staff, as a probationer for the Gospel ministry.

THANKSGIVING.—The New York Congregational General Association, at its last session, adopted a paper "giving thanks to God for the wisdom and grace hitherto vouchsafed to the President of the United States!"

A CHINESE MINISTER.—On last Easter day, the Bishop of Victoria, in the English church at Shanghai, ordained a native Catechist as deacon—the first native Chinese minister of the Church of England.

BURNET'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.—Mr. Pocock is engaged in editing for the Oxford Clarendon Press a new edition of Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, verifying the documents given by Burnet by careful collation with the originals, wherever they are known to exist. Several thousand errors, which have been perpetuated from the original publication to the present time, have been corrected.

PROFANITY.—At its last session, the Synod of Onondaga testified to the increase of profane swearing at the North—"that it has become fearfully common in our streets, in our public conveyance, in all places of resort, and in the ordinary transactions of business; pervading the circles of children in the streets and the common schools, even to the more private walks of life."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

RECEPTION OF GEN. MORGAN IN RICHMOND.—RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—Gen. Morgan and his lady and staff arrived here last night about 11 o'clock from Danville. A committee of the City Council escorted him to the Ballard House, where a number of distinguished officers and citizens awaited his arrival.

He was conducted to the reception room where he received the warm greeting of old friends and new acquaintances.

This forenoon Gen. Morgan, accompanied by the Mayor, was escorted by a battalion of infantry to the City Hall, in front of which an immense crowd had assembled.

At noon Gen. Morgan was introduced to the concourse by the Mayor. He came forward amid prolonged cheers and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for this reception, and I hope that my future career will prove that I am not unworthy of the honor you have done me. Again I thank you for this manifestation of kindness.

Brief speeches were made by Gens. A. P. Hill, J. E. B. Stuart, Branch, Judge Moore, Gov. Harris, of Kentucky, Ex Gov. Letcher and others.

Gen. Morgan was then escorted back to the Ballard House where he received numerous calls. He is in fine spirits and excellent health.

ANALYSIS OF THE TAX LAW IN CONGRESS.—It is known that Congress is now maturing, in secret session, a bill to levy taxes for the support of Government. This bill has come from the Special Committee on Currency. Its features may be briefly stated. It proposes a tax *of twenty per cent.* on all agricultural products: wheat, corn, tobacco, naval stores, provisions, cloths, and, generally, all articles which may be enumerated as army supplies. Stocks, coin and all paper used as currency are taxed *five per cent.* All debts which have been paid in Confederate money prior to the passage of the act are taxed *against the party who paid them*, ten to twenty *per cent*, according to the date of payment. Profits in trade and business, made since the 1st of January, 1862, are taxed thirty-three per cent., with some exceptions, and with an additional tax of twenty-five per cent. on the excess over twenty five per cent of the profits of incoroperated and joint stock companies made in any of the years since the war. The income tax is suspended.—*Richmond Examiner.*

INTERESTING TO MAIL CONTRACTORS.—The Bureau of Conscription, under instructions from the War Department, has determined, with reference to mail contractors, "that the cause of exemption should exist at the time that military service is claimed. If a person otherwise subject to conscription, before or at the time of enrollment, claims exemption by reason of being such a mail contractor as is mentioned in the act, exemption must not be refused, even though the contract was obtained since the passage of the act. If the contract is obtained subsequent to the enrollment, the party virtually becomes a member of the army, and a release from service is of the nature of a discharge from the army, which is not contemplated in the act of Congress."

STEAMERS FOR THE BLOCKADE.—Last week, three Clyde steamers were reported as sold for the purpose of being employed as blockade runners. These were the Caledonia, well known on the Stranraer station, but lately running between Glasgow and Rothsay, for which she had been fitted with new boilers and feathering floats, and now sails well; the saloon steamer Iona, the finest finished and swiftest steamer on the Clyde, built this year for Messrs. D. Hutchieson & Co's West Highland line, which plied during the summer on the Glasgow and Ardrishaig route; and the saloon steamer Fairy, another of Messrs. Hutchieson & Co's West Highland line, which plied from Oban round Staffa and Iona. The price obtained for the Iona was twenty thousand pounds sterling. —*Edinburg Scotchman.*

SMALL POX.—There are three or four cases of small pox in Raleigh, and Dr. Warren publishes a notice in this paper calling on such persons as have not been vaccinated to call at the Surgeon General's office and have it done.—*Progress.*

FRAUDULENT RETURNS.—It is matter of much regret and sorrow that a number of the dealers of our city should be under accusation of having made false returns of their business, with a view to escape a portion of the tax levied for the support of the war. The investigations of the officers of Government have already brought several names before the courts, and we understand that more will soon be forthcoming, for due examination and trial. This vigilance of the officers is greatly to be commended, and we hope it will continue. Every dishonest tax payer defrauds not only the Government, but defrauds his neighbor, whose taxes are heavier in consequence. Every citizen should pay his war tax with alacrity; but if there be any who are tempted to withhold it, the certainty and the shame of detection will, we trust, deter them from the miserable act, and the perjury by which alone it can be effected.—*Sentinel.*

LINCOLN'S PAY.—In order to increase the President's pay, without violating the explicit letter of the Constitution, it is announced that a bill will be shortly introduced into Congress for the payment of his salary hereafter, as well as what is in arrear in gold, which will in effect increase his pay to $37,500 a year. When the bill is presented, the Democratic members will offer an amendment to pay the soldiers in gold.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

PRENTICE ON LINCOLN.—It must now be apparent to the true friends of the Government everywhere that they have nothing to expect from the party in power, or from any member of it. The last ground of hope, or rather the last shadow of ground, has vanished. The rugged issue is before us. There is, under Providence, but one dependence for the conservative Unionists of the Republic, which is thorough co-operation on the basis of single-minded devotion to the country, for the overthrow and expulsion of the party in power at the ballot-box.—*Louisville Journal.*

NEW ARMY POSTOFFICE.—It will be seen from the following letter that a Postoffice for the Army of Tennessee has been established, and is now in operation:

POSTOFFICE, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
December 28th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Will you please announce through the "Rebel" that a Postoffice has been established for the special accommodation of the army, now under the command of Gen. Hardee, called "Army of Tennessee," to which all mail matter for any division of the army should be addressed. This office is intended to be moved with the army, and to remain in operation, so long as the present organization is maintained.

Very respectfully,
H. T. PHILIPS, P. M.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.—The enemy fired sixteen shells at the city between ten o'clock Monday night and half past five Tuesday morning, averaging one shell about every half hour. The number of shells fired at the city from the commencement in August last, is about four hundred and fifty.

The Yankees were still at work Tuesday, repairing damage caused by the late storm; more embrasures were also opened by them at Gregg yesterday, one bearing on James' Island.

There was no other firing between the Batteries Tuesday, and no change in the position of the fleet.—*Courier.*

FROM GEN. LONGSTREET'S ARMY.—Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Russellville, and the army have received orders to make themselves as comfortable as possible for the Winter. Active operations are believed to be at an end for the season, and no movements are being made by the enemy that threaten the resumption of hostilities for the present.

Nearly one half of the men are much in need of shoes and blankets, but we are pleased to receive positive information that a large supply of these has been forwarded, and have before this time, reached their destination.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE CONFEDERACY.—Amid much that is gloomy in our military affairs, we find subject of congratulation in the fact that, during the past year, our supplies of arms and munitions, and our military material generally, have increased. Arms of approved kinds are being made with more facility, at more places and in larger numbers than at any previous time. Very valuable additions to our supplies of arms have been made during the year by importations from abroad, and thus have enabled the bureau promptly to repair the very heavy losses which were sustained in the disastrous campaign in Mississippi. In the manufacture of powder, balls, shell, &c., progress has been marked, and with some addition in the supplies of nitre from foreign sources, it is understood there will be no want of adequate supplies of superior quality. Special attention has been given to the distribution of these works in different portions of the Confederacy, so as not to leave our supplies dependent on single disasters. While not yet wholly independent in the supply of nitre, there has been, until very recently, marked increase in its production; that increase has, during the past year, nearly doubled from production. The temporary occupancy, by the enemy, of the districts of the country where the richest deposits of nitrous earth were found, has, for the present, diminished the production; but it is encouraging to know that the artificial sources of supply, in beds of nitrous earth, will soon begin to be available, and much more than supply the deficiencies which have resulted from the operations of the enemy. The mining operations in iron, lead and coal have all been pushed forward with activity, in despite of all the embarrassment resulting from paucity of labourers and fluctuating prices, and the result has been, in each, more abundant production, and a better prospect of sufficiency, than we have yet enjoyed.—*Rich. Examiner.*

PROVIDE FOR THE ARMY.—Annexed is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Johnston to a gentleman in Atlanta:

"I find the troops in general comfortably clothed. A few hundred, however, are without blankets, and as many without shoes. I fear that the Quartermaster's Department will not be able to furnish the blankets soon, but we are receiving and expecting regular supplies of shoes. Two benevolent ladies of Columbus, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Law, brought us one hundred and fifty blankets, a few days, ago, collected by them at that place. Might not the same thing be done in and about Atlanta?"

Might not the same thing be done in and about Augusta, and other places? Every one should assist in providing comfortable clothing for our armies in the field.—*Augusta Paper.*

STOCK SALES AT RICHMOND.—RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—At an auction sale yesterday, Confederate eights, long dates, brought 112 to 117; sevens at par; fifteen million loan coupons 183; cotton loan bonds 166. All bonds and stocks sold at full prices.

THE ANTI-SUBSTITUTE LAW.—It is expected that General Orders will be prepared in the Adjutant General's office, in a few days, for the immediate conscription of parties who have furnished substitutes, and have recently been subjected by Congress to military service.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

"To exempt certain Officers and Employees of the State from Conscription."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That, in obedience to an act approved May 1st 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress passed October 11th 1862, the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the operation of the State government, viz: All Justices of the Peace whose appointments were made previous to May 11th 1863; County Trustees, County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; Coroners; Constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May 1863, of their successors in office: one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it; one County Commissioner for each County, for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families; agents appointed under an act of the Assembly for said duty; commissioned officers of the Militia of the State and commissioned officers of the Home Guard; Mayors and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro; Councillors of State; Board Internal Improvements and literary Board; and employees of the State government in the different Departments.

Sec. 2. That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the act of Congress, approved May 1st, 1863.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE MORTALITY AMONG NEGROES IN THE HANDS OF THE YANKEES.—W. H. Wilder, the Yankee inspector of one of those abandoned or confiscated plantations in Louisiana, gives the following graphic disclosure of the benefit of the Phillips-Beecher-Greely system the success of which must place the worthy philanthropists at least upon the same immortal pedestal as the celebrated Wilberforce. This inspector, in describing the great advantages of this system, says:

More particularly would I call your attention to the Old Hickory plantation. * * * The mortality that has and is occurring there is truly appalling. On White Castle plantation, out of one hundred and forty nine negroes, eighty five have died and twenty-two run away, thus leaving but forty-two of the original number. At the Old Hickory plantation there were four hundred and thirteen negroes: of these two hundred and two have died since June last. On my visit there I found thirty-eight negroes sick, without proper nurses or medical attendance. The hospital is a building eighteen by twenty-three feet in size, in which the sick referred to were packed. In the midst of the lazar house was the dead body of a woman who had died on Wednesday at 3 o'clock a. m. At 5 o'clock p. m., the following day, no measures had been taken for her sepulture, and the body had commenced to decompose.

About forty refugees have arrived at Petersburg, from Norfolk, and among them it is said the afflicted family of the late Dr. Wright. We are glad that they have escaped the tyranny of the murderers of their natural protector.

ENROLLMENT OF THE PRINCIPALS OF SUBSTITUTES.—RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—The Adjutant General has issued orders for the enrollment, as rapidly as possible, of persons made liable to military service by the recent acts of Congress. They are required to report as volunteers or conscripts without delay. All who delay beyond the 1st of February will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering and held for assignment according to law. Previous to enrollment as conscripts all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862, provided the company chosen does not reach the maximum, but must not be received except on a certificate of an enrolling officer that they have so volunteered. Persons who report to enrolling officers may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription.

The report of the removal of Butler from command of the Department of North Carolina is not credited.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—There are various rumors from below but we can make but little out of them. The impression gains ground that Wilmington is to be attacked, and that we are to have an active campaign along the coast this Winter. We have seen gentlemen who left Kinston on yesterday, and they say the impression is prevalent there that the enemy are landing a considerable force at Morehead city and in Onslow county. It is also stated that there is a fleet off Wilmington. We know nothing of the truth of these statements and only give them as rumors. We shall not be surprised, however, to hear at any time that Wilmington has been attacked or that the enemy are marching on Kinston. We hope that the authorities will be prepared for these movements.—*Progress 12th.*

FROM ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 6th, 1863.—Mosby, with a portion of his battalion, came up with a scouting party of the enemy, consisting of some seventy-five men from the first Maryland battalion, under Captain Hunter, near Rectortown, on new year's day. A sharp fight ensued, in which the enemy lost five killed and nine wounded. Mosby captured three non commissioned officers and thirty seven privates, with their arms, equipments and horses. The rest of the party escaped. The prisoners are en-route for Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—A telegram from Gen. Lee announces the capture, in Hardy county, of 125 mules and 200 prisoners.

The dispatch does not state who commended the forces making the capture.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 10.—Seven prisoners, captured by Mosby's men, near Warrenton, on the 6th were sent in here to day. Our men got at the same time 10 horses and mules, besides the arms and equipments of those captured.

The three years men in the Yankee army who re enlist are getting bounty ranging from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each.

The enemy are using the Culpeper court house building and the Baptist church as stables.

MOSBY AGAIN AFTER THE YANKEES.—Richmond, Jan. 11.—Mosby attacked a picket post of the enemy, near Warrenton, on Wednesday night, the 6th, capturing 18 Yankees, killing and wounding 18 or 20 more, and bringing off 40 horses and all of their arms and equipments. Mosby lost none in killed or wounded.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 6th 1864.—The New York Herald, of the 21st ult. has been received. No news from the army of the Potomac or from Charleston.

The news from Western Virginia is dated Dec. 30th. General Kelly had information that Gen. Early with nine thousand rebels, was between New Market and Mount Jackson; Rosser has seven hundred and Imboden fifteen hundred. Sullivan has returned to Harper's Ferry with one hundred prisoners and the same number of horses. Kelly states that he has captured in all over four hundred horses and a lare amount of property.

Gen. Thomas dispatches from Chattanooga on Wednesday, state that a rebel force under Wheeler had captured a Federal train on the 29th, bound to Knoxville, at Charleston, but Col. Long pursued and defeated Wheeler, capturing over one hundred prisoners.

Butler sneers at the threat held out in Davis' proclamation against himself and officers, and declares that if a hair of one of his officers or soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day that it is done shall be one of sorrow and mourning for all men included in the Confederate States. Butler thinks there is but one way to meet this new state of the siege, and that is by the sternest retaliation. He says the Federal government having exhausted every form of appeal, there is nothing left but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such keeping and put upon such diet, as shall in all respects correspond to the treatment, as to clothing, food, and fuel, that the wretched Union men receive in the stench houses of the rebel capital.

Gold in New York, on the 30th, was quoted at 151 to 153.

Mexico City dates to the 7th of December have been received. The French troops entered Morelia on the 40th Nov. Gen. Bazaine had 12,000 French troops at Caliega, and Gen. Donal was at Salamanca. It is stated the Governments of Holland and Spain have recognized the new Mexican Government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Jan 7.—Measures to prevent the escape from the Confederacy of those who have heretofore been exempt from service by having substitutes, or otherwise, and to add large numbers of this class to the army, are now receiving a large share of the attention of Congress.

In addition to the bill presented in the Senate yesterday, by Phelan, to suspend the *habeas corpus* in all substitute cases, the same Senator to-day presented a bill declaring all persons liable to military service who shall voluntarily depart the country without the written permission of the President shall be held liable in person and property in all respects to the laws in relation to alien enemies.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced a similar bill which provides that all persons liable to military duty, who shall abscond the country or go beyond the military service, shall be held to have chosen to take sides against us and be declared to be alien enemies, and all their property and credits shall be subject to sequestration, and all deeds of conveyance made by persons seeking to avoid military duty declared fraudulent and void.

The House passed a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Cherokee Indians who have adhered to the South. They are represented as driven from their homes with their families, and all their property lost, and in great distress.

Bill passed by the Senate declaring that farmers shall not be required to pay a tenth of straw, stocks, &c.,

The bill to place in military service citizens of Maryland and any States or Territories of the United States, or other foreign nations was taken up and discussed till the hour to go into secret session. No action taken.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate in open session, and went into secret at an early hour.

In the House the bill to repeal all the exemption acts was taken up and discussed during all the morning hour.

Several motions to postpone and recommit were made, and various amendments were proposed, but the hour for the special order arrived before any important action was taken, and the House went into secret session.

The discussion developed the fact that a strong opposition exists to passing so sweeping a bill, and it is believed it will be greatly modified before it is finally acted upon.

The arguments of members this morning against placing such a power in the hands of one or two men as to enable them to say who shall and who shall not be exempt, were peculiarly earnest and impressive.

After the secret session was over a bill was presented and referred to prohibit volunteer aids on General's staffs of men liable to conscription.

RICHMOND Jan. 9.—In the House this morning the bill to place in the service citizens of the United States or of any foreign country, was taken up, and after considerable discussion was referred back to the committee with instructions to report a bill allowing all claiming alienage time to leave the country, and on failure to leave to go into the army—yeas 36, nays 29.

A communication from Gen. Wise, addressed to the Virginia delegation, was read in the House, in which he endorsed without reserve the memorial of Gen. Hardee and other officers of the Tennessee army. He says that from nearly three years experience in the army he cordially unites in reccommending so wise a policy; and protests against reorganization by the election of officers. The election system is bad and officers who are appointed are better able to command than those elected. Many of our delays and disasters are justly chargeable to the elections of the spring of 1862. What we want is thorough reform in the army, from the departments down to the pickets, and especially in the commissiary, quartermaster, ordnance and medical departments.

The House adopted a joint resolution in relation to the war, declaring that we are engaged in a contest for the preservation of liberty and civilization, and no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly to secure these blessings to posterity; that in the judgment of Congress our resources, if developed with energy and husbanded with care and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war; and exhorts the people, by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots, to a generous support of the government in a legitimate exercise of all constitutional powers. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The President sent several communications to the House, covering reports of Generals and correspondence and orders with them.

RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 11, 1864.

A—Dr. E. C. Alexander, Monroe; Rev. S C Alexander, Black River Chapel; Wm Alderman, Villa Berry; Mrs M Arrowood, Wm Arrowood, Old Furnace, Maj W H Alexander, Lincolnton.

B—Mrs A Browne, Davidson College; L T Beatty, Gravelly Hill; Mrs L Bethune, Montrose; Rev N T Bowden, Powelton; J D Burkhead, Deep Well; A M Rice, Solemn Grove; Mrs E Bell, Taylorsville; Dani Rice, K Black, Carthage; J L Brown, Charlotte; Mrs E C Brown, Jerusalem; J Butler, Locust Hill; Mrs. P Black, Madison; T A Bell, Statesville.

C—Miss M L Cardwell, J H Cardwell, Madison; R M Cole, Jonesboro'; Mrs A Cromartie, Cypress Creek; A K Cromartie, White's Creek; Mrs E J Collins, Burrow; D H Crawford, Mebaneville; G A Clodfelter, Deep Well; Mrs M C Cowan, Mt Ulla; D Clodfelter, Miranda; J C Cadnon, R C Caldwell, Greensboro'; Miss L V Cunningham, Monticello; J A Cannon, Charlotte; Co B, 28th N C T, Co H, 37th N C T, A N V.; Mrs S Caldwell, Harris' Depot; Mo W Caldwell, J H Caldwell R M Cochran, S W Caldwell, Query's; Lt. R L Cox, 52d N C T; Wm Clement, Granville co; J C Currie, Montrose; Miss S M Calhoun, Springfield.

D—A Dickson, Shelby; C Dewey, Raleigh; Mrs I H Davis Sassafras Fork; Mrs F M Dixon, Haw River; H Donnell, G A Deany, Jno Donnell, Miss R D Donnell, George Donnell, Greensboro'; L Dellinger, Iron; Rev R N Davis, Lincolnton; D F Dixon, Alexandriana; N Dalton, Madison; Dr Z S Dean, Statesville.

E. & F—Mrs I Elliott, Manchester; Mrs J P Fraley, Salisbury; Rev T W Erwin, Blackstocks, S. C; Mrs Joseph Evans, Fayetteville; Miss E J Forbis, Greensboro'; J McForney, Shelby; Mrs A. Fulenwider, Harpersville, Ala.

G. & H—Mrs A E Gingles, Hayneville, Ala; Mrs F J Howie, Monroe; M Henly, Asheboro'; Dr J H Hicks, Faison's; Dr R Gallaway, Madison; J W Hodges, Smithfield; A B Horton, Summerville; Miss B O Graham, Snow Creek; R Hanner, Graham; Mrs M A Houston, Mt Ulla; J F Hughes, McLeansville; R Grier, Fulwood's Store; H B Huffstetler, Old Furnace; A Hunter, Wm Hutchison, Query's; J S Harrington, Harrington's; Rev J S Harris, Guthriesville, S. C; J A Hill, Oak Forest; Mrs M H Houston, T F Green, Statesville; J F Goodman, Mt Ulla.

I. J. K. & L—Rev S H Isler, Goldsboro; W C Kerr, Davidson College; Mrs L C Jones, Jonesboro; A Johnson, Dundarroch; Rev D Johnson, Gliopolis; M S Ingraham, Kirkland; D N Kirkpatrick, Greensboro; Mrs L Johnston, Chapel Hill; J Kirk, Query's; Mrs C Jones, Madison; Dr H Kelly, Statesville; J M Lowrance, Miranda; M Lingle, Rowan Mills; Mrs H Lindsay, McLeansville; Rev T Lynch, Mebaneville; W R D Lindsay, Madison.

M—A McLean, Little Rockfish; A J McIntire, 18th N C T; Dr W B McLean, Castinia Grove; H McCain, Sr, S McCadden, Asheboro'; A D Montgomery, Washington, Ga; Rev J W Montgomery, Lawsonville; A McLelland, Kyle's Landing; Mrs W N Mebane, Madison; Mrs W McIver, Jonesboro'; Wm McNeill, D D McIver's; Jno McKinnon, St Paul's; Jno McDonald, Fayetteville; Rev J E Morrison, A McPherson, Morven; R E Maddox, Raleigh; Rev E McNair, Eufaula, Ala; D A Malloy Lumber Bridge; J A McDonald, N R McDonald, Reedy Branch; D D McLeod, Fayetteville; Prof A McIver, Dav College; Mrs A McIntosh, Taylorsville; A McCormick, Randalsville; R M McEachern, J S McLarty, W J Morrison, Pioneer Mills; J W McNeely, Mebaneville; P McAdoo, Greensboro'; F B McLean, Dr J A [illegible], Mrs E A [illegible], Montello; [illegible], Goldsboro, S C; D M [illegible], Koo, Mrs M H Moore, Statesville.

N. & O—J J Nicholson, Dunning Creek; Mrs E Owen, Goldsboro'; Dr W W Oliver, Madison; D B Nicholson, Lethe; Mrs F A Newbury, Magnolia; Z S Ormond, Old Furnace; J S Oates, White Pine; T M A Oates, Muddy Fork; Mrs E M Newel, Dr T C Neal, N F Orr, Query's.

P. & Q—W Prior, Fayetteville; W G Potts, Cowan's Ford; Mrs S J Patton, Mebaneville; L Parks, Kirkland; Miss S N Pharr, D C Purviance, Pioneer Mills; W A Paisley, McLeansville; H M Parks, Fulwood's Store; J J Price, White Pine; Rev W S Pharr, Orahhead; A D Parks, Alexandriana; J A Query, J Query, F E Query, Query's.

R.—Mrs J T Reynolds, Madison; Mrs D Reid, Wilson; Miss H K Rios, Dublin, Va.; Dr J G Rivers, Sugar Grove; Mrs M E Rankin, Mt. Ulla; Moses Rankin, Greensboro'; R C Rankin, T A Rankin, P Rankin, Sam'l Rankin, McLeansville; I H Rowan, Carthage; Miss E H Rose, Greensboro'; J S Reid, Fulwood's Store; Mrs S H Ramseur, Old Furnace; J M Roberts, White Pine; T D Roseborough, Madison.

S.—E B Stimson, 4th N. C. T.; Jno Steel, Enola; Mrs Chas Summers, J W Stockton, drs L Simonton, Statesville; N P Scales, Green's Cut, Ga.; Miss I G Scales, Dr W R Smith, Madison; Capt W E Stitt, 43d N. C. T.; F Shaw, Shaw's Mills; Rev J H Smith, Col Jno Sloan, Greensboro'; R S Stewart, H B Stratford, McLeansville; Mrs M Stevenson, Taylorsville; A Sprout, Queensdale; L Sprunt, Hallsville; R Street, Pharr's Mills; M E Shaw, Mt Gilead; L Saunders, Dogwood Grove; Mrs C M Simpson, Colvin's Creek; P Scales, Mayo; Mrs O G Scales, Madison; J N Scofield, Mt Mourne; T W Sparrow, Davidson College; J G Shepherd, Fayetteville; Miss C Smith, Mt Mourne.

T. U. & V—E G Thompson, Mebaneville; Mrs A T Timberlake, Weldon; Miss M Upright, Mt Ulla; Wm Tiddy, Lincolnton; J F Fiddy, 33d N C T; Mrs J Vaughan, Madison.

W—L Willard, Decatur, Ga; Mrs M C White, Old Furnace; C R White, Concord; D C White, Rowan Mills; J A F Watts, Fancy Hill; D Wharton, Greensboro'; Mrs B Wharton, McLeansville; Rev W B Watts, Miranda; J A White, Mt Ulla; Col H Webb, Greensboro', Ala; Thos Webb, Hillsboro'; W A Weddington, Concord; W B Wright, Fayetteville; J D Watkins, Mrs A S Wilds, Madison.

Y—Maj R S Young, Concord.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

At the residence of her brother, Duncan McLaurin, near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county, on the 2d Jan'y, 1864, ISABELLA PATTERSON, after a piteous alienation of mind during 16 years. Restored to her right mind for a short time, she died calmly and without a struggle, calling frequently on her God to help her.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. H. BERNARD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

Bacon,	$2 50@$2 65	Leather,	$10 00@$15 00
Beef, retail,	6@75c	Lard,	$2 25@$2 50
Beeswax,	$2 50@$2 75	Nails,	$3 00@$3 50
Butter,	$4 00@$5 00	Pork,	$2 00
Corn,	$11 00@$12 00	Peas,	$16 00
Cotton,	$1 00@$1 25	Rye,	$10 00@$12 00
Cotton Yarn,	$12 00@$30 00	Sugar,	$4 00
Coffee,	$10 00@$12 50	Sp'ts Tur'pt,	$3 00@$2 50
Eggs,	$1 50@$1 75	Sheeting, 4-4,	$1 40@$3 50
Flour,	$35 00@$100 00	Salt,	$15 00@$18 00
Iron, (Swede,)	$3 00@$3 50	Tallow,	$3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brown Veil Lost.

BETWEEN THE RAIL ROAD AND THE DOBBIN House, on Monday last, the 11th inst., a large brown VEIL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this Office.
Jan. 13, 1864.

"The Children's Friend."

OUR PUBLICATION COMMITTEE HAVE DETERMINED to publish the *Children's Friend*, twice a month, instead of once, as heretofore, in order to supply in some measure the great want of Sabbath-School books. In order to meet the increased expense of publication, and because of the enormous advance in printing material, the terms will be ONE DOLLAR for six months; 25 copies for $20; 50 copies for $35; and 100 copies for $75,—all for six months. At the end of that time, it is hoped that circumstances may justify a reduction of price, and in this hope subscriptions are now received but for six months. All our children should have this paper, and the Sabbath-Schools should take it largely.

Address, "CHILDREN'S FRIEND,"
Jan. 13, 1864. Box 167, Richmond, Va.

P. TAYLOR

OFFERS for sale, 1 case of Madder Prints; White Flannel; Black and White Spool Cotton; Fine Brown Sugar; Rio Coffee; Black Pepper; Shoe Thread; 250 Sacks Sound Salt, mostly made in 1863; a few Sacks Alum Salt; Liverpool Salt.
Jan'y 6-2w

WRITING PAPER!! WRITING PAPER!!
Envelopes!! Envelopes!!
Pen Points!! Pen Points!!
Lead Pencils!! Lead Pencils!!
Fine Combs!! Fine Combs!!
Tooth Brushes!! Tooth Brushes!!
Snuff!! Snuff!!
India Rubber Erasers!!
Mason's Blacking!!
English Pins!! English Pins!!
For sale by J. W. LETT.
Jan'y 6-4w*

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to A. McLEAN.
Nov. 25, 1863.-tf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned;

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than tyrice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries for the Quartermaster General, Solicitors of the several counties, physicians of five years' practice, contracting with the State or the Confederate government, who deliver to each [illegible] the necessary compositors, mail carriers [illegible] in colleges and teachers in academies; [illegible] this exemption shall only apply to the [illegible] this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend a battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court martial, and judgments are to be entered up and fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgeon boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS, Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Jan. 6w2

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Marion, S. C.,) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Bow Street, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished.
Jan. 6-3mos*

Soldiers' Claims.

AT the request and for the convenience of those interested, the undersigned has agreed to collect all the claims of *deceased* and *discharged* soldiers, and of *soldiers on furlough*, that may be placed in his hands.

Having had an experience of near 20 years in prosecuting claims against the *United States* Government, as well as against the Confederate States, he is perfectly familiar with every variety of claims, and can make as early collection as the large number now on file will adm

Miscellaneous.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF "COLONIES, REPUBLICS AND SLAVERY."

Whatever may be the opinion of the course pursued by the British Government, it is very gratifying to see the generous course of the British press towards us, with, the exception of the Exeter Hall organs—such as the News, Star and two or three others—are the warm advocates of our cause, and are constantly and steadily doing all that they can to sustain and cheer us in our struggle for independance. The London Dispatch has a most interesting article on the war in America, a portion of which we transfer to our columns:

There is no form of mendacity more pernicious in its consequences, or more insidious in its temptations, than that which imposes pious frauds on society. The sanctification of means, by consideration of their ends, is a vice inherent in religious people; and no offenders have been more shameless in this regard than the abolitionists of America and the anti-slavery ("Claphan Sect.") possession in England. Their lecturers, their travellers, their talkers and tourists, their historians and novelists, have seen in slave countries, and as the effect of slavery, phenomena, which the slightest reflection would contradict and belie. Every man at all well read—any one, indeed, who can but read his Bible—knows that slavery has been the normal condition of human society, and that it has been found compatible with, to have been even promotive of, power, wealth, civilization, nay, even humanity. The Scriptured nations, the very patriarchs, all were slaveholders. Sparta, in the glory of its purity and virtue; Athens, in the zenith of its glory in arts, and literature, had a vast majority of their subjects "held to labor." The jewish law of Moses is full of provisions for the making, transfer and manumission of slaves. The Tenth Commandment tells us not to covet our neighbor's man-servent, or his maid-servant; in the very same category as his ox and his ass. Rome conquered the world, civilized it, under a dispensation of slavery. The West India Colonies flourished while slavery provailed. They went to ruin both of white men and black, the day they were emancipated. All the experiments that have been tried of the elevation of the colored races, or indeed, of even white races of aboriginal savages by manumission or colonization, have been conspicuous failures. King Lincoln calls the negroes together to tell them that their contignity is odious to his subjects, and that they must clear out for Central America. He assures Horace Greely that if the Union can be saved by riveting the chains of the slave, he will rivet them.

As for the slaves themselves, crushed with the wrongs of Dred and Uncle Tom, it is most provoking they cannot be brought to "burn with revenge." They are spies for their masters. They obstinately refuse to run away to liberty, outrage, and starvation. They work in the fields as usual when the planter and the overseer are away, and only the white women are left at home. The black regiments of insurgent Unionists have proved a failure and been disbanded. We wonder how "professor" (!) Olmstead and Horace Greely look, now, that their tours through the slave States are compared with facts, and laid alongside the dispatches and the telegrams of the belligerents. Stowe, Wendell Phillips, Garrison insured us a servile war the moment an army of liberation was marched into the South; but the soda powder won't fizz; the lucifer match has been rubbed, but obstinately refuses to flare up. We were assured the Southerners were indolent, and their soil stricken with hopeless and growing poverty. They have sustained for nearly two years the shocks of a war to which those of Napoleon were skirmishes, rolled back the tide of battle, and are now thundering at the very gate of a quaking enemy, that have brought thirteen hundred thousand warriors into the field, equipped, paid, fed, furnished them as never army and navy were sustained before.

We were told the Southerners were sick in listless luxury and self indulgent sensuality; that they were deprived by self will and licentiousness below the capacity for administrative government. What are the facts. Never, we assert with the utmost confidence, was there known a people so able in public affairs, so brave, so prudent, so devoted. Whatever may be the issue of this war, planters and slave holders have raised up their deeds an imperishable monument of their greatness and magnanimity.

In a little more than a mouth they extemporised and matured a government; a Constitution, a Legislature, social authority, that have stood the test of the most critical experiment with triumphant success, and more workable, consistent, stable and free, than the institutions they disowned. The Border slave States have left them to their fate; have armed against them. Twenty millions of Unionists have attacked six millions of "Rebels," and the free States men have been beaten back to their very trenches by less than one third of their number of slave drivers. The latter had no navy, and had to fight in every river, and struggle in every town against a powerful fleet. They had not the nucleus of a regiment, a company, a squadron, scarcely a piece of artillery. They had to raise regiments without any great centres of population—they had no powder mills, no foundries, no paper for cartridges, leather for shoes and harness, clothing—industry and production were paralyzed, and their entercourse with the world shut out by blockade. They had to destroy produce, abandon their cities to the invaders, and their villages to the flames—they were menaced with and had to provide for the contingency of a servile war—they have been left without the countenance of Europe and opposed by the border planters: yet behold the result of slavery, as against equality and fraternity.

It is quite evident that the resources of the South must be prodigious—that the state of society must be at least up to the standard of the greatest and most enlightened nations—that the culture of the people must be severe, self denying and refined—to produce such fruits as these. All these proofs of wealth, strength, intelligence and virtue are more than borne out by the decennial census made by the Federal Government itself, when no distrubing causes threw suspicion upon the returns. In 1850 the breadstuffs of the free States were given at 334,000,000 of bushels, and of the "rebels" at 383,000,000; potatoes in the North 60,000,000, and in the South 44,000,000; milch cows 4,000,000 and 2,800,000 respectively: sheep 15,000,000 in the North against 6,600,000 in the South; swine, 10,000,000 in the North and 20,000,000 in the South; Northern bullocks 4,200,000, and Southern 6,076,000.

This proportionate producer is 18½ bushels breadstuffs per head to the free, and 32 bushels in the slave States; of potatoes, 3½ bushels each; of rice, 18 pounds in the South, and none at all in the North; of sugar, 20½ pounds in the South, and nil in the North. Besides all this, the South exports £45,000,000 sterling in cotton and tobacco, for which the North has no equivalent. In a word, without the South, the Republic will fall to the state of Russia, for its resources are not greater, and the charity of Europe in emigration alone raises it above the Muscovite level. Let but the South go on fighting *pro aris et focis*, until its armies become as seasoned and thoroughly military as the cohorts of Cæsar, Napoleon or Wellington, and they will need but a secession.

We know very well the cant will be—is being—fired off upon us by those whom an exposure of hard facts have arranged to a *non plus*. "What! are you in favor of slavery?" Our answer is, that in the abstract we are against everything evil; but in the concrete we bow to the dispensations of Providence, and do not presume to fly in the face of Divine wisdom. Prostitution, drunkenness, illness, squalid indigence, sensuality, slavery, are not to be got rid of simply by shooting sensualists, sots, planters through the head. The slavery of Louisiana is bad, but the liberty of Dahomey is worse. Slavery is an ordeal through which they must search their own way to freedom, the only way to freedom, the only way that God has decreed for permanent emancipation. Who would be free himself must strike the blow, and all interference with the progress of society, in any other way than the Creator has prescribed, has only led to discomfiture and retrogression. Sallust said truly, that the vicious and ignorant alone were slaves.

RELIGION OF THE SCAFFOLD.

Two fugitive slaves were recently hung in Canada for mail-robbing and murdering. The Canadian papers give a long account of the execution, at which ten thousand persons were present, and a clergyman, as usual, officiated. After the criminals had taken their places on the scaffold, and it had been announced that they had nothing to say, as they had made a full confession of their crimes, which would be published next day, some inquisitive saint in the crowd inquired "if their souls were all right with God?" They answered "Yes". At the end of their confession of murder and robbery, is the following postscript: "We, Robert Owen and John Moore, do confess, for fear that some innocent person should be taken for the offence, that we laid the obstruction on the Great Western track on the 12th of March last. We now feel that we have discharged our duty to God and man, *and have a hope of a reward in future in a better world than this.*"

Scarcely a public execution takes place in this country which does not witness a similar mockery. The four men lately hung in Baltimore all expressed the most gratifying assurances that they were going to a better world, two of them dying with a palpable lie in their mouths. The prevailing idea seems to be that a ruffian, who has committed crimes which make humanity shudder, can be converted upon the gallows and go to Heaven as easily as if he had always lived a virtuous and pious life; that, in an instant, the leopard can change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin. If all this be true, the good and innocent beings of Paradise must be continually emigrating to some purer sphere, and the purlieus of that blessed region be no safer than the darkest alleys of Baltimore.

The example of the thief on the cross, a wonderful exception, a miracle of mercy, is made the general rule, and every thief, every mail robber, every murderer, is taught by the Religion of the Scaffold that, after he has consummated a career of crime, and glutted himself with plunder, he can repent of his sins as soon as he is caught and convicted, and by the ladder of the scaffold, ascend to "a better world." The scoundrels, just executed in Canada, had the humility not only to expect forgiveness, but, to use their own language, "a reward in future," whether for mail robbery and murder, or for confessing it, they do not explicitly state. Whilst no man can deny the mercy or the justice of God, whilst it is right and proper for clergymen to use all possible means to bring men, about to die, to repentance and confession, ought not this to be done in the most quiet and unostentatious manner, and is not the least said about it the better? It is very easy for any man, under sentence of death, to deceive himself as to his spiritual condition. All events, the proclamation from the scaffold that here is a man of crime, who has become a Christian by being caught, and hung; that the habits of a life time have been changed in a mouth; that it is but a step from the gallows to Abrahaun's bosom, is calculated to degrade the character of religion, which nowhere gives warrant for such nonsense, and to injure the public morals. The Pulpit constantly and properly admonishes its hearers against putting off repentance to a death-bed, but of what avail is such admonition, when every scaffold proclaims that the worst criminals may repent and be forgivon after they are no longer able to commit crime?

GLASS FACTORY.—The Columbus *Times* says that a glass manufactory is about to go into operation in that city, under the auspices of John W. King, Esq., president of the company, and J. A. McNeal. The company desire to purchase broken glass of every description, which will aid materially, in saving an article which has heretofore been worthless.—We like to see such evidences of a disposition to make the most of our situation, and to turn all the "odds and ends" of hitherto wasted material to some useful purpose of domestic economy. This is the true road to independence.

OLD CHAIRS AT INTEREST.

Nobody in all the neighborhood interested me like Mr. ——, I love to think of the dear old gentleman. How pleasant was it to run into his bright little parlor, and sit by his side, hearing him talk, or talking to him; reading to him, or hearing him read; asking questions, or listening to stories of old times, when he was a boy. Though his frame bore the frosts and infirmities of threescore years and ten, they had not chilled his heart; it was still young and fresh, and brimful of kindness. It also held his purse-strings, so that from the little parlor streamed substantial blessings, as well as hearty love; and it happened that I had occasion to know how often they found their way to the humble lodgings of a widow and her daughter.

These two were the relics of a past generation, and they seemed to be almost strangers amidst the new one which had sprung up around them. They had, in a measure, outlived their connections, their property, their early friendships, and the poor make but few new friends. Few cared for them, and they cared for few. The only light which warmed or cheered them was the setting sun of days gone by. But if this warmed them, it could not feed or shelter them, or hinder the embarrassment of poverty, had not the old man's purse come to their aid; and so statedly did he eke out the scanty income of the widow, that I sometimes thought he was likely to make her believe that her last days were her best days. I used often to wonder why he was so thoughtful of her wants; others were not, and what claim had she upon him?

One evening in speaking of his early struggles, he said, "When Mary and I were married, we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with; but Mary was delicate, and I though I could take care of her best. I knew I had a stout arm and a brave heart to depend upon. We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture—a table, bedstead, dishes—but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. I told Mary she must turn up the tub, for I could not run in debt. No, no. It was not long before our rich neighbor, Mrs. M——, found us out, and kindly enough she supplied our necessities; half a dozen chairs were added to our stock. They were old ones, to be sure, but answered just as well for us. I shall never forget the new face those chairs put on our snug quarters—they never looked so neat night before. The tables are turned with Mrs. M—— and me now: she has become a poor widow, but she shall never want while I have any thing, never!" cried the old man, with a beaming face. "I don't forget those old chairs."

Ah, now the secret was out. It was *the interest of the old chairs* which maintained the poor widow. She was living upon an income drawn from the interest and compound interest of a little friendly act done fifty years before, and it sufficed for herself and daughter.

How beautiful is it to see how God blesses the operation of his great moral law, "Love thy neighbor:" and we should oftener see it, could we look into the hidden paths of life, and find that it is not self interest, not riches, not fame, that binds heart to heart. The simple power of a friendly act can do far more than they. It is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one towards another, which rob wealth of its power to curse, extract the bitter from the cup of sorrow, and open wells of gladness in desolate homes. We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events; but they are there—O yes, they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistible influence.

Do we not sometimes see people blest through channels new and unexpected, in ways and times which they thought not of, and at seasons when the blessing came like an angel unawares! We wonder for we know not why or wherefore it comes. To us there may seem no natural connection between the spring and the stream, the giver and the gift, the good and our own desert. Could we look farther and deeper, we might possibly find it to be compound interest of some long-forgotten kindness or affectionate counsel, of some self-denying act or fervent prayer. To us they had, as it were, ceased to be, but it was only as the seed hidden in the earth, which might spring up hereafter and bear precious fruit.

Are we not our brothers' keepers; and is not this our Christian brotherhood? Shall not he that hath much give to him that hath little? From our abundance shall we not help our neighbor in his extremity? Shall not our ready sympathy lighten the cares and dispel the gloom of our fellow-traveller? Shall not the spiritual wants of our less favored brothers incite us to fresh acts of self-denial, if haply we can send to them the bread of life? Thus in the moral government of the Father of our spirits, is there not preparing a treasury of means, wherein are created interests which may run on through years or a series of years, bringing back blessings when we least expect them, and oftentimes enriching our children and our children's children, in generations to come!

H. C. K.

SHORT SENTENCES.—A drone should be as rare in society as in a hive of bees, and almost deserves to be treated the same.

Trust him little who praises all—and him less who censures all—and him less who is indifferent about all.

Speaking without thinking is like shooting without taking aim.

Fashion makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

The little short sayings of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of diamonds.

A man cannot possess any thing that is better than a good woman, nor any thing worse than a bad one.

The most worthless of all family treasures are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is not a helpmate but an incumbrance.

"The Soul is the life of the body. *Faith* is the life of the soul. *Christ* is the life of faith."

THE 13TH NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

The 13th North Carolina Regiment was organized on the 16th day of May 1861, at Garysburg, N. C., and elected the following field Officers: W. D. Pender of Edgecombe, Colonel, W. S. Guy of Granville, Lt. Colonel, and D. H. Hamilton, of Hillsboro' Military Institute, Major. This regiment was the third in number that left the State for Virginia, and was organized and known as the Third N. Carolina, until the 20th of Sept., 1861, at which time the State Troops were formed, numbering from from one to ten. The 13th remained at Garysburg in Camp of Instruction about two weeks, when it was ordered to Suffolk, Va. Remaining there four weeks, it was next ordered to Ben's Church, in Isle of Wight county, five miles from Smithfield, Va. At this place it was thrown into Pemberton's 1st Brigade, Huger's Division. The regiment, while in this section of Virginia, was not engaged in any battle or skirmish, but was required to perform excessive guard duty, the posts extending five miles along the James river; and at two points—Old Town and Ragged Island—fortifications were erected. While at Ben's Church, or Camp Ruffin, named in honor of the venerable Judge Ruffin, of N. C., some changes were made in the Field Officers of the regiment. General, J. C. Pemberton, was transferred to Charleston, S. C., and promoted to Major General, and R. E. Colston, Brigadier General, placed in command of the 1st Brigade. Col. W. D. Pender was transfered to the Sixth N. C. S. T. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Fisher, killed at Manassas No. 1. Capt. A. M. Scales, of Co. H, was unanimously elected Colonel on the 10th of October, 1861. The regiment remained at Camp Ruffin till April 4th, 1862, when it was ordered to the Peninsula. It was marched, bivouacked and picketed about the fortifications of Yorktown. The regiment reorganized on 26th day of April, 1862, and re-elected A. M. Scales Colonel, Thos. Ruffin Lt. Colonel, and J. S. Hambrick Major. The regiment then was placed in Longstreet's Division and took up march with the same towards Williamsburg. In the engagement at this place the regiment participated, and three companies fought the enemy hand to hand, and were in close contest for the short time that the yankees stood ground.

In justice to the gallant men of these companies it is not amiss to particularize the conrage shown in that short but bloody struggle. The men locked bayonets, and there are now living heroes at home disabled, who carry the marks of the sabre and bayonets upon their persons. The loss sustained in this battle was seventy-five killed, wounded and missing. The Regiment then fell back with the army to Richmond, and on the 1st June 1862 was in the battle of Seven Pines, and remained on the field from Saturday evening to Monday morning. After this battle, on the 14th of June, 1862, it was transferred to D. H. Hill's Division, and placed in General Garland's brigade. In the battles around Richmond, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, (June 26th, 27th, and July the 2d, 1862,) it was engaged and sustained a loss 187 men, in all those engagements. On the 18th of August, 1862, it took up line of march for Manassas. Gen. D. H. Hill, our Division Commander, was ordered to report to Lieut. Gen. Jackson, his division being placed in his corps. It failed to reach Manassas in time to participate in the battle. After marching for several days along the Potomac, it engaged in the battle of South Mountain, Sept 14th, 1862. Here fell Gen Garland before the centre of the Regiment; an officer admired and beloved by every soldier in his command. Capt. Glenn, of Co. I, also was killed in this engagement—a warm hearted, true and accomplished officer whose loss was sadly felt by his comrades in line. On the 16th it participated in the battle of Sharpsburg and bore no small part in the fighting that day. The loss sustained in both of these engagements was about fifty per cent of the number carried in. On the 19th of September 1862, the regiment recrossed the Potomac, and on the 16th of Oct'r 1862, was transferred to the Brigade of W. D. Pender, A. P. Hill's Division. It remained in the Valley, near Winchester, with nothing of note transpiring save a small skirmish near Snicker's Gap on Shenandoah river. The retreat to Fredericksburg was then commenced. On the 4th of Dec'r 1862, it reached that place and engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th 1862, fighting but little, under a most terrible cannonading. The greater part of the time, the Regiment supported batteries in this engagement and lost but few men, sixty killed and wounded. The Regiment then went into winter quarters on Rappahannock river, eight miles below Fredericksburg, and remained till the 22d of April 1863, when it was sent to Gordonsville to act as Provost Guard. After doing duty for five days at this post it was dispatched for by Gen. Pender and made a forced march of fifty miles to Chancellorsville on the 2d of May, 1863. Arriving Saturday evening at 6 o'clock p. m. it was formed on second line and placed on front line, about ten o'clock, and opened the fight next morning—Sunday. Here our loss was severe—out of 375 men carried in, 135 were brought out. Col. Scales was wounded severely in the thigh. The Regiment then returned to winter quarters on the Rappahannock, and remained till 6th of June 1863, when it was placed in line of battle and laid on its arms for ten days.

On the 13th of June Col. Scales was made Brigadier General, and Lt. Col. J. H. Hyman promoted to Colonel—a change in field officers forgot to be mentioned. Major J. T. Hambrick resigned the 16th of Oct. 1862, and Captain J H Hyman, of Co. G, was promoted to Major. Lt. Colonel Ruffin resigned March 2d, 1863, and Major J. H. Hyman was promoted to Lt. Col. and Capt. Henry A. Rogers of Co. D—Caswell county—was promoted to Major; on the promotion of Lt. Colonel Hyman, Major Rogers was made Lt. Col., and Capt. E. B. Withers of Co. A—Caswell county—was made Major.

On the morning of the 16th of June, 1863, the Regiment took up the line of march for Maryland and Pennsylvania—marching continually until it arrived at the Potomac river; crossed the river on he 25th day of June at Shepherdstown, and continued the march to the neighborhood of Fayetteville, Penn., at which place it rested for several days; and was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July—sustaining a loss of 149 men; commenced the retreat on the night of the 5th, arrived at Hagerstown, Md., and was immediately placed in line of battle, remaining at that place till the 14th day of July, when it re-crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, with a further loss of twenty men.

At Bunker's Hill, Va., the Regiment was rested for nine days, and was then marched to the neighborhood of Culpeper C. H., where we were again rested; from Culpeper it was ordered to Orange C. H., where it remained doing picket duty, &c., until the 9th of Oct., when it was marched to Madison C. H., and from there to Warrenton, and thence to Bristoe, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On the night of the 16th inst., took up line of march for the neighborhood of Brandy Station, on the above road, at which place it is now encamped.

Signed, J. H. HYMAN,
Col. Com. 13th Reg't N. C. T.

Oct. 28th, 1863.

Whole number of men 1166. Of whom 1,065 were volunteers, 89 conscripts, 12 substitutes. 336 have died, 160 discharged, 46 transferred, 16 not re-elected, 27 resigned, 11 missing, 22 deserted, 2 have been drummed out and 8 have been whipped out. The men have come from:—

Rockingham 313; Caswell 268; Alamance 128; Davie 115; Mecklenburg 110; Edgecombe 90; Person 36; Wilkes 31; Gaston 8; Stanly 6; Orange 6; Alexander 5; Yadkin 4; Surry 4; Davideon 3; Anson 2; Cleaveland 1; Wake 1; New Hanover 1; Burke 1; Franklin 1; Randolph 1; Rowan 1; Pitt 1; Warren 1; Guilford 1; Macon 1. South Caroliua 9. Virginia 14; Louisiana 3; Maryland 2; Georgia 2; Alabama 2; Indiana 1; Kentucky 1; New York 1.

Children's Department.

THE TIGER STORY.

Lucy and Fanny were two little girls who lived with their father and mother in London. When Lucy was six and Fannie five years old, their uncle George came home from India. This was a great joy to them; he was so kind, and had so much to tell them about far away places and strange people, and animals, and things such as they had never seen. They never wearied of hearing his stories, and he did not seem weary either at telling them.

One day after dinner, they both climbed on his knees, and Lucy said,

"O uncle, do tell us a tiger story."

"Very well," said he; "I will tell you a story about a tiger and a baby, which happened to some friends of my own. This gentleman and lady had one sweet little baby, and they had to take a long journey with it through a wild part of India. There were no houses there, and they had to sleep in a tent. That is a kind of a house made of cloth by driving high sticks firmly into the ground; and then drawing curtains all over them. It is very comfortable and cool in a warm country where there is no rain; but then there are no doors or windows to shut as we do at night, to make all safe. One night they had to sleep in a very wild place, near a thick wood. The lady said:

'Oh, I feel so afraid to-night; I cannot tell you how frightened I am. I know there are many tigers and wild animals in the wood; what if they should come out upon us?'

Her husband replied,

'My dear, we will make the servants light a fire, and keep watch, and you need have no fear; and we must put our trust in God.'

So the lady kissed her baby and put it into its cradle; and then she and her husband knelt down together, and prayed to God to keep them from every danger, and they repeated that pretty verse,

'I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep; for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety.'

In the middle of the night the lady started up with a loud cry,

'Oh, my baby! my baby! I dreamed just now that a great tiger had crept below the curtains and ran away with my child!'

And when she looked into the cradle, the baby was not there! Oh you may think how dreadful was their distress! They ran out of the tent, and there in the moonlight they saw a great animal moving toward the wood, with something white in its mouth. They wakened all the servants, and got loaded guns, and all went after it into the wood. They went as fast, and yet quietly, as they could, and very soon they came to a place where they saw through the trees that the tiger had lain down and was playing with the baby, just as a pussy does with a mouse before she kills it. The baby was not crying, and did not seem a bit hurt. The poor father and mother could only pray to the Lord for help, and when one of the men took up his gun, the lady cried,

'Oh, you will kill my child!'

But the man raised the gun and fired at once, and God made him do it well. The tiger gave a loud howl, and jumped up, and then fell down again, shot quite dead. Then they all rushed forward, and there was the dear baby quite safe, and smiling as if it was not at all afraid."

"And did the baby really live?"

"Yes, the poor lady was very ill afterwards, but the baby not at all. I have seen it often since then. You may be sure that often, when they looked at their child afterwards, the parents gave thanks to God. It was he who made the mother dream and awake just at the right minute, and made the tiger hold the baby by the clothes so as not to hurt it, and the man fire so as to shoot the tiger and not the child. But now good night, my dear little girls; and before you go to bed, pray to God to keep you safe, as my friend did that night in the tent."

AN INCIDENT AND ITS LESSON.—Once, while on a visit to the country, I chanced to look into the poultry-yard during a sudden shower. I saw there a chicken some two month old sitting with outspread wings like a mother hen sheltering her brood. Curiosity led me to look closer, and lo! the little creature was playing the mother hen, for beneath her outspread wings were three or four little downy things, peeping as contentedly as though their adopted mother was full grown. Upon inquiring, I found that the larger chicken had been forsaken when quite young, and was now exemplifying the Golden Rule to these little things, orphaned like herself, seeking food for them with all a mother's care and nightly taking them under her protection.

What a beautiful incident, and how well it might serve as a lesson to many boys and girls who happen to be the older of a family of little ones. Instead of carelessly pushing aside the younger brother or sister when a favor is asked they should say, "Yes, little one," or without waiting to be asked should notice and help them out of their troubles, which to them are greater than serious ones to older persons; because they do not know how to remedy them. By thus doing trifling acts of kindness to those more helpless than themselves, they will not only restore sunshine to the faces of the children, but on each occasion will let a ray of pleasure into their own hearts, on the principle that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.

Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1856. [mar 5, '62-1y]

Young's Smut Machine.
A FEW ON HAND AND FOR SALE. THOSE needing had best order soon, as material for making is nearly worked up, and no more to be had.
Address, ALEX. DICKSON,
Hillsboro,' Orange county, N. C.
July 22, 1863—mo*6*

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.
MACINTYRE OFFERS FOR SALE!
2 CASES ENGLISH CALICO, 3,333 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 2,640 yds;
1 case " Pillow Case Cotton, 2,000 yds;
1 case Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 225 doz;
1 case Clark's Spool Cotton, 600 doz., Bl'k 200 yds;
1 case " " " 600 doz., White 200 yds;
1 case Expansion Skirts, 241, assorted, new style;
1 case English Hats, 20 doz., Drab.
Nov. 18w7

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
Sep. 19, 1863—tf DAVID MURPHY.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from there to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 16 1863.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.81.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance average to its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,823.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,666.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. B. Kallett,	A. E. Hall,

Wilm'gton.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS INDUCEMENTS TO THE public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.
The insured *for life* are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in but also on a large and increasing deposite capital kept in active operation.
A dividend of 67 per cent. at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.
Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address
D. P. WEITZ, *Treasurer,*
Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1, 1864.—tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 3.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 315.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $30 00
" " " " " six months, 10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 40 00
" " " " six months, 20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

[redacted]

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

[CONTINUED.]

God appointed, in addition to the system we have been considering, a Senate, composed of seventy elders and a chief executive. A larger body than this would be unwieldly and defeat its own ends; two bodies are unnecessary, which will be seen when we come to consider the manner of election. The *people* elected the rulers of *tens*, fifties, hundreds and thousands, either directly or by their electors. The confirming power rested with the chief magistrate. This is proved by Deut. 1: 13. Moses said to the people, "Take *you* wise men, and understanding, and *I* will make them rulers over you." A free people elect their own rulers, yet this election must necessarily be governed by certain rules and restrictions—it must "be done decently and in order." The State is made up of private citizens, and as he is, (on an average) so will the State be. His only mode of making his thoughts and feelings felt by his government is through his vote. It is therefore of the utmost importance that his vote should be well bestowed. I know it is a popular saying that we vote for measures and not men, but if honest men are not elected, the measures are never carried out. The private citizen cannot legislate; he must choose others to legislate for him. Who is he to choose? That is the vital point. "Take you men of truth, and hating covetousness, *known* among your tribes." You see the way to elect these men of truth and honesty is to elect men *known* in the community. The private citizen, as a general thing, only *knows* his immediate neighbors—he knows exactly who is the most truthful, honest and sensible man among them. Even if dishonest himself, he would like an honest man for his representative. He may be *told* that some far off candidate is a good and true man, but he cannot know it. He has but one vote to give, and let that be given to the *best* man in his *own neighborhood*. This chosen man becomes ruler and representative of his tithing, his ten surrounding neighbors. His constituency is not larger than a family circle; therefore is he not only known to every member of it, but he knows the wants, feelings and character of each one of them.

These elections for the rulers of ten are the first elections, and *thus is laid correctly the first tier in the firmly laid foundation of government.* Before proceeding to consider the second election, we will dwell for a moment upon the effect of dividing citizens into tens or tithings. Belonging to the same tithing makes a feeling of brotherhood and promotes "good neighborhood." These are not the divisions of the rich and the poor, (such a fruitful source of discord and hatred) but sectional divisions, (not large enough to be productive of any mischief) which force the rich and poor into fellowship and consolidation of interests. That alone is an immense advantage. Men will never be patriots unless they love their country, and they will never love their country unless they love their countrymen—that's a truism. A lovely English authoress, Miss Mitford, speaks of the "genuine and hearty sympathy of belonging to the same parish, breathing the same air, listening to the same nightingales." Will this "genuine and hearty sympathy" be felt if men are divided into castes which shuts the doors of adjoining neighbors against each other? I do not ask an obliteration of all distinctions in society. A poor man will not hate his rich neighbor, if he is kind or even civil to him. Put them into the same tithing, and it makes it the interest of each to be kind to the other; that you can easily understand.

The chosen rulers of ten form the first tier in the structure of government. Just as their neighbors elected them do *they* elect *their* best men to be their ruler of fifty and of hundred. The ten rulers of ten and two rulers of fifty elect the ruler of hundred. The rulers of hundred elect the ruler of thousand. In this thrice sitting process, the best of the best, the *crême de la crême* is chosen. It is also like our system of decimal coinage, simple, efficient, *perfect.*

The term of office is not mentioned, therefore it could not have been of great importance. It may have been three years, seven years or a life time. Seven years would be my choice. Every people must decide these minor points for themselves. The two great evils which threaten all nations, are despotism on the one hand and anarchy on the other. (Your too democratic government inclined to the latter.) Macaulay remarks truly that "the great lesson which history teaches, is that tyranny and anarchy (the two extremes) are inseparably connected; that each is the parent and each the offspring of the other." And "that the sovereignty of the mob leads by no long or circuitous path to the sovereignty of the sword." *The so called Mosaic model is the exact balance between these two extremes, anarchy and despotism.*

Alfred the Great seems to have been the only christian monarch who depended upon the word of God for guidance in the *organization* of his government. His tithingmen, centenaries and counts or earls were precisely the rulers of tens, hundreds and thousands. "In England each of these officers held a court in which justice was administered and all the affairs of the district discussed." (See Lex. Rip. tit. lix., cap. 1.) The graduated organization of these local courts is the best and most efficient form of exercising the power of the people. Not democratic enough to run into anarchy—not aristocratic enough ever to engender despotism. Just in proportion to their conformity to this model do nations prosper. "If thou hearken to the commandments of the Lord thy God, which I command thee this day, to observe and do them;—then the Lord shall make thee the *head* and not the *tail*, and thou shalt be above only and thou shalt not be beneath, and blessed shall be all the work of thy hand, and thou shalt lend to many nations and thou shalt not borrow." (Dent. 28.) What Joseph was to the Egyptians, Alfred the Great was to the English, the former directly inspired, the latter drawing his inspiration from the inspired word. Of Alfred, Sir James Mackintosh says: "The Norman historians, who had his note books and diaries in their hands, chose Alfred as the glory of the land which had become their own. Although it be an infirmity of every nation to ascribe their institutions to the contrivance of a man, rather than the slow action of time and circumstances, yet the selection of Alfred by the English people, as the founder of all that was dear to them, is surely the strongest proof of his transcendent wisdom and virtue." "His mighty genius," says Sir W. Blackstone, "prompted him to undertake a great and necessary work, which he executed in as masterly a manner. No less than to new-model the Constitution and rebuild it on a plan that should endure for ages; and out of its old discordant materials, which were heaped together in vast and rude irregularity, to form one uniform and connected whole; for to him we owe that *master piece of judicial polity*, the division of England into *tithings, hundreds and counties;* all under the influence and administration of one supreme magistrate, the king; in whom, as in a general reservoir, all the executive authority of the law was lodged, and from whom justice was dispersed by *distinct yet communicating ducts and channels.*"

With a President in place of a King, this would be the very government for our young Confederacy—the government instituted by God himself, for his chosen people, and copied by the wise and pious Alfred. "So strange and sudden a change," says Sir John Spelman, "did Alfred's institutions produce in the kingdom, that whereas before there was no travelling without arms, there was soon not only safe passage, but all places became so secure, that when the king (for experiment's sake,) caused golden bracelets to be hung up in the cross ways, they seemed to deride the passengers, for no man durst lay hands on them." "Nay," saith Ingulphus, "if one left his money all night in the high-way, he might come the next morning and be sure to find it safe and untouched."

Yet learned moderns tell you that these laws, found by Alfred in the Bible, and productive of such beneficent results, were only designed by God for a primitive and pastoral people, that they would never answer for a highly civilized and enlightened nation; so they multiply "circumlocution offices," prisons and penitentiaries, which makes them no improvement in their national life.

We will now consider the election of the legislative body, the seventy elders. God's direction to the chief magistrate was, "Gather unto me seventy men of Israel, *whom thou knowest to be elders of the people, and officers over them*, and they shall bear the burden of the people with thee, that thou bear it not thyself alone. (Dent. 11: 16 and 17.) This is too plain to need any explanation:—they are to be chosen from the elders, who are officers over the people already, elected *by the people to rule over them*, and chosen by the chief magistrate *to assist him*—a double choice. We are not told *how* the chief magistrate was chosen by the people, therefore we must suppose that this matter was left for the people to decide for themselves. The best mode would be to elect them as the Apostles elected a member to fill the first vacancy in their number—that is, first elect a certain number, (each a man qualified for the place,) and then, after a solemn appeal to God, cast lots. This, if done presumptuously, would be wicked, but as an appeal to God is just following the example set us by the apostles, we might reasonably hope for his blessing.

A writer proposed that each State should elect a President and Vice-President and send up their names to a general council, and after prayer, a child be allowed to draw for each office. I see no objection to this plan, for we will suppose that each State has men fit for the two offices, and will elect those deemed most proper.

All the departments of State, and all officers deemed necessary for the transaction of public business should be appointed by these divinely appointed powers, the chief magistrate and the Senate. They form the heart of the system. The net-work of magistracy, extending from this centre through the graduated local courts to every ten citizens, is like the arterial and vetnous system of the human body. The heart is the great centre; from it the life-giving fluid is distributed by the arteries from branch to branch, divided and subdivided, until it reaches the extremities; and is thence returned by the veins to the heart again. The masses of London and other great cities are like the blood stagnating in the extremities; they need arteries to carry the health-giving influence of morality and government to their midst, and they need veins by which to make their own feelings and influence felt by the government. The people *elect* the officers, and send them up to form the government, and the government thus created sends back to the people the blessings of justice, good order and fatherly care.

With this system of *desimal magistracy* and its graduated local courts, no people are likely to submit to mob rule on the one hand, or the will of any one man or set of men on the other. It is placing the *law* in the hands of the people, but with such safeguards in the right of appeal from court to court, that every abuse is guarded against. *Every other judicial system is human—this is divine.*

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PEACE MUST COME FROM GOD.

MR EDITOR:—If there is anything which we as a people do earnestly desire, it is an honorable and permanent peace. On this subject there is no division of sentiment—no diversity of opinion. There may be a few who have grown so weary of this cruel and desolating war, that they would be willing to see it end, even in a dishonorable peace; but they are few, and even they would prefer and desire an honorable peace. But while there is such unanimity in the desire for peace, how few there are who look to the only source from whence our peace must come. The eyes of our Confederacy first turned for peace to recognition and intervention from the powers of England and France. But that has been found a vain and delusive hope. Some look for peace from negotiations and compromises with the enemy; but how can we compromise or negotiate with an enemy who spurns the idea of receiving a commissioner from us whom they despise as rebels!

The enemy are not yet prepared to make peace with us on the only grounds which we can accept. For them to make peace by acknowledging our independence, would be to give the death blow to the party now in power. And we may rest assured they are not prepared to sacrifice their party, and give up their power to make peace with the rebels. Nor is it within the power of the Confederacy to make peace. She has always desired peace, and to be let alone in the enjoyment of her constitutional rights; and she asks for nothing more now, and she can accept nothing less. To ground her arms and give up the contest, would be to plunge herself into final ruin and degredation. It would not only be ruinous to the present generation, but it would leave generations yet unborn in worse than Egyptian bondage! As it is vain to look to either of these sources for peace, we must turn our eyes to Him who says, "I make peace," who "maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." And He alone can make this cruel war to cease. All admit that his hand is in this war, and that He could have prevented it if in His infinite wisdom He had not seen fit to permit it. When our armies stood in battle array, He could have spoken to them, as He did to Rehoboam, when he gathered an army to bring all Israel back under his power. Before the deadly conflict commenced, He spoke to Rehoboam and Israel, saying, "Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren; return every man to his house, for this thing is done of me; and they obeyed the words of the Lord," And so he could have prevented our war. For the hearts of all men are in His hands and He turns them as He turns the rivers of water.

But He has a great and wise scheme underlying all our difficulties, which He is daily carrying on to completion; and when that scheme is wrought out to perfection He will give us peace. And whenever our peace will come, it will come from the Lord through our enemies. He alone can turn their hearts away from us, and incline them to peace. "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." But are our ways such as please the Lord? Does our pride, mammon-worship and profanity please the Most High? Do not our wicked ways displease the Lord; and therefore He will make our enemies continue at war with us? Can we reasonably hope that God will make our enemies to be at peace with us, while we continue in such open and wicked rebellion against him? Still further, if as all admit, one great end the Lord had in view in permitting or bringing about this war was to chastise and humble both parties for their sins against him, has that end been attained? Have we so humbled ourselves under the rod, that we can now hope for a speedy peace? "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up." But as we have not humbled ourselves under the mighty hand of the Lord, and our wicked ways are not such as to please Him, we have no well grounded hope that He will soon lift us up or make our enemies to be at peace with us, unless we repent of our sins and return unto the Lord. The first true steps we can take towards obtaining peace is to go to the Lord who alone can give us peace, and acknowledge our sins and repent in dust and ashes. Let our Confederacy come to its knees before Jehovah, and humble itself under His mighty hand, and amend its ways, and then He will lift us up, and make our enemies to be at peace with us. He will "make us glad according to the days wherein he has afflicted us and the years wherein we have seen evil." As He was in the beginning of our war, so He will be in the ending of it. And let all who earnestly desire the day of peace to dawn upon our bleeding country, manifest that desire by going to Him who can make peace. Go with confidence to Him who "maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." He is not only the Lord of hosts, who gives the victory to whom He will, but He is the God of peace who gives peace and deliverance to whom and as He will. He holds in His hand the destiny of our Confederacy, and will give deliverance and peace whenever our ways will please Him and we will humble ourselves before Him. But it would be a miracle of mercy in God to give us peace while we continue in our wicked ways. Let us then amend our ways and humble ourselves under His rod, and seek recognition, not at the courts of Europe, but at the court of heaven, and He will lift us up—give us peace and make of us "that happy people whose God is the Lord."

M. M'Q.

Selections.

DR. FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

The South has no truer friend than Dr. Hawks. When the Hatteras prisoners were, many of them, ill in Fort Columbus, and Dr. Hawks had been denied permission after repeated applications to see them, he at length, offered to become a prisoner himself; to share their hardships, to forsake his family and his church, and be sent South as a prisoner of war, if the authorities would but grant him the privilege of ministering to his sick and dying fellow countrymen. His humane and patriotic proposition was not accepted, but Dr. Frank Vinton, a stranger, and one of the worst of the abolition clergymen of the North, was sent to insult our brave soldiers in their dying moment. Dr. Hawks assured me that he had repeatedly requested permission to come South, but all the influence of powerful friends had proved ineffectual. To my suggestion that he might run the blockade, he replied, that he did not think such an effort would comport with his age and position.

His loyalty to the South was the cause of his leaving New York. A majority of his church were anxious that he should remain with them, and proposed to withdraw and erect for him a new and splendid house of worship, but he told them, no—he could not live in New York—they might be at peace as a christian people, but he could have no fellowship with his brother presbyters, and besides, he would be a constant target for the public journals. He, therefore, had resolved to come to Baltimore; if he could not reach the land of his birth, he would at least approach as near as possible. It is a common saying with him that he would rather live on bread and water in the South, than enjoy all the luxuries which his salary of eight thousand could procure in N. York. He is now the rector of Christ church in Baltimore, and has gathered about him a very large and wealthy congregation. He is not so famed for eloquence as he was 20 years ago, but I presume is an abler and more useful minister of the Gospel now than then. His present style in the pulpit is not that which distinguishes his occasional addresses. It is marked by simplicity and manly vigor, and his sermons are full of the marrow and fatness of the Gospel. His salary in Baltimore is about five thousand dollars. Dr. Hawks is in his sixty-sixth year, but still vigorous, and in better health than he has been for several years.

His proverbial devotion to North Carolina has suffered no abatement. On one occasion he said, slapping his heart with emphasis, "Make my regards to the friends in the west end, and tell them that all North Carolinians, male or female, who are true to Southern independence are *kin* to me, Sir," and I have repeatedly heard him express the keenest mortification at the course some of our leading men have seen fit to pursue.

An old friend of Dr. Hawk's, Gen. Pendleton, of the Army of Northern Virginia, remarked a few weeks since, that he could scarcely forgive the Dr. for not coming South, and I doubt not there are many others inclined to censure him for remaining within the Yankee lines. I have therefore felt it due to a great and good man, and to one who was kind to me, to bear witness to his fidelity to the cause of Southern independence. T. H. P.

—*Biblical Recorder.*

MORE BLESSED TO GIVE: OR, THE "OLD" AND THE "NEW MAN."

I had the following narrative from a most reliable source, and as near as may be, will give it in the language of the narrator:

"I knew a man who, until past the meridian of life, manifested in all his transactions a mean, miserly spirit; money was his God. He was proverbially a mean man. Between forty and fifty years of age he became a subject of sovereign grace. His eyes were opened to see with great distinctness the truth of these words: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." In a word, he was truly converted. At the period of which I speak he was a wealthy farmer, on one of our prairies. He united with the people of God. He confessed and most deeply deplored the sin of covetousness. He promised with Divine help to live no longer unto himself. He was sincere in his promise and his purposes. Little did the poor man know himself; the power of habit, of temptation, or the conflict before him between the 'Old' and the 'New man.'

"As it was then in the Methodist Church in the country, and is to some extent the custom at this day, the minister in charge was in the habit of receiving his dues in provisions, etc. Soon after 'old covetous' united with the class, the preacher got out of meat; so he harnessed up, and rode over to Bro. C's house.

"Good morning, Bro. C,"

"Good morning; glad to see you; won't you light?"

"No thank you. Wife says we are out of meat, and I thought—,"

(Old man)—"Out of meat, are ye?" (New man)—"Well I'm glad to hear it; it will do me good to supply you. Go to my smoke-house yonder, and take the best ham you find, mind and take the biggest."

On went the preacher, and soon returned bearing a ham weighing twenty pounds. He passed on to his wagon.

Now came the conflict.

(Old man in his heart, *solus.*) "You old fool; that ham weighs twenty pounds! Hams are scarce; worth one shilling per pound." (New man, *solus.*) "God loveth the cheerful giver. 'What shall it profit a man, though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" O, God forgive me! 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' 'Here, Mr. ——, come back! come back!' "Now," said he, "go again to my smoke-house, and this time get two hams. Get the very best, mind you get rousers."

Soon he returned, bearing forty pounds more of the precious meat; then came over the poor man again the spirit of covetousness.

(Old man.) "Well, you are a fool! You will die in the poor house yet! Forty, sixty pounds, worth $8. Eight dollars gone slick!"

(New man.) "Honor the Lord with thy substance. Give and it shall be given to you." "Rejoice not against me, O, mine enemy! though I fall, I shall rise again. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil. Oh, I am in the valley."

Poor man he was, and, like Bunyan's Christian, he sheathed his sword and cried to Him who was "able and willing"—"Lord save me."

(New man.)—"Here Mr. ——, come back!—come back!" Now his manly form trembled! The water stood in his eyes, and then, like a little child, he wept and sobbed as he told his minister of the warfare within. "And now, Mr. Devil," said he, "if you don't quit this business, I'll give away every ham I've got in the smoke house."

Then Apollyon spread his wings and left him for a season.

Reader, did you ever know such a man? All this may be Greek to you. If so, just turn to 1 Cor. 2, 12, and you will learn a simple lesson. I personally knew the man when he hoarded everything. I know him now, and honor to his "new nature" and to the Saviour he loved; building churches, profuse in his benevolence, "given to hospitality." O, how does such a man "preach the Word!" Talk of great preachers! The tongue of the eloquent. One such living example of the power of the Cross is as high above mere pulpit eloquence as we can well conceive.

THE BUBBLE BURST.—Campbell, the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," in his old age, wrote: "I am alone in the world. My wife and the child of my hopes are dead; my surviving child is consigned to a living tomb; my old friends, brothers, sisters, are dead, all but one, and she too is dying; my last hopes are blighted. As for fame, it is a bubble that must soon burst. 'Earned for others, shared with others, it was sweet; but at my age, to my own solitary experience, it is bitter. Left in my chamber alone by myself, is it wonderful my philosophy at times takes flight; that I rush into company, resort to that which blunts, but heals no pang; and then, sick of the world and dissatisfied with myself, shrink back into solitude?" And in this state of mind he died.

The only safe and honorable way to the heart is by the heart understanding.

Vice stings in our pleasures, but virtue consoles even in our pains.

In prosperity let us especially avoid pride, disdain and arrogance.

SEED BY THE WAYSIDE.

AN INCIDENT IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war between Mexico and the United States, drew vast numbers of our countrymen from the peaceful and quiet walks of life, and from the sweet influence of home, into the dissipations of the camp, and exposed them to the dangers of many a bloody field of carnage. Thousands and tens of thousands of those, who left their country with beating hearts, and flushed with the hope of laurels to be won, *never returned* again—they fell by the fearful *vomite*, or on the field of battle.

Among the number thus drawn away, was the subject of this sketch, T. L. F., the son of pious parents, who have been long sleeping in the church yard, and himself a husband and a father. From his youth he had been wayward, even impatient of the restraints which religious influences imposed upon him; consequently, after he had none to control him, he "cast off the fear of the Lord, and would none of his ways."

To gratify his restless, dissatisfied mind, he secretly left his own quiet home, and at a place far remote from the city of his residence, he enlisted in a company of volunteers, about to be sent to the siege of Vera Cruz. That his friends might not trace him, he was enrolled under the assumed name of Mark Bancroft, and soon after embarked on his voyage.

While on the passage he had ample time to reflect upon his course of conduct; and reason and conscience, once more asserted their dominion over him. And in those solemn hours, when romance had vanished, and had given place to stern reality, he saw his errors, and mourned over the folly and wickedness of his conduct; gladly would he have returned to his deserted home, and to his neglected wife and forsaken children, if the opportunity had been afforded him—but this could not be.

From this time he commenced keeping a journal of his daily thoughts and feelings, and also communicated with his family.

Shortly after landing at Vera Cruz, and while on the march towards the city of Mexico, he *picked up by the wayside*, a small, unpretending volume; it might have fallen there from the knapsack of some soldier, who had preceded him in the march, or it might have been cast aside as a thing of little worth, by some thoughtless mortal—or, more than likely, it might have been dropped by the self-denying colporteur, engaged in scattering the good seed among his countrymen. At all events, the book was there, and Thomas found it; and to him it proved a mine of pure gold, a spring of living water. It was a *question book* or something of the kind, designed to assist in the regular study of the Bible.

He had a copy of the Sacred Oracles, and, aided by his newly-found treasure, he commenced the daily and systematic study of the word of God, and many an hour, by the light of the camp fire, as in the shade of his tent, did he pore over the pages of that hitherto neglected book.

It was not long before he began to realize his true condition as a sinner before God, and to mourn in the bitterness of his soul, over the sins of his youth, and the follies of his riper years; and led by the teachings of the Word by the Spirit of God, he was enabled to embrace the Lord Jesus Christ, and to believe on him to the saving of his soul, and pardon and peace were sealed upon his heart. He now longed for the close of the war, that he might return once more to the bosom of his family, "clothed, and in his right mind," that he might tell them what great things God had done for him.

But such was not the will of God, concerning the penitent soldier. He had engaged in every battle from the landing at Vera Cruz, and had safely passed through them all. The army was near the city and halls of Montezuma: the strong castle of Chepultepec lay before them; and while engaged in the thickest of that bloody contest, T. was struck by a cannon ball in the breast, and borne from the field mortally wounded, and expired the next day. His family have no record of his last hours; but from letters and other papers which he sent home, we gather the facts which are here related.

From the testimony of the officers of his company, and of his fellow companions in arms, we learn that he was a good soldier, an affectionate companion, and better than all, an humble christian. There is hope in his death.

How mysterious are the ways of God! in leading T. to the fields of Mexico, to learn the way of life and salvation, after having so long slighted the instruction of the Gospel under more favorable circumstances; and that after having been so long a *wayside hearer*, he, from seed sown by the wayside by unknown hands, should have received it into a good and honest heart, and brought forth fruit unto eternal life. "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out."

A BLACK CLOUD.

A black cloud makes the traveler mend his pace, and think of his home; whereas a fair and a pleasant way may waste his time, and that stealeth away his affections in the prospect of the country. However others may think of it, yet I take it as a mercy, that now and then some clouds come between me and my sun, and many times troubles do conceal my comforts; for I perceive, if I should find too much friendship in my inn, in my pilgrimage, I should soon forget my Father's house and heritage.—*Lucas.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION,

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq, *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—A Friend, $4.00; O. L. H., $30.00; Mrs. L. H. W., $12.00; Mrs. M. E. McN., $2.50; Mrs. E. P. G., $100.00; A. R. McD., $6.00; T. H. S., for 1st N. C. Calvary, $8.00; Geo. Allen, $100.00; W. M., $20.00; from Buffalo congregation, through N. R. Bryan, $102.00; A Soldier, $2.00; Miss G. H., $6.00; Miss S. B. H., $6.00; Dr. J. R. W., $4.00; Mrs. C. E. W., $10.00; Mrs. E. H. E., $6.50; J. McL., $4.00; M. E. F., $4.00; Philadelphus church, $13.00; Antioch church, $74.00.

PRAYER FOR OUR MEN IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.—We have received a request from a young wife and mother, which we take the liberty of presenting in her own language. Nothing that we could say would add to the force with which the simple request is made. She writes: "Will you be so kind as to ask through your paper (without using my name) the prayers of the church, on the first Sabbath in February, for our soldiers who are held captives by our unrelenting foe, that they may have strength given them to bear up under their present trials, and that our Heavenly Father may soon remove the obstacles now in the way of an exchange of prisoners and restore them to their homes and their country? My husband has been a captive ever since the terrible battle of Gettysburg, and though I hear from him often, my anxiety constantly increases to have him enjoy that freedom which is so dear to us, to say nothing of the happiness his presence would afford to his family."

MORE MONEY FROM BLACK RIVER CHAPEL.—We announced a fortnight ago that we had received the sum of $600 dollars from the pastoral charge of the Rev. S. C. Alexander, to send the *Presbyterian* to the soldiers, and $214 for the *Soldiers' Visitor*; making in all the handsome sum of *eight hundred and fourteen dollars* by that charge, to furnish our soldiers with religious reading. The pastor sends us $40 more from Black River Chapel for the *Presbyterian* for soldiers—making the whole sum $854. To provoke others to good works, we publish below a list of the contributors, with the amount given by each:

FROM BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, N. C.

Mrs. C. H. Stevens, $100; Mrs. James Kerr, $50; Mrs. Jas. L. Corbett, $50; James Henry, $25; Dallas Fennel, $25; Washington I. Shaw, $25; Jas. Murphy, $25; Mrs. Hayes Beatty, $20; Mrs. Dr. R. H. Tate, $20; Mrs. George Henry, $10; Mrs. Calvin Hines, $10; Mrs. Erskin McKay, $10; Mrs. Usher Newkirk, $10; Henry Colvin, $10; Mrs. Alexander Henry, $10; Mrs. Wm. Corbett, $10; Mrs. Daniel Robeson, $10; Mrs. Charles Bannerman, $10; Mrs. Wm. Robeson, $10; Miss Emma Steteon, $10; Miss Lizzie McDuffie, $10; Miss Lou McDougald, $5; Miss Ellen McDougald, $5; Miss Mary B. Newkirk, $5; Miss Henrietta Alderman, $5; Miss Graham Robeson, $5; Miss Ellen Murphy, $5; Miss Mary Kerr, $5; Miss — Innis, $5; Mrs. Dr. Leavey, $5; Mrs. Flora Corbett, $5; Mrs. Archie Corbett, $5; Mrs. Aaron Colvin, $5; Mrs. Elizabeth Andres, $5; Mrs. Laura Henry, $5; Mrs. Jno. Corbett, $5; Rob't Cook, $5; Andrew Henry, $5; Miss Katy Kerr, $5; Miss Bruce McDougald, $5; Mrs. Patrick McDuffy, $5; Mrs. Jane Bannerman, $2; Miss Betsy Bannerman, $2. Total receipt of Black River Chapel is $569.

FROM MOORE'S CREEK.

R. H. Murphy, $25; J. H. Murphy, $25; C. W. Murphy, $25; Jas. A. Murphy, $25; Dr. Simpson, $25; R. C. Henry, $20; Jas. P. Moore, $10; Jas. Colvin, $20; C. M. Galaway, $10; S. B. Rivenbark, $5; J. L. Moore, $10; Miss Catherine Colvin, $5. Total collected from Moore's Creek, $205.

Contributions from South River, $80.

POSTAGE ON SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—We again state that the postage is paid at the office in Fayetteville, on *all papers sent by us to the soldiers*. There is no exception to this rule, whether sent to the camps or the hospitals. The Post Master in Fayetteville has the kindness to stamp each package, showing that the postage has been paid upon its contents. Soldiers will remember this.

MINUTES OF SYNOD.—The manuscript minutes of the last sessions of Synod, have just reached us from the Stated Clerk. They will be printed at as early a day as practicable.

NEVER DESPAIR.

It is not our province to enter into mere *political* disquisitions; but we would really like to have a friendly chat with our readers about the present condition and aspect of public affairs. With some of our *christian* readers, at least, we hope it might have a good effect, while it will certainly not injure any one.

What is the cause of the excessive gloom and despondency settling down so generally upon the minds of our people? Was this *war of defence* undertaken without thought about what might be the consequences? Was it deemed a frolic or pastime; or did you believe that it would certainly pass off in a few months? Were you guilty of the awfully solemn act of taking the sword and calling upon the God of battles to defend the right, without having looked well to the justice of the cause you proposed thus to defend? Did you think for a moment, if the enemy should prolong the struggle and you should be called to endure great privations in the loss of friends or property, that you would rail out against our own people, abuse our own authorities, and *talk* about bettering your condition by making some sort of terms with the enemy? How does the present feeling in the country correspond with that which was manifested during the first year of the conflict? Every man who expressed himself in favor of the war, when it was entered upon, (and who is there amongst us that did not?) ought to be *ashamed* to hint at anything else than a vigorous and successful prosecution of it until the enemy shall desist and permit us to live in freedom and peace. Any other course, in our humble judgment, is neither *manly* nor *christian*; it would bring disgrace upon those who should fall into it, and result ultimately in more bloodshed and suffering than the other.

Again: We would appeal more directly to christians. Why are you despondent or gloomy? Are you in doubt about the justice of our cause? Have the developments of the war convinced you that we were in error, to take up arms to defend ourselves from the encroachments of irresponsible federal majorities, threatening our utter ruin? Have the tone and temper of the enemy removed the wrong impressions under which you labored at the commencement, and softened down the hard feelings that you then had against the author of the celebrated proclamation that *we all then thought* a declaration of war against us? If your mind has undergone this change, what gave rise to it? Was it the rule of Butler in New Orleans? Or of Milroy in the Valley of Virginia? Or of Burnside in Tennessee? Or of Butler transferred to North Carolina and Eastern Virginia? Is it the arrest of women in our own State as *hostages for negro soldiers*, or the indiscriminate plunder and murder of our citizens by fiends in human shape and Federal uniforms, throughout our Eastern counties? Have you been convinced by those gentle and forbearing confiscation laws of the Federal Congress, or by that miracle of justice and mercy, the late proclamation of President Lincoln? Or, is it the result of the latest news from the Federal Congress, such as that published to-day in our secular department?

But, if you still believe in the right and justice of the Confederate cause, then why are you gloomy and despondent? What has become of your christianity?—your belief of an overruling Providence?—your trust in a just and holy God, "who worketh *all things* according to the counsel of His own will?" You cannot believe that the wisdom or the strength of the enemy is more than a match for *Him*. Then why this night-mare weight on your soul, giving rise to these incessant prophesies of evil and anticipations of great calamities soon to befal us? If we have right on our side and are true to ourselves, all the powers of earth cannot keep us from success. It is as sure as that God reigns.

The truth is, we fear, that many of our people have not with sufficient soberness and candor looked at the issues involved in the conflict and roused themselves to the work in which *all true patriots* should be engaged. We verily believe that *every thing* that we hold dear in this world is at stake. If the enemy succeeds we shall no more be permitted to worship God as our consciences dictate or enjoy the church property we now hold, than we shall be permitted to cultivate our lands or possess in quiet the servants that have been "born in our house" or "bought with money." And those who think differently, if they are not careful, will discover their error when too late. When the victim is tied, hand and foot, and no longer able to help himself—when Samson is shorn and his eyes put out—THEN——

God grant us a speedy and an honorable peace. We have no hope from any other quarter. And as we have every confidence that He will give us peace when our people are brought to a proper state of mind and heart, we look with the utmost interest to the manifestations of public sentiment around us. There has been, and still is, too much writhing and too little humility—too much mammon worship and too little consecration of heart, soul and substance to the cause for which we are battling. The needed reformation God can effect; and He will be sure to do it, though the rod may be greatly increased in its severity.

A CORRECTION.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, in our issue of Dec. 26th, writing from the army of Northern Virginia, states that the chaplaincy of the 7th Reg. N. C. Troops had been tendered to the Rev. D. A. Penick, Jr., a member of Concord Presbytery. Mr. Penick writes us that as such a statement is calculated to place him in a false position, as remaining at home when his services are desired in the army, he wishes to correct it. He says: "The chaplaincy of the 7th Regiment has never been offered to me, or I would have accepted it. Indeed it was known in the Regiment over a year ago that I would accept, if I should receive the appointment, and I believe that on several occasions an effort was made in the Regiment to secure my appointment. But for some course (I need not mention what) they failed. I understand that an Episcopal minister has recently received the appointment and accepted."

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The first number of this old and valuable paper for the new year, comes to us on a full sheet. The editor says: "We have resolved upon the venture, trusting to a good Providence, and relying upon the church to rally to its support." We sincerely hope that circumstances will not again compel a reduction in the size of the *Advocate*.

DR. HAWKS.—Our readers generally will be interested with an article on our first page from the *Biblical Recorder*, in regard to Dr. Hawks. The article is no doubt from the pen of Rev. T. H. Pritchard, a Baptist minister who was, some time since, sent within our lines by the military authorities of Baltimore because of his strong Southern feelings. He was pastor of a church in that city when the war commenced; and is now ministering to the Baptist church in Raleigh. Such testimony as he gives in regard to Dr. Hawks is alike creditable to himself and Dr. H., and is exceedingly gratifying to the many friends of Dr. Hawks in this State.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.—The *Central Presbyterian* gives an encouraging view of the labors and prospects of our Committee of Publication. The number of tracts on the Committee's catalogue is rapidly increasing. Many of them are in the hands of our soldiers. The Committee have issued an edition of the Shorter Catechism, also the Child's Catechism, and an army Hymn Book, which is highly approved. They have in press,—"*Wee Davie*," by Rev. Donald McLeod, a very popular book among the children of old England.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN 1863.

The religious history of the year, now closing, should inspire the Christian with renewed hope, and call forth more earnest prayer and effort to promote the great interests of the Church. For "God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved; God shall help her and that right early." At the commencement of 1863, probably, no one anticipated the rich blessings which God has freely bestowed upon His Church. It has been a season of trial to many of her members, but she has not been forsaken. Though she cannot speak of large accessions to her communion, or of seasons of great religious interest, yet in many of her congregations there have been cases of hopeful conversion, and numbers have been added to her ranks.

Has she not reason to recognize the work of God in the spirit of union which has been extensively revived in two or three branches of the Presbyterian family of churches? Should not the people of God offer devout thanksgiving for the bestowment of this grace, under whose hallowed influences measures have been devised to secure an organic union among brethren holding the same symbols of faith? We know not the future—but should we not hail this movement as a blessing from the Spirit of God, betokening an increase of holiness and a higher standard of piety, zeal, and effort to promote the kingdom of Christ in the salvation of sinners?

The great religious interest witnessed in the Confederate armies, accompanied by the conversion of thousands, merits a prominent place in the religious annals of the year. We recognize it is a blessing without a parallel in the history of the Church. In no other war, and no other armies have we ever read or heard of a revival so extensive or of such large numbers inlisted under the standard of the Cross as have been credibly reported from our armies during the past year. Will not their influence be felt in the increase of the strength and advancement of the Church for an age to come? If days of darkness and gloom should be appointed for us in the progress of the war, may we not still look back to the light from the Sun of Righteousness shed down upon our armed hosts in 1863, as a bow of promise spanning the heavens, that he who judgeth righteously will vindicate our cause, and in due time bless our arms and secure to us our independence and rights which we have been called to defend?—*Exchange*.

DESPONDING LETTERS.—Among the letters which come to hand there are a few from brethren who appear to despond in view of the prospects of the country—"cast down"—but "not destroyed." We would say to these friends, as a counsellor—

"Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in him and He shall bring it to pass." "For yet a little while and the wicked shall not be; yea thou shall diligently consider his place, and it shall not be. But the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." Our friends will not question the wisdom or authority of these counsels, which are accompanied with the promise of peace.

Christian Observer.

GREECE.—A gentleman in Scotland has agreed to advance the funds necessary for the support of Rev. M. D. Kalopothankes, the Southern New School Presbyterian missionary in Greece, until circumstances permit their Missions Board to repay him. A gentleman in Baltimore, of a different denomination, will probably send at his own expence Mr. Sakellanus, a young Greek, as assistant to Dr. K. in the publication of his paper and the distribution of Bibles and books.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

There seems to be at present no very marked manifestations of the Spirit among our soldiers; but there is evidently a healthful state of religious feeling. We give some items below that will be found interesting.

A chaplain writes recently from Kinston to the *Biblical Recorder*, that a series of meetings have been held among the soldiers there, with most cheering results. "The house was filled every night to its utmost capacity; and then many who could not find entrance lingered around the door. Many of the soldiers walked two and three miles to attend the meeting and returned to their encampment the same night. The meetings were characterized throughout by a great deal of solemnity and a deep religious feeling appeared to pervade the entire congregation. The earnest prayer could be heard from many a penitent, "God be merciful unto me a sinner." About twenty rejoice in having found the Saviour."

It is stated that quite a deep interest is taken in religious reading and preaching in Loring's Division. They have churches organized in nearly every regiment, and preaching or prayer meeting every night. The Army of the West needs more religious instruction.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from the Army of Northern Virginia, says that the chaplains of that army had just held a meeting. "Most interesting reports were made, which show a high state of religious feeling throughout the army. To that sainted hero, the immortal Jackson, is due much, if not all, of the present system by which the Chaplains in our army are enabled to do much good. And, by the way, let me say, that my firm conviction is that the great success of this army is due to the religious element which reaches every corner of it; whilst, on the other hand, I am very much disposed to fear, from what I have been told by officers who have served in the Army of Tennessee, that the lack of success of that army is due in a large measure to the want of religious influence upon the troops."

A chaplain writes in regard to winter quarters in the same army and the provision made for preaching during the inclement season. "For several days after we reached our new encampment, there was no cessation either by day or by night to the ringing of the axes. The men worked by reliefs, one company vieing with another in rapidity of work, and all animated by the common desire to be as soon as possible under the shelter of a comfortable roof. Poor fellows—they have seen so many hardships since they were last in winter-quarters, and know so well how soon again the season of marches and battles, of fatigues and exposures will begin, that they desire to be as soon as possible comfortably housed. By Saturday night most of the cabins were completed, and as during the rain of the Sabbath, I passed from hut to hut, distributing religious papers it was delightful to see how comfortable the men were, seated around their cabin fires, and to hear the honest words of welcome from men who for the first time in long months had a shelter which they could invite a friend to share. On yesterday we commenced a large chapel for the Brigade. The men went to work with hearty good will, and I think we would have almost completed the work to-day, if we had not been prevented by the rain. We hope to be able to go to work again to-morrow and to have our Chapel ready for service by Sabbath. My heart is animated with the hope that God will bless our work and that His Spirit will condescend to make our Chapel His constant dwelling place, blessing its religious services to the salvation of many precious souls. And when you that dwell in ceiled houses at home meet in your costlier sanctuaries to worship God, we feel assured that our rude tabernacle in the wilderness, with the weather beaten veterans that worship in it will not be forgotten, and we trust that through your prayers a great and effectual door may be opened unto us to preach the Gospel."

Another chaplain writes: "We are unfortunately without the means of making a *Brigade* Chapel as I hoped to do—owing to the difficulty of covering in a house of any size. Whether a regimental house could be made is also doubtful, as very stringent orders have been issued relative to the burning of wood. Perhaps it is best, as I come much nearer to the men, in having company prayer-meetings. In almost all the companies there are houses large enough to hold thirty or more. In these meetings, there is more to remind me of the social prayer-meetings, which used to be held at College. The music of men's voices, is at night I think, so rich and grand, and there seems to be so much of devotion in the singing. One of the difficulties in the way is the small number of those who will lead in public prayer. Yet perhaps there is no way better than this very plan of holding prayer-meetings in their very tents to lead them into the performance of this duty."

Brig. Gen. Gordon, writing from Orange Court House, to the *Religious Herald*, says: "Why is it that our good people at home, of the various denominations, are not sending more missionaries to the army? Every effort is made to supply the soldiers with 'creature comforts,' and I believe you find little difficulty in raising money to furnish religious reading to the army,—but, why is it so few preachers are sent us? They have either concluded that soldiers are so 'demoralized' that it is useless to preach to them, or else there is criminal indifference on this subject. They cannot, after all that has been written on this point, be ignorant of the fact, that there is a great lack of ministers in the army—that many whole brigades, of one or two thousand men, are without a chaplain and rarely hear a sermon."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

CLINTON, N. C., December 16th 1863.

Presbytery met according to adjournment, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, the last Moderator present, from Genisis, 7:1. Presbytery was then constituted by prayer by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, who presided.

Ministers present; C. Shaw, G. M. Gibbs, J. M. Sprunt, J. M. Sherwood, D. T. Towles and S. H. Isler.

Ruling Elders present; Dr. William Thompson, Clinton; James H. Lamb, Oak Plane; J. B. Carr, Grove, and W. A. Faison, Union in Duplin.

On motion, Rev. Messrs. D. T. Towles and S. H. Isler were appointed temporary Clerks.

Rev. J. M. Sprunt introduced to Presbytery Rev. B. F. Marable, a Minister of the Baptist Church, who desired to become a Minister of the Presbyterian Church and a member of this Presbytery, if the way be clear.

On motion, this request was granted, and Mr. Marable was referred to the Committee on Languages for an examination on his literary course. On motion, Rev. S. H. Isler and W. A. Faison were added to said Committee.

On motion, the examination of Mr. M[arable] on his Theological course was ma[de] the first order of the day for this afterno[on].

On motion, Presbytery took a recess til 3 o'clock P. M. After recess Presbytery met; when the Committee report[ed] that they had examined Mr. Marable [in] the Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languag[es] and also on the Arts and Sciences, and commended that this examination be s[us]tained; which, on motion, was accepted and adopted.

Presbytery then proceeded to examine him on Experimental Religion and his m[o]tives in desiring to preach the Gospel, which was sustained.

He was then examined on Theology, Natural and Revealed, Ecclesiastical History, the Sacraments and Church Government. This examination was rigid and thorough and unanimously sustained.

On motion, Galatians 6:7, was assigned to Mr. Marable as a subject for a sermon this evening at 7 o'clock.

Rev. D. B. Black appeared in Presbytery and rendered a satisfactory reason for tardiness.

On motion had a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

After recess Presbytery met, and heard a sermon from Mr. Marable on the text previously assigned him, viz: Galatians 6:7, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap;" which, on motion, was sustained as a satisfactory part of trial.

On motion, all the different parts of trial were sustained as a whole.

The Moderator then proposed to him the constitutional questions, all of which he answered in the affirmative.

On motion, Mr. Marable was then received as a member of this Presbytery. Each of the brethren giving him the right hand of fellowship and his name was ordered to be enrolled.

On motion, Mr. Marable was directed to visit the vacant Churches in Bladen County, and Carthage and Union (in Moore,) and also the army.

The Minutes were read and approved.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Centre Church, Robeson County, N. C., on Wednesday before the Second Sabbath in April 1864 at 11 o'clock A. M.

Closed with prayer.

J. M. SHERWOOD, *Moderator*.

D. T. TOWLES, S. H. ISLER, } Clerks *pro tem.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MR. WILEY'S NEW BOOK.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with interest and edification, a new publication, by Rev. C. H. Wiley, the efficient and successful superintendent of Common Schools in N. Carolina. The title of the work is "Scriptural Views of National Trials." This book consists of two hundred and thirteen pages.

This is among the first fruits of this terrible conflict of arms between the North and the South. It is the offspring of troublous times. The public mind has been well posted upon the political views of our national trials. But in this work we are guided in taking our view from a different stand-point. It is a book eminently adapted to the times. The author describes, in a masterly manner, the efficient causes of our present national calamities. He shows very plainly, by an appeal to the law and to the testimony, that it is for our sins as a nation, that God has instituted a controversy with us. We have, presented for our consideration, a comprehensive view of the obligations and duties of the church—of individual christians and of the whole population of our land. And as we have all sinned, all are urged by the author, from considerations that ought to impress the mind of the reader, to confess and forsake their sins. When we as a people humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God—when we as a nation break off from our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by showing mercy to the poor—when our ways please the Lord, then we may confidently expect that He will make our enemies to be at peace with us.

The manner in which the whole subject is presented shows that the author has bestowed much thought upon the different topics which he discusses. The substance of the whole volume is summed up in a few words by the author: "When," he says, "the nation is smitten by a righteous God for its offences towards him, and is solemnly admonished to repent, if it humbles itself under the mighty hand and turn from all its crimes, it will be saved. The justice that is offended can be appeased, the power that has raised and which directs this fearful storm, is ever ready to say to the elements: Peace, be still." W. W. P.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN COLONEL.—In the obituary of Col. W. Tazewell Patton, published in the *Enquirer*, we find his dying testimony to the preciousness of his faith in Christ:

"Being wounded in the mouth he could only communicate with his friends by writing on a slate. The prominent thoughts of his mind seem to have been his Saviour, his mother and his country. In a letter to his mother, written a few days before his death, he says: "My sufferings and hardships during two weeks that I was kept out in the field hospital were very great. I assure you that it was the greatest consolation, whilst lying in pain on the cold and damp ground, to look up to that God to whom you so constantly directed my thoughts in infancy and feel that I was his own by adoption. When friends are far away and you are in sickness and sorrow how delightful to be able to contemplate the wonderful salvation unfolded in the Bible. Whilst I have been very far from being a consistent Christian, I have never let go my hope in Jesus, and find it inexpressibly dear now. I write these things to show you my spiritual condition and to ask your prayers continually for me.' Again he said: "Tell my mother that I am about to *die in a foreign land*, but I cherish the same intense affections for her as ever.' The Federal officers who saw what he had written seemed astonished at the phrase foreign land as applied to Pennsylvania. He told the lady who nursed him that, though he was a young man and prized life, that he would cheerfully lay down fifty lives in such a cause."

SUFFERERS BY WAR.

While some of our people are complaining of the hardships they have to endure, and are allowing their discomforts to make them despondent, it would be well for them to recur to the sufferings of their ancestors of the Revolution [who] they illus[trate] [a]t period [o]f how [Sou]th Caro[lina] Tarleton [pur]suing his [fa]r. She prepare[d] [ha]d been [ta]in in the [ci]t, after [a] [co]mmon[ly] [we]dding [gar]b. Mrs. [re]listant, [co]me on [ap]risted [in] braid[ed] [ha]s tory, Bloody [by] a party [had] arrived [to] be in [ha]ed their [th]e rails, At that [ha]d corn, [ha]ry ashes [ha]d for pre[sent]. Leather shoes were placed by rags sewed around the feet, and of beds or bedding none were left. The beds were generally ripped open by the depredators, the feathers scattered and the ticking used for tent cloths. The looms were robbed of cloth found in them; and hence the women of the country resorted to various expedients to manufacture clothing and preserve it for their own use and that of their friends. A family residing on the Pacolet built a loom between four trees in the forest and wove in fair weather, and covered the loom and web with cowhides when it rained."

In the life of Gen. Greene we are told that while he was retreating through North Carolina he came to Salisbury. As he entered the hotel a friend, seeing his gloomy looks, made some anxious inquiries, to which the wearied soldier replied, "Yes—fatigued—hungry—alone, and penniless." Soon after the General took his seat at the table, the landlady, Mrs. Steele, entered the room and carefully closed the door behind her. Approaching her distinguished guest, she told him that she had heard the despondent words he uttered, and giving him two small bags full of specie the earnings of years, "take these," said she, "for you will want them and I can do without them." Such was the devotion of patriotism to what then seemed almost a hopeless cause.

The self-denials and suffering which men have to undergo in the support of a great cause ought not to dispirit, but determine them all the more bravely to resist and conquer the cruel invader.

If the murmurers and despondents in the interior of the Confederacy wish to see the unmanliness of their conduct, they can realize it by calling on some refugee from the borders of Virginia and hearing of sorrows and sufferings that our noble women and venerable men have patiently borne, and how they have turned away from the ashes of their homes, the graves of their children, and the desolation of their beautiful country, preferring to die as wanderers and exiles than to accept the base boon of life and property at the expense of principle and honor.

We regret to believe that these great hearted people, who have been willing to suffer the loss of all things for the love they have for our cause, have often found a lamentable lack of cordial sympathy from the selfish people who have gained wealth instead of poverty by the war.

Richmond Christian Advocate.

PRAYERS FOR THE RULERS.—The responsibilities of President Davis and his Cabinet, are immense. From the organization of the government to the present hour, no men upon earth, perhaps, have occupied more trying, more difficult, or more important positions than they. The difficulties which have environed the country, have demanded the highest wisdom, forecaste and prudence in our rulers, and the purest, most unselfish patriotism. They have doubtless felt deeply their responsibilities, and we accord to them the will and desire to do their utmost for the common welfare. But they are men, they are frail, fallen men, and need most of all, the wisdom which cometh down from above. They need the earnest prayers of God's people all over the South, and we trust they have an interest in those prayers. But they should be the subjects of special prayer at this crisis. Will not christian men and women every where lay these ruling men and our cause, statedly, importunately before God. But who prays for the Confederate Congress? We fear that important body, has been too much forgotten in our prayers. It has been thought of, complained of, abused perhaps, on the one hand, or praised on the other. But how many christian people have made the members of that body, the special subjects of prayer? We pray for the army, but upon the shoulders of Congress the burden and welfare of the country rests as heavily as upon the army. Indeed it is possible, that the action of that body during its present session, is more important to the welfare of the country, than all that the army has done. The destiny of the nation, hangs peradventure upon what that body shall do or not do. It is therefore an important juncture for prayer. In that body, there are some who fear God, but we fear others of them are grossly wicked, if not infidel. Will not God's people then pray for the Congress?

The ship of State needs sober, skilful, wise pilots to weather this storm. What if the Churches of this land, by prayer and supplica-

light.

RETALIATION.—The Richmond Sentinel lea
from a gentleman just from North Carolina, t
the Sixty-Second Georgia regiment captured t
negroes and a white lieutenant of a negre re
ment, who were identified as belonging to t
party who hung Lieut. Griffith. It was det
mined to take the three to the spot [illegible]
Griffith was murdered, and hang them in ret
ation. The captures were made in Perquima
N. C.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—From an officer in t
Army of Tennessee, who reached Richmon
Sunday evening, the *Sentinel* has the mos
encouraging account of affairs in that quarter.
The officers and men have great confidence i
General Johnston, and the condition of the army
has been much improved, both as regards num-
bers and supplies. It is intimated that there
will be stirring news from a portion of that
department which will agreeably surprise the
public before many days.

CAPTAIN HINES.—The gallant HINES, wh
was one of Gen MORGAN's companions in the
escape from the Ohio Penitentiary, and wh
became separated from him in Tennessee, it i
understood, has certainly arrived at Dalton
Information to that effect has been received here,
and Capt. Hines himself is expected very soon.

It will be remembered that Hines rode up to
a house to make inquiries leaving General MOR-
GAN in the road, when a party of the enemy
dashed by Morgan, whom they did not see, and
charged towards the house where Hines was.
Not seeing or hearing of him afterwards the gra-
vest apprehensions were felt for Hines's fate.
Happily, he has been as successful as his
commander in eluding his enemies and reaching
our lines,—*Sentinel.*

MORGAN'S MEN.—The Louisville *Journal*
says of the treatment of Morgan's men who are
still confined in the Ohio penitentiary:

Immediately after Morgan's escape, all the
rest of his men remaining in prison were placed
in solitary confinement, where they have been
ever since. They are not allowed any exercise,
nor is any privilege granted them more than is
given the convicts. They are now under the
control of the civil authorities exclusively.

It is pretty well understood that Basil Duke
is in the dungeon for some impertinence to a
guard.

Dick Morgan wrote a letter the other day to
Miss——, of Kentucky, who, it would seem, is
his lady love, saying that, if he ever got out he
would never take another prisoner, or if he did
take any he would know exactly how to treat
them. For this we learn, he is, or was to be,
punished, whether by confinement in the dungeon,
or in some other way, we have not learned. He
was foolish enough to try to bribe one of the
guards to take the letter to the postoffice. The
guard handed the letter over to the authorities,
as it was his duty to do.

RICHMOND, January 11th, 1864.—The Adju-
tant General has issued orders for the enrollment,
as rapidly as possible, of persons made liable to
military duty by the recent acts of Congress.
They are required to report as volunteers or
conscripts without delay; all who delay beyond
the first of February being considered as having
renounced the privilege of volunteering, and
will be held for assignment according to law.
Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such
persons will be allowed to volunteer in compa
nies that were in service on the 16th April,
1862, provided the company chosen does not
reach the maximum, but must not be received
except on the certificate of the enrolling officer
that they have so volunteered. Persons who
report to the enrolling officer may be allowed
a furlough of ten days before reporting to the
camp of instruction. All exemptions heretofore
granted are subject to revision under instructions
from the Bureau of Conscription.

FROM TEXAS.—HOUSTON TEXAS, Dec. 28,
via Summitt, Jan. 14.—The Texas legislature
adjourned on the 16th. It passed an act placing
the entire military power of the State at the
disposal of the Confederate military authorities
for one year. It has also laid half of one per
cent tax on property; and has amended the
code defining treason so as to make it applica
ble to those who talk treason. The session has
been six short weeks, but important. Since the
arrest of traitors, some weeks since, in this city,
what few secret enemies of the [illegible]
have, have become very quiet and submissive.

THE WAR IN THE CAROLINA SWAMPS.

A gentleman who has recently traversed Cam-
den and Currituck counties, and the district of
North Carolina generally within the lines of
Colonel Griffin's cavalry command, gives us
some information of real and exciting interest.
These lines include the country lying generally
between Franklin, on the Blackwater, and the
Roanoke river. Information has been here-
tofore given to the public, to some extent, of
the atrocities of the enemy in this part of the
Confederacy. But it is difficult to find words
of description for the pictures, given us by our
informant, of the wild and terrible consequences
of the negro raids in this obscure, but romantic,
theatre of the war. The country is traversed
by negro banditti; they burn houses; they
enter the parlour of their masters; compel
ladies to entertain them on the piano, and
chuck them under the chin. In the two counties
of Currituck and Camden, there are said to be
from five to six hundred negroes, who are not
in the regular military organization of the
Yankees, but who, outlawed and disowned by
their masters, lead the lives of banditti, roving
the country with fire and committing all sorts
of horrible crimes upon the inhabitants. The
authorities at Richmond have been requested to
instruct our military officers how to deal with
these wretches, who are outlaws, and are gener-
ally not reclaimed by their masters; and it is
to be hoped that these instructions will consign
them all to the halter.

It will be recollected that, some weeks ago,
a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the
Twenty-second Georgia, was hanged by the

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY

HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.

Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '63y1]

Young's Smut Machine.

A FEW ON HAND AND FOR SALE. THOSE needing had best order soon, as material for making is nearly worked up, and no more to be had.
Address, ALEX. DICKSON,
Hillsboro,' Orange county, N. C.
July 22, 1863—mo'6*

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!

POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Marline's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.
MACINTYRE OFFERS FOR SALE!

2 CASES ENGLISH CALICO, 3,368 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 2,640 yds;
1 case Pillow Case Cotton, 2,000 yds;
1 case Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 225 doz;
1 case Clark's Spool Cotton, 600 doz., Bl'k 200 yds;
1 case " " " 600 doz., White 200 yds;
1 case Expansion Skirts, 24, assorted, new style;
1 case English Hats, 20 doz., Drab.
Nov. 18w7

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS per pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 12, 1863—tf

Plows! Plows!!

NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
D. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,882.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging to its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,585,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,588.26.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'ton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS INDUCEMENTS TO THE public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.

The insured *for life* are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in but also on a large and increasing deposite capital kept in active operation.

A dividend of 67 per cent. at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.

Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address:
D. P. WEIR, *Treasurer.*
Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1, 1859.—tf

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

3943 Dec. 17, 1954

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 4.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 316.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

HE LEADS HIS OWN.

I will lead them in paths they have not known.—Isaiah xlii. 16.

How few, who, from their youthful day,
Look on to what their life may be,
Painting the visions of the way
In colors soft, and bright, and free;
How few, who to such paths have brought
The hopes and dreams of early thought!
For God, through ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

The eager hearts, the souls of fire,
Who pant to toil for God and man,
And view with eyes of keen desire
The upward way of toil and pain;
Almost with scorn they think of rest,
Of holy calm, of tranquil breast,
But God, through ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

A lowlier task on them is laid,
With love to make the labor light;
And there their beauty they must shed,
On quiet homes, and lost to sight.
Changed are their visions high and fair,
Yet calm and still they labor there;
For God, through ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

The gentle heart, that thinks with pain,
It scarce can lowliest tasks fulfill,
And if it dares its life to scan,
Would ask a pathway low and still:
Often such lowly heart is brought
To act with power beyond its thought:
For God, through ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

And they, the bright, who long to prove,
In joyous path, in cloudless lot,
How fresh from earth their grateful love
Can spring, without a stain or spot;
Often such youthful heart is given
The path of grief to walk to heaven;
For God, through ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

What matter, where the path may be?
The end is clear, and bright to view;
We know that we a strength shall see,
Whate'er the day may bring to do.
We see the end, the house of God,
But see the path to that abode;
For God, through paths they have not known,
Will lead his own.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

[CONTINUED.]

Monarchy is not a good form of government, because expressly condemned by God. 1 Sam., 8th chap. But it is better than that state of things which leads to the tumultuous uproar which the French periodically indulge in for *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*, and which on your side of the Atlantic, produces the mad cry for equality, resulting in abolitionism, woman's rightsism, &c. The servant must be equal with his master, the wife must be equal with her husband, in spite of God's law to the contrary; and even the Southrons have set aside another right which was co-eval with the first-born of mankind, even Cain. This is the right of *primogeniture*. God not only promised Cain that he should rule over his younger brother, if he did not forfeit this right by his own wickedness, but expressly enacted a law to this effect. "A man's first born shall inherit a double portion of all that he hath, for he is the beginning of his strength, the *right* of the first-born is his." The same wisdom which gave the husband authority over the wife, ordained the elder brother superior to the younger. These family distinctions, i. e., the rule of the husband over the wife and the elder brother over the younger, is always accompanied by love, or else there is no human feeling. The height of social felicity is not to make all persons equal, but to teach them to love each other and labor for each other's good. The eldest son inheriting a double portion, has the best possible influence on society. It has the effect of binding the inhabitants to the soil and making a stable population. This being accomplished would stop also the destructive system of tillage which has destroyed so large a portion of your once fertile country. An estate of eighty thousand dollars divided amongst seven children, would give the eldest brother twenty thousand in land, homestead and negroes, and ten thousand apiece to the younger children; when if they inherited equally, they would each possess a trifle over eleven thousand apiece. The difference to the younger brothers is only that of having one more brother. The eldest inherits two portions instead of one; and this double portion should by law, be made to consist of land and negroes.

An average number of children in a family is five; say three of these are sons. The father's estate amounts to eighty thousand dollars. The daughters, if married, inherit nothing, (unless in default of male issue) according to the Bible law.

"Ah, exclaimed Washington, what a delightful stop that would put to fortune-hunting."

"Therefore the eldest son inherits forty thousand dollars in *homestead, land* and *negroes*, and the two younger brothers twenty thousand apiece. The eldest is the [illegible] the two younger merchants, professional men, manufacturers or artizans. A British writer, in speaking of the effects of slavery on the white population of the South, says: "Instead of the cultivated aristocracy of the old slave States, who exemplified for a moment the ordinary plea, for an oligarchical system—the benefit of a lettered class blessed with leisure—we now see a race of bullies, ignorant of books and life, and unskilled in all gentle arts and high-bred manners." If there is any truth in this harsh judgment, it is not owing, as the writer supposes, to the existence of slavery, but to the abolition of the right of primogeniture, which as Daniel Webster remarked, "altered the whole fabric of Southern society." At present, your system, *by degrading the land-owners*, throws the most wealth and intelligence into the trading and professional classes, and hence the agricultural interests of the country are thrown mainly into the hands of a half educated, uncultivated class, and thus the first and most important business of a nation is placed below its proper level. "That people," said Mr. Morell, in a speech in Congress, "who cultivate their land so as to make it worse than they found it, *is doomed to degradation and decay*." Agriculture is man's most important (temporal) business, therefore agriculturists should be a privileged class. Nearly all other occupations grow out of man's artificial wants; but the farmer feeds the world. From his granaries comes our bread; from his cattle folds, our beef and mutton; from his dairies, our butter, cream and cheese; from his vineyards, our wines which maketh glad the heart of man; from his orchards, our luscious fruits; from his bee-hives the rich honey and the honey-comb. The agriculturist is the Atlas upon whose shoulders rests the world. He should be our noble-man; this should be our privileged class. Fence the farm about with the right of primogeniture,—let it be unalienable and descend from eldest son to eldest son. Slavery is a beneficent institution, otherwise it would never have been sanctioned by God; but, to quote Webster again, "it works ill badly with democratic institutions, and divisions and sub-divisions of property." Under the system of the right of primogeniture, the negroes are not removed from that spot to which their thoughts always so fondly turn, "the old plantation;" except household domestics for the younger sons, and maids for the daughters. Then their little comforts and possessions would accumulate around them for ages. Then old Cuffy or Cato, such a favorite with his little masters and misses, to whom he brings partridge eggs in harvest time, and chinquapins and muscadines when the woods are aflame with autumn tints;—beloved old Cato could, under this beneficent law, have his apple and his pear tree growing around his cabin:—he could have a luxuriant grape vine (a rose-tinted Delaware or Catawba to reward him for his muscadines) running over his little porch and producing clusters like those of Eshcol. And here he could sit and plait baskets and mule collars when he gets too old to go to the fields. (Every negro might embellish his cottage with bee-hives; their maintenance costs nothing, except a little care in brushing away the moths.) Dear old Cato, how would the hearts of all the little Evas, and other angelic, slave-tended children, rejoice to see thine old age with such pleasant surroundings.

And the master's homestead, not sold for division, as your present rule is, but loved and cherished as though the spirits of its beloved occupants, who have passed to heaven, were still within it, added to and beautified in each passing generation—looked to as the home and refuge of the widowed daughter and orphaned grandchild—who can estimate the moral influence radiating from this venerated roof-tree. A fluctuating population loses all the restraints of law, good order and morality—witness your newly settled sections of country. The migratory habits of the lowest class in London is another instance. In 1855, a city missionary kept an account in Dudley St., showing that in six months 536 families had left the district, and an equal number had entered it in their stead. These people live more like herds of beasts than human beings. To develop a man's best feelings and principles, he must have a home; and if it is the home of his fathers and of his childhood, so much better will be [illegible] influence.

Another Mosaic law which ensured stability of population was the observance of the *year of Jubilee*. Every fiftieth year *all landed estate was to return to the original possessors*. This beautiful law requires some study to see all its advantages. The government, like a wise and provident father, first apportions the lands to each citizen. Every new citizen who takes the oath of allegiance and pays a stipulated sum, receives his portion, and this portion *belongs to him and his heirs forever*. He may lease it for forty-nine years, but in the fiftieth it returns to him, or more probably to his children, for men seldom outlive a lease of forty-nine years. No man can alienate his land (once possessed) from his children, and thus none are ever born beggars. This law does not prevent some growing very wealthy and some growing very poor; for these inequalities will exist as long as industry and idleness exist; but it provides for the children of worthless parents and gives them an opportunity of regaining a respectable position. The father may lease his land for his life-time, and he may become an outcast and a beggar, but this inheritance returns to his children and cannot be alienated from them as long as they are citizens of that country. A man may accumulate other wealth until he counts his millions, but only a certain portion of land should he be allowed to possess; for "the profit of the earth is for ALL; the king himself is served by the field."

The agricultural laws of the Jews were few and simple, and yet perfectly efficient. The first and most important law was the *rest* (the cessation of tillage every seventh year) of the land. Farmers all over the civilized world have learned by experience that unceasing culture is destructive to land. Dr. Chalmers was right when he said, "Such is the accordance between the economies of grace and nature, that as the human frame is physically bettered by the rest of the seventh day, so the land might be also all the more productive for the rest of the seventh year." The punishment for the violation of this law was, "Your land shall become desolate, [illegible] enjoy her Sabbaths." How literally this has been verified is proved by the immense tracts of impoverished soil throughout your once fertile country. Thousands of acres lie "desolate," too poor to remunerate the laborer for his toil. This is not the result of the violation of *one* Sabbatical year, nor two, nor three, but many. "It may require more than two hundred years," said the venerable Edmund Ruffin, (as it did in my native region,) "from the first settlement, to reach the lowest degradation. For whenever *tillage ceases* and any space is thus left at rest, *nature immediately goes to work to recruit* and replace as much as possible of the wasted fertility." Agriculturists all know that newly cleared land "keeps in good heart" for about six years, and generally begins to show slight signs of deterioration in the seventh. Let it rest that year, O, man of wisdom, and let nature do her benign work, restore the, as yet, slight waste, and the next year's increased fertility will amply repay you. But disregard the teachings of nature and of the Bible, and from this violated Sabbatical year your land will rapidly deteriorate, until after three, or four, or five Sabbatical years, it becomes "desolate" and then she enjoys a continual Sabbath, for she no longer yields her increase.

Total cessation from agricultural labor for one year in seven, would not lessen, but vastly increase, the aggregate yield. The barren fallow formerly absorbed annually one-third of the arable land in England. (London Quarterly, April 1858, page 220.) What is one year in seven compared to this? Let two planters on adjoining plantations make the experiment, during the space of twenty-one years, during which will recur three Sabbatical years. Let them have virgin soil to begin with. A observes the year of rest, B. disregards it. A. loses the produce of three years out of the twenty-one; but at the end of that time, his land has improved in [illegible] deteriorated, and his yield has been greater by one-third during the 2nd septeniad and two-thirds during the third or last septeniad, than B's; and B's land is "worn out," exhausted, and he is ready to "move west."

Had this law been observed from the time the first plow of the Briton was struck into American soil, your lands would be as rich this day as they were then. In the fall of the sixth year, the whole country should be sown in clover and grasses and "for thy cattle and for the beasts of the field shall the increase thereof be meat," Lev. 25: 7. The seventh year need not be spent in idleness, for the planter can drain his lowlands, make fertilizers, build houses and fences in a substantial manner (which he would otherwise not take time to do,) and carry on spinning, weaving, tanning, shoemaking, &c.

Lands that have been exhausted, require rest in proportion to the abuse. But where the highest cultivation prevails, as in Belgium, the land sometimes becomes too rich from over manuring and the same remedy, rest every seventh year, enables the earth to digest, as it were, the super-abundant amount of food, and thus give its highest yield. So either as a restorative for exhaustion or overfeeding, it is the natural remedy and *keeps the land in health*.

Another law for agriculturists was to allow all fruits (upon which the Jews depended for so large a proportion of food) to attain their full strength and vigor before the fruit was gathered. Three years the fruit was to remain upon the tree, returning all that was taken from it; and thus the tree became vigorous enough to withstand the attacks of all fruit-destroying insects and diseases. Modern horticulturists have found by experience that allowing a young orchard to bear, materially lessens the vigor of the trees. (Coxe's view of the Cultivation of Fruit [illegible] The first fruit should be either broken off, when first formed, or allowed to rot upon the ground, and return to the tree what was now taken from it. *Vignerons* have made the same discovery with regard to grape vines; they should never be allowed to bear before the fourth year. The punishment attached to the violation of this law is, "Thou shalt plant vineyards and dress them, but shalt neither drink of the wine, nor gather the grapes, for the worms shall eat them." Deut. 28: 39. To take up a modern work on horticulture, and read of the depredations, committed by the caterpillar, canker-worm, borer &c. &c., is sufficient proof of the fulfilment of this threatening. As the first fruit of a young fruit tree or vine was know to be imperfect, so the first offspring of cattle, sheep and goats was always killed while young (for food) and never allowed to mature and thus only strong, vigorous animals were allowed to bear.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

LEARY DAWNING IN ITALY.—In the city of Naples there are four evangelical schools, with 200 pupils, and public schools are rapidly increasing. In the country, 2,500 day and 224 night schools had been established before the first of January last, with 100,000 pupils.

[illegible] the North Carolina Presbyterian.

[illegible]'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

[illegible]: As a friend alike of education [illegible] South, I rejoice in the appearance of the above work. Without presuming to have subjected it to a critical examination throughout, and without any knowledge in the actual business of teaching, but simply with the impressions received from a cursory perusal of a large portion of it, I feel prepared to pronounce it a work of great utility,—one that does great credit to the author and reflects honor on the State. Our educational interests [illegible] has been so long and so much needed. The ability displayed is, indeed, always a characteristic of the author's productions; but in this, as in any thing else, in the happy combination of science and of art. It betrays the hand of the practiced teacher, who has learned from experience what his pupils need, what is most profitable in the beginning of their course, what is better suited to their capacities at subsequent stages, and how all is to be communicated so as to be most effectually comprehended, and most readily remembered. The book is small, compared with some other Grammars; yet it is not a manual for beginners merely. The student in the highest order of our academies has no need of a more extended work of the kind, and very few of the graduates from our colleges bear with them more knowledge of the principles and laws of the language than they might have derived from its pages.

The size of the book is one of its recommendations, not on the score of economy only, but on that of higher considerations. It is small because, all matter not of direct use to the pupil, is excluded, and because the author has employed great condensation in his style and arrangements. It seems to have been his effort to give as many ideas as possible in the fewest possible words. This is done, however, without a sacrifice of completeness and perspicuity in the ideas.

[illegible] did not propose a critique on the book. I wished merely to call the attention of teachers and others interested, to its claims. In doing so, I believed that I should confer a benefit on the public, to which service there are several special considerations urging me: 1st, it is a Southern and a North Carolina production.—With the author I have no personal acquaintance, but I have been informed, I [illegible] that he was born and has [illegible] on our own soil. There are [illegible] them, even in these days which [illegible] a consideration of small weight [illegible] so with me, and not so, I [illegible] the [illegible] of your readers. 2d, It [illegible] come forth to the world in the midst of the terrible struggle in which our country is engaged, and in which are involved our honor, our rights, our liberty and very existence. I hail it as presage of our deliverance from our humiliating vassalage, literary as well as commercial, to those who, no longer permitted to use us for selfish purposes, are seeking to exterminate us from the earth. It shows that we can make our own books, and make as good books as we need or could obtain from others. 3d, It is much needed. Those employed in teaching, know the difficulty of procuring ordinary class books. Among the scarcest of these is the Latin Grammar. Nothing, therefore, could be more opportune than the appearance of this Grammar, which, under the most favorable circumstances, would have left us without an excuse for going abroad for a work of its kind, which I believe will be found—in times of peace as well as of war, for our purposes—equal to the best from whatever quarter brought. And 4th, the author and the publishers having failed in any adequate manner to notify its existence to the public at large, some one ought to undertake the office for the good of the country. It is not right that so valuable and so necessary a book should be kept under a bushel. To myself—and I know of others to whom the remark is equally applicable—it would have been a great convenience to have known, three months ago, that such a Latin Grammar could be procured in the Southern Confederacy. True, the gentlemen at the Oaks and at Greensboro', may think that we live far from the centre of intelligence to have remained in ignorance of its publication for so long a time after it was issued from the [illegible] Yet, we are not so far off that the newspapers do not occasionally find us out—not so far that a printed circular might not even reach us. We see your sheet every week, Mr. Editor, which would have been a fit medium, with others, for transmitting the intelligence, not to us merely, but to every part of our State, and to many portions of other States. It is not enough that the publication may have been made (and whether even this was done or not, I do not know,) in some village or county newspaper. It ought to have been made in various journals of a general currency, in all the States of the Confederacy. This was due to the book itself and to the cause of education in our country.

PEDAGOGUS.

P. S. The paper, typography and general appearance of the book are not such as in ordinary times, would be pronounced creditable, and I cannot help thinking that even in these times, they might have been somewhat improved. In this, however, I may be doing injustice to the worthy and patriotic gentlemen, the publishers, who are conferring so great a favor on the country by supplying it with necessary school-books. The difficulties with which they have to contend, are almost overwhelming. All honor to them for their zeal and energy. A generous public will not surely allow their services to go unrequited.

P.

Selections.

BE OF GOOD COURAGE.

The spirit of our people generally remains unbroken. We received last year serious reverses in the Southwest, and it is infatuation to disguise the fact that our condition there has become more critical. But all this will not shake the firm heart of the country. There is no reason why it should, and we predict that next spring will find our army incomparably better prepared for the conflict than at any time [illegible] and determination of a people will only receive strength by the increased pressure. If our situation were tenfold more critical, it would be a stern duty to meet the issue without a symptom of quailing. We have nothing to do with the extent of the sacrifice demanded. We must either stand up and maintain our position, or consent to a humiliation, a vassalage such as no people of modern times have endured. Let the matter of sacrifices then be cast entirely behind our backs.

To some extent there is a despondent spirit which we regret to witness. There is no *adequate* cause for this, and it does no good. It is in fact a spring of evil.

The derangement of our currency has unquestionably given more alarm than anything else. Its condition is indeed deplorable, and may well excite apprehensions. But its depression, or inflation, (and both words are appropriate) in not greater than during the times of our first revolution. It may do us good to hear what Gen. Washington said of it then. In 1778, the third year of the war, he thus writes:

"A rat in the shape of horse is not to be bought at this time for less than two hundred lbs, nor a saddle under thirty or forty; boots twenty; and shoes and other articles in like proportion. How is it possible, therefore, for officers to stand this without an increase of pay? And how is it possible to advance their pay, when flour is selling at different places, from five to fifteen pounds per hundred, hay from 10 to 30 lbs., per ton, and beef and other essentials in its proportion?"

Counting a pound at $5, we must perceive how nearly prices then corresponded with those prevailing now. Our resources for extricating ourselves are so immensely superior to those in hand during that war, that we have no cause for despair, serious as our difficulty may be. There is good reason to expect that measures will soon be taken in our Congress by which the evil must be greatly abated. In the meantime let our people take courage, abstain from useless fault finding, and give a faithful support to whatever policy may be adopted. Above all let Christians be foremost to show the world [illegible] in the righteous government of that God in whose hands are the destiny of all the nations of the earth. The same Almighty arm which has been our safe-guard thus far, can easily smite and discomfort our enemies, and make this year close with the Sun of peace shining brightly over our land.—*Central Presbyterian.*

THE GLORIOUS FULNESS OF CHRIST.—If the Lord Jesus Christ were not glorious in himself—strip him of the light he dwells in, silence the praises of heaven; remove far away the ten thousand adoring spirits who worship at his footstool, veil him once again in a body of humiliation—yet this one fact, that all blessedness which sinners ever knew has sprung from him, lays the believer at his feet in adornation and wonder. We esteem him rich, who after supplying his own wants has still wherewith to relieve the wants of others; we call him great who has preserved a nation; but here are riches that have unnumbered millions blessed forever, and a power that has saved a world. It is this which causes the Church below to glory in nothing save the Redeemer's cross;—it is this, which the Church above takes as the subject of its loudest praise. It was the prospect of this glory, that enabled Christ himself to "endure the cross, and despise the shame;" it is the enjoyment of this, which now fills, and satisfies his soul. And when the Son of Man, at the last great day, shall "sit on the throne of his glory," what is it that will make him so glorious there? the hosts of mighty angels around him? an assembled world at his feet? the melting away before his presence of the earth he suffered on, and of the sun which beheld his reproach. No; the salvation of the lost. "He shall come to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all of them that believe."—*Rev. C. Bradley.*

SHORT SERMONS.—"After having spent much strength and labor to little purpose," said the zealous evangelist, St Vincent de Paul, "I was one day lamenting before God, as I walked to church, the little fruits of my exertions. As I went along, I was overtaken by a vine-dresser. I took the opportunity to ask him how the missions were liked. "Sir, said the peasant, 'we all feel obliged to you for your kind intentions; we are likewise sensible that everything you tell us is good, but you preach too long. We ignorant boors are just like our own wine-vats—the juice must have plenty of room left to work; and once filled to the brim, if you attempt to pour in more, even if it were the world, it will only be spilt on the ground and lost.'"—*Tour to Alet in Mrs. Shimnelpennihk's Memoirs of Port Royal.*

John Newton says: "I was once in a large company where very severe things were spoken of Mr. W., when one person seasonably observed, that though the Lord was pleased to effect conversion and edification by a variety of means, he had never known any body convinced of error by what was said of him behind his back.

OUR THE PATH.—An incident is related in the "Life" of the late President Smith, of the Vermont University, showing his manner of reproof, which illustrates a truth well worth noting, for the benefit of others than the readers of the memoir.

A young man recently converted was subject to great depression of spirits. Dr. Smith inquired of him how he was getting along. He replied, that he found the Christian path a thorny one. "The thorns," said Dr. Smith, "lie *outside* the path, I believe."

Outside the path! Let the worldly minded man, whose attention is inordinately engrossed in his toils and gains, strive to serve both God and mammon and he will, doubtless, find thorns in his path ever choking the good seed of truth.

[illegible] in his perplexity he may consider the Christian path a thorny one. But whence spring the thorns? Are they in the narrow Christian path, or has he wandered *outside* and become entangled in them there?

The young Christian who has been a lover of the world and its pleasures, may find a struggling in the heart on giving up former scenes and associations for Christ, and unless watchful as well as prayerful, may find himself, if not as fully partaking, still feeling interested, in the vanities of the world. His devotions now grow less fervid, and feeling, perhaps, the glow of his first love passing away, he begins to imagine the Christian path one of thorns. He cannot enjoy the world as of old and yet has not full peace with God.

Dear disciple, do you not know that you have stepped *outside* the Christian way, and in so doing the thorns have pricked and given an uneasy conscience? They are not in wisdom's ways, for "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

INTERCESSION OF THE SPIRIT.—When the Spirit is making intercession for us, it is not by any direct supplication from himself to God the Father, on behalf of any one individual; but it is by pouring on that individual the spirit of prayer and supplication. The man whom he prays for is, in fact, the organ of his prayer. The prayer passes, as it were, from the Spirit through him who is the object of it.

These groanings of the Spirit of God, which cannot be uttered, are those unutterable desires wherewith the heart is charged, and which can only find vent in the ardent but unspeakable breathings of the one who first feels his need, and longs to be freed from [illegible] general apposite[illegible] after righteousness, and yet can only sigh it forth in ejaculations of intense earnestness. These are called groanings of the Spirit of God, because it is in fact He who awakened them in the spirit of man. When he intercedes for a believer, the believer's own heart is the channel through which the intercession finds its way to the throne of grace.—*Chalmers.*

THE WISE FOOL.—In the same individual we often see the greatest wisdom and sagacity in regard to the things of time, combined with the consummate folly respecting the things of eternity. How often does the shrewd, busy, and prosperous merchant, show himself to be in lamentable ignorance of the practical truths of Christianity, and the hidden life of the true believer! He can calculate with unerring precision the profit or loss of a worldly transaction, but he seldom considers what it will cost him to refuse Christ, and turn a deaf ear to the calls of his Spirit. He may attend regularly on public worship, and duly observe the ordinances, but he will find one day that shadow is not substance, and works dead without faith; and when his race is run, and he enters upon the future, the hand of truth must take up his idle pen and write across the pages of his ledger, journal, and cash-book, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

TARES AND WHEAT.—There are two beautiful similitudes in the "Shepherd of Hermes," to the following effect:—The seer is shown, in the first, a number of trees, all which, while it is winter, are alike without their leaves, and seeming therefore to him all alike dead, and he is told that as the dry and the green trees are not distinguishable from one another in the winter while all alike are leafless and bare, so neither in the present age are the just from sinners. In the second, he is again shown the trees, but now some of them are putting forth leaves, while others are still remaining bare. Thus shall it be in the future age, which for the just shall be a summer, and they shall be declared openly, while their hidden life shall then manifest itself; but for the sinners it shall still be winter, and they, remaining without leaf or fruit, shall, as dry wood, be cut down for the burning.—*French, on the Parables of our Lord.*

THE TRUTH FELT TOO LATE.—A pious gentleman was once called to visit an unhappy old man, who lay at the point of death. For several years he had been an avowed infidel. He had been accustomed to scoff at Scripture; but he principally exercised his profane wit in ridiculing the justice of God, and the future punishment of the wicked. He died convinced, but not converted. His death was truly awful. With his last quivering breath he exclaimed, "Now I know there is a hell, for I feel it!" and expired. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS,

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

To Send Presbyterian to Soldiers.—M. L. V., 4 00; Rev. C. W. Westbrook, for 27th N. C. T., 38 50; Ladies' Relief Society, Olney, N. C., 23 75; Mrs. S. E. D., 9 00; J. W. P., 10 00; Mrs. L. H., 3 00; C. A. S., 5 00; Mrs. W. J. M., 6 00; B. L. B., 18 00; J. M. H., 2 00; A Friend, 6 00.

"Be not Discouraged."—We take pleasure in calling the reader's attention to the article in another column, under this caption, from the *N. C. Christian Advocate*. The moral and patriotic tone about it renders it well worthy of perusal just now, when so many of our people are despondent.

Another Suspension.—The *Southern Lutheran*, published at Columbia, S. C., has been temporarily suspended for the want of paper, following in the footsteps of the *Southern Presbyterian*. We regret these suspeusions, and hope that they may be of short duration. The public ought not to be deprived of religious papers. They are greatly needed.

Army of East Tennessee.—We ask the attention of our readers to the facts set forth in the communication from the Rev. B. W. Mosely, as to the religious wants of the army of East Tennessee. Let the call be heeded, and this army receive a due portion of attention and effort.

"How can Pastors Live?"—This question has been often asked of late, and we are glad to know that some of our churches are answering it practically and in the only proper manner. Pastors can only live, as pastors, by a heavy increase of salary—an increase that bears some proportion to the increase in the price of what they are called upon to purchase. An instance of the extent to which this should be done has recently come to our knowledge, which reflects so much credit upon the people that we feel inclined to give it to our readers: The little churches of Shiloh and Oak Hill, in Orange Presbytery, have made an addition to the salary of their pastor, Rev. E. Hines, for the current year, of about *five thousand dollars*, in money and other things needful for the support and comfort of his family. Such practical commentaries on 1 Tim. v, 18, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," if generally practiced, would not only gladden the home of many a poor pastor, but would redound greatly to the enriching of those who are their authors; especially if it should cost them *sacrifices*.

Interesting Correspondence.—The papers contain an interesting correspondence between President Davis and Pope Pius IX. In October 1862, the Pope addressed a letter to the Archbishops of New York and New Orleans, in regard to the war in this country, urging them to "exhort the people and the rulers to the exercise of mutual charity and the love of peace." The attention of our President was called to this kind expression of sympathy from his Holiness, and he addresses him a letter under date of Sept. 23rd, 1863, thanking him in the name of our people for his "effort to aid the cause of peace." The Pope's letter in response to this is dated Dec. 3rd, 1863. The letter is addressed. "To the Illustrious and Honorable Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, Richmond." The Pope promises: "We shall not cease with most fervent prayer to beseech God, the Best and Highest, and to implore Him to pour out the spirit of christian love and peace upon all the people of America, and to rescue them from the great calamities with which they are afflicted."

Some Protestant Divines might learn a lesson in the true spirit of christianity, by taking Pope Pius as an example.

Rev. T. E. Skinner.—Elder Skinner, who sailed for Europe, among other things to purchase stereotype plates of the New Testament for the North Carolina Baptist Board of Missions, has been heard from within two days' sail of Liverpool.

"BE KINDLY AFFECTIONED."

God denounces heavy judgments against those who avail themselves of any fortuitous circumstances in life, to oppress or afflict their fellow men. One great object in the mind of Infinite Wisdom in ordaining such diversity of condition in temporal things was, to give opportunity to call forth, as well as scope to exercise, the kindly and better feelings of our nature. Were all men equally prosperous in worldly things—had they all about the same measure of temporal comforts—there would be little call for the exhibition of some of the noblest traits of human character. But, with the present diversity in these things, there is no lack of opportunities. The calls are numerous and pressing. The poor we have always with us—poor too who are such, not because *they* have sinned, or their parents, but because the inscrutable ways of Providence have so ordered it. And the cry of the fatherless is never hushed in our world; nor do the weeds of widowhood cease to grow around us. God is always giving us opportunity to open our hand upon the needy, and to offer a word of comfort to the afflicted. And the opportunity is, to us, *the call*. For "are we not all brethren, and hath not one God created us?" Are we not made of the same clay, and has not the same breath of the Almighty given life to us all?

To pervert these opportunities to do good, and make them available in oppressing and afflicting those whom we ought to aid and comfort—not only to fail to *do* what the Providence of God imposes upon us as a duty, but to be guilty of doing the contrary—*this* is wickedness of the deepest dye. It shows, not only a disregard of God's commandments, but also a want of the common feelings of humanity. Such mercenary creatures deserve to be marked out as plague-spots on human character, and disowned by the race. They have no claim upon man, and were it possible to chase them out of the world, it would be a relief, and a blessing. They excite, as they deserve, no pity, when their sins are visited upon them here; and if they meet with no retribution in *this* world, they shall have their just portion in another.

But, in the present circumstances of the country, how much more are we bound to give heed to the divine injunction quoted at the head of this article. The war has deranged our industrial affairs to such an extent that the inequalities amongst us are far more striking than in ordinary times. The poor whom we *always* have with us, as a means of developing our humanity and christian graces, have greatly multiplied. And many who have ordinarily lived in comfort, if not in abundance, are reduced to straits requiring the helping hand of the more opulent to relieve them. Husbands and fathers have been called into the service of their country. In obeying this call, the interests of home and of business, upon which the comfort of the wife and children depended, have been neglected. Months, perhaps one or more years, have thus elapsed, the family in the meantime making such temporary shifts as circumstances would permit to procure the necessaries of life; until now the disease has become chronic, and something must be done more effectually for their relief.

The very poor have generally been cared for. Liberal provision has been made for them in most of the counties, in addition to what the State has done, while in many places individual associations have added still farther to their comfort. So there are few of those who are willing to avail themselves of these means of relief, who may not secure it, and obtain all the necessaries of life. But there is a class of persons in every community throughout the country, not generally reached by these provisions of public charity, that deserve the special sympathy and kind offices of those more fortunately situated. They have heretofore lived in comfort and independence. They are now unwilling to avail themselves of the means for relieving the poor in their county or neighborhood, though they are more worthy of assistance oftentimes than many of those who apply for it. The result is, that more real privation and suffering exist with this class of persons than with any other.

A little attention to the apostolic injunction, "Be kindly affectioned one towards another," on the part of those in better circumstances, would greatly relieve such from the pressure that is upon them. There are many ways in which this might be done, bringing relief to the burdened heart and doing much to relieve the minds of our people of the present excessive gloom and despondency. The cause would be removed, and the effect would naturally follow. Try it, ye who have the means, and see what will be the result. Exhibit a *practical* sympathy and a community of feeling and interest towards your neighbors, whom you believe to be in straitened circumstances by the war and its accompaniments, and the effect will be most happy, both on yourselves and on them. The whole country will feel the effect, and the mouth of *mere* croakers would be stopped by the improved tone of public sentiment everywhere.

Change of Address.—The post office address of the Rev. James A. Wallace, is changed from Dalton, Ga., to Fort Gaines in the same State. Correspondents will please note the change.

A REMEMBRANC[ER]

A friend has sent us a part [of] copy of the *New York Observer*, of D[ec.] h, 1860. It is the "Secular Depart[ment]" of that hybrid sheet, and contains, [as] [it] did, quite a fund of news and sp[ecu]lation. A large portion of it is filled wi[th] [arti]cles on the condition of the country, [which] are suggestive of sad and pai[nful] recollections.

First, there is "A Strong [Tes]timony in a Case," exhibited in an article [from] friend, the *True Witness and* [Sen]*tinel*, of New Orleans. It professes to [be] [the] sentiments of those persons [in] who at that time were oppo[sed] sion of the State. After pr[esenting] objections against separate S[tate action] with considerable force, and [admitting] that, "in a complete union of the [States] South only, can there be safety and [hope] of success," a course of policy is [recom]mended. It is the same as we all hear[d] again and again at that day, and to [which] many of us clung until all hope was [gone]. "All the Southern States should m[eet in] Convention and agree upon a ge[neral] of preconcerted and united [action] States to repeal their nulli[fication] laws, guarantee a faithful execution of the laws of Congress and the compromises of the Constitution," &c., &c. "But if we fail to obtain an honorable reconciliation," continues the writer, "with well defined guarantees of non-interference, and a faithful enforcement of the laws, *then let the united South take care of herself.*"

This, we all know, was what the most union-loving of our people three years ago demanded. No man whispered of anything less. The "united South" that was, in a certain contingency, to take care of herself, was secured by the proclamation of President Lincoln. May the union continue, hearty and undisturbed, until it has been proved that she is able "to take care" of herself. Disunion *now* would be more ruinous than disunion *then*. There was then no Yankee debt to pay, no mercenary soldiers to be rewarded, and comparatively little malice to be gratified by our utter degradation.

Next follows a leading editorial on the "Prospects of the Country." The article is characteristic of the *Observer*, having an air of great candor about it, but [evi]dently leaning northward. However, after stating that South Carolina had adopted [the] ordinance of secession, and that Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were "moving in the same direction," the Editor remarks: "The border States are becoming more and more affected with the secession sentiment, but they are [using] exhausting means of safe and honorable adjustment within the Union. [But] out of it." This was every word truth, as the history of the whole movement, from the time this was written till the border States went out, proves it. Every means of "safe and honorable adjustment within the Union" was exhausted.

The most curious and perhaps the most suggestive thing found in this remembrancer of other days, in view of subsequent history, is an extract from a speech of Vice-President Seward. The speech was delivered at a banquet of the New England Society in New York, a few days previous to the date of the paper. Mr. Seward, alluding to the secession movement, says:

"I do not wish to anticipate any question. We have a great many statesmen who demand at once to know what the North proposes to do—what the government proposes to do—whether we propose to coerce our Southern brethren back into their allegiance. They ask us, as of course they may rightfully ask, what will be the value of fraternity which is compelled? All I have to say on that subject is, that as long ago as the time of Sir Thomas More, he discovered, and set down the discovery in his writing, that there were a great many schoolmasters, and that while there were a few who knew how to instruct children, there were a great many who knew how to whip them. [Laughter."

If we mistake not, Mr. Seward was a teacher in early life, and doubtless thought that *he* "knew how to whip" the rebellious children of the Union into submission. He has found, however, ere this, that he has undertaken no small job.

A Toothless Viper.—The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia (New School) has struck from the roll of that body the Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., "because of active sympathy in Richmond with rebels in arms against the mild, wise and beneficent government of our country." Dr. Converse is Senior Editor of the *Christian Observer*, at Richmond. He was one of the earliest victims of Black Republican tyranny after the war commenced. His press in Philadelphia was seized and his paper suspended. After a time he succeeded in making his way to Richmond, where he has since been publishing the *Observer*, and doing good service in the cause of truth and righteousness. This petty persecution of his former brethren in Presbytery at Philadelphia, while it shows the spirit that animates them, cannot affect him in the least. He is beyond their impotent rage.

Church Critics.—A religious paper asks: "Who are the liveliest church critics? those who attend all the services regularly, or those who belong to the haphazard, 'I go-when-I-feel-like-it-Christians? Do the praying men find time to feel like using the dissecting knife on the preacher and their fellow-laborers?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ABOUT YOUR FULL SHEET AND YOUR HIGHER PRICE.

Mr. Editor:—It is with great satisfaction, I perceive that you have resumed, in your weekly issue, your original full sheet.—With all other reasonable persons, I submitted, without complaint, to your diminished proportions, because it was a matter of obvious necessity; yet, all the while, I would have preferred to pay a double or triple price to have received a *whole* paper. I am truly gratified that through a kind Providence you see your way open for a return to your proper size and form. But this is not a mere personal consideration.

The *N. C. Presbyterian* is a valuable agent in the conduct of all affairs appertaining to the Presbyterian Church in our State. That our ecclesiastical movements should be interrupted in some degree by the calamitous war which rages all around us, is unavoidable, and from this fact arises one of the dangers against which we should sedulously guard our own hearts and all our people. The danger of unnecessary and hurtful discouragement, of allowing ourselves to feel that because much is lost, all is lost; that because we cannot accomplish all we would desire, we can accomplish nothing. The fact itself, that some of our institutions and enterprises are crippled by the war, should excite us to the more vigorous efforts to sustain those which remain. Especially should every agency which serves to maintain vital piety in our churches, and inspire the hearts of our people with love for the kingdom of the Redeemer, be cherished, upheld and plied with redoubled zeal and activity, seeing that there are so many and such potent influences at work to lay waste our spiritual Zion. It is just at this time, more than ever before, we need in our families and churches such a weekly visitor as the *N. C. Presbyterian* has always been. The news from the Congress and the army, we might receive through other channels; but the *Church*—the kingdom of Christ, the efforts which are in progress for the extension of the Gospel and the salvation of our fellow-men—do these subjects possess no interest for us? Are they of subordinate interest? And how are we to obtain information respecting them, and how are we to maintain our interest in them, except by means of a religious journal?

The testimony of all who have mingled with our soldiers in the army, is, that in no form can religious instruction (as printed) be presented to them that is so acceptable as the newspaper—meaning the *veritable newspaper*, the same that is sent to their friends at home. They will read and read again, that, when they will read nothing else. This being so, I have mourned over the necessity which brought you down to the half-sheet, because I saw that with the amount of current news which you must afford in every number, you were precluded from affording to the soldier a full share of such matter, strictly religious, as would render your paper a means of sanctification to his heart. Now, and again I say, I rejoice in the fact, the difficulty is removed. With the proper space devoted to the news of the day, whether military, political or [mi]scellaneous, we can give the soldier his [por]tion, and our children their's also, and all [ad]just according to our necessities.

And here I will ask: Will not our churches and individual Christians whom God has blessed with the means of so doing—will they not come forward promptly and enlarge the fund for sending the paper to the army and to our hospitals? If they wish to gratify, cheer and comfort the poor soldier, amidst all his hardships and in his hours of loneliness and depression; if they would minister to his spiritual welfare, here is opened a way for it. Send him the *Presbyterian*—an old friend with whose face he was familiar in the happy days, he cannot recall to mind without tears—a kind and faithful monitor who will remind him of his soul and of the Saviour who died to redeem it. I do trust, my dear brother, that you will never lack the means of supplying the army with copies of your weekly issues, to the full extent that may be found desirable.

As you have raised the price of subscription, you will, probably, lose some of your former subscribers. Possibly, some who did pay the old price, may not be able to pay the present. In respect to such, the increase is to be regretted, and if their names were known, I do not doubt that the means would be furnished you, for continuing the paper to them at the former rate. There are others—and I have heard of one such—who, although they have more money (such money as you are willing to receive) and are making more than they ever had, yet will think it unreasonable in you to charge more for the paper than you did before the war. They have raised the price of their wheat ten-fold, of their corn fifteen-fold, and of their pork twenty-fold; yet they will charge you with extortion for raising the price of your subscription three-fold, notwithstanding you tell them, and everybody else knows, that you have to pay ten prices for the paper on which you print, and a corresponding increase of price for every thing else you buy or have done for you. There are some such people, I regret to say it, some in our own State, some among our Presbyterian people, some, I fear, on your list of subscribers, and these you will lose. Still, it is to be hoped that other subscribers may be obtained to supply their places. I am sure they can be obtained, if due efforts were made throughout the country.

Go on then, my dear sir, keep your paper at a price that will sustain it comfortably and creditably. You are serving your country and serving the kingdom of your Master. Do not be discouraged, if difficulties thicken around your path. He to whom you have dedicated your labors will crown them with the measure of success which shall be for His own glory.

Yours truly, X.

Christianity in India.—The statistical tables of missions show that among the 138,503 registered Christians in India, there are 1,190 settled congregations of native converts, with 81,249 communicants, who out of their slender means contribute annually nearly 50,000 rupees for religious and charitable purposes.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.

We feel warranted in calling the attention of those interested in the religious welfare of our armies to the condition of that department with which, in the providence of God, we are connected—the department of East Tennessee. It is only within the last few months that it has grown to its present size by the addition of the army of Gen. Longstreet. Now it constitutes one of the largest armies of the Confederacy. And its religious interests demand immediate attention from those who desire and seek the advancement of evangelical truth and piety among our soldiers. The troops in this region have in the general been much neglected, and demand at the hands of all of our churches a much larger share of attention than they have received. Very few copies of the Scriptures which have been collected for the soldiery, have reached here, and but little religious reading of any kind. To some extent it may be owing to the fact that heretofore this army had been scattered over Western Virginia and East Tennessee. Now, however, it is different. The army is consolidated, at least as much so as any army of its size. The Railroad will very soon afford facilities for reaching it conveniently. And now as these troops are going into winter quarters, we would most urgently call the attention of all who value the souls of men, and seek the glory of God, to the necessity of acting immediately and proportionately to the wants of these self-sacrificing and often noble men.

We do not feel therefore that we trespass, when we ask from the Christians at home their assistance. We need a large amount of religious reading matter, from the Word of God down to the little tract which speaks its word of warning by the way; everything which can diffuse the light of divine truth through this mass of living, yet suffering and dying men. To this end we will gladly receive Bibles and Testaments whenever such can be secured, packages of the religious papers of our several denominations, tracts from the different publishing associations, and contributions in money. The latter may be expended as above indicated, sent to the address of Rev. Dr. Brown of the *Central Presbyterian*, Richmond, in our favor, or to my own address—*Ransom's Division, Army of East Tennessee, Bristol.*

B. W. Moseley, *Miss. Chaplain.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr Editor:—The Rev. S. C. Millen, having resigned his position as President of Concord Female College, the Trustees have been fortunate in securing the services of Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, who has been successfully conducting female education for several years, in an institution under the care of the Synod of Georgia, located in Rome. Mr Caldwell brings his able faculty, with which he has been co-operating with perfect harmony for some years, with him to Statesville. The next session will commence on the 8th of Feb., 1864. With an able and experienced faculty, under the auspices of an affable, energetic christian gentleman, we have high hopes of the continued and even increased success and prosperity of this important seat of learning. The institution may be safely commended to the liberal patronage of an intelligent christian public.

A Trustee.

A Word to Officers.—We have often noticed with deep regret the neglect of religious services in our camps and hospitals by our officers. It is a rare thing to see any of the Surgeons at preaching in one of our large hospitals. We have seen the same indifference manifested in the army. With some honorable exceptions, the officers seem to think that the gospel is designed exclusively for the private soldier. We have known a minister to be entertained in the quarters of an officer until the hour of service, and then allowed to go alone to the spot where the poor privates were gathered, not an officer appearing to feel that either courtesy or duty required him to attend divine service. We wish this evil could be corrected. Our officers should give all the aid they can to the chaplains and preachers in the army. Their presence would give importance to the service, and they certainly need the benefits of the gospel as much as the men in the ranks.

The lightness with which sacred things are treated by many superior and inferior officers in our armies is a source of deep mortification. Many thousands more of our soldiers would be converted but for the baneful influence of ungodly officers. These men will have a fearful account to render to the Judge of all the earth; they will not enter the kingdom of God themselves, and those that would go in they hinder. Reader, if you are such an officer, think on these things.—*Soldiers' Paper.*

The Northern Pulpit.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says; "Sad and wide spread experience discloses the fact, that sensation sermons, 'political sermons,' 'sermons on the war and on the crisis,' and 'sermons for the times,' are multiplying upon us, taking the place of sermons on the unsearchable riches of Christ,' and standing in the way of Christ,' and Him crucified.'" Another writer in the same paper, in articles on "the kind of preaching which is becoming sadly prevalent at the present time," especially rebukes sermons "tainted by the carnal warfare."

Romanism in America.—The *Cosmopolitan Almanac* and the *Tablet*, (European publications in the interest of Rome,) assert that "as there is nothing in the history of the world like the progress of the United States, so there is nothing in the history of the United States like the progress of the Catholic religion." This shameless boast, uttered before the dissolution of the Union, was quoted in the English Parliament last year to illustrate "the dangers which arise to Protestantism, where complete religious liberty prevails, without the guarantee of stability afforded by the establishment of religion by the State!"

A Converted Infidel.—Mr. Joseph Barker, who held a public debate with Rev. Dr. Berg, several years since, in Philadelphia, on the truth of the Christian religion—a discussion in which he showed himself a blasphemer of the extremest kind, delivered a discourse at Mirfield, Eng., last year, in which he announced himself a Christian, and publicly thanked God for his deliverance from the perilous position of the infidel.

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.

Discouragements come to us often without our seeking. Gloom casts its shadows over us, often when no cloud passes between us and the sun. And frequently, despondency seizes upon our hearts, when no adequate cause can be assigned for it. Sinners have no help for this. To cure it, they close their eyes and rush on. But God's people have a present remedy for discouragement and gloom. Their feet need not slide, and the Word of God standeth sure.

It is not a little remarkable, that without any material change in the aspect of our national affairs recently, there appears unfortunately to be settling down upon all classes, to a greater or less degree, the spirit of discouragement, not hitherto felt. It is vain to say that there is no *cause* for this. But we ask, is the cause, or are the combination of causes, sufficient to produce this? We think not.

Peradventure we begin to see our real condition more vividly than heretofore—to feel the pressure of scarceness—of our limited and hampered resources—to feel the power and wrath of our enemy, more than formerly. But to our mind, we are beleaguered with no difficulties which we ought not to have looked for—no surroundings which might not have been anticipated, if we had exercised a little forecast. We have not yet reached the full measure of conflict and difficulty, we may expect. By degrees, providence is putting us and our principles to the severest test, that we may learn endurance. What God has in store for us, either of blessing or chrsing; has not yet been fully developed.

But shall we sit down and repine and grow feebler from stark fear and inaction? Shall we furl our sails and take our berths, and let the ship drive upon the boulders ahead, because the storm is high and raging? Never? No never? Let the cry, sharp and shrill, from stern to forecastle be heard, "All hands on deck!" It is high time we had played the part of men, fully alive to our responsibilities and destiny.

What greater discouragements have we than our fathers had in the seven years' struggle? What heavier burdens have we to bear, than others before us have shouldered and borne successfully? What hardships have we encountered more than others have endured? Have we suffered, do not our sins merit it? Are we weighed down, do we not deserve it at the hands of an insulted Jehovah?

Perhaps, our self confidence, our vaunting pride, our ambition to conquer our foe by our right arm, our waste of resources, our selfish greed of gain, may force us to the brink of the precipice. Not until then, we fear, will we be willing to lean upon God. Perhaps, rather than be overcome, instead of throwing ourselves into the arms of France or all Europe, we may then be willing to cast ourselves upon God implicitly. When we are come to that alternative, then have we strong hope of success.

But can we expect Divine aid unless we become a better people? Can we look for palpable, direct, powerful Divine interference until we put away sin from us? With the coveted Babylonish garment and the golden wedge in the camp, can we prevail against our enemies?

We have a high appreciation of our noble army. We have joined in the adulations so liberally heaped upon it. But it is time, we had ceased our vain boasting. What is our noble army worth without God? Our chief commanders and their subordinates, as well as the rank and file, are but as grasshoppers before Him. But with all the boasted munificence and self-sacrifice of our people—all of it not a tithe of the sacrifices of our common soldiery—with all the skill and prowess of our leaders and the courage and daring of our men, are there not many Achan's both at home and in the field? Are our statesmen and legislature free from the contamination? Are there not thousands among us, who, in spite of our difficulties, have never yet felt one emotion of real patriotism—one genuine impulse to serve God and their country? How many are there who have all along pressed patriotism and duty to God out of the way, that they might gratify their lust for gain for position and place? While this is so, both among high and low, what can we hope for?

Yet our exigencies, if nothing else, may cure us. When God's goodness fails to lead men to repentance, He does not spare His chastening rod. These exigencies when they become the more stringent, may after all force us to fall into the hands of God. Shall they lead us by any possible means,—dare we in the face of God, in the face of a gaping world now looking on with intense concern, in the face of posterity, to throw ourselves into the arms of our unrelenting enemy? Can we hope for generosity—justice with him is impossible—can we hope for mercy at his hands? Let the thought be banished. Rather, let us fall into the hands of God.

Let all the people then, hasten to put away all evil from us. Let our sins be never so dear, still they must be cut off. Surely nothing is so dear as life and liberty. Let us bewail and abandon our sins, and close in with God. When this people shall enter up the purpose as one man, to be free in God's strength—when they cast their idols to the winds, and take the Lord Jehovah for their God, then may they hope for deliverance. Our army may be driven into still narrower straits—our enemies like the locusts of Egypt may fill the land, yet when God undertakes our cause, we shall hear as of old, the rustling in the tops of the mulberry trees—terror shall seize our foes and the victory shall be ours.

It is but a solemn mockery of God, to say we are in the *right*, and God is always on the side of right, therefore, He will surely help us, while we hug our sins to the bosoms. God is surely on the side of right. But while He sanctions right principles and a righteous cause, he cannot be on the side of the wrong doer. The history of the world moreover, does not show that the right side or the righteous cause, is always successful. It shows the mournful contrary in too many cases. Right, justice, humanity, all the world over, from the days of Adam to the present time, have been trodden down by the iron heel of the oppressor. They lie suffering and bleeding everywhere. Earth is not always the theatre upon which God vindicates right and justice. We say history proves that right and justice are not always victorious. But history, experience and Divine revelation all attest, *that those who put their trust in God, shall never be confounded or put to shame.*—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

Chaplains.—The South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference expresses the opinion that chaplains have greater facilities for usefulness, than can be secured by ministers not so intimately connected with the the troops, and that chaplains found suitable for the work should remain steadfast, and faithful, and zealous in this holy work, unless there should exist some imperious reason for resigning their post.

Theological Seminary.—The Swedish and Norwegian Lutherans of the Northwestern United States, have located a Seminary at Paxton, Ill., about a hundred miles South of Chicago. The Central Railroad, on which the town stands, has sold the trustees a thousand acres of land, for $6 per acre, the usual ruling rate of which is from $10 to $20.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20th, 1864.—Many of the three years' volunteers, whose term of service expires in the spring, are re-enlisting for the war.

A telegram from Dalton to-day, states that the officers and soldiers of Bates' Brigade have unanimously adopted resolutions agreeing to enlist for the war, and determined never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy, and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

At auction to-day Confederate eight per cents., long dates, brought 118 to 119 1 2 and interest; bonds of the 15,000,000 loan, coupons, 175; registered 161. Cotton loan bonds 174 and 175.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1864.—There was an immense conflagration of Cotton on the lots near the Charleston depot yesterday. Nearly 3,000 bales were destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. Supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

MR LINCOLN'S LAST MESSAGE.—The synopsis of Lincoln's message and proclamation, received per Arabia via Halifax, attracted general comment. The London Times looks upon the message as warlike, and says the effect of the whole document, amnesty included, resembles that of the last battle. The offer of peace is on terms that cannot be accepted. The whole question still depends on the fortune of war. It may be gratifying to the North to be formally assured that the Government is strong and sucessful enough to offer an amnesty. But it is evident that Lincoln anticipates no pacific result; nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, who looks forward still for two years' war expenditures. Commercial circles in New York appear to share his misgivings, the premium on gold having risen under the message.

The Daily News awaits the arrival of the full message before giving an opinion.

The Morning Post thinks Lincoln must be "joking," and says he should have remembered that a Confederate army was encamped within a hundred miles of Washington before he ventured to dictate such terms of amnesty.

The Morning Herald ridicules the proclamation, and denounces the vindictive spirit of the proffered amnesty, which he says offers nothing which could be accepted if the last Southern town had been taken and the last Southern regiment cut to pieces. The real object is to establish a pseudo State government wherever secure foot-hold can be found.

The Morning Star applauds the honesty of Lincoln, rejoices at his determination to put down slavery, and says his peace overtures to the South are large and liberal.

THE ADVANCE.—A dispatch received in this city yesterday, assures us that the cargo of the steamer Advance, consisting of shoes, blankets and cotton cards, is safe, and that Col. Crossan, commander of the ship, has strong hopes of saving the vessel. The weather was good yesterday and we hope the steamer is off the beach and in port before this time.

Gov. VANCE has been doing a good work and the soldiers and people will bless him. Shoes and blankets for the soldiers in the field and cotton cards for their mothers, wives and sisters at home? Even if the ship is lost the cargo will prove a great blessing to our people.—*Progress.*

COLLECTION OF THE TAX IN KIND.—The President has transmitted to Congress a communication *furnishing information relative to the* collection and distribution of the tax in kind, from which we have obtained some details of interest.

The value of the aggregate tax collected thus far, estimated according to the rates established in Virginia, believed to be lower than in any other State, is $5,180,087 25. The value of the tax collected in Virginia is $752,299 99; in North Carolina, $948, 225 32; in South Carolina, $202,021 23 in Georgia, $990 209 79; in Alabama, $1,292,063 70; in Mississippi, $536, 934 31; in Florida, $351,690 39; in Tennessee, $16,520 62

The expense of the collection thus far in Virginia is 28 10 per cent. on the value of the whole tax collected; leaving a net value of 72 10 after deducting all expenses, including rent, erection of buildings, transportation, hire of laborers, &c.

Of the tax collected thus far are 821,125 bushels of corn; 271,419 bushels of wheat; 104,350 bushels of oats, 10,591 bushels of rye; 55,145 pounds of rice, and 67, 179 pounds of wool.

There have been issued to the army 381,917 bushels of corn; 164,879 wheat, 55,874 oats; 3,783 rye; 19, 711 lbs. rice, and 20, 553 lbs wool.

The Quartermaster General recommends that hereafter farmers haul the tax fifteen miles, and that they be paid for it. The law requires that they shall haul it only eight miles, and allows no compensation. The returns from no State are complete, but the foregoing will afford an idea of the operation of the law.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE.—The Raleigh Standard has the following letter from Marshall, Madison County:

"The news in regard to a portion of Gen. Vance's command is somewhat unfavorable. He left Asheville, and proceeded through some of the western counties, and crossing the mountains, made his way into Sevier county, Tenn. He then came upon a Yankee foraging train, which he captured, and was making his way out, when he came upon a blockade in the road on Cosby's Creek, which took him some ten or twelve hours to remove. In the meantime, the Yankees started in pursuit of him, and overhauled him on Cosby's Creek, at the ford, where they are reported to have almost completely surrounded him, and it is feared that they have succeeded in capturing him and the larger portion of his command. These are such facts as we learned on yesterday, from some who made their escape. The statements are very confused and conflicting and we still hope that the affair is not so bad as represented."

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The following telegraphic dispatch, says the Richmond Sentinel, was received yesterday, by Senators Henry and Haynes, of Tennessee:

DALTON, January 9, 1864.—My brigade unanimously passed the following resolution this evening:

Resolved, That we the officers and soldiers of Bate's brigade, do to-day, agree to enlist for the war, determined never to lay down our arms until our homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

WILLIAM B. BATE.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.—We are gratified to learn that several other brigades of the army of Tennessee have followed the example of Gen. Bate's brigade already reported and enlisted for the war.

The wounded at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, absentees and stragglers, are returning to their posts, and the army is represented to be in a splendid condition and high spirits.—*Rich. Whig.*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., Jan. 18.—A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets in front yesterday, and were in turn driven back again. Both pickets occupy their original positions. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville, supposed to be the enemy attacking Gen. W. E. Jones. The weather is cloudy and a slight snow is falling.

A gentleman who left Knoxville on Tuesday, gives interesting news from that city. The small pox was raging terribly amongst the Yankees and negroes, there being six hundred cases in the city. In consequence of this and the scarcity of forage, the main body of the enemy had moved up to Strawberry Plains and the prolific country on the French Broad road, leaving a garrison of about six hundred. A negro barber from Cincinatti was recruiting a negro regiment there. A member of the Texas cavalry was captured within their lines, who was hung as a spy on the 8th. Our troops moved forward on the 14th, for the purpose of driving the enemy from the French Broad Road and met them near Chocky river on Saturday. They made but feeble resistance and retired in the direction of Dandridge, pursued by our troops, who are still pressing forward. Yesterday a very heavy firing was heard in that direction, which ceased at dark.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20th, 1864.—An official dispatch from General Longstreet reports that Major G. W. Day, with one hundred men, attacked one hundred and fifty Yankees at Big Spring, near Tazewell, on the 19th, and killed and wounded six, captured three lieutenants and sixty four privates sixty or seventy horses, fifty stand of arms, six wagons, and one ambulance.

It is reported on good authority that the enemy have crossed the river at Strawberry Plains. Our cavalry is still pursuing them.

A large amount of leather, flour and iron, taken by Brigadier General Vance, who had undertaken an expedition to Sevierville, from North Carolina, is reported here to have been captured, together with fifty of his men, at that place.

RUSSELVILLE, Jan. 21.—One hundred and forty-three Yankees, captured in a recent skirmish, were sent forward to-day. They state that Col. Tom Vincent, of the 9th Kentucky (Federal) cavalry, was shot and killed by Major W. T. Bradley and two other officers of the same regiment, a few days since, for cursing the policy of arming the negroes. He said he would shoot the first negro he saw with a sword.

The artillery firing heard to-day was near Strawberry Plains. Weather clear and pleasant.

LONGSTREET ADVANCING.—The Bristol Gazette of the 21st states that on Friday last the enemy designed an attack on Gen. Longstreet in his quarters near Morristown, but he ever having a watchful eye, discovered their design and marched out to meet them. He skirmished with them several hours Friday and then fell back several miles. On Saturday he again skirmished with them and drove them back a short distance. It was thought by all that a general engagement would take place on Sunday—Gen. Ransom's forces having been ordered up from Rogersville on Saturday—but the enemy "smelt a rat" and commenced retreating. Longstreet pursued and skirmished with them until they retreated to Strawberry Plains, where they are now in their fortifications. It is said that our loss during the three days, skirmishing was very small, but that the enemy suffered considerably.

The small pox is raging terribly at Knoxville among the Yankees and negroes—there being 600 cases in the city.

The Atlanta Register, of the 16th, says: Capt. F. W. Atkinson, formerly of Company H, 12th Tenn. regiment, and escaped prisoner from Knoxville, reached this city a few days ago. Capt. A. was captured by the Yankees at the mouth of Hiwassee river, on the 19th of November last, and subsequently taken to Knoxville. Towards the latter part of December, the prison at Knoxville became so crowded with political prisoners—mostly rebel citizens of the adjoining counties—that the Yankees found it necessary to turn several of the prisoners of war loose in the streets without parole, to accommodate the new comers. In the course of his perigrinations around the city Captain dropped into the Provost's office on 10th of December, where he got a glimpse of his own name heading a list of two hundred who were to be sent to Camp Chase the following day. This determined him to attempt his escape that night, which he successfully accomplished, favored by darkness and rain.

The observations of his few days of liberty in the city confirmed the accounts from other sources we published a few days since. In addition he furnished us with a list of prices of the necessaries of life in that market, which shows that the people are not much better off with the green back finances than they were with Confederate money.

Wood was selling at $15 per two-horse load, in greenbacks; flour, $50 per bbl, chickens, $3 each; turkeys, $5; butter, $3 per lb; eggs, $2, 50 to $3 per doz.

Confederate money, as compared with greenbacks, was even in better repute in Knoxville than it is here, for the Captain obtained $15 in greenbacks for $100 of Confederate, whereas here it is held at ten for one. This significant fact is a pretty commentary on the patriotism of our speculators.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, Jan. 22.—Advices from Vicksburg report the river blockaded at Greenville and Millikin's Bend by our batteries. Very few transports go down and provisions have risen to exorbitantly high prices.

The steamer *Ben. Franklin* was taken to Vicksburg lately by a gun boat with the crew in irons. The boat was detected crossing ordnance stores for the Confederates to the Louisiana shore.

A fight occured in Warren county a short time since between negro troops and the whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived who charged the negroes and took their artillery and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred Yankees were killed.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23: The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased, only nine shots having been fired since five o'clock yesterday evening. The position and number of fleet as usual.

THE CURRENCY BILL.—The bill, it is said, proposes to reduce the redundant currency by compulsory funding and heavy taxation. Treasury notes now outstanding are to be fundable, for the first month after the passage of the act, in six per cent. bonds; the second month after in five per cent., and so on; and all those not funded before the first day of next December, shall be not only no longer fundable, but shall be repudiated and declared of no value.

It is reported that in the matter of taxation the bill cuts deep, the tax on the value of all personal property being ten per cent.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 22.—Eight Yankee prisoners, captured by a squad of the 4th Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. Stringfellow, near Warrenton, have reached here.

A flag of truce was sent to the enemy on Monday, asking permission for the family of Gov. Smith to come from Warrenton into our lines. An answer was received yesterday refusing permission.

Parties just out from Culpeper say the Yankees are treating our people kindly, furnishing the most needy with rations and hauling wood for all.

Five corps of the enemy's infantry, except guards for the bridges, are lying around Culpeper Court-House.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 20th, 1864.—The enemy continues to bombard the city. One hundred and thirty-four shells have been fired from last report up to 5 1-2 o'clock this evening. The number of vessels inside is about the same as usual, including the Ironsides and four monitors. Nothing else now.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—The enemy commenced to fire fuse shells to-day. One hundred and three shells were fired from half past 4 yesterday to half past five this evening. casualties. Weather pleasant.

SHIP AND CARGO SAFE.—We are glad to be able to state that both the *Advance* and cargo are safe. The cargo has all been landed safely, and the steamer arrived at her wharf on Sunday morning and is already taking in return cargo. May her flag ever float.

An organization to aid emigrants from Europe to come to the United States has been formed in Boston.

TRIAL OF THE MONITORS IN THE CHARLESTON FIGHT—TESTIMONY OF THEIR OFFICERS.

Secretary Welles, in his late report, communicated some interesting testimony as to the performances of his monitors in the attempt of Admiral Dupont to take Charleston. We make the following extracts:

Captain Dayton, who commanded the monitor Passaic, says:

At the fourth shot from XI-inch guns was struck in quick succession in the lower part of the turret by two heavy shot, which bulged in its plates and beams, and forcing together the rails on which the XI inch carriage worked rendered it wholly useless for the remainder of the action, several hours being necessary to put it again in working order. Soon after it was discovered that there was something the matter with the turret itself, which could not be moved, and on examination it was found that a part of the brass ring underneath it had been broken off, and being forced in board, had jammed; on clearing this the turret could again be moved, but for some time irregularly. A little after a very heavy rifle shot struck the upper part of the turret, broke all of its eleven plates, and then glancing upward took the pilot house, yet with such force as to make an indentation of two and a half inches, extending nearly the whole length of the shot. The blow was so severe as to considerably mash in the pilot-house, bend it over, open the plates and squeeze out the top, so that on one side it was lifted up three inches above the top on which it rested, exposing the inside of the pilot house, and rendering it likely that the next shot would take off the top itself entirely.

Captain Rodgers, of the Wechawken [illegible]

Two or three heavy shot struck the pilot-house near the same place. They have so broken the iron that it only remains in splintered fragments upon that spot; much of it can be picked off by hand and the wood is exposed.

The deck was pierced so as to make a hole, through which water ran into the vessel; but it was not large. Thirty-six bolts were broken in the turret, and a good many in the pilot house; but as these are concealed by an iron lining, I have no means of knowing how many.

Captain Worden of the Montauk:

I desire to say that I experienced serious embarrassment in manœuvering my vessel in the narrow and uncertain channel, with the limited means of observation afforded from the pilot-house, under the rapid and concentrated fire from the forts, the vessels of the fleet close around me, and neither compass or buoys to guide me. After testing the weight of the enemy's fire, and observing the obstructions, I am led to believe that Charleston cannot be taken by the naval force now present, and that, had the attack been continued, it could not fail to result in disaster.

Commander Ammen, of the Patapsco:

Forty seven projectiles of the enemy struck the vessel. No damage was done which disabled her, although injuries were received which multiplied would do so. Forty bolts of the smoke stack were broken, and a chain around it will be necessary to its continued security.

I think a want of vision one of the most serious defects of this class, making it impossible to fight them advantageously, to avoid dangers, or to make a satisfactory reconnoissance.

Another question of great importance as relates to their efficient employment in the character of the battery. If it is proposed to batter down forts with a 15 inch gun, then it is quite plain that we have to come within distances at which heavy ordnance, if employed in heavy batteries against us, cannot fail in the end to injure or perhaps disable us.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20, 1864.—In the House this morning the Senate bill to fix the time for the meeting of the next Congress came up and elicited considerable debate and was sharply contested at every step. The amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike out May and insert April, was adopted—yeas 42, nays 40. The bill was then put on its passage and agreed to—yeas 53, nays 25. Before perfecting its title a motion was made to reconsider, on which a debate ensued. One very earnest speech was made against the passage of the bill. Before taking the vote on the motion to reconsider, a motion was made to go into secret session and adopted yeas 36, nays 34. So that the matter is not quite yet disposed of in the House. The debate on this subject made it apparent that some who are considered the warmest friends of the administration, are opposed to the bill or to the early meeting of the next Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Semmes, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the aggregate amount of the debt of the Confederate States on the first January, 1864, specifying the amount of funded debt, call certificates, interest bearing notes, and notes below the denomination of five dollars—adopted. Bills were introduced to organize bodies of men to capture and destroy the enemy's property on land and sea, and offering compensation for the same and to create the office of cousin in the army. Both were referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted that the President inform the Senate what time the Chief Collector of the War tax for Louisiana was appointed, and when and in what part of the State he entered upon his duties.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23.—The Senate was not in session to day. In the House the impressement bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up. This bill was first passed by the House, and has been published. The first section repealed that part of the impressment law which authorizes the President and Governors of States to appoint a Board of Commissioners to fix prices, and another section specified that no impressment should be made for the benefit of any government contractor. The Senate struck out both of these sections. The House this morning disagreed to these amendments. The Senate had added a section that when local appraisers decide the amount of produce a man shall be allowed to retain for his own use, the impressing officer shall have no appeal from this decision. To this the House agreed, and in this shape the bill goes back to the Senate. The bill that all male slaves and free negroes between 18 and 50 be held for service to work, on fortifications, in hospitals, as teamsters &c., was taken up. It provides that while so employed they shall be entitled to rations and clothing, and pay to owners of eleven dollars per month and the government to pay the full value if a slave should be killed, die by disease, or escape to the enemy. An amendment was offered that no free negroes engaged in raising food or forage be liable or forcibly taken. Exemptions have been made in favor of every branch of business in the country except the one most needed, viz.; agriculture, which was debated till the House went into secret session.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

HEAD QUARTERS, 11th N. C. T.
January 14th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to acknowledge through your columns, the receipt of ninety-one (91) prs. of socks, for the men of this Regt., from the ladies of Chapel Hill, N. C. All honor to those who remember the soldiers in their day of suffering.

Respect'ly, W. J. MARTIN,
Lt. Col. Comd'g.

RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 25, 1864.

A & B.—Mrs C Alexander, Concord; J C Beasley, Louisville, Ala; D J Black, Little Rockfish; J A Bradshaw, Salisbury; Mrs Geo Barier, Newton; Mrs D Burgin, Marion; Mrs S Burgin, Pleasant Retreat; Dr A A Alexander, Craighead; Sam'l Barnwell, Pleasant Grove; Robt Boyd, Fancy Hill; Nancy Allen, Waller's; N Bain, Hillsboro'; J Allison, Caldwell; Mrs S Alford, Alfordsville; Rev B L Beall, Lenoir; Mrs M Alexander, Charlotte; W B Atwell, Mrs E L Blair, Mrs M T Barnett, W W Allen, Miranda; R A Bready, Davidson College; L C Brawley, Dr T F Beaty, M Beaty, Deep Well.

C & D.—Jno Carr, Kenansville; S C Cowan, Dogwood Grove; Rev A D Campbell, Louisville, Ala.; Mrs J F Chambers, Enola; Mrs E P Craige, Mrs M D C Cowan, Salisbury; E M Correll, Deep Well; R D Collins, J S Collins, Bloomingdale; Mrs T W Dewey, Charlotte; J Culbreth, Fayetteville; Mrs A B Christopher, Raleigh; Mrs C Daugherty, Kyle's Landing; Mrs S E Dix, Wilmington; Mrs S A Chambers, Kenansville; Mrs W P Caldwell, Statesville; H A Colvin, Colvin's Creek; A Darroch, Johnsonville; A M Cameron, Swann's Station; J H Carr, Mrs L Carr, Kenansville; Miss L Duty, J C Cooper, Oxford; Mrs P B Chambers, Enola; J M Caldwell, Charlotte; Rev H B Cunningham, Columbia; J C Deaton, Deep Well.

E & F.—Saml Erwin, Harris' Depot; A N Ferguson, Grano's Creek; P A Frercks, T J Foster, Salisbury; M E Fleming, Rowan Mills; Mrs J Fancette, Mrs C S Faucette, Mebanesville; Mrs G R Ferguson, Fayetteville; G W Ferrill, Tally Ho; Mrs A E Finley, Clarksville, Va.; Cyrus Fleming, Coddle Creek; Mrs P Fairley, Cross Roads, Miss; Mrs J G B Erwin, Fair Mount, Ga.

G & H.—H M Gray, Deep Well; J L Hedrick, Laurel Branch; H L Graham, Elizabeth Gray, A W Harris, Deep Well; J Garriss, Sill's Creek; Dr J F Gilmer, Concord; Mrs S B Galloway, Wentworth; J K Graham, Miranda; S W Hughes, Cedar Grove; E R Harris, Oak Lawn; G W Hunter, Miss M J Hislop, Statesville; Geo Harman, Newton; Mrs L F Harrell, Wilmington; Dr N Greenlee, Pleasant Retreat; W P Graham, Rowan Mills; J W Graham, 57th N C T; R W Gibson, Statesville; Miss A M Hinton, Raleigh; T H. Hamilton, Coddle Creek; E L Hege, Salem; J A Henderson, Mountain Island; Mrs J E Hall, Kenansville; Dr A W Gay, South Lowell; L W Hall, N P Hall, Caldwell; W J Hand, Burgaw; H C Hamilton, Lenoir; Dr J McK Henderson, J M Hutchison, Charlotte; Miss M E Hutchison, Mayesville, S. C.; F J Hutchison, Demopolis, Ala.; Dr W H Hall, Petersburg, Va.; H P Helper, Davidson College.

I, J, K & L.—Jas Ionis, Black River Chapel; Miss S Johnston, White's Creek; R A Johnston, Coddle Creek; Rev J C Kennedy, Statesville; Miss V C Landis, Oxford; I Laws, Caldwell; Dr W Lewis, D L Latham, Oxford; Mrs H D Lott, Salem; Rev R H Lafferty, Hamilton; Mrs J Lytle, Pleasant Retreat; Rev J L Kirkpatrick, Davidson College; J F Jamison, Deep Well; C A Johnston, Coddle Creek; W R Love, Fayetteville; Mrs E Loretta, Newton; M W Johnston, Oak Lawn; G Lauder, Fayetteville; Miss M Irvin, Reidsville; Col J Irvin, Wentworth.

M.—Joseph McLaurin, Wilmington; E A McLeod, Charlotte; A McDonald, Carriesville; J L McLeod, Reedy Branch; Wm Murphy, Thos McNeely, Salisbury; L G McIver, Crane's Creek; A McPherson, Fayetteville; Margt McNeely, Deep Well; D McDiarmid, Mc Olive, Ala.; Mrs M E McKinley, Oak Lawn; Capt C B Monk, 20th N C T; A McEachern, Abernethy, Ala.; M McDuffie, Montrose; K F McIntosh, Pocket; Jno Monroe, White's Creek; D McNeill, Sr., J McLauchlin, Fayetteville; Mrs E McAllister, ——; P McRae, Jno McRae, Dundarroch; Mrs M McPhail, Argyle; S P McNeill, Yount's Store; M McKinnon, Fayetteville; Miss F McKinnon, Kyle's Landing; L L McLaurin, Beanettsville, S. C.; A S McNeill, Bunn's Level; D R McDonald, Crane's Creek; Mrs M E McNair, Lilesville; Capt E G McIver, Army of Tenn.; Mrs A G Moseley, Warsaw; A C McKinnon, Springfield; —— McNair, Jr., Laurinburgh; Mrs M D McLean, Mrs S C McRorie, Mrs W H Morrison, Statesville; Mrs S McNeill, Bunn's Level; A McEachern, Sr., Randalsville; Mrs E McLeary, Charlotte; J L Morrison, Kirkland; Mrs M A Moore, Bloomingdale; Wm McDougald, Swann's Station; J W McKee, Miss A J McKee, Caldwell; Mrs A E Morton, Oxford; J M Matthews, Providence; Miss M A McNeill, Reedy Branch; Dr McL McFarland, Chesterfield C. H, S. C., R A McNeely, Charlotte; W L McDiarmid, Mrs E McNeill, Montrose.

N, O & P.—J D Nott, Fayetteville; J Osborn, Oxford; Ira Parks, Charlotte; J E Poston, Enola; D S Osborn, Oxford; I P Osborn, Weldon; S Phifer, Rowan Mills; Miss C F Pearsall, Kenansville; Dr S C Phifer, Hopewell; Dr A Patterson, Springfield; A Purcell, Malta; D W Porter, Asheboro'; J W Osborne, Charlotte.

R & S.—E Ray, Reedy Branch; J D Ramsey, Salisbury; S W Stitt, 51st Tenn. Reg't; A S Steavall, Lancaboro'; Miss Fannie Shumate, Salisbury; Mrs S A Sheaf, Miranda; M B Swann, Bloomingdale; M L Reinhardt, Newton; Miss L L Stowe, Statesville; A Stuart, Jackson's Springs; Col Wm Shaw, Miss Ann Shaw, Fayetteville; J D Smith, Randalsville; D Smith, St Paul's; Mrs J D Stanford, Bushville; Mary Swindall, Western Prong; Dr J G Ramsey, Rowan Mills; John Stevenson, Petersburg, Va; P P Smith, Wakulla, Dr J A Russell, Tally Ho; Mrs M L Sloan, Bloomingdale; Mrs M B Spencer, S W Smith, Oxford; Miss S E Ray, Hillsboro'; E Robson, Charlotte; S Starling, Kyle's Landing; N Sinclair, St Paul's; T N Sinclair, McRae's Artillery; W K Reid, Columbia, S C.

T & V.—Miss M L Todd, Charlotte; D C Thompson, Statesville; D J Torlaw, Kenansville; C Taylor, Garbonton; M L Venable, Scotland Neck.

W.—Joseph Windsor, Lenox Castle; O Woodson, Salisbury; N G White, Concord; Miss M W. White, Zebulon, Georgia; E Whitfield, Aberdeen, Miss; Dr J H Webb, Tally Ho; Rev F N Whaley, Clarksville, Va.; Thos Wilson, Walnut Grove; J L Woods, Hillsboro'; C Wilson, H L Woods, Caldwell; Mrs M R Watkins, Mayfield; Miss C A Wilkinson, Laurinburgh; D C West, Deep Well.

Presbytery of Tombeckbee.	
Beersheba church,	10 00
Unity church,	19 70
Presbytery of Concord.	
Back Creek church, per W R Watts,	85 00
Prospect church,	65 00
Presbytery of Orange.	
Spring Hill church, per Richard V Watkins,	107 00
Presbytery of Bethel.	
A friend,	50 00
Ebenezer church Miss Mary Hutchinson,	10 00
Presbytery of Charleston.	
J Adger Smyth,	50 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Rev D M McIlare,	3 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Mrs D F Calhoun, Greenwood,	5 00
Miss H Maxwell, Pendleton,	5 00
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
A member of 2d ch., Richmond, for tract,	
"Come to Jesus,"	100 50
Mrs Lottie Tabb, 1st church, Richmond,	8 00
Nottoway church, per O. Presbyterian,	70 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Rev W T Price, McDowell,	12 00
Miss A E Middlebrook,	2 50
Lexington ch., per Rev W S White, D D,	316 90
Master W Howard Leyburn,	5 00
Presbytery of Montgomery.	
Buchanan church,	71 85
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Rev J W Wharey, chaplain,	51 50
Miscellaneous.	
W Duncan, Savannah, Ga.	50 00
Thos E Dickey, Whitney, Calhoun, Ga.,	50 00
W W Dickey, " " "	90 00
A Sick Soldier, Lagrange, Ga,	1 50
Rev Eli Graves, Quitman, Ga.,	10 00
Friends in S Carolina, per Geo S Baker,	90 00
Mrs Wm Adger, Pendleton, S C., for Visitor,	10 00
Miss Charlotte Sylar, Pollard, Ala.	10 00
Soldiers at Pollard, Ala., per Rev G W Boggs,	2 00
Miss E C Reid Mt Mourne, N C.,	10 00
J Anderson, Cottage Home, "	10 00
Anonymous, Ashville, N C.,	15 00
Col F E Harrison, 1st S Carolina Rifles,	50 00
Anonymous, per Southern Express,	105 00
A Lady in Salem, Va.,	5 00
Mis A E Oliver,	20 00
A Friend in Fredricksburg, Va.,	15 00
Mrs M Hendren,	2 00
Maj J M Price, 26th Va Battalion,	90 00
Mrs C White, Pittsylvania, V., per C Presby'n,	20 00
Master Willie Jones, Dellwood, Va.,	5 00
Maj J S Hayes, Cooke's Brigade, A N V,	20 00
Lt Leslie Glover, 1st S Carolina Infantry,	5 00
J & M C., per N C Presbyterian,	10 00
Mrs Charles Morris, Hanover, Va.,	10 00
Rev A P Neil, Receiving Hospital, 2d Corps,	10 00
M R M.,	2 00
	$2,289 95

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer,*
Board of Publication.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Education Committee has received the following contributions during the month of December, 1863:

Presbytery of East Alabama.	
Eufaula church, per Rev. E. McNair,	$100
Presbytery of Knoxville.	
First church, Knoxville,	25
Rev. R O. Curry, "	10
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
Nottoway church, per O Presbyterian,	20
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Mt Horeb church, per Rev. P. M. Custer,	44
	$199

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer,*
Board of Education.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro', Ala., Dec. 31st, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, D. F. McCrary, Esq., by the Rev. C. A. Stillman, D. D, of Gainesville, Ala., the Rev. J. M. P. Orrs, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Greensboro', Ala., to Miss LEILA J. MCQUARY.

At David on College, Jan. 13th, JOHN PEYTON GIBSON, M. D., of Concord, now of the Confederate Army, to Miss MATTIE M, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick.

At the residence of Mrs Ann Johnson, in Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. James McQueen, Rev. JOHN C. SINCLAIR, to Mrs ANN JOHNSON, all of Cumberland county.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Cumberland county, on Wednesday evening, the 30th Dec. last, Mrs. FLORA ANN LESLIE, widow of Danl. Leslie, dec'd, in the 41st year of her age. She was a lady of considerable energy, a good neighbor, a friend to the church and the poor.

In Lincolnton, on the 9th inst., MARY WALLACE, daughter of Maj. W. H. and M. R. Alexander.

"Suffer it to come unto me." Suffer it to come to Him, whose it was, to whom it was dedicated, and whose tender care infinitely exceeds that of all earthly parents. Suffer it to come away from the desert of earth to the paradise of heaven; and while its little body "rests in hope," let its departed spirit rise to expand in the ever-increasing brightness of eternal day.

R. N. D.

In Paulding county, Ga., on the 17th day of October 1863, Miss ISABELLA CAROLINE MEHAFFEY, in the 27th year of her age.

After several months of severe affliction, it pleased God in His all-wise and mysterious Providence, to remove this lovely young woman, in the bloom of life, to a better world, leaving an aged mother, an only sister, two brothers and many friends to weep for her. Those who knew her best, loved her most. Two years had not passed since she visited the home of her earlier days in North Carolina, and mingled with the companions of her childhood. While there she was seized with a violent attack of measles, from which she never recovered. Her affliction was long and severe; all of which she bore with Christian submission. For some time previous to her death, she was conscious that her disease was beyond the reach of medical aid—that death could only relieve her of her sufferings—yet she murmured not, but gave pleasing evidence that she had "laid up her treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." In health her Bible was her daily companion, in sickness her comforter, and from its sacred teaching she found in Jesus "a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." She died as she had lived, in peace, falling asleep to awake in that world where sickness and death are known no more.

'Tis sad to part with those we love,
Or break affection's chain;
But Jesus points to One above,
Who'l bid us live again.

We long had watched thy paling cheek,
With many a tear and sigh,
And oft in solitude have wept,
To think that thou must die.

But while we tread life's path alone,
We'll think thy spirit nigh;
And strive to reach thy home of bliss,
For we must also die.

And if we reach that happy land,
Where saints with angels vie;
In songs of praise we'll bless the God,
Who made us all to die.

At her residence, in Concord, N. C., on the 15th inst., Mrs. ROSALIE A. BARRINGER, wife of Lt. Col. Rufus Barringer, in the 22nd year of her age.

This event will not surprise the large circle of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Mrs Barringer had been for months gradually sinking under the ravages of a consuming disease, which, it was feared from the first, would take away her well-spent life. Her end has come at last—so serenely tranquil, however, in its approaches and its close, that those who watched about her couch could hardly tell the hour when her spirit ascended to the bosom of her Father and her God. In glancing the eye over these brief records of the dead, the chief concern of affection is to ascertain what preparation has been made by the departed for the inevitable summons. In her case there is abundant consolation.

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
"Or knock the breast: nothing but well and fair,
"And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

A child of the covenant and a disciple of our Saviour, she was made ready, through the grace of Christ, to go in, as one bidden, to the Marriage Supper of the Lamb. A wife but three years and her patriotic husband, absent in the army almost uninterruptedly during the whole period, she devoted herself to the care of their children with a discretion that was admirable, and with a faithfulness that never wearied, even in the long days of her suffering. To them her memory will ever remain fragrant as precious ointment poured out.

"Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined
"So clear, as in no face with more delight."

V.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of December, 1863:

Presbytery of East Alabama.	
Eufaula church, per Rev E McNair,	$ 275 00
Tuskegee church, sundry parishes for Visitor,	40 00
Mrs M Elmer, Wetumpka,	5 00
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.	
Rev R B White, D D,	30 00
Miss H O Quarterman, Havanna,	100 00
Pleasant Ridge church,	23 00
Eutaw church, per W P Webb,	80 00
Presbytery of Cherokee.	
Mrs W J Russell, Marietta, Ga.,	5 00
Presbytery of Georgia.	
Walthourville church, per W Q Baker, Treas.,	57 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Prof C W Lane,	57 00
Presbytery of Chickasaw.	
Rev J A Simmons, Pontotoc,	11 00
Presbytery of North Mississippi.	
Pres. contributions, per Rev T P Johnston,	100 00

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$ 2 50@$2 75
BEEF, retail,	90c.
BEESWAX,	$ 2 75
BUTTER,	$ 4 00@$4 50
CORN,	$15 00
COTTON,	$ 1 00@$1 25
COTTON YARNS,	$12 00@$5 00
COFFEE,	$11 00@$12 50
EGGS,	$ 1 50@$1 75
FLOUR,	$ 1 50@$1 75
IRON, (Swede,)	110 00@$125 00
LARD,	$ 3 00@$3 50
LEATHER,	$10 00@$15 00
NAILS,	$ 2 25@$2 50
PORK,	$ 3 00@$3 50
PEAS,	$2 50
RYE,	$15 00
SUGAR,	$12 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 2 00@$2 50
SALT,	$ 1 40@$2 50
TALLOW,	$90 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the County of Cumberland, are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st February next to be passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

January 27, 1864.-2t

Wanted to Hire.

A CHILD'S NURSE, one who understands washing and ironing preferred. Apply immediately to

P. TAYLOR.

January 27, 1864-2t.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ENGAGED

Miscellaneous.

YANKEE ATROCITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—THEIR OWN CONFESSIONS.

We publish below, from the New York *Daily News*, an account of General Wild's late raid through the counties of Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank, North Carolina. It will be found that our accounts of his infamous proceedings, bad as they were, were considerably underdrawn, and told but half of the truth. We invite the attention of the reader to this account.

NORFOLK, Dec. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York News:

The policy of General Naglee, during his brief military rule over the citizens of Norfolk and vicinity, was marked by so many courtesies and kind acts, that it was apparent to the most casual observer, had he remained to have controlled this department six months longer, four-fifths of our population would, under his mild, beneficent sway, long since have earnestly arrayed themselves on the side of his Government. The grateful results of the law of kindness were everywhere made manifest. Order sprang out of chaos. No man appealed to him in vain who had grievances to be redressed. Persons and property were held inviolate, except for pressing military purposes: and justice was administered with an even hand to the loyal and disloyal alike, according to their respective deserts. The most humble, without being kept waiting at the door, by official menials, had a ready audience: and the machinery of Government moved on, as by clock-work. Indeed, such was the ascendancy acquired over the people, that upon his removal many hot-headed secessionists declared they were rejoiced at the contemplated change, because he was fast insinuating himself into the good graces of our people: making them feel that the government, of which he was the honored representative, still cherished for her erring sons a feeling of parental kindness.

But Mr. Lincoln, or his advisers, grown drunk with power, spirited away this good man, to make room for another, and now what is our condition? I speak it in in plain truth. I speak it as Union men from the beginning speak it. It is a Reign of Terror. General Wild seems to be independent of General Barnes, who, we believe, if he had the power, would deal kindly and gently with us, and reports only to General Butler. He has visited the surrounding country with fire and sword, literally so, and far beyond the Federal lines devastated whole provinces: and threatens that this is only the beginning of that terrible vengeance which he purposes to call down upon the heads of defenceless women and children.

In the county of Pasquotank, North Carolina, forty miles from Norfolk, he hung Daniel Bright at his house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerrilla company. He seized more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of personal property in the adjoining counties: stripped the farms of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a peck of meal.

Many of these people, to my knowledge, were loyal, and had been so for months: suffering for this loyalty persecution from their own people. They had certificates of protection from the former commandants of this post: and no man questioned their good faith. When he took the property of Mr. Morrisets, of Camden county, North Carolina, he interposed his certificate of loyalty: General Wild paused for a moment, took the property, however, promising to return it when he reached Norfolk. The old man followed him to the city, and again pressed to his attention his promise and the shield of a Government manifesto, but in vain. The gentleman flatly told him this property belonged to his negroes, and his loyalty did not protect him. I saw the tear gush from the old man's eye as he turned away, muttering in the anguish of his broken heart, "I am a ruined man; my children are beggars."

Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse defenceless ladies, to strip them of their jewelry and clothing, and offer them indignities which would offend delicacy to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of his negroes in a skirmish, and for this he outraged all the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of high character, permitted a brutal negro soldiery to tie them hand and foot, (as I believe and am credibly informed), and kept them in this condition for two days and nights; brought them to Norfolk and now keeps them confined in a close room. These he holds as hostages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, and old man of seventy odd years of age, who I feel certain, never took any part in this war—set fire to his dwelling and outhouses of immense value, and burned them to the ground; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The old man, bowed under the weight of many years, infirm in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy fate, declaring before God and man, he never had raised his hand in aid of this unholy war. He, also, is held as a hostage. I am ready to exclaim, with Madam Roland, Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name.

You will ask me who is general Wild? I answer, God knows! Whence or where he came, or what his lineage, the future must disclose. His history is faintly written here in atrocities that make the blood run cold. Whatever else he purposes is not for me to say. You will inquire further, does General Butler give countenance to these acts of inhumanity? I answer, in all candour, I believe not. I saw a letter from General Butler directing General Wild to make no arrest without specific charges; the prisoners to be sent immediately to Gen. Getty for investigation; to seize no property unless under military necessity. Notwithstanding, however, these express orders, the property has not been returned—the prisoners are still in jail. The truth is, each superior officer, including the Provost Marshal, seems to be indipendent in his sphere of action, and each, General Barnes excepted, assumes to play the petty tyrant, and lords it, unchecked, on a defenceless people.

Our only hope, now, is in governor Pierpont. He has been sent for to stay the hand of rapine and violence. Can he do it? We shall see. In the meantime, unless I am crushed beneath the despot's tread, you shall hear from your correspondent again.

From the Columbus Sun.

THERE IS A FUTURE.

And in that future we shall achieve our independence. Did you ever hear a revolutionary soldier say that in the year 1776 he had done or sacrificed too much? Many of us have heard the women of the revolution speak of their privations and sufferings. They never spoke of them with regret, but with pride. Did any one ever hear a revolutionary soldier boast that he had made a fortune out of the war? Or his descendant boast that his ancestors did? I know but two men who made fortunes out of the war of 1812. One of them I have heard spoken of a thousand times. I never heard a man speak respectfully of him. The other I knew well for many years, and though he was very wealthy, remarkably intelligent, kind, hospitable and generous, he never took the position to which these things would otherwise have entitled him. I never heard him made the subject of conversation, that somebody did not remark, "he made his fortune out of the war." In our future every man and his descendants will be willing to tell how much he did and sacrificed for our independence, but you will never hear a man of his descendants boast that he made a fortune out of the war.

Did you ever hear a man of the revolution or his son say that he hired a substitute and stayed at home to speculate and make money out of the necessities of the country? I never did. In our future they will never say it, but thousands will say it for them, and it will hang to them and their children.

Did you ever hear a man of the revolution or his descendants say that he obtained a petty Government contract to keep himself out of the army? Never. In our future you will never hear him or his son say it, but thousands will say it for them.

Did you ever hear a man of the revolution or his descendants boast that he had hid out his horse, or his provisions to prevent the Government from getting them for the army, because the Government did not pay as much as he might have got from somebody else? Never. And in our future you will never hear a man or his descendant speak of such a thing; but others will speak of it for him. They are spoken of now. Little as I mingle with the world I rarely go up the street that I do not hear some one speak of somebody who has made a fortune out of the Government or out of labor of soldiers' families; no names are called, but all seem to know who is meant; they can tell how much such men had when the war commenced and how many negroes and plantations they have bought since, and how much they paid for them.

Traveling not long since on the cars I overheard a parcel of men talking. One of them said "How is it that four or five old fire eaters can get up some little manufactory for the Government and keep out of the army, and employ four or five men and keep them out too?" I did not understand it, but they all seemed to be fully posted.

I have do doubt that all who are obnoxious to such remarks feel it now; they or their descendants will feel it much more forcibly in our future.

We all know the great power and influence of wealth; it can buy position and influence and popularity in the common acceptation of that term, but it cannot buy character, that character which every man covets, that he loves better than all things else.

These things will even pierce through the shield that wealth may throw around him. He may never hear them, or of them, but he will feel them. They will form an atmosphere of character about him which will often act upon him with suffocation influence.

There is many a man living to-day, perhaps congratulating himself upon his money, who will see the day when he would gladly give up all that he has, and ten times as much if he had it, to regain even as much character as he has lost by making it.

In our future people will meet to talk only of what they have done for the cause, and many a son and many a daughter surrounded by wealth will envy those whose fathers have left them no legacy but a life made useful and a death made glorious, in the achievements of our liberty and independence. It behooves us all now so to use our talents and our means that in our future, neither we nor our children shall have to blush for the past.

JAS. N. BETHUNE.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—We find the following in a London paper. The remedy recommended may be a successful one, and it may not. It is certainly simple and easily tried; and we cannot imagine that it will do any harm if it does no good:

"Mr. Thomas Anderson gives the following recipe for cancer, which, he says, has been of great service in several dangerous cases: Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken; when they are tender, split and apply them as warm as can be borne to the part affected whether broken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some of the milk, use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least once during the day, and drink a quater of a pint of the milk the figs are boiled in twice in the twenty-four hours. If the stomach will bear it, this must be persevered in for three or four months at least. A man aged one hundred and five years was cured, about six years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer which begun at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and half-way down his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to its return. Should it ever do so, the figs should be again applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards the dressing gives a relief. A woman cured by this remedy has been afflicted ten years; her breast bled excessively; ten pounds cured her."

GEN. T. J. JACKSON.

We have learned some very curious circumstances connected with General T. J. Jackson's appointment to a Professor's Chair in the Virginia Military Institute.

The appointment was made in 1851. When the vacancy occurred which Jackson was destined to fill, Gen. Smith, the superintendent, was instructed by the Board of Visitors to seek by private enquiries, some one suitable for the position. Among those to whom he first applied was Gen. D. H. Hill, then a professor in Washington College, we believe. Hill warmly recommended T. J. Jackson, then serving in the army in Florida. Hill at that time had no family connection with Jackson; but he knew him well, and with a penetration and sagacity that did him much credit, declared that he was not only a competent, faithful, reliable man, but had a great deal of "outcome" in him.

Repairing subsequently to West Point Gen. Smith addressed his enquiries to the faculty there. They recommended as all[illegible] for the position, McClellan, Rose[illegible] Foster, Peck, and Gustavus [illegible] first now noted Federal Generals, and the last an officer of high rank in our own service, until his late resignation. Upon Gen. Smith's stating that Jackson had been recommended, they said of him that he was an indefatigable man, and would do well; but he had come to to the academy badly prepared. Enquiries at New York and Fortress Monroe, further developed the fact that the persons recommended at West Point were considered better *book-men* than Jackson, but all bore testimony to Jackson's great personal worth and energy, and his sterling qualities.

When the Board of Visitors met, General Smith reported the name of Jackson to the Board, together with a statement of the recommendations and encomiums already referred to.

It happened that there was on the Board a member who appeared there on that occasion for the first time and the last. He at once advocated Jackson's appointment, though evidently taken by surprise at the suggestion of his name. He spoke in very high terms of Jackson, whose townsman he said he was, and told of the great pleasure which his appointment would give to the people of northwest Virginia. The man who thus enlogized Jackson was *J. S. Carlile*. He was the only one of the Board who knew Jackson, and he warmly advocated him before that jury of strangers.

Influenced by what they had thus heard; the Board, without the usual delays, at once ordered the appointment to be tendered to Jackson. The state of his health at the time aided in causing him to accept it.

Of all the gifted men with whom Gen. Jackson was thus brought into comparison and to whom he was adjudged by all, save Hill and his Virginia friends, to be inferior, which one of them has he not immeasurably outstripped in the exhibition of high capacity and Christian virtue, a virtue sublimer than Roman ever knew! They were ranked before him, but the inspiration within him, and which he needed only occasion to develop it, swiftly asserted its authority, and poured mockery on the judgment of short sighted men attracted by the brightness of outside tinsel.

Jackson will live in the admiration of the world and the affections of a great republic, long after those whose prospects for fame and distinction seemed fairer, shall have been even *forgotten*.—*Sentinel.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LINES,

Upon the death of Private M. W. WINSCOFF, Co. H, 7th N. C. Reg., who fell in a skirmish near Brandy Station, Va., on the 8th Nov. 1863.

He's gone! but oh! how sad to tell,
Such news to those who loved him well;
Thy son—thy brother's dead!
How soft will flow a mother's tears,
When brought to mind these by-gone years,
She palmed his youthful head.

He's gone! a loving Father left,
And weeping Sisters sore bereft,
To mourn his early death
His Brother's sorrow—Oh! how deep—
Alone he watched, alone did weep,
To see his latest breath.

He's gone! the soldier once so brave,
Now fills a soldier's humble grave,
No trouble fills his breast;
No more the field of blood he'll see,
From earthly sorrow now he's free,
Where naught disturbs his rest.

He's gone! but where! oh! tell us where?
His spirit's gone with saints to share,
The joys of Heaven above.
His dying words to comrades given,
Confirm the hope, he's gone to Heaven,
To sing redeeming love.

He's gone! but let your tears be dried,
He spoke sweet words before he died;
Feeling his sins to given,
He said, as comrades passed him by,
"I'm wounded, and I soon shall die,
Tell Pa, I'm gone to Heaven."

He's gone! but Parents weep no more,
Your son has reached the Heavenly shore,
Where sorrow cannot come.
He's gone! but Sisters you may meet,
That Brother at the Saviour's feet,
And Heaven be your Home.

Near Liberty Mills, Va. J. R. MEANS.

"THE SMITHS."—John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in dio-away novels, and yet is good, strong, and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smith; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchmen adopt it as Hans Schmidt; the French flattens it out into Jean Smeets; and the Russian sneezes and barks Jouloff-Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton he becomes Jabon Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras he becomes Ton Qua Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiweiski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico he is booked as Jontil F'Smitti; if of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikton; and in Turkey he is utterly distinguished as Yoe Seef.

[illegible] Your Vegetable Garden.

[illegible]ber.—Nine-tenths of our lady [illegible] in the Confederacy have to [illegible] upon their own gardens and orchards for supplying their tables with fruits and vegetables, and probably no tables in the world are better supplied, but I would ask if the vegetables do not receive an undue share of attention in proportion to the fruits.

Why does the planter's wife put herself to such an infinite deal of trouble to have the earliest and best supply of peas, cucumbers and cabbage, when she might, with so much less trouble, have roast apples, stewed apricots, baked pears, compotes of plums, peaches and raspberries, to say nothing of cherry pies and strawberries and cream. With this bill of fare, she need not, like Mrs. Bagnet, "have the greens always on her mind." How the eyes of the children would sparkle at such a change. The first feast we have on record (poetically) was Eve's entertainment of the angel Raphael, and she gave him

"Fruits of all kinds, in coat,
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers tribute large and on the board,
Heaps with unsparing hand."

[illegible] table was Mother Eve's, and we, [illegible] would rather shrink from the idea [illegible] the nicest cabbages, onions and [illegible] to eat! They are not at all poetical, and what is more to the purpose, the children say "they ai'nt good,"—that is, compared with the above mentioned delicacies. They are good enough in their place, but Eve's bill of fare, as I and the children (whose untutored palates are generally right) think vastly better. Plant a big orchard with winter apples. They will, with their crimson and orange cheeks, grace your table through the scarce winter months and furnish sauce for your roast goose and Christmas turkey. Plant a liberal bed of strawberries; they will come into use when the last few precious russets and pippins are used up. Plant that cabbage patch you have, down on the branch, with long rows of raspberries to be ready when the strawberries are gone. Fill your poultry yard with cherry trees, apricots and plums, so that the chickens may destroy the curculio.

Dry bushels of cherries—they are splendid for winter pies and puddings. Plant a dozen June apples and put acres in peaches and be sure you have grape-vines running over every wall on your premises, (they never rot on walls) and their broad, luxuriant leaves are better preventive of disease than Lieut. Maury's sunflowers; and a bushel of the purple clusters of the Isabella, the crimson tinted Catawba, and the amber hued Delaware will be a finer ornament to your desert board than the finest French *epergné* or frosted silver.

Fill your bean patch with melon vines—Nutmeg, Citron, Persian and Orange.—Plant fruit, lady housekeepers, you have room enough on your broad plantations—plant fruit, and you can feast your guests as Eve did the angel Raphael.

[illegible] there is one edible, not classed [illegible] the fruits, which does not receive an [illegible] amount of attention—the Irish po[illegible]tato. They are, or should be, as indispensable [illegible] the breakfast and dinner table, as bre[illegible]. The difference between a well [illegible] Irish potatoe and one the reverse, is as [illegible] as the difference between a Mustang poney and an Arabian courser. Potatoes are good in every form, boiled, roasted, baked or mashed. Daniel Webster thought it not beneath his "god-like mind" to give a recipe for cooking potatoes. If you have never tasted a potatoe roll, you do not know the perfection of a hot breakfast roll. I will get my neighbor, Mrs. Patty Pansy, to give you her recipe for making them. Delicious pastry may be made of mashed potatoes, flour and cream.

I close with the accompanying racy description of his "beautiful Carters," by our friend Holland:

"Those are my beautiful Carters;
Every one doomed to be martyrs
To the eccentric desire
Of Christian people to skin them,—
Brought to the trial of fire
For the good that is in them!
Ivory tubers—divide one!
Ivory all the way through!
Never a hollow inside one;
Never a core, black or blue!
Ah, you should taste them roasted!
(Chestnuts are not half so good;)
And you would find that I've boasted
Less than I should.
They make the meal for Sunday noon;
And, if you ever eat one, let me beg
You to manage it just as you do an egg.
Take a pat of butter, a silver spoon,
And wrap your napkin round the shell:
Have you seen a humming-bird probe the bell
Of a white-lipped morning-glory?
Well, that's the rest of the story!"

BREATHE THROUGH YOUR NOSE.—The habit of breathing through its nostrils, says an eminent writer, is the point upon which the Indian mother is most solicitous in regard to her infant. As respects health, thousands who are at this moment coughing at every breath they draw, would after a few trials of breathing through the nostrils, find themselves delivered from that tormentor. Such as have had their sleep disturbed (and who has not been thus afflicted?) by the snoring of their neighbors, will become zealous in favor of this reform, on learning that a man who sleeps with his lips closed, and breathes through his nostrils exclusively, never snores. He cannot snore. Only think of it!—the impossibly of snoring! What a benefit to mankind. Breathe through your nostrils and not through your mouth. Open the latter to talk and eat, and for those purposes only. At all other times let your lips be closed and your teeth meet. By day and by night let the breath of life enter and depart through the nostrils into which it was first breathed at man's creation. Make a fair trial of this, and you will never cease to be grateful for the advice.

DULL SERMONS.—The *Southern Churchman* asks these questions of those who complain that sermons are dull: "1, Do you rise earlier or later on Sunday morning? 2, Do you eat more or less on Sunday, at least in proportion to the amount of exercise you take? 3, Do you bring with you to church more or less drowsiness than to your worldly business?" It says: "If one gets up late, takes little exercise, eats heavily, these physical facts may account for a good deal of dull preaching—the hearer's dull."

Children's Department.

WILLIE'S SIXTH-DAY.

Ah! come this day with happy omens came;
And every hour from heaven descending, brought
Its golden vision, like a prophet's dream,
Bidding me mark my first born's wealth of thought
Poured forth in rhythmic strains that seemed to breathe
Spontaneous music. False, false visions, now!
No laurel crown he wears—a white rose wreath
Was all we twinked to deck his pallid brow.

A day of joy is stricken from my year.
At home, with guarded lips they kindly kept
His name from me, and from his mother's ear;
But we, in secret, bowed our heads and wept.
In vain we strove to hide our grief and smile;
Or speak at times some cheerful theme upon;
We felt thy presence, Willie, all the while—
And so thy birth-day passed my son, my son.

Nine years to-night, since first thy sparkling eyes
Were raised to mine, and my proud heart o'er filled
With the great heart that made me idolize
The beauteous gifts of God. Ever then He willed
To call thee back that I, thro' the new born,
To life and love and joy, to thee might come,
To lift my eyes to thine, and in my turn
Meet first from thee the smile of welcome home.

Watch for me, Willie, at the pearly gate;
Or come on beaming pinions thro' the vale,
Brightening the gloom my soul must penetrate;
Or come thro' th' opening sky, when cold and pale
I sink in death—come, for thou knowest the way,
Oft visiting me in dreams and in my prayers;
And we my son, will keep a new birth-day,
Whose joys shall ne'er be stricken from our years.

W. J. R.

These beautiful and touching lines were lately presented to your correspondent and placed at my disposal by the accomplished author to whom in the day of affliction I had paid a friendly and sympathizing visit.

In sending them to the columns of the *Southern Episcopalian* I may be permitted to append a few remarks.

Little Willie, the endeared subject of this elegant tribute of parental affection, was the eldest of my friend's olive branches around his table. How often have I heard of this happy and harmonious circle of little children sitting about their parents hearing them and asking them questions, and Willie was the most prominent for the intelligence, the communicativeness and docility of his mind; for his aptitude in acquiring and promptness in applying what he had learned; sometimes with an imaginative vividness and poetic use of language to which allusion is made in the first of the above verses.

But Willie, like many other budding plants of great earthly promise, has been early selected and removed by the Saviour, that he might bring forth his ripe clusters in the heavenly paradise.

Now what a privilege the Christian parent enjoys under these afflictive bereavements. "He sorrows not as others who have no hope."

How much do we owe to Him who has brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel!

It is not very long since on a certain mournful occasion I was led to look into the writings of the heathen philosophers, for the purpose of comparing the records of their personal grief with the ordinary views and sentiments of Christians in the same or similar circumstances.

The dismal picture which Cicero draws of his state of mind after the death of his daughter Tullia will occur to every one at all acquainted with the history of that wonderful man.

There are some other remarkable instances of the same kind which might be mentioned but there is one, it appears to me, exceedingly appropriate to be introduced here by way of making the comparison I have suggested.

The celebrated Quintilian has interwoven into his work on oratory an affecting account of himself weeping over the deathbed of a boy of the most hopeful promise.

"O my vain hopes!" he says, "have I seen thy eyes closing and thy breath failing? Could I after embracing thy cold, bloodless frame accept life and breathe the common air? I deserve these agonies, these lacerating thoughts. Have I, a parent surviving only to sorrow, lost thee, who by consular adoption was raised to the hopes of all the honors of thy country! thee destined by family connexion to the highest offices! thee adorned in the hopes of all, with attic eloquence. My endurance not my love of life will revenge thee for the rest of my days. But I still live and I must find out some excuse for living, and I cannot but believe the most learned men that the only solace under misfortune is literature. For myself unhappy man! I prepare and leave this book, as I must do my patrimonial inheritance, for the benefit of strangers."

What a gloomy scene is thus drawn from the domestic portraiture of such a man as Quintilian!

He blames himself for having survived the afflictive stroke.

He points to his lacerated heart and to the bitter disappointment of all his worldly prospects. His only consolation is literary composition, and even that is embittered by the thought that the fruit of all his labors must at last be left to the enjoyment of others.

If such was the pitiable case of men like Cicero and Quintilian, who shall venture to depict the feelings of the rude and ignorant common people when they were similarly bereaved!

But turn to the verses on Willie's birthday or to the following extract from the journal of that excellent and learned Christian the well known John Evelyn.

"1658, Jan. 28.—After six fits of of ague died my son Richard, five years and three days old only, but at that tender age a prodigy for wit and understanding; for beauty of body a very angel; for endowment of mind, of incredible and rare hopes. So early knowledge, so much piety! Such a child I never saw! for such a child I bless God, in whose bosom he is! May I and mine become as this child, who now follows the child Jesus that Lamb of God in a white robe whithersoever He goeth; even so Lord Jesus *fiat voluntas tua!* Thou gavest him to us, Thou hast taken him from us, blessed be the name of the Lord. That He had anything acceptable to theo was from thy grace alone, since from me he had nothing but sin, but Thou hast pardoned; blessed be my God forever. Amen. *Southern Episcopalian.* THEMIS.

Be content with the satisfaction of doing good, though you can derive the praise of it.

HELP FROM ABOVE.—A number of boys were slowly walking home from Sabbath school and speaking of some remarks to which they had just listened. The subject of their lesson had been, "The sin of profanity," and their teacher had tenderly and earnestly expostulated with her class, some of whom, she had reason to fear, were not free from the shocking habit of swearing. As they were talking, one of them turned to a boy by his side, a bright lad of fourteen years, and said:

"George, how did you leave off swearing! I've tried, and I cannot; and I don't see how you did it!"

"Ah, Johny," was the reply, "you don't seek help from above. I never should have left off swearing, had it not been for the prayer, 'Lead me not into temptation.' God helped me when I asked Him—I know He did; and He'll do the same for you."

You do not swear, I trust, my young reader; but George's advice will suit every other habit as well. Go to God with it and you will be made more than conqueror, through Him who hath loved you.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 19, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62ly]

Young's Smut Machine.
A FEW ON HAND AND FOR SALE. THOSE needing had best order soon, as material for making is nearly worked up, and no more to be had.
Address, ALEX. DICKSON,
Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C.
July 22, 1863—mo'sc*

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscribet at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 28, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.
MACINTYRE OFFERS FOR SALE!
2 CASES ENGLISH CALICO, 3,888 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 3,640 yds;
1 case " Pillow Case Cotton, 2,000 yds;
1 case Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 225 doz.;
1 case Clark's Spool Cotton, 600 doz., Bl'k 200 yds;
1 case " " " 600 doz., White 200 yds;
1 case Expansion Skirts, 241, assorted, new style;
1 case English Hats, 20 doz., Drab.
Nov. 18w7

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 19, 1863—tf

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from there to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averages its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,635,826.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,668.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS INDUCEMENTS TO THE public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.
The insured *for life* are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in but also on a large and increasing deposite capital kept in active operation.
A dividend of 8 per cent. at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.
Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address:
D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.
Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1, 1864—tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 5.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 317.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular account must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

OUR MARTYRS.

I am sitting lone and weary,
On the hearth of my darkened room,
And the low wind's *miserere*
Makes sadder the midnight gloom;
There's a terror that's nameless nigh me,
There's a phantom spell on the air,
And methinks that the dead glide by me,
And the breath of the grave's in my hair!

'Tis a vision of ghastly faces,
All pallid, and worn with pain,
Where the splendor of manhood's graces
Gives place to a gory stain;
In a wild and weird procession
They sweep by my startled eyes,
And stern with their fate's fruition,
Seem melting in blood red skies.

Have they come from the shores supernal,
Have they passed from the spirit's goal,
'Neath the veil of the life eternal,
To dawn on my shrinking soul?
Have they turned from the choiring angels,
Aghast at the woe and dearth
That war with his dark evangels
Hath wrought in the loved of earth?

Vain dream! 'mid the far off mountains
They lie, where the dew mists weep,
And the murmur of mournful fountains
Breathes over their painful sleep—
On the breast of the lonely meadows,
Safe, safe from the despot's will,
They rest in the star-lit shadows,
And their brows are white and still!

Alas! for the martyred heroes
Cut down at their golden prime,
In a strife with the brutal Neroes
Who blacken the foot of Time!
For them is the voice of wailing,
And the sweet blush-rose departs
From the cheeks of the maidens paling
O'er the wreck of their broken hearts!

And alas! for the vanished glory
Of a thousand household spells!
And alas! for the tearful story
Of the spirit's fond farewells!
By the flood, on the field, in the forest,
Our bravest have yielded breath,
But the shafts that have smitten sorest,
Were launched by a viewless death!

O, then? that best charms of healing,
Descend on a widowed land,
And bind o'er the wounds of feeling
The balms of thy mystic hand!
Till the hearts that lament and languish,
Removed by the touch Divine,
From the depths of a mortal angyish,
May rise to the calm of Thine!

—*Paul H. Hayne.*

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

[CONTINUED.]

We will now consider the "peculiar institution" of the South—*Slavery*. The Bible light upon this subject is clear and indisputable; yet is it guarded with such laws as to make slavery no intolerable burden, but a comfortable and happy existence. These laws the Southrons have, in a measure, disregarded, and hence, instead of having their slaves all on their side in the present crisis, and ready to fight for them, as Abraham's did, (Gen. 14 chap.) they are running away from them by thousands. But slavery is recognized by God thus, "Both thy bond men and thy bond-maids shall be of the heathen that are round about you, of them shall ye *buy*, (not kidnap nor capture, but buy,) bond-men and bond-maids. *And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession*; they shall be your bond-men *forever*."—Lev. 25 & 44: 46. It is wrong to enslave your brethren, but it is right to buy slaves from the heathen, for they are already enslaved by their heathen brethren, and their condition is vastly improved by belonging to Christian masters. Under the new and better covenant, slavery is also recognized; for the respective duties of masters and slaves are enjoined as frequently and particularly, as those of parents and children. The slave is commanded to submit himself, not only to a good and gentle master, but also to the froward; and not only, when buffeted for his faults to take it patiently, (which is no merit) but to take patiently, *suffering for well doing*. This teaching of the apostle Peter was somewhat different from that of the American *northern* preachers of the present day. It is remarkable how many of Christ's illustrations are taken from slavery. "That servant which knew his lord's will and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes. But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes." (Ignorance is oft times sinful.)

Well-meaning but mistaken Christians of the North and across the water, mourn with sighs and tears over the miseries of the poor slave, while the slave-holders, who have never, in their happy lives, beheld a hunger-pinched visage, read with horror the statistics of English pauperism and the laboring classes, and conclude there is no lash so cruel, no burden so oppressive, no tyrant so unrelenting as the wolf—*Hunger*. We are complacently told by a British writer, "The extreme of poverty—it is vain to disguise it—is the worst of human ills and the strongest of human temptations!" Yet they will unite in denouncing a people whose system prevents entirely this *worst* of human ills and *strongest* of human temptations. *Slavery abolishes pauperism*. The same writer informs us that "the greater part of this large population (lower classes of London) scarcely do more than maintain themselves in a state of chronic starvation." It is nobody's interest to prolong their lives and keep them in good health, as is the Southern master's with regard to the negro. It is also the interest of the master to make his slave honest and moral, for this enhances his value ten-fold. The sleek, saucy negroes of the Southern States would look with pity upon the poor English freeman who keeps soul and body together by delving into dust-heaps or digging in coal mines until the "erect posture of his race becomes a punishment to him." (Edinburgh Review, vol. 51, no 1, page 4.) How happy these poor creatures would esteem themselves, if the wealthy squires of Norfolk and Lancashire would provide them with comfortable lodgings, clothing and abundant food, for their life-long service on his lands. Could they but exchange places even with the pampered horses on a gentleman's estate, how would their condition be improved.

But according to English and Yankee morality, it is no sin to own horses, while it is a terrible crime to own men. *They* are freemen, British freemen. What matter if the gaunt spectre, *want*, drives them on and on like the lost souls described in Dante's Inferno—*they are free!* What matter if they are crowded into close, filthy apartments, until disease sweeps them by thousands into the grave—*they are British freemen!* What matter if their souls are shut in darkest ignorance, and they know no God, no Redeemer,* no Heaven—*they are free*—free to starve, free to perish eternally. The Southern slave has his cottage and his garden, his rights of property which his master respects as he does his neighbor's. He works in the pure air of heaven and in the erect posture of a man created in God's image. He has the gospel preached to him every Sabbath day. His children are catechised and taught to pray. He is cared for in sickness, and old age; but alas, poor, miserable, unfortunate creature, *he is a slave*. The Anglo-Saxon race will yet learn that the religion of the Bible is somewhat better than that of Mrs. Stowe and her compeers.

To sum up the matter in Bible language is simply this—this is the tie which binds the master to the slave—"*for he is his money*." I know of no other tie which makes it the business and *interest* (temporally speaking) of the rich to keep the poor in good health, comfort and morality. Slavery has attendant evils—even admit such evils as Mrs. Stowe depicts—but every system of society on earth at the present day, will reveal horrors it fully unveiled. "Uncle Tom" was cruelly murdered; are there no cruel murders in France, Britian, New England? Nay, are there not *more* cruel murders in each of these countries than in the Southern States of America? Had "Uncle Tom's" previous life been half so wretched as that of poor Joe or Smike, whose portraits Dickens has painted with such masterly touches? And the slave women described by Mrs. Stowe, was their condition any worse, or so bad, as those described by Charlotte Elizabeth in her "Wrongs of Women;" the latter of your own Anglo Saxon blood, the former the descendants of untutored savages? Mrs. Stowe says they were gentle, refined and all that was lovely. If so, it was owing to the humanizing effects of contact with a Christian race. They, (the "abolitionists") say: Admit a slave has a good master, in nine cases out of ten, the master dies or fails, and the negro falls into the hands, probably of a Legree. So a husband dies and his wife has to contend with starvation, temptation and oppression. Touchingly does another gifted, *unsanctified* mind of Mrs. Stowe's order, describe the death scene of a young husband, who asks, "*who will care for you, Jamie, when I am gone?*"† and the consequent desolation, want and despair of the young widow. Do these earthly philosophers therefore conclude that marriage is wrong, because poverty and widowhood is miserable? There are other bitter pangs, besides those inflicted by the lash of a Legree.

Oppression is a grievous sin, whether practiced towards the bondman, the orphan, or the widow. Had your people adopted the laws of God with regard to slavery, it would have made it indeed an element of strength in their present crisis. "Thou shalt not oppress the stranger, for ye were strangers (bondmen) in the land of Egypt." is the oft repeated command. "One law and one manner shall be for you and the stranger that dwelleth with you," is the thrice repeated injunction. The same law is to guard his life, his marriage rites and his possessions, except where a divine law is separately provided.—(Ex. 29: 21.) "Thou shalt not pervert the judgment of the stranger, but shalt remember that thou wast a bondman in Egypt," &c. Thou shalt not glean thy field, nor go again over the boughs of thine olive trees, nor gather in all thy grapes, but leave them for the stranger and the poor; and remember that thou wast a bondman," &c., *therefore* I command thee to do this thing." The constant reference to their bondage in Egypt in this connection shows clearly who "the stranger" is. *Give to thy servant that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a master in heaven*," is the golden rule on this subject.

How dangerous this institution may become is shown by the fearful scenes of insurrection in various parts of the world. With the tithing system, confining every man's attention to his own neighborhood; (and a nation is nothing but a collection of neighborhoods, and if each neighborhood is well managed, the nation will not suffer) and the right of primogeniture confining every eldest son to the home of his fathers; and the three beautiful festivals every year ordained by God for His ancient people; the life of the much pitied slave would have fewer shadows than that of any other tiller of the soil on earth.

These three festivals took the place of national amusements, and their object was to teach gratitude to God, kindness to the poor, and love to each other, *and commemorate the great history of man's redemption*. Man is a social being and his social wants must be provided for. It has been remarked that a correct estimate of the character of any nation may be formed from their national amusement. Thus the bull-fights of Spain feed the cruelty of a naturally cruel people. The carnivals of Rome and Venice show the levity of their inhabitants. The horse-races of England are characteristic; the rural fairs of Scotland, the dancing of the French and Swedes. The three great feasts in which the Israelites were *commanded* to rejoice, impressed upon that people a peculiar and lofty character. Not the gratification of cruel instincts, as in bull fights, nor admiration of physical strength and love of betting as in horse-races, nor wild excess in revelry, as the carnival, nor money making, (to use the mildest term) at fairs, nor mere animal gaiety (the least objectionable) in the dances of the French. On these joyous occasions, (inseparably connected with the fruits of the earth, which typified the fruits of the Spirit,) every family brought their offerings for the priest-hood and the poor. The first, the Passover, was the most solemn, and typified the great Atonement; "For even Christ, our Passover is sacrificed for us. *Therefore let us keep the feast*, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth."—(1 Cor. 5: 7.) You see the feast was not abolished but spiritualized, and its meaning explained. The unleavened bread which they were commanded to eat was typical of "sincerity and truth." Some Christians attach much sacredness to the festival of Christmas, a festival which was never commanded, while this, expressly commanded by God, and commemorative *since* the Atonement of that great event, either entirely ignore it, or substitute for it the day of Easter, which is *not* upon the day commanded. The Passover does not celebrate the birth of our Lord, but what was of far greater importance—*the purpose for which he came*. It was commanded upon the day of the full moon of the first month of Spring. Thus all nature unites to shadow forth the goodness and glory of God. The moon has just reached its full glory, the sun is just beginning to throw his life-giving beams upon the earth, bringing forth all its treasures of cereals, fruits and flowers. But in 2 Chron. 30 and 2, we have an instance of the Passover being kept in the second month, showing that the time may be changed for sufficient reasons, and thus proving that where the Spring is later, as in Northern latitudes, the Passover may be kept at a different time from that nearer the Tropics. Until this feast, God's people were not allowed to partake of the fruits of the earth, thus impressing upon their minds that it was His bounty they were indebted to for all their temporal blessings. "Ye shall eat neither bread, nor green corn, nor parched ears, until the self same day ye have brought an offering unto your God." —(Lev. 23: 14.) This offering to God is now to be given to His ministers and His poor.

Seven weeks from the Passover was the feast of Pentecost—the great day upon which the Spirit was given. The first fruits of the earth typified the first fruits of the Spirit.

The first fruits of the church have been gathered into the Lord's garner, but the great harvest (typified by the third and last great feast in the seventh month, the autumn,) is yet to take place. This was the feast of tabernacles, the "Harvest Home." "Seven days after thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine, shalt thou keep the feast of Tabernacles." "And thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, and the Levite, (minister,) the stranger, the fatherless and the widow." You observe that the servants are mentioned next to the children of the family, and before the guests, (the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless and the widow). "And ye shall dwell in booths seven days, and ye shall take you on the first day, the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees and the willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice before your God seven days." Imagine the beauty of an encampment of thousands of tents, each covered with boughs of leaves like a bower, and all, from the grey haired grand-sire to the rosy infant, rejoicing before God and thanking Him for all their blessings, and sharing his bounty with the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless and the widow. My unhappy countrymen who refused to accept their Messiah, still point to this grand and beautiful festival as the greatest of human pleasures; hence with them it is a common proverb, "He that never saw the rejoicing of the feast of Taberpacles, never saw rejoicing in all his life." But this is rejoicing which the eye hath seen, the ear hath heard, and the heart of man can conceive: —when that innumerable company out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation, are gathered around the throne of God, then indeed will the rejoicing be such as it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive.

These three festivals, with their religious duties and social pleasures are in their character more like Christmas than any festival of modern times.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

*Mayhew's London Labor and London Poor.

†Fanny Fern.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

So many exasperations are aroused these days by the mere mention of the above title, that it may create a pleasant diversion to call attention to a passage in the life of a certain Secretary of the Treasury who flourished before the days of promises to pay on paper, and who is presented very agreeably in a celebrated book of history, written some years ago.

This gentleman appears as a traveller at the time we have a view of him. There is no mention of railroads or stages. He was in his own carriage—had been on a long journey with a retinue suited to his rank and official capacity, and was returning home. The way was long, the road wild and solitary, the climate sultry. If our Treasurer had been presented to our notice as taking his ease by the way,—there were luxurious means and appliances at hand—no one could have reasonably objected to such alleviations of the fatigue and dreariness of his journey. But we have no hint of the sort. This Secretary of the Treasury was sitting in his carriage reading as he journeyed. There were no periodicals—no muslin-bound light literature—nor even Pictorials—no "able editorials,"—no announcements of honorable arrivals and departures from the great city he had just left—no flattering mention of "distinguished strangers" to cheat the long hours as they toiled over the hot sand. He was reading what was even then a pretty old book—a manuscript—what would we not give for his copy of it now?—sitting in his chariot as the sun shone on the desert road from Jerusalem to Gaza, 1800 years ago, and reading the book of the prophet Esaias. Singular taste! Gentlemen who have charge of Treasuries these days would be apt to vote such reading "slow;" but was it not on the whole a good omen for the interests of that Treasury in his charge? An honest man no doubt.

A modest man too it would seem, for being suddenly accosted on the way by a stranger, with the somewhat unceremonious question; "Understandest thou what thou readest?" He answers: "How can I except some man should guide me?" and immediately desires the dusty, but authoritative querist to come up into his chariot and instruct him.

This whole scene is surely very delightful. We have the splendid retinue of the man great in authority under Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians—the plain, wayfarer interrupting the march with mysterious air of authority—the ingenuous confession and humility of the great man and the sublime utterances of the noble prophet which as yet had had no interpreter to him. He had been to Jerusalem for to worship, kneeling in the courts of the Lord's house, offering the accustomed sacrifices, and praying for the Messiah's advent—ignorant that He had already come, and that those types and shadows were passed away. Returning with his mind full of these thoughts he devoutly searches the Scriptures, and ponders these words: "He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and as a Lamb dumb before his shearer, so he opened not his mouth—who shall declare his generation?" Strange—strange! Of whom could the prophet be writing. And even while he mused and wondered, light was sent to him, and the New Testament explained the Old.

Can we not enter into his joy as we mark his unhesitating reception of the Gospel, his hearty confession of faith, and his desire for the seal of the new covenant. Faithful reading of the Old Testament had broken the soil up well for the sowing the good seed of the New. "See here is water," says our Secretary—he does not wait to have it suggested to him—"What doth hinder me to be baptized." Happy man! he had found the door, and was for entering in straightway: He leaves his chariot, and we see the astonishment of his attendants as the caravan stops. Oriental gravity and courtly discipline doubtless restrained all outward expression of wonder among these sons of Ham, but their amazement must have been great.

Down to the water—yes into it. Under it? Hardly. But let those think so who can; let us not mar the beauty of this gracious scene by any ungracious sparring. Let our hearts warm with the new convert's as he thus enters into the joy of his Lord, and feel with him that there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, but Christ is all in all.

The heaven-sent stranger is caught away from his sight as suddenly and as mysteriously as he had appeared, and the Treasurer goes on his way rejoicing, to carry the Gospel where a certain Queen, ancestress of his royal mistress, had long before carried the Law. Let no one attempt to deprive us of this pleasant belief. The people who sat in darkness among the sources of the Nile, in the days of Solomon, saw the first dawning of the great light when their Queen returned from her memorable visit to the wise king. They had lived for centuries under the Mosaic law which she transplanted for them then, and Queen Candace's Treasurer was only doing what was the practice of his country when he went to Jerusalem for to worship. He carried back to people prepared for it, the great news that the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world had now been slain once for all, and the great work so long foretold was finished. The Churches of Abyssinia had in these two memorable visits to Jerusalem, so far apart and yet so closely connected, a succession not to be paralleled. If any one is prepared to *prove* that Sheba was not on the western side of the Red Sea, I would rather not know of it.

And now we may ask has any "Special Correspondent," or any telegram concerning the movements of any modern official high in authority ever yet equalled in beauty or in importance this slight but graphic sketch of an hour or two in the life of a Treasurer, eighteen hundred years ago?

C. A. S.

Chapel Hill, Jan'y 20, 1864.

Selections.

GOD GIVETH THE VICTORY.

All history goes to prove the truth of the aphorism of the Bible, that the battle is not always to the strong—meaning the most numerous. From the earliest records of history, says the *Augusta Chronicle*, and to the present day, the smaller number has won at least three battles out of four. Success in war depends on efficient organizations, and steady discipline, courage and endurance in both soldiers and officers. Few men have ever possessed the capacity to establish these things in a large army.

The Roman Legion consisted of about 8,000 men. A consular army was two Legions, or about 12,000 men. This number was sometimes increased by their allies and slaves to twenty thousand. With this force they conquered the world. A French corps d'armee composes about 20,000 men, and yet Napoleon was in the habit of saying, that he could not find even a Marshal who could handle that number. No officer, in this country, has ever fought a battle with as many as 200,000 men under his command.

The fact is, these half million armies are usually the victims, if not of cannon, of pestilence, famine and mutiny. Organization—"the right man in the right place," at the right time, and properly equipped, organization is the soul, the life and the strength of an army, and it is a thing that money, "the sinews of war," cannot buy at once on any large scale. It is not in the market. Time, brain and skill are necessary to create it. Let us see if the facts of history do not sustain us in these views:

The Athenians with ten thousand men defeated a Persian army of thirty thousand at Marathon, and with not more than three times that number won the battles of Platea and Salamis, and drove five millions of invaders from their soil.

Alexander overrun Asia with one-third the number of the forces that opposed him.

When the Swiss Cantons determined to strike for their independence, with 500 men they defeated twenty thousand Austrians, under the Arch Duke of Austria, at Morgarton. With an equally disproportionate force they fought sixty pitched battles and maintained their independence.

When Edward of England invaded Scotland, with one hundred thousand men, he was met and defeated at Bannockburn by Bruce at the head of thirty thousand half armed Highlanders.

In A. D. 1500, Maximilian of Germany, Louis XII of France, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, II, formed the infamous league of Cambray, for the destruction of Venice. With heroic resolve, Venice took the field against the powerful combination. Superior force might, in the end, have overpowered her, but Providence is ever on the side of the right! Discord and dissension broke out among the Confederates, their armies were defeated and Venice was preserved.

The little city of Leyden in 1573 withstood the whole power of Spain, at the time the most warlike nation in Europe.

The prince of Orange at the head of several small Provinces of Holland, not one of them larger than a Virginia county, maintained their independence against the most powerful monarch in Europe, and defeated armies that were often three times as numerous as his own, and commanded by John of Austria and Alexander Farnes, the greatest military leaders of the age.

But why multiply instances? Does not our own revolution teach the same lesson! No one can doubt the historical truth. The success of a gallant struggle on the side of right and justice against wrong and oppression, is almost inevitable. A virtuous and a gallant people in a good cause never have failed. If we are right and do not falter, we must succeed—weak as we may appear, and strong as the federal government may seem. Let us then rest assured that the battle is not with the strong, but to the vigilant, the active and the brave who fight for right.

FRENCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Sunday schools are finding a door of entrance into France. At present they consist chiefly of the children of the poor, and those connected with each church from only one class, under the care of the pastor or his assistant.

Early religion lays the foundation of happiness both in time and eternity.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. STILES.

In a recent letter to the Secretary of the U. Synod's Board of Missions, Dr. Stiles writes:

"This sentiment is becoming more general, that the people have become greatly hardened, and that we have no right to look for national deliverance until the Church awakes to her duty.

"I hope to commence a series of meetings soon in the army of Tennessee. I have waited upon the chaplains and officers, all of whom have taken all due interest in my visit, but recommended a delay of it to this time. Gen. Johnston's Head quarters are at Dalton. There is a large Baptist Church in the town in which we can preach to advantage, I trust, even during this most inclement weather.

"My mind is still deeply impressed with the conviction that spiritual recognition of God's loud voice to the South, in and through this Northern invasion, must precede divine favor to our people. I am amazed at the insensibility of the Church, the practical atheism of the country at large. The Lord have mercy upon us! I wish that the monied and influential men around Richmond would investigate this thought, and secure, at any cost, —— and —— to traverse the Confederacy and discourse privately, publicly, and exclusively, upon the rights, duties, and prospects of our Southern people at this momentous crisis.

EVERY HOUSE HAS ITS CROSS.—A widow lady was almost in despair from the variety of hindrances, vexations and disappointments she had to endure. She was quite overwhelmed with her domestic crosses, and had scarcely the heart to go on with her daily conflicts. "No other roof," she complained, "is so constantly beset with misery as mine." She had no idea that any neighbor of hers was half so crossed as herself; judging, as she did, from outward appearances. But it pleased God to teach her a lesson, through the instrumentality of a dream, which was the wholesomest medicine of which she could have partaken.

One night she dreamed that a whole town stood before her, and every house in it bore a cross against its door: on one it was a very large one, on the next it was of less size, and on others, though they were very few, it was but a small one. Among all the crosses, however, none appeared to her so inconsiderable and light to carry as that at her own door. She awoke a new creature. What she had seen she had understood; and she recollected Christ's saying, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." She fell down upon her knees at once, and prayed God to pardon her complaining, murmuring, repining spirit, and besought him to release her from it, and fill her with a spirit of patience, submissiveness, and content with his orderings. And she implored him also to endow her with his strengthening grace to bear her cross, which from that hour forward she found to be light, as compared with the cross her own weakness had given her to bear. "Yes," she exclaimed, "'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me,' for his 'yoke is easy, and his burden is light!'"

IS THE MATTER SETTLED?—"Is the matter settled between you and God?" I asked solemnly of one whose declining health forewarned us to expect her early removal from this world.

"O! yes, sir," was her calm reply.

"How did you get it settled?"

"The Lord Jesus Christ settled it for me."

"And when did he do it for you?" I inquired.

"When he died on the cross for my sins."

"How long is it since you knew this blessed and consoling fact?"

The answer was readily given, "About 12 months ago."

Anxious, however, to ascertain the grounds of this confidence, I asked, "How did you know that the work which Christ accomplished on the cross for sinners was done for you?"

She at once replied, "I read in the Bible and believed what I read."

And now, dear reader, have you read in the Bible, and believed what you have read? It is written, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. (1 Tim. 1: 15.) Does this bring comfort to your soul? Do you believe this faithful saying?"

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—This brief yet comprehensive prayer is the embodiment of Christianity, a compend of divinity. The spirit of the Lord's prayer is beautiful; that form of petition breathes a filial spirit —"Father."

A catholic spirit—"Our Father."

A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be thy name."

A missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

An obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth."

A dependent spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

A forgiving spirit—"And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

A cautious spirit—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

A confidential and adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen!"

SPIRIT OF THE AM. BIBLE SOCIETY.—The spirit of this society may be inferred from the following note from Wm. J. R. Taylor, its Corresponding Secretary, dated "New York, Oct 24' 1863." "REV. W. E. BOARDMAN: Dear Bro: Has the Christian Commission access to Knoxville and other points in East Tennessee? What can the American Bible Society do for the army and the suffering, heroic people of that State? Tell us, and we will promptly act. *They deserve great and instant attention, after the long rebel tyranny to which they have been subjected.* I would like to cheer them with ample grants from our Depository. If your commission is not represented there, can you suggest any better way? Yours truly, ect."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—D. T. P., $4.00; Mrs. Dr. N. McN., $4.00; J. M. N. C., $5.00; Rev. J. C. A., Greensboro', $41 85; A Soldier, $1.00; "Cadmia Grove and Cottage Home Soldiers's Aid Society," $20.00; Mrs. J. H. C., $3.00; Miss Mollie M., $10.00; from Bethany and Fifth Creek churches, $36 00; Miss M. E. H., $4.00; Miss M. J. S, $4 00; Miss M. J. H., $4 00; Mrs. M. C. H., $3 00; J. E. M., $3.00; Mrs. J. E. H., $2.00.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.—After a temporary suspension for the want of paper, our contemporary at Columbia again makes its appearance. We sincerely hope that it may not again be compelled to suspend for any cause whatever. Its light is needed.

A NEW BOOK.—The *Central Presbyterian* states that the Rev. Wm. Henry Foote, D. D., whose sketches of Presbyterianism in Virginia and North Carolina have preserved so much valuable history that would soon have perished, has been laboriously employed during these many days of exile from his home in preparing a volume concerning the emigration of the Huguenots to Virginia. The volume in preparation is brought near its close, and a great amount of interesting facts has been gathered up in preparation for the public inspection.

CHAPLAINS' HORSES.—The bill to furnish each chaplain forage for one horse, has become a law. It is a just measure, and will doubtless do much, both in retaining chaplains in the service and in promoting their efficiency.

A NEW TRACT SOCIETY.—A Tract Society has been formed in the city of Houston, Texas, which has already published some twenty valuable tracts. About five thousand dollars had been collected to sustain its operations.

INTERESTING FACTS.—The *Southern Presbyterian* contains a letter, dated New York, Nov. 17th, 1863. The writer says: "Amid the rapid tendencies of churches and political parties here towards Abolitionism, it is refreshing to observe that some of the purest and ablest men in the North are contending for the truth. Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, Ex President Lord, Bishop Hopkins, Dr. Seabury and Prof. Morse, have written in the defence of slavery. Their efforts are the more admirable, in that they have abandoned the weak tactics so long prevalent, and boldly avow slavery to be a Divine institution, and Abolitionism to be infidelity."

Mr. Van Dyke, he states, has manfully withstood the vengeance of the Abolitionists, and has recently been engaged in defending his position in the public prints.

President Lord has not only written, but has also suffered in the cause, "having been compelled by the howlings of the demons to resign the position he had so long held in Dartmouth College."

Bishop Hopkins' letter in reply to the "protest" of Bishop Potter and the Pennsylvania clergy, was published in our paper several weeks ago.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, it is stated, though driven into exile, continues to edit his paper at Louisville, and "is doing good service in the border States, by being a constant and undaunted witness for the truth."

Prof. Morse has recently issued a pamphlet styled, "An Argument on the Critical Position of Slavery in the Social System, and its Relation to the Politics of the Day." He attempts to "prove the rightfulness of the relation from an examination of human nature, as that nature is expounded and regulated in the word of God."

Thus it seems that there are some in that land of fanaticism who are sowing good seed. May we not hope that fruit will yet appear?

The missionary spirit is spreading in Sweden. Anniversaries of various religious and benevolent societies have lately been held in Stockholm, and the reports present a cheering view.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

In His personal ministry, Christ did not set up an establishment for doing good in Nazareth, "where He had been brought up;" or in Capernaum, "His own city," where perhaps He had His home; or in Jerusalem, the most important point of influence in the land; or in any other promising field; and there wait for all who wished His services to come to Him. He confined Himself to no one point in the whole land; but sought out objects of commiseration and suffering by passing from one portion of the country to another. He went about from place to place and from house to house. No town or neighborhood was entirely deprived of His services. No class or condition of society were specially the objects of His care and solicitude. To-day in Jerusalem; to-morrow in Samaria; then in Capernaum. And thus on, until He had gone through the cities of Judea, Samaria and Galilee, ministering to all whom He met by the way, and to all who, in every place, would seek Him out and make known their wants.

This suggests the inquiry whether *we*, His followers, imitate Him in this feature of His character, with as much fidelity as we should? Do we leave our church edifices, and our Sabbath School rooms, and go out into the high-ways and hedges in search of work? Do we, as the Master bid His servants at the Great Supper, "compel" those to come into the gospel fold who refuse the offers made to them in the usual provisions of a church economy? Do we seek out those who will not come to us, and who keep aloof from the ordinary means of grace, and urge them, tenderly, affectionately and earnestly, for their souls' sake, not to remain in this voluntary ignorance, but to know God, and Jesus Christ whom He has sent?

These questions are not designed, of course, to suggest a doubt of the propriety of the stated ministrations of the gospel in the sanctuary. The history of ages testifies to the wisdom of these means in bringing the gospel in contact with the human heart. The ministrations of the sanctuary ought to be made more effectual, by bringing a larger number of persons into the house of God. And one of the duties that might well be urged upon the believer in this connection is, to seek out those who habitually absent themselves from the ordinary means of grace, and induce them to go thither. The difficulty is, that the truth preached in the regular, stated worship of God, does not reach thousands of souls that are perishing in sin. Many of these, by proper attention and persuasion, might be brought to the house of God, and by that means brought to a saving interest in Christ. But those who will not come, even after such efforts as these, should not be regarded as beyond the pale of salvation. The message of God to the lost should be borne to them, by those who have tasted and seen that the Lord is good. The sufficiency of the Saviour, even for those who have wandered farthest, should be urged upon them. Plant the cross before them. Warn them of their danger, and bid them look and live. You have then discharged *your* duty. If they die—you have delivered your soul.

WHAT WE MAY ALL EXPECT.—The Federal commander at Vicksburg has banished five young ladies from that city for leaving the Episcopal church on Christmas day, while the officiating minister was reading the prayer for the President of the United States. It appears that when Vicksburg fell into the hands of the enemy, the Episcopal ministers all left the city, and the members of the church generally absented themselves from the sanctuary. The Federal officer, however, had given a pledge that on Christmas day the prayer for President Lincoln should be omitted. But this, like all Yankee pledges, was given without any intention of being kept. It had the effect, however, of securing a respectable congregation of citizens. But when the officiating clergyman prayed audibly for the Yankee President and Congress, a number of these citizens rose from their knees and left the house. Whereupon, on the 27th, the Provost Marshal issued an order, in which "the following named persons—Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ellie Martin and Mrs. Mary Moore—having acted disrespectfully towards the President and Government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States, who had assembled at the Episcopal church in Vicksburg, on Christmas day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at that point in the services where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," are hereby banished, and will leave the Federal lines within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment."

The Scotch missionaries to the Abyssinian Jews have been permitted to enter on their work, by the king, with the full sanction of the Archbishop. The king said to them, "Not only among the Jews shall ye teach, but also among the Mohammedans and the heathen, even among all who do not know the Saviour, until darkness is turned into light. I desire, by instruction, to lead all into the knowledge of the truth; but God only can do it effectually. In outward matters I will support you, and be a father to you."

POWER OF A HOLY LIFE.

The holy life of God's people most powerfully condemns the world. One in whom all the graces of the Spirit reign, is a living, breathing reproof to those that walk disorderly. They cannot but see it and feel it. He may not open his lips to them. Better, oftentimes, that he should not. But the contrast between them is too striking to be passed by unperceived. It is a *silent* rebuke—a rebuke in which their own consciences play the accuser—and therefore the more powerful and effectual. It is mainly through the conscience that great moral reforms are effected. Touch that, and you touch the spring that God has ordained for the regulation of the whole moral man. If the conscience can be roused to a faithful discharge of its duties, there is hope. If conscience be lifeless and inactive, blind and faithless, where is the hope for that soul? And there is nothing that so effectually touches the conscience as the exhibition of the graces of the Spirit in a companion, a friend or a neighbor.

And we may here see one great reason why the people of the world love to see the people of God approaching them in life and manners. It relieves them of much lashing of conscience, that they are forced to endure when the holy life of God's people shines brightly upon them. They cannot escape its power. It follows them wherever they go. But let the church, the people of God, come to them—let the line of character be dimly seen, or not seen at all between them—and they are at once in a great measure relieved. The living contrast between holiness and sin is no longer exhibited before them. The standard by which they have been forced to measure their lives is removed; and they go smoothly on their way, with little to rouse the conscience or to ruffle the life of sin in the heart.

At the same time that a holy life condemns the world of sin, it commends the righteousness of God in Christ. It commends it to the ungodly. For they cannot but approve of the holy life; and in this they approve of all the means by which it is secured—the tree of which it is the fruit. It is in *Christ*, and not in *themselves*, that the people of God acknowledge their strength and beauty lies. Here is the fountain whence they have drawn, and the fountain to which they are wont to commend others. Here they know is an abundance for each and all; and to Him they point those who need. They are standing monuments of His *ability*, and His *will* to save from sin—to give peace of conscience and joy in the Holy Ghost—to afford all the gifts and graces, the consolation and comfort that the sinner, in his present fallen, ruined state requires.

The experience of ages (one of the best of teachers,) testifies that the power of the church to effect the spiritual good of others, is in proportion to her holy life. When she has exhibited little of the grace of Christ, she has accomplished little for the world's salvation. When "those without" have seen little in her differing from the world, she has made little favorable impression upon them. On the other hand, as the lines become distinctly drawn between the one and the other—as the graces of the Spirit shine forth in those who profess to be new creatures in Christ—many are led to see the grace that is in Christ Jesus, and to secure all the benefits of His salvation.

ADDRESS TO CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES.

We have received a pamphlet of 13 pages, bearing the above title. It was prepared by the author, Rev. B. W. McDonald, D. D., chaplain 50th Reg., Ala. Volunteers, at the request of the Chaplains' Association of Polk's corps, and read to that body. By their request, it was furnished to the Evangelical Tract Society for publication. The address is an excellent one, containing many things that not only Chaplains and Missionaries, but *all* our people should read and ponder. We subjoin the closing paragraphs:

"It is no difficult thing to show the immediate connection between the sins of the American people and the ruin of our nation. Demagogueism, Jealousy, Envy, Cupidity, Sectionalism, are all the children of the Devil. They thrive not in a heart where the Spirit of Christ reigns. Had His Spirit filled the hearts of our people, none of this fraternal strife would ever have been heard of. If all parties had tried to do right and to fear God and obey His Word, we might have gone on in prosperity forever.

"Thus is it with all nations. Their destiny hangs upon their moral character before God. It is written in every wasted and perished empire of the earth, that sin ruins a nation. Shall we tread the same path, to the same inevitable doom?

"Party Spirit, Speculation, Demagogueism, all their kindred train will soon write our doom, if a powerful conservative element is not secured in the religious purity of our people. Our forms of Government make the moral character of the people a matter of the very greatest importance. Elevate and purify the masses, and you have a safeguard against the corruptions of liberty in that low and degrading shape which bribery takes when it buys votes with intoxicating drinks; and you have a great breakwater against all the chief dangers to which our nation is exposed. Corrupt the masses, let covetousness and lewdness, and cruelty have unrestrained sway and they may abuse our own peculiar institution to our overthrow.

"Our institutions are right, and are a source of elevation and of blessings, but they can be, and may be perverted. We stand before the gaze of a world which is all against us. A sanctified use of our institutions, alone, can vindicate us. Their value, as a great missionary agent; their value as a conservative element, in our too democratic governments; their value as an elevating element, in our social character, may, under God, produce a higher and nobler civilization than any other yet known to earth.

"The South has higher reasons than other nations to aspire to a noble purity of character. It is, all over the world, charged upon our institutions that they degrade and demoralize. Our vindication consists in rising to a real purity and moral elevation above all those who misunderstand us, and far above all those who slander and hate us. Let this Queen of the South stand, on the morning of her coronation, not in the courts of Kings, but in the courts of the Blessed Lord; the coronet upon her brow glittering with stars that are never to fade.

"Here then is the chain of three links. We control in the main, the religious character of the army; that will control the religious character of the country; and that will control its destiny. We then, here and now, stand at the fountain head of the nation's destiny. We lay our hands upon its throbbing heart. Never, again, shall we come so near having the destiny of a great nation in our own hands.

"Now, now, and here in these camps, and in these meetings, we have opportunities, such as were never before given to ministers of the Redeemer. As a little delay may lose to a General the great battle on which the fate of the war depends, so delay and inefficiency may cause us to lose these opportunities never to regain them. May the Great Head of the Church be with his ministers in these responsible and thrilling times, and may He give them that Grace which shall make them equal to this emergency, and may He incline every regimental commander to secure a faithful chaplain and all our soldiers to listen to the Gospel of Christ, and yield to Him their hearts and their lives, and may these Confederate States have the honor of being the *first nation that ever gave itself fully to the Lord!*"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A PROPOSITION.

No truths are more patent than that our Confederacy is circumvented with a powerful and cruel enemy, overwhelmed with distress and threatened with utter and speedy destruction. The whole land is clothed in mourning. And well may it be. For our young men have fallen as martyrs to liberty by thousands. Widows and orphans, homeless refugees, suffering poor, and men variously maimed, are to be seen at every turn. Large portions of our territory are in the hands of a worse than savage enemy. We are shut out from the outside world. Foreign nations utterly ignore our claims to recognition, and even to the immunities of humanity. All the interests of the church of God among us, as well as our national existence itself, are at stake, and in imminent danger. All this too, it must be conceded, is the legitimate fruit of sin—which has provoked the Almighty thus severely to chastise us. However treacherously and unjustly we may have been dealt with by our common enemy, we cannot deny that, as a people, we richly deserve the chastisements of heaven that have come upon us.

Under these circumstances, it needs no proof that our only hope of deliverance is the merciful intervention of the God of nations in our behalf. But we may, by no means, expect his intervention until we, as a people, humble ourselves before him, confess our sins, and earnestly seek his help. With the view of bringing about these results, the President of the Confederate States, our State authorities and the indicatories of the different churches have appointed days of fasting, humiliation and prayer. These days have been, as by acclamation, *ostensibly* observed. But it is feared, only *ostensibly*. For as soon as each days had passed, the same merriment, pride, ambition, intrigue, and greed of gain were as apparent as before. And besides the war continues to rage and become more and more fierce, our troubles to thicken and multiply, and our danger to become more and more imminent. As a nation, we are obviously not as humble and penitent before God as we should be, and do not acknowledge and seek him as we should do. However infidel and wicked may be the people whom God uses as His instrument in chastising us, or however righteous may be our cause, we need not expect God to withdraw His chastising rod, until we, as a people, truly acknowledge Him, confess our guilt, repent of our sins and seek His favor. Until Israel acknowledged the true God, and put Achan with the accursed thing out of the camp, they could not prevail against even the small city of Ai. On the contrary, universally, as we learn from all their history, whenever that people returned from their idolatries to the God of Jacob, acknowledged Him, put away their sins, and sought His help, He speedily came to their rescue.

Now, that we as a people, may be induced and enabled suitably to acknowledge the God of Jacob, to confess and repent of our sins, personal and national, and truly to seek the divine intervention in behalf of our country, it is most seriously and earnestly proposed that everywhere in the Confederacy—in the army, and at home, in the cities and in country places, men and women, whether in public or private life, whether church people or non-professors, without reference to denominational, professional or party distinctions—that all, each and every individual observe *strictly* a day, or days of devout humiliation, fasting and prayer, during the months of February and March ensuing, immediately preceding the Spring campaign, importunately supplicating the mercy and grace of God, in behalf of our country, saying to God, "do not condemn us, but show us wherefore thou contendest with us." Peradventure, He will hear us, and deliver us out of our troubles. Reader, will you do it?

Cabarrus, N. C., Jan. 20, 1864.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—A soldier in Gen. Lee's Army, sending his subscription for the *Advocate*, says: "Although I have been in the service of the the Confederate States for three years, I am willing to re-enlist for three years more, and there are many more in this Army willing to do the same. Although we hear of a goodly number of our citizens in the States of Georgia and Alabama, that are whipped already, say to them, if you should meet with one of that class, that the army of Northern Virginia is not whipped, never has been and never expects to be. We trust in the *Lord and Gen. Lee*."—*Southern Christian Advocate*

GIVING.—The missionary collections in the Florida Methodist Episcopal Conference, last year, were more than $18,000.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

DEAR BRO.:—As the members of Orange Presbytery have generally made their way to the army in Virginia, I determined to visit our troops in this section. And really, there is more than work enough for one man. I need not mention the number of men we have in this region. Suffice it to say that there are a great many soldiers about town on detached duty ready to hear preaching if they are sought out. Nor can I hear of but two regular chaplains in the regiments round about the town. Then too, I cannot learn that there is any one preaching at the forts at present. Have not been able to go down.

Things wear a lively aspect hereabouts at present. I heard, a few days before leaving home, that the Yankees had taken the salt-works one day and Wilmington the next. As to the salt-works, I have not been there, but one thing I can say: they will have a lively time whenever they essay to enter this town.

Our soldiers all wear a pleasant countenance and exhibit a determined spirit. If some of the croakers would come down here, they would be cured of their madness.

On my way down, I heard a high Confederate official confidently assert that there was no apprehension as to scarcity of men. "We shall soon have plenty of men in the field," was his language. The only fear he expressed was that Congress would enlarge farther the limits of conscription. If we remain united among ourselves and true to our cause, we never can be whipped.

I had the pleasure this morning, of seeing the noble Steamer Advance. Her cargo has all been landed and she herself is again afloat. Among other things I may mention four thousand cotton cards and as many wool cards in her cargo. Long float the noble steamer.

Yours in Christ, P. H. D.

WILMINGTON, January 27, 1864.

DEAR BRO.:—I drop you another note in regard to things in and around this place.

Bro. Hepburn, I understand, has been invited to supply the church in town, and is now here with his family, engaged in his work. Presbyterians, as you are aware, are very much scattered. So are all denominations. But I am gratified to learn that Bro. Hepburn has good congregations, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances surrounding him.

When I came here, on my visit to the army, I brought as many tracts as I could well manage. Nor did I think it important that I should burden myself with this kind of baggage. I had supposed that all a minister would have to do, would be, simply to call at some central place and recruit his supply. But alas! there are none here! No Bibles, nor Hymn Books, nor any other kind of religious reading, so far as I can learn. This ought not to be the case. There is no Presbyterian chaplain in all this region, if I am correctly informed, though there are a goodly number of soldiers connected with our church. Especially are there many Presbyterians among the Virginia soldiers in and around this place.

Now, I would suggest that there ought to be located here, a *post chaplain*—Bro. Hepburn has his hands full, entirely full, among the citizen portion of the town. There ought to be some man here of weight and prudence, to look after the welfare of the army here. He could look out for religious reading for the soldiers, and could preach when and where circumstances required. And he would find a wide field of usefulness.

Then too, there are Forts Fisher and Caswell, neither of which have a chaplain, so far as I am informed. What the future arrangements are to supply these destitutions, I, of course, know nothing. The views expressed above, however, meet with the hearty approbation of the Brother now preaching here. Let them go for what they are worth.

Allow me to say further, that no brother, going to the army, need be afraid to come to Wilmington through fear of unwelcome reception. Of course, I mean that he will be cordially received into the tents with our noble soldiers. They will cheerfully give him part of their fare. And if he has a heart for his work and a mind to do it, this is all he need want. I am now staying with the Christian Major of the 66th Reg., and preaching principally for the men connected with that Regiment, and also in town whenever and wherever I can gather a squad of soldiers.

In addition to the Advance, mentioned in my last, I have had the pleasure to-day, of seeing the veritable Arctic—the ship upon which Dr. Kane made his celebrated voyage. It has not been my pleasure to go on board. She stands in the middle of the river, and is used, as I learn, as a receiving vessel for marines and sailors. Once get them on board and there is no use for sentinels or guards, they are in safe quarters. The old vessel looks as if it might have been built near the north pole and has quite an antique appearance.

Yours in the Gospel, P. H. D.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

AN APPEAL TO THE PREACHERS.

CAMP 3D N. C. CAV., NEAR KINSTON, January 25th, 1864.

DEAR BRETHREN: It is perhaps known to the most of you that our Regiment has no chaplain, and though we have been in the service two years, yet we have heard only a few sermons since we left our beloved homes. During the past Fall we had preaching for two weeks, and we thought we could see signs of good results from it. In the absence of preachers, we began our little prayer-meetings. These meetings have been of an encouraging interest all the time. But while we know from experience that it is good for us to meet and pray, yet there is a void which *we* cannot fill.

We want, we *earnestly* want, some good man or men to come right here and preach to us and pray with us, that God may save the promising young men of which this Regiment is composed with an everlasting salvation.

At our last prayer-meeting it was determined that one more effort should be made to secure preaching for ourselves and comrades, to use the religious press to make known our wants, and this last duty has fallen upon me.

Brethren, we appeal to you as Christians, as Patriots, as Philanthropists. This war is upon us, and it is absolutely necessary for us to be *here*, to defend our firesides and sacred home-altars. You know it is so, and approve our course; but is it patriotic, is it christian-like, is it *right* that the masses, the *hope* of the country, should give their efforts, yea, their lives, to advance a temporal happiness, (for country and all must eventually pass away,) while God's people will not work and make sacrifices to advance that eternal peace which the *faithful* only know, and which it is so important for *all* to obtain.

Are you God's ambassador? Then come and *bring* His message of love to them who are aliens to Him; perchance they may be *reconciled*. You have been accustomed to entreat sinners to hear and believe the story of the cross. *Now* in view of the "horrors which hang around the second death," they beg you to let them hear that they may believe. Will you, whose cry God has heard, and whose wants He has supplied, not heed the call now made and bring the "water of life" to those of your friends who are dying for its want? I ask you brother to think of this. Ask God what is your duty, and then if He tells you in that "still small voice" that it is *right* for your countrymen and defenders to be killed and die in their sins without the gospel, we will not expect you to come. But if not, may we not expect you to do your duty, leaving to God the results?

Do not say it is inconvenient—it is a hardship—and poor pay, and such like. Our great Exemplar did not consult his convenience nor his ease, or the reward—only his Father's will. That was his meat and his drink. We are exposed to double danger. Then remember the value of the soul,—Oh, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" The laws of our country have properly exempted you from this bloody war, but there is a great *spiritual* warfare going on here from which that "Higher Law" does not exempt you.

Then, in view of the fact that "the harvest is truly great" and the laborers very, *very* few, will you not come and reap? We think, too, that this is a very *inviting* field, for there are indications which say that it is ready to be gathered in. Our Regiment is composed of the best material, and it is a large one. The preacher will find sympathy both among officers and men, and the men will see to it that the good man who preaches for us, shall not suffer for means—*God* will see to it. Then, brethren, can you not make some arrangement by which we may hear the Gospel? If done at all, it is very important that it be done immediately, for the Spring will soon be upon us, and we will have to exchange these quiet scenes for those of carnage. Who will be cut down? and who will be prepared? Oh! Who? How important that we work while it is day.

In behalf of Committee, I am
Fraternally yours,
J. M. WHITE.

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF CALVIN. We have previously announced that the Company of Pasteurs have petitioned the Consistory to commemorate, in a religious manner, the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Calvin, which will take place on the 27th of May, 1864. Comfortably to this proposal, the Consistory have decided that on the Sunday nearest to that day, namely, Sunday the 29th of May, special services shall be held in the four principal chapels of the town, at ten o'clock in the morning, as well as in all the chapels in the country; also, that there shall be a service for the young in the Cathedral of St. Pierre. The work of Calvin and the establishment of the Reformation at Geneva will be the subject of the sermons. In this solemnity our Church will be associated with several other Protestant Churches, also preparing to celebrate the same anniversary, not only with a view to do honor to the memory of him who, by his faith, his genius and his energetic perseverance, extended and consolidated the great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, but, above and beyond all, to give God thanks that that work was ever accomplished, and that the light of the gospel now shines forth anew in its first purity.—*Translated from L. Espearance, Nov.* 27, 1863.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26th, 1864.—Dispatches and other information that large numbers of the Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops, in Lee's and Johnston's armies, are re-enlisting for the war, were presented this morning in the Senate, and resolutions of thanks to all the soldiers who have heroically determined never to abandon the field until the last vandal foe is driven from the soil, were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions heretofore reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the office of Quartermaster General, were taken up and adopted by yeas 15 to nays 5.

The previous report, that these resolutions were adopted on the day they were presented by the committee, was wrong, the reporter being misinformed.

HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE BY FIRE.—The steamer Ariel, at New York from Aspinwall, on the 8th, brings accounts of a horrible conflagration at Santiago, Chili, on the 8th ultimo, being the last day of the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Church of the company of Jesus was filled to overflowing mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the edifice, and to participate in the closing exercises. The church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with twenty thousand lamps. Not less than three thousand persons were present, including the *elite* of the capital. Suddenly the gas pipe burst, almost instantly the entire building was in flames. The poor creatures inside found it impossible, through insufficient means of exit, to escape, and in less than fifteen minutes twenty-five hundred persons perished. The conduct of the priests is censured without stint.

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.—A flag of truce boat, Major Mulford commanding, with three surgeons, one chaplain, Mrs. Gen. G. W. Smith, Mrs. Major Norris, Mrs. Capt. Davidson, Mrs. Maid, Mrs. John West and son, of Kentucky, Mrs. F. J. Cooper and child, of Norfolk, Mrs. Baker, Major Jones, two *Enquirer* correspondents, and ten tons of freight, arrived at City Point on Wednesday evening. Col. Ould was requested to meet Major Mulford, and will leave here this morning in the steamer Shultz for that purpose.—*Sentinel* 29th.

THE PROSPECT.

There is a great and general revival in the spirits and confidence of our people relative to the war. And there is reason for this. Our army is acting nobly and is in the best of spirits. The men whose three years term is approaching its close, have ceased to whit upon Congress. From all quarters—from Johnston before Chattanooga and from LEE on the Rapidan—glorious tidings come from these gallant veterans. Without any inducement, save the promptings of patriotism and the lucubrations of a manly courage, they are coming forward with the utmost enthusiasm by regiments and brigades to volunteer for the war! Our armies are also in excellent health, and will give a good account of themselves in the coming campaign.

The spirit of our people is also good. There is a general determination to unite in harmonious effort, each in his sphere, to wage the war with our grandest energies.

The news from the enemy is likewise encouraging. They are finding much greater difficulty in recruiting their armies than we have heretofore supposed. The old soldiers are not re enlisting in the numbers that have been claimed. Meade's army will be composed of raw levies, and how can such as they stand before our veterans? And what a difference in the spirit of the armies! On one side bribes of a thousand dollars are necessary to win reluctant men, many of whom *will never return from their furloughs*. On the other, without bounty or bribe, our men are re enlisting with shouts! We are fighting for country and home—their men are fighting for money.

The money crash is coming also, to add its perplexities to our enemy. Their clustering difficulties will make them give up the struggle, for they can *afford* to do it. Our difficulties, though in many respects greater cannot so incline us because we can *not* afford to yield. Let us ever maintain our energy in full vigor, and a spirit that never droops; and let us strike hard and bravely whenever we have a chance, and our enemy's resolution will decay and die under disappointment and despair. Our success is certain if we will be but men, and thank Heaven the sky brightens!—*Sentinel*.

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO BE TESTED.—The Chicago *Post* says that a case has arisen in St. Louis which will probably bring the question as to the constitutional validity of the President's proclamation of freedom before the Supreme Court of the nation for decision. The case is that of a negro woman, Elizabeth Butler, who was sentenced, on Friday of last week, before the criminal Court of St. Louis, to five years in the penitentiary for vagrancy! This woman is a "contraband" from Alabama, and has no evidence of her freedom, and the question is as to her *status*. Under the law of Missouri, the punishment provided in a case of this kind for a slave is stripes on the back, and costs, for the owner, or, in case he can not be liable for them, she is to be sold to pay the costs of the trial, and suffer the punishment also. But if the proclamation, which declares the slaves in certain States and parts of States free, in a body, is constitutional, this person is a free woman of colour, and as such, must have the privilege of serving her time in the penitentiary like a white criminal. The decision of the court treats her as a free person, without the evidence of that fact which the law of Missouri requires. Her counsel raises the point before Judge Primm, and if the decision is against him, as he expects it will be, will carry the case on an appeal before the Supreme Court.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE.—We are indebted to the Asheville, N. C. *News*, for the annexed in reference to the capture of Gen. Vance with a part of Henry's battalion, by the Yankees:

CAPTURE OF BRIG. GEN. VANCE.—Some days since Gen Vance, with a part of Henry's battalion and a few men from Thomas' Legion, started towards Sevierville, Tenn. At Gatlinsburg he left his artillery and all his men but about one hundred, dashed into Sevierville, and captured a Yankee train of seventeen wagons, with the teamsters and wagon masters. Six hundred Yankee cavalry were encamped six miles below town, to whom information was of course promptly communicated of what Gen. Vance had done.

In the meantime Gen. V. pushed off towards Cosby with his prize, stopping at Shults' Mill with his prize, having sent a courier ordering the men at Gatlinsburg to meet him there. This they failed to do, stating that the route was impracticable for artillery. At the end of about an hour, and while Gen. Vance's men were entirely off their guard, the Yankees swept down upon them, taking them completely by surprise. A running fight ensued, our men scattering in every direction, and making a stand wherever a few of them could get together. Gen. Vance rallied a little squad, and after an ineffectual resistance against overwhelming numbers, was captured, with his inspector General, Captain Lucius H. Smith, and about thirty others. Major Charlie Roberts was in the affair, as was also Dr. W. H. Murdoch, but escaped with many others. The Yankees recaptured their wagons and also one ambulance and about fifty horses from Gen. Vance's command.

Col. Henry, with his cavalry and artillery, worked his way through the mountains, and passed over the battle ground the next day, and most of the information in regard to the capture of Gen Vance he obtained from people living on the spot. The Yankees did not tarry long, but passed off rapidly as possible.

These are substantially the facts as gathered from the information received here by Col. Palmer, of this unfortunate affair.

MODE OF BUTLER'S INFAMY.—The Petersburg *Express* has the following account of the depredations of the enemy at Brandon:

The gunboat squadrong which recently ascended James river from Fortress Monroe, was no doubt directed by Butler, as, at last accounts, the pirates were burning and destroying every house within their reach. At Lower Brandon, one of the finest estates on the lower James river, and owned by Mrs. George E. Harrison, a daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie, the well known former editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the vandals disembarked, and destroyed every granary and other out-house on the premises. We regret to hear that one thousand barrels of corn, a large quantity of wheat, and much long food fell a prey to the devouring flames. Several riding vehicles, a large quantity of gear, and all the farming utensils, were destroyed. It is also stated that all the negroes were forcibly carried away, and several horses and mules stolen.

Lower Brandon was one of the few estates which escaped molestation when the enemy under McClellan devastated that section in 1862.

It is stated that a signal station and several of the Signal Corps were captured on the Brandon estate.

At last accounts the gunboats and attendant transports were still in the river, and we shall not be surprised to hear of other outrages at any hour.

The *St. Louis Union* nominates President Lincoln for re-election in 1864.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman from below has furnished us with a handbill copy of the yankee Provost Marshal's "Notice," at Washington, which we copy below:

NOTICE. PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, N. C., Jan'y 18, 1864

The attention of the Provost Marshall has been called to the fact that many persons are resident within the lines at Washington and under the protection of the United States forces, who have not taken and subscribed to the oath and parole required by General Order No. 49 Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The terms of this order require that NO PERSON can have any protection, favor, passport or privilege, or have any money paid them, who does not take and subscribe to the oath and parole. Notice is therefore given TO ALL PERSONS of the years of discretion, MALE AND FEMALE, that one week's time from this date will be allowed for the purpose of taking the Oath and Parole.

T. S. HOSKINSON,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

BUYING COTTON IN TEXAS.—A letter from Texas says:

General Kirby Smith has organized a cotton bureau. It is the design of the board to purchase for the Government one half of all the cotton in the State, giving certificates of exemption from impressment for the other half. They propose to pay for it in bonds, the interest of which at a fair per cent., it will be paid in specie, provided they can secure an act of Congress for the purpose. Cotton is now worth here 45 55 cents per pound. This board expects to pay from 12 to 15 cents, and it is believed that one half of the cotton will be cheerfully sold to them at that price. They will export the cotton either through the blockade, or to Mexico, and in return secure ample supplies for the department.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—TWO HUNDRETH AND FIFTH DAY.—After another long interval of silence, the enemy, about nine o'clock Thursday night, re opened with mortars the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The firing was from three ten inch Columbiads and a thirty pounder Parrot, mounted at their middle battery. During the night one hundred and twenty three shells were fired, eighty two of which burst in and over the fort. Two Parrot shots also struck Sumter. The fire of the enemy was directed principally at the South angle. The bombardment continued heavy all day Friday, and was still going on at the hour of closing our report. Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOT, however, reports no casualties and no damage done to the fort.

There has been no further shelling of the city since Wednesday night, and the enemy's operations in that respect have suddenly ceased altogether.

The position of the fleet and character of the vessels inside the bar remain about as usual. In our report Thursday we mentioned the Yankees throwing up earthworks on Long Island. It should have been Long Island, opposite Secessionville.—*Courier*.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICAN CROWN.—The New York *Courier* publishes the following extract of a letter from the Archduke Maximilian to General Almonte:

"Rest assured, my dear General, that I do not in the least hesitate about coming to you. My resolution has been finally taken; and ever since the speech which I made October 3d, before Mexico and the world, I have only been waiting to take up the reins of authority for the fulfilment of conditions made necessary not by my own dignity alone but by the best interests of your country. I have already assured you of this in my letters of October 9th, and it gives me pleasure to renew the assurance now. You may use this letter as you please to dissipate all doubts which may be still felt in Mexico."

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN TRIBES.—The *N. Y. Observer* states that the hostility of the United States is increasing rapidly.

"One act of the government, forbidding war among themselves, was regarded as tyrannical. And when in 1861 our country was plunged into an awful civil war, the Indians said, 'Our great Father has always told us it was wrong to make war, yet now he himself is making war and killing a great many. Will you explain this? We don't understand it. This was a home thrust, and it was hard to make a savage understand the distinction between the right of a white and a red man to go to war.

"But the hostility arising from these causes was trivial in comparison with that which arose out of the sale of their lands, and the treaties are born in fraud, and all their stipulations for the future are curtailed by iniquity.

We repeat, what we have said so many times within the last forty years, that these Indian wrongs are crying to heaven against us. And it is a cause of profound astonishment, as well as heartfelt grief, that one political party after another, in this country, can place its men in power and these wrongs, which any administration might redress, go on increasing in turpitude and enormity, and there is not moral force enough in our rulers or our people to apply the easy and natural remedy.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.—The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* very justly remarks that the best thing our citizens can do at this critical juncture, would be to devote all their energies to strengthening, clothing feeding and encouraging our gallant and self sacrificing armies. They should use all reasonable efforts to discourage desertion and return to the field such delinquents as have already abandoned their colors. Indeed every man should regard it his first duty to support the war with all his might; and if the great body of the people can be fully aroused to a proper sense of their danger and duty—be made to feel and do as the exigency requires, no power on earth can break their spirit and subjugate their country. The time has come to suffer as well as to fight—to exhibit fortitude as well as bravery.

DEATH OF COL. CLUKE.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, says a dispatch has just been received by Capt. Ellsworth, Gen. Morgan's telegraphic operator, containing information of the death of Col. R. S. Cluke, acting Brigadier General in Gen. Morgan's command. This distinguished officer died in the Ohio penitentiary, in a dungeon, in close confinement. The news came to Gen. Morgan by letter sent though a flag of truce by Col. D. Howard Smith, now on parole in the city of Columbus, Ohio. There is no doubt that his death was caused by the harsh treatment he received while in prison, as he was in perfect health at the time of Gen. Morgan's escape. Thus has perished, by Yankee brutality, one of the most gallant officers in the Confederate army.

LIBERAL.—Gen. Johnston returns thanks to the Macon, Geo., Manufacturing Company for furnishing to the army of Tennessee 50,000 lbs. of Bacon at $1 per pound, whilst the price established by the government is $2 20 and the market price higher still.

THE FIRE AT WARSAW.—A letter from Warsaw to the Wilmington Journal estimates Mr. Aaron's loss at $50,000, J. B. Southerland's at $4000 to $5000 Col Houson's about as much, and Wm. Ketcham's, $600 to $700.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.—The Senate on Friday removed the injunction of secrecy as to the bill lately passed by that body and now considered in secret session of the House. The following is a synopsis:—

It provides that from its passage all white residents of the Confederate States, between 18 and 45, shall be in service during the war; and all between 45 and 55 shall enroll themselves within such time as the President shall prescribe, and all failing to enroll to be conscribed into the army in the field. All details for provost and hospital guards, service in the quartermaster, commissary, mitre, conscript bureaus, agents, clerks, in the army, and below the age of 45 of those unfit for field service. All the exemption laws are repealed, except for mail contractors, and the following substituted: All unfit for service, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures, and such other officers as the President and Governors of States shall declare necessary to administer the Government; Ministers authorized to preach on the 10th of April, 1862; one editor to each newspaper published on the 10th of April 1862, and has been regularly published and has been editor ever since, and the printers; one apothecary to each store engaged at that time and regularly since; physicians over 35 years or in regular practice for 7 years; teachers continuously engaged for 2 years; one overseer on each farm of 20 field hands the sole proprietor being a minor, insane, femme sole, or person in service: *Provided*, that such overseer has been so employed since the 10th April 1862, and if there is no white male adult on the farm not liable to service; one person, under each government contract, with certain restrictions. Any quartermaster or commissary not in the field, provost marshal or nitre or enrolling officer, who shall employ any one liable to service between 18 and 45, to be cashiered.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Johnston's Brigade of North Carolina troops in the Army of Northern Virginia, has re enlisted for the War.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26th, 1864.—Our cavalry are still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures during the recent retreat sum up eight hundred cattle, five hundred wagons, and two flat boats loaded with crackers, tobacco and several hundred barrels of flour. A reconnoissance in the direction of Tazewell yesterday, by Major Day, found the Yankees strongly fortified there and in considerable force. Twenty eight of our wagons were captured on Friday, whilst foraging beyond the French Broad. The cars ran to Greenville yesterday, and will reach here on Saturday.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 30.—Gen. Martin attacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a stubborn fight drove them from the field, they retiring in the direction of Sevierville. The enemy's Cavalry have undoubtedly been reinforced. Persons from Knoxville represent the small pox as raging there.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26, 1864.—There is no change to report in the condition of affairs in this department. The wagons captured by the enemy recenty, amount to but twenty. The weather is clear and very pleasant.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—The New York Herald of the 26th has been received. On the 3d Gen. Longstreet sent a letter to Foster remonstrating against the circulation of the Lincoln Amnesty Proclamation amongst his soldiers, and suggests the propriety of communicating any views that the Federal Government may have upon any subject through him rather than by handbills.

Foster in reply, accepts the suggestion and embraces the opportunity to send twenty copies of it, relying upon the generosity of Gen. Longstreet to give it publicity among his officers and men.

The Canada from Queenstown on the 10th, arrived at Halifax.

The Schleswer Holstin question had assumed a very threatening aspect. The German troops on the borders of the Holstein were estimated at sixty thousand.

Affairs in Poland remain unchanged.

The English parliament will assemble on the 4th of Febuary.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer; all varieties had advanced eighthly.

Gold in New York unchanged.

MOBILE, Jan. 26th, 1864.—Banks has ordered an election and convention (!) [Louisiana probably] on the first Monday in April. The convention to meet on the first Monday in May.

The *Register* and *Advertiser's* special correspondent at Como, has Northern dates to the 24th.

Another plot to release the prisoners on Johnson Island, by the rebels in Canada, has been discovered, and two companies of British troops sent to Windsor, opposite Detroit.

It is stated that Quantrell, with 1,500 men, is at New Carthage, La., below Vicksburg

The Florida has been repaired, and has sailed from Brest.

Vera Cruz advices of the 2d inst., state that, in a fight, December 17th, at Morelia, the French captured 11 cannon and 1,000 prisoners. Juarez fled to Monterey.

Mobile, Jan. 30.—The evening news has a special dispatch from Como, with Northern and Washington papers to the 24th. They say that Longstreet has been reinforced, and with 2,000 men is moving on Knoxville. Heavy skirmishing has begun. Granger retreated, and Morgan with 5,000 cavalry, designs an invasion into Kentucky, with a view to draw the Federal troops into East Tennessee. All the troops at Lexington are ordered to the front.

The Legislature of Kentucky has had several unsuccessful ballots for Senator—Guthrie ahead.

Johnston's army is positively known not to exceed 30,000, and extremely deficient in rations. The rebels are concentrating near Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. The pickets are close to our lines.

Gen. Buckland in command at Memphis. Negroes are doing picket duty.

A large number of troops are going South—destination said to be Mobile.

Sickles is to resume the command in East Tennessee of Rosecrans army.

New York papers contain a letter from Maximillian to Almonte in which he accepts the throne.

The cars on the Charleston Road were fired on Monday near Pocahontas, the engineer was killed.

[Bear in mind this is Yankee news.]—ED.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

COMO, Miss., Jan. 26, 1864.—Col. Jeff. E. Forrest has captured Island 60, and all the negroes and managers killing 15, and destroying the oxen and wagons. The mules and negroes have arrived here.

Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth. The Yankees blew up the fortifications and fell back in the direction of Memphis.

Fort Pillow is reported to be evacuated.

The transports and troops that went down the river are reported in the Yazoo river.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, 26, 1864.—Twenty four shots have been fired at the city from half past five o'clock this evening. No other news of importance. The fleet remains quiet to day.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark last night—one hundred and fifty six shells in all having been thrown, of which one hundred and twenty nine struck. It was renewed in the morning with thirty, one hundred and two hundred pounder parrot, and a ten inch Columbiad. The flag staff was shot down yesterday, but was replaced by three of the garrison under a rapid and accurate fire, the men repeatedly waving the flag in the face of the enemy, and waving their hats in triumph after planting the flag. The bombardment has continued steady all day, the fire being mostly directed on the western wall:

The following are the only casualties since re opening the fire: Lt. J. C. Logan, head slightly; Private J. H. Heffery, 23d Ga., in the back slightly; Private Hansford, 6th Ga., fractured arm, severely.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—ORANGE C. H., Jan. 28.—Capt. Brother, 4th Virginia Cavalry, captured 12 Yankees near James City, Madison county, on Tuesday evening last, together with their tents, equipments, and horses.

Weather very warm, the temperature being 65 in the shade. The roads are in fine condition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26th, 1864.—In the House the resolutions of 154th Tennessee regiment, on revolunteering for the war, were presented by the Speaker and were ordered to be printed. The bill to fix the meeting of the next Congress was taken up. Mr. Miles chairman of the Military Committee, appealed to the House stating that it was highly important. That the bills passed by the House in secret session, and sent to the Senate, were not taken up by that body, and those, with matter of the greatest possible moment to the country now before his Committee, still unacted on, were more than the present Congress could probably deliberate and act upon before it expires; and urged that during these perilous times there should be no interregnum of the session of Congress. The motion to insert the 22d Febuary was rejected by yeas 32 to nays 45. The bill was then agreed upon as passed by the Senate, for Congress to meet on the first Monday in May, and awaits the President's signature.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Nothing of importance in the Senate.

A bill was reported in the House this morning by Mr. Hilton of the Judiciary committee, to amend an act to put an end to substitution. It provides that farmers and planters engaged last year in the production of grain and provisions by their own manual labor, or superintending others, who have substitutes, to be exempt on the following conditions:

1st. Shall devote labor of self and superintendent exclusively to the production of provisions.

2d. Shall pay to Government an additional tenth of his pork or bacon, beginning with the products of last year.

3d. If required, shall sell all surplus provisions now on hand or hereafter made, to soldiers families at not more than government prices.

4th. The benefits of this act not to apply to persons on farms or plantations where there is any other male adult not liable to conscription.

The bill was taken up and discussed in secret session.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—The House to-day passed a bill that the act to put an end to substitution shall not apply to any farmer or planters engaged on the fifth instant in the production of grain, provisions or family supplies. The principal provision of the bill heretofore reported, by 44 yeas to 31 nays; also passed the bill that all officers, soldiers and seamen permanently disabled for line duty shall be retired but rank, pay and emoluments shall continue till the end of the war, or as long as it continues retired.

The Secretary of War may assign them to such duty as they are able to perform and all vacancies caused by retired officers shall be filled in the same way as cases by death or resignation.

The House held open session all day, from which it is supposed it has taken action on the important matter of secret session. In the Senate a bill was introduced to place in service all male free negroes between 18 and 50 as laborers, teamsters, etc.—Referred to Military Committee. A memorial from Dr. Gibbes, President of the Press Association, in behalf of the Press of the Confederate States, praying Congress to pass no act to curtail the efficiency of the Press, was presented by the President of the Senate—referred to the Military Committee. The Senate passed a resolution of thanks to the North Carolina soldiers who had re volunteered for the war.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

A, B U & D—T A Allison, Statesville; J Brewer, Lincolnton; Mrs N Coyle, Gilmer's Store; Mrs B M Cobb, Lincolnton; A Bishop, 54th N. C. T.; J Bethea, Mallett's Battallion; J Atkins, Richmond, Va.; Wm. Dougal, Shawtersville; A. Burgin, Swannoa; Miss M L Clement, Hicksville; D Campbell, St Pauls; F W Cowan, Snow Creek; Mrs J L Anderson, J H Dalton, Houstonville; W W Anders, Gravelly Hill; J T Bradley, 21st N C T.; Wm Clark, Bloomingdale; Mrs J B Garver, Fayetteville; W R Bule, Fort Pender; Wm Donaldson, Franklin; Rev. J O Alexander, Greensboro'; J C Dougat, Col O M Dick, McLeansville, J R Currie, J S Cuine, Curriesville; Mrs O Clark, Bunn's Level; Mrs P Dodson, Milton; J M Alexander, Park's Store; J S Davidson, Wood Lawn; Mrs P P Dick, Greensboro'; C A Cameron, Fayetteville; Mrs J H Carson, Charlotte; J A Carmon, 63d N C T.

F & G—W A Graham, Hillsboro'; J M Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; R N Freeland, Statesville; D J Fleming, Hamptonville; J N Forbis, T A Gray, McLeansville; T P Grier, A Grier, White Hall; Mrs S Fain, Williamsboro'; W H Faucette, 21st N C T.

H & L—Jas Harris, Hamptonville; Mrs C Hay, Madison; Mrs J P Irvin, Charlotte; M N Hart, White Hall; B Hines, Mrs A Howard, Milton; Miss W H Hanna, Rockville, S C; Mrs M R Hemphill, Pleasant Retreat; J & K—Mrs R O Johnson, Davidson College; W S Kirkland, Chapel Hill; T T Johnson, Charlotte; Miss Jane Kerr, Melville; Mrs M L Jones, Wadesboro'; J Jones, Tally Ho; E King, Morrison's Tan Yard; Rev P Kelly, Carthage; E Kerr, Orange Creek.

L—J R Lawrence, Miranda; Jno A Love, Montpelier; N M Lewis, Milton

M—D Malloy, N Malloy, Buckhorn; H McLean, Bunn's Level; A Mitchell, Statesville; Mrs Dr McNair Gilocolls; D Mallard, Kenansville; O McKinnon, J T McKinnon, R McKinnon, Miss M McKinnon, of Gilead; D H McLean, Gilopolis; A McDonald, Montrose; C McNeill St Paul's; D McKenzie, McKenzie's Bridge; Mrs A McDongald, Manchester; Mrs J H Moore, Compby Shops; Mrs E McDowell, Rev W F Moore Dr B W Moore, Franklin; Mrs M A E Mathews, Jonesboro; Mrs S M McPherson, Sneedsb; Mrs E O McKnight, Greensboro; Jno McLean, McLeansville; R N McDowell, White Hall; A Moseley, Mt Gilead, Jas McLean, Gilopolis; Mrs P McKinney, Mill dale; Dr W M McNeill, 34 N C Cavalry; J T McLean, 38th N C T.; J McDougald, 16th N C T; maj J A D McKay, 3 at N C T; J W Morrison, Pocket; Dr W McClain, Lenoir Castle; S W Mathews, Pleasant Retreat; Mrs M Mitchell, Chapel Hill; Rev S S Rudkind, Bethany Church; D M Queen, Fayetteville; D Mallard, Kenansville

P—J A Pritchett, Gilmer's Store; D P Pegram, Zion; S O; Miss R Pearl, Concord; J K Potts, 45th N C T; D Priest, Bloomfield; Wm Peace, Raleigh; D Patterson, Milton; Miss A B Pharr, Morrison's Tan Yard.

R—Mrs W H Reid, Summerville; D J Rodgers, Western Prong; Miss A Ross, Wayah; S A Reid, White Hall; Wm Robert, 16th N C T, S C Russell, 154th Tenn. Vols; J W Richardson, New's Ferry, Va.

S—Mrs A B Sadler, Statesville, S C; S Summerow, Ino R Shaw, Western Prong; Miss M C Stafford, Harris' Depot; W L Sugge, Bloomingdale; C Saunders, Franklin; E L Slagle, Wayah; G C Sellers, Skenah; W Sikes, J Smith, McLeansville; Mrs M T Smith, Avenasboro'; Rev A Sinclair, Charlotte; D Starr, McLeansville; S C Smith, Rockbridge Art'y; Dr E H Scales, Lenox Castle; E B Seawell, Mrs N B Smith, Raleigh.

T U & V—Mary Torrence, Erasmus; Mrs J Veney, Statesville; S H Todd, Charlotte; G V Tood, 54th N C T; W W Taylor, Milton

W—Mrs E Wyant, Wayah; W P Wharton, G W Wharton, McLeansville; A R Wadsworth, Centreville; T J Watkins, Mrs L M Walker, S Watkins, Jno Wilson, Sr. Milton; Rev A Wilson Dr A Wilson, Jr. Melville; J B Wilson, Petersburg; Maj J W Wilson, Statesville; W W Wharton, Greensboro'; N Woodburn, Pentries; W Wallace, Charlotte; Mrs M Whitson, Asheville; R S White, Morrison's Tan Yard.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 26th inst., by the Rev J. J. Prather, Mr. BENJAMIN F KENDRICK of Co B, 55th N. C. T., to Miss ANNABELLA BUCKLOW, all of this town.

In this town, on the 28th inst., in the M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr Hudson, Mr. JAMES KENDRICK to Miss MARGARET ANN WARSON, all of this town.

In Greenville, N. C., Monday 25th inst., by Rev. Israel Hardin, Lieut J H MYHOVER, of Starr's Light Battery and Miss MARIA L. GORLEY, formerly of Newbern.

On the 14th inst., near Lumber Bridge, by Rev. J H Cobb, Mr ARCH'D MCKINNON, of Cumberland, to Miss S O. COBB, daughter of Col S. J. Cobb, of Robeson.

On the 26th January, by the Rev. R. Z Johnston, FRANCIS A. FERGUSON, of 5th N. C Cav., to Miss M. AMANDA FLANIGER—all of Mecklenburg county, N C.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Lieut. S. M YOUNG, of the 11th N. C. Reg. He died in a field hospital, 7th July, 1863, of wounds received in battle, during the first day's fight at Gettysburg. He left behind, a wife and two children, to mourn their irreparable loss. The facts of his history are two familiar, and his character too favorably known, to his friends, to require any comment from a comparative stranger. I will speak with reference to the last month of his life, with which our acquaintance began and closed. I met Him first at Hanover Junction and last at Gettysburg. Between these places I had an opportunity of seeing him under various circumstances—sometimes in camp—sometimes marching under a burning sun—sometimes wading wide and rapid rivers—and always found him cheerful and full of hope. There was one place from which I do not remember ever to have missed him, and that was at the place of prayer. After the most fatiguing and exhausting marches, a prayer-meeting was held every day, with few exceptions, just as the sun was setting. Among those who were gathered on these solemn occasions, the tall form of Lieut. Young is remembered well, as he sat on the ground leaning against a tree. I love to recall this posture; for he spoke of it with comfort when he lay helpless on his bloody bed. I saw him the day after he was wounded. Stooping down by his pallet I tried to cheer him, but did not find him much discouraged. I expressed a hope that he would get better. He shook his head and said, "I can never get well." He turned his eye upon his arm and breast—his arm shattered by one ball and his breast penetrated by another—and said: "Look! I can't get well, but I am not afraid to die. When I was on the field, I felt if I was killed, all would be well with me. I only wanted them to bring me here that I might see you. I have been trying to live a new life. My Bible has been my companion. You never missed me at the prayer-meeting." In answer to my questions (for he could scarcely speak) he professed his hope to be in Christ. I spoke to him of his family; and the quivering lip and heaving breast told in silence of emotions which could not be expressed. His body sleeps beyond the Potomac, but we have the blessed hope that he is well and at rest, on the banks of the pure river of the waters of life, in that better country.

In Robeson, on the 21st January, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs SALLIE, widow of the late John Gilchrist. The absence of all her three sons, who volunteered for the defence of their country, imposed so much care and heavy responsibility upon this energetic lady and kind neighbor, that her ardent constitution was gradually failing when the disease of which she died seized her. Her end was peace.

At his residence, in Granville, N. C., on the 15th inst., Mr JOSEPH MORTON, leaving a wife and eight children. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father and a valuable citizen. Not long before his death he made a profession of faith in Christ, and united with the Church at Oak Hill. His end was peace. May the God of the fatherless and the widow keep, as the apple of his eye, those whom by this afflictive dispensation He has so sadly bereaved. E. H.

At Sycamore Valley, Granville, N. C., on the 18th ult., at the advanced age of 87 years, Mrs. TABITHA NELSON. The deceased had been for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. And when the time of her departure drew near, she was not only resigned, but welcomed the messenger which was soon to transfer her from the Church on earth to "the general assembly of the first born in heaven." E. H.

In Chatham county, 12th ult., Mrs FANNIE ANN ALSTON, wife of Mr Junius Alston. For three years she had been in the communion of the church of Christ, and died calmly, conscious of her position, submissive to the will of God, and in the hope of a happy immortality. —Com.

On 31st December, Mrs SARAH CROMARTIE, wife of Mr Patrick Cromartie, and a member of S R. Chapel, aged 71 years. After more than 30 years of affliction and the trial of faith and patience, she was taken to her reward. —Com.

At the residence of Dr C J. Freeland, in Orange co., Sept. 20th, 1863, Mrs JULIA A. FREELAND, wife of the late Capt. Wm. J. Freeland, of consumption. She often exhorted her friends to prepare for death and meet her where there would be no more sickness, sorrow nor death.

In Robeson county, July 13th, Mrs MARY CONOLY, consort of James Conoly, aged 63 years, 5 months and 8 days.

On the 10th Oct. 1863, ALBERTO, son of C. C. & M. A. KRIDER, aged three years, and nine months.

Submission to the will of his Father, was the lesson Christ taught us in Gethsemane, and it is the lesson christian parents are called to learn when Jesus calls to his bosom the tender Lambs of his flock. "Even so Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight." B. S.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$ 2 50@$3 75
BEEF, retail	90c
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER	$ 4 00@$4 50
CORN	$15 00@$16 00
COTTON	$ 1 00@$1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12 00@$35 00
COFFEE	$11 00@12 50
EGGS	$ 1 50@$1 75
FLOUR	125 00@150 00
IRON	$ 8 00@$10 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$ 2 25@$2 50
NAILS	$ 3 00@$3 50
PORK	$ 1 00@$2 50
PEAS	$15 00
RYE	$12 00
SUGAR	$4 00 @$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 1 40 @$5 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$2 00@$2 25
SALT	$ 3 00
TALLOW	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN that can teach the higher branches of English to take charge of a small SCHOOL for the year 1864, near Graham or Company's Shops, North Carolina. Best references required. Address,
J. G. MOORE, Company's Shops, N. C.
Feb'y 3, 1864-4t*

STRAYED!

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 29th January, a large black COW, with small horns and white face. A reasonable reward will be paid for her return, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.
Feb. 3-w3* MRS. JANE OFFABURG.

PERCUSSION CAPS!

100,000 GENUINE C. D. CAPS!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!

20,000 ENVELOPES!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Pencils! Lead Pencils!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

STEEL PENS for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.

EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES,
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!

A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown-Windsor Soap!

WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!

MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

MATCHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH COPPERAS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

IRON!! IRON!!

1500 LBS. BAR IRON, NARROW AND WIDE
of superior quality, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, TWO MILES from the Market House, containing 5 rooms, 2 pantries and other conveniences. Possession given immediately. Apply to N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 3-tf No. 19, Hay Street.
Observer copy 3 times inside.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the County of Cumberland, are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st February next to be passed upon by the Committee of Finance.
By order of the COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.
January 27, 1864-3t

Wanted to Hire.

A CHILD'S NURSE, one who understands washing and ironing preferred. Apply immediately to P. TAYLOR.
January 27, 1864-2t.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ENGAGED THE SERVICES of Mr R. W. HARDIE for the collection of my Accounts. To prevent misapprehension it may be proper to state that it is in a private, *not in his official capacity*, that he is now employed. B. W. ROBINSON.
Jan. 27, 1864 3t.

"The Children's Friend."

OUR PUBLICATION COMMITTEE HAVE DETERMINED to publish the *Child en's Friend*, twice a month, instead of once, as heretofore, in order to supply in some measure the great want of Sabbath-School books. In order to meet the increased expense of publication and purchase of the enormous advance in printing material, the terms will be ONE DOLLAR for six months; 20 copies for $20; 50 copies for $50; and 100 copies for $75,—all for six months. At the end of that time, it is hoped that circumstances may justify a reduction of price, and in this hope subscriptions are now received out for six months. All our children should have this paper, and the Sabbath-Schools should take it largely.

Address, "CHILDREN'S FRIEND,"
Jan. 13, 1864. Box 157; Richmond, Va.

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 hundredweight of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to
A. McLEAN.
Nov. 9S, 1863-tf

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Marion, S. C.) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Bow Street, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished.
Jan. 6-3mos*

Schools and Colleges.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

At Mount Vernon Mineral Springs, Chatham County,

Miscellaneous Reading.

From the Liverpool Courier of October 17th.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A clergyman from one of the worst dens of moral turpitude once preached in our hearing before an intellectual and refined congregation. He had been much spoken of and very considerably puffed. A tract or two written by himself, and a semi-sensation novel by his wife, were extensively placarded and "powerfully" advertised. There was a good deal of curiosity manifested to see and hear the man respecting whom such a terrible noise was made. He had a crowded congregation the first time he preached, but empty benches afterwards. He certainly electrified the audience; for in vehement tones he accused his hearers of blasphemy, drunkenness, administration of "quietness" to children, and ended by calling upon them to repent of the infanticides they had committed. The poor man thought every congregation was like his own, and we shall never forget the horror he caused. He forgot to consider the character of the audience he addressed.

So with the *Reverend* Henry Ward Beecher. He has been advertised largely; puffed enormously; patted on the back lustily. He lives on the fame of his sister's novel, beside which appear two or three pigmy little tracts of his own. He is in the habit of addressing a congregation whose blood is a combination of the Cherokee and the wild Irishman. He usually breathes an atmosphere tainted with the smell of slaughter. He studies chiefly the Book of Joshua, and cries "Kill! kill!" to an audience who are versed in the art of killing by proxy. So enamored is he of the black race, though he has not married a black woman, nor does he intend to wed his daughter to an intelligent contraband, that he yearns for the slaughter of nine millions of white men, women and children, to secure the sudden emancipation of the blacks. So deeply imbued with the spirit of the Gospel is this Federal missionary, that he demands that the South should "be devastated by blood, fire and sword," so holy are his prayers, that he solemnly supplicates that "the South should be sent to hell;" so meek and modest are his trumpeters, that they libel the honored rector of Liverpool because he did not choose to be present when this firebrand was to scatter the burning but evanescent sparks of incendiary religionism. Altogether, the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher imagines he can lord it here as in New York, and insists upon the presence of the good Christian to hear his bellowing forth the abominations of pulpit fowdyism.

The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher of course obtains a hearing, for this is a free country and not an American republic. He came here only for his health's sake, and without the slightest intention of addressing Englishmen. This was part of the puff system. Mr. Beecher must not make himself too common. He incubates for a week or so upon his address. He gathers a crowd, for people pay a trifle to see the "parson" who is the chosen type of Federal divines. They crowd the free galleries as they would to see Mr. Wyndham or Sir Robert Peel, or Lola Montes, or a caged tiger, or a clown, or a conjurer, or a rope dancer. Mr. Beecher is a specimen of a creature not known in this country. We have no political parsons here; no clergymen who make the pulpit the anxiliary of the ballot-box, or religious services subservient to plunder, murder and rape. Mr. Bright is a far better speaker than Mr. Beecher. Mr. Bright does not cover the wolf's body with the steed's skin, he does not drag religion through the kennel of savagery. The Federals have made a mistake in sending here this Mr. Beecher. We can understand a layman becoming a political agitator; but we cannot tolerate the daring parson who besmears the curtains of the tabernacle with blood, and vociferates that he who killeth his kith and kin does God service.

To reiterate the assertion that the North went to war against the South in order to secure emancipation of the slave is to persist in propagating falsehood. Mr. Lincoln's "Chicago Platform" proclaimed that the "peculiar institution" of the South should be maintained inviolate. When Congress passed a decree that a clause confirmatory of the rights of owners over their slaves should be added to the constitution, Mr. Lincoln gave his cordial assent. When the brave resistance of the South shook to its centre the power of the North, Mr. Lincoln, who, we suppose, represents the feelings of those who elected him, offered to buy the slaves of loyal owners, and then he undertook to transport the negroes to Cuba or Central America, or to that region to which Mr. Beecher consigns the South. Even the emancipation proclamation was confessedly issued "as necessity of war," not from principle.

Earl Russel said that the emancipation of the slaves, as undertaken by the North, was a mere pretext. Lord Brougham thought Northern professions of love for the negro were hypocrisy. Does not Mr. Beecher know, in his heart, that there are some Northern States into which even a free negro will not be admitted under pain of being sold into slavery? Does he not know that there is a wall of separation, not to say loathing, between the Northerners and the blacks, which can never be removed? Did not Mr. Lincoln tell the despairing contrabands who waited on him to hear their destiny, that "the white races and the black races could not live together?" Has a single negro been elevated to any confidential or remunerative position? Is there one even in Massachusetts who fills the office of town councillor, or mayor, or justice of the peace? In the North there are, or ought to be, half a million of negroes. They are very intelligent, very docile, very obedient to the laws. Mr. Beecher says they have as great intellectual capacity as the whites. Why if the North be sincere, is not one of them placed in Congress, in the Senate, or in the government? We may believe that the Northerners mean well to the negroes, when, in their own cities, they by law do away with all distinctions, and as they make them free endow them with the rights and privileges of freemen.

Mr. Beecher attributes the war to the attack upon Fort Sumter. He thinks he can persuade thoughtful and observant Englishmen that had not Sumter been attacked there would have been no war. Even he has not the hardihood to say that the South would have been allowed to depart in peace. The war was caused by the irritating and fiendish language used by such men as Bellows, Brownlow and Beecher. It was caused by the iniquitous financial system under which the West as well as the South paid a tribute of eleven millions annually to abolitionist manufactures. It was caused by a violation of the constitutions respecting the territories, and by the avowed intention of the Northerners to subvert State rights.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

With the spring will come the last great struggle of Lincoln to overthrow the Confederacy. His term of office draws to a close, and the gathering elements of opposition warn him that he, at least, may not have much time left in which to finish up the "big job" he so recklessly undertook. Should the approaching campaign give him no material advantage, and should the present Confederate line of defence be maintained in its integrity, he will bequeath to his successor a legacy of embarrassment and difficulty. Should another President resolve to persevere in the insane attempt at conquest, he will find that all the immense efforts that have been made in the last three years have not penetrated to the core of the difficulty, while they have materially diminished and crippled the offensive resources of the North.

So fearful an accumulation of debt in so short a time is unprecedented in the history of nations. Nor does it promise to diminish in vigour of growth in the future. The monstrous plant has struck its roots far and wide into a congenial soil, and expands with a rapidity which threatens soon to spread its black shadow over the entire land, chilling and dwarfing the growth of industry and damping the spirit of enterprise. Financial expedients have a limit beyond which they cannot go. Cunning artifice may, for a time, delude the people and throw a deceitful veil over interior rottenness, but there is an inevitable fate before it which silently approaches, and which, at last, like the Fiend in the Fable, will bear no further delay, and snatches its victim off to perdition. Without a substantial basis to rest upon, an immense system of national debt is sure to determine in ruin. Every interest and every individual in the State is drawn into the whirlpool, and every pillar of the social edifice buried in the universal cataclysm. Precisely such is the condition of the people of the United States. The arts of banking and the momentary facilities of a commercial nation have so far, smoothed their path and enabled them to make extraordinary exertions. But it is evident this course of expedients cannot continue indefinitely. Confidence in success has sustained their cause so far, and in the expectation of conquering the South they have found an imaginary basis for their national debt. With postponement of their desired consummation their bolstered credit must sink. If they utterly fail, complete bankruptcy impends over them. Should they succeed after so long a struggle, they will find that they have expended more than the fee simple of a prosperous country in order to reduce into a sterile unity a region devastated by war and deprived of all recuperative power.

The army with which the work of conquest is to be carried on is another terrible obstacle which has to be faced by Lincoln and his successor. This, too, is closely connected with the financial difficulty. In a country where a sweeping conscription has been shown to be impracticable, a large army, to be kept up by voluntary enlistments, requires the most lavish system of bounties. The sums which the Yankees now pay to secure a veteran soldier are almost incredible. They approximate what in ordinary times would purchase an able-bodied slave in the South. No great foresight is required to see the inevitable termination of such reckless extravagance as this. Soldiers are evidently not abundant when such sums have to be paid for them, and the payment of such sums renders soldiers scarcer, because no one will enlist unless he receives a like enormous bribe. Thus the elements of military and financial weakness are intimately connected, and mutually stimulating to each other.

All these considerations, lead to the conclusion that 1864 will be the last struggle of the war in its present dimensions. If protracted still, it will tend to contract, to wear out, to simmer down until the gradual quiescence gives place to peace. The coming campaign looks like a sequel to that of 1862. Then the army of the North, for the first time fully equipped and organized, came on to crush the South, like an avalanche. Foiled in that, they have since unremittingly carried on a system of steady well-concerted aggression, by which they have gained considerable advantages, and paved the way for the final blow which is, they suppose, utterly to destroy the force of the rebellion. Defeated in that, there is nothing new to resort to. The defensive capacity and cohesion of the Confederacy, under proper management, will increase, while their power of aggression will diminish.

It is a gratifying feature that our people have acquired a better tone than the feeling of despondency recently infused into them by the reverses in the west. Croakers diminish in number, and the people, albeit not without anxiety, prepare with hope and trust for the coming shock. Better than all, the armies and the generals who are to decide the great cause are buoyant and confident, trusting in that prowess which has vindicated its superiority in every fair field, and unable to believe that the subjection of a people whose exhibitions of civic and military virtue have so signally proved that they are worthy of national life can be written in the Book of Fate.

Richmond Examiner.

To Mend China.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND THE POPE.

We publish the following correspondence between the President of the Confederate States and his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, elicited by the published letter of the latter, dated in October, 1863 to the Catholic Archbishops at New York and New Orleans:

PRESIDENT DAVIS TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS THE NINTH.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 23, 1863.

Most Venerable Chief of the Holy See and Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church:

The letters which your Holiness addressed to the Venerable Chief of the Catholic clergy in New Orleans, and New York, have been brought to my attention, and I have read with emotion the terms in which you are pleased to express the deep sorrow with which you regard the slaughter, ruin and devastation consequent on the war now waged by the Government of the United States against the States and people over which I have been chosen to preside, and in which you direct them, and the clergy under their authority, to exhort the people and the rulers to the exercise of mutual charity and the love of peace. I am deeply sensible of the Christian charity and sympathy with which your Holiness has twice appealed to the venerable clergy of your Church, urging them to use and apply all study and exertion for the restoration of peace and tranquility.

I, therefore, deem it my duty to offer to your Holiness in my own name and in that of the people of the Confederate States, the expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the Christian charity and love by which your holiness is actuated, and to assure you that this people, at whose hearthstones the enemy is now pressing with threats of dire oppression and merciless carnage, are now and ever have been earnestly desirous that this wicked war shall cease; that we have offered at the footstool of Our Father who is in Heaven prayers inspired by the same feelings which animate your Holiness; that we desire no evil to our enemies, nor do we covet any of their possessions; but not only struggling to the end that they shall cease to devastate our land and inflict useless and cruel slaughter upon our people, and that we be permitted to live at peace with all mankind, under our own laws and institutions would protect every man in the enjoyment not only of his temporal rights, but of the freedom of worshipping God according to his own faith.

I, therefore, pray your Holiness to accept from me and from the people of these Confederate States the assurance of our sincere thanks for your effort to aid the cause of peace, and of our earnest wishes that your life may be prolonged and that God may have your in His holy keeping.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America.

To the illustrious and Honorable JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President of the Confederate States of America*, Richmond:

PIUS P. P. IX.

Illustrious and Honorable Sir greeting. We have lately received with all kindness, as was meet, the gentleman sent by your Excellency to present your letter dated on the 23d of last September. We have received certainly no small pleasure in learning both from these gentlemen and from your letter the feelings of gratification and of very warm appreciation with which you illustrious and Honorable Sir, were moved when you first had knowledge of our letters written in October of the preceding year to the Venerable Brethren, John, Archbishop of New York, and John, Archbishop of New Orleans, in which we again and again urged and exhorted those Venerable Brethren that because of their exemplary piety and episcopal zeal they should employ their most earnest efforts, in our name, also in order that the fatal civil war which had arisen in the States should end, and that the people of America might again enjoy mutual peace and concord, and love each other with mutual charity. And it has been very gratifying to us to recognize, illustrious and Honorable Sir, that you and your people are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility, which we had so earnestly inculcated in our aforesaid letters to the Venerable Brethren above named. Oh, that the other people also of the States and their rulers, considering how cruel and how deplorable is this intestine war, would receive and embrace the counsels of peace and tranquility. We, indeed, shall not cease with most fervent prayer to beseech God, the Best and Highest and to implore Him to pour out the spirit of Christian love and peace upon all the people of America, and to rescue them from the great calamities with which they are afflicted. And we also pray the same most merciful Lord that he will illuminate Your excellency with the light of His divine grace and unite you with ourselves in perfect charity,

Given at Rome, at St. Peters, on the 3d December, 1863, in the Eighteenth year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

All a Mistake.—The popular idea of an editor is, a miserable man, perpetually tormented with the task of material to "fill up a newspaper"—a bottomless abyss, that is as incapable of overflowing as the cup of happiness. Out of this yawning gulf there is supposed to issue periodically a devil. Day and night the insatiable fiend is said to haunt him and scream in his ears for "copy, more copy." It is no such thing. There is no abyss, and no devil. It is a humbug, every word of it. The last apprehension that ever flits through the brain of an editor, and there are a great many, is the apprehension that "there will not be enough to fill up with." Instead of there not being enough to fill up, it is just the other way. There is too much. The trouble is to cut it down, pare off the edges, shorten in the ends, and leave out the middle, so as to get it all in. Show us an editor and we will show you a man that, twelve times a day, laments that his paper is so small. More things happen in a day than can be published in a month. There is no limit to news; but news papers alas, are bounded by feet and inches.—*Selma Reporter.*

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

One of the most remarkable instances of newspaper enterprise, that has ever come under our observation, is to be seen in the issue of the London Times, for Thursday, 8th October, the day after the National Fast, appointed for humiliation, at the unparalleled disasters in India. More than twenty-five solid columns of that journal are occupied with reports of the religious services, held in the various churches of the Metropolis, on the solemn occasion. Sketches of one hundred and eighteen sermons are given, among which the longer ones are devoted to the most celebrated divines, such as the Rev. Dr. Cummings, the Rev. Dr. Croly, author of "Salathiel," Mr. Trench Deam, of Westminster, so well known in this country for his volumes on "Words," "Proverbs," &c., Mr. Lyddell, the celebrated Puseyite, Spurgeon, and others. The last named gentleman, not being able to find an edifice in London large enough to hold the immense multitude that was anxious to hear him, had a pulpit erected in the transept of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where he held forth to 23,564 persons, perhaps the most numerous auditory that was ever assembled to listen to one man, since the days of Peter, the Hermit. It will be seen, from what we have stated, that the Times must have secured for the "Day of Humiliation," the services of not less than 118 reporters, specially charged with the duty of making an abstract of the particular sermons to which they hearkened respectively, but besides this extraordinary enterprise, the paper furnishes the texts preached from, at forty-eight other chapels and meeting-houses, together with the amount contributed at each to the Indian Relief Fund. Such an illustration of energy in journalism, we believe, has never before been witnessed. The same paper has indeed frequently published from 36 to 48 columns of Parliamentary Debate, the day after the opening of the National Legislature, but this did not involve the employment of one-fifth the number of reporters, and the work was systematic and continuous from the hour of calling the Houses to order, up to the time of going to press.

The doctrine of a special Providence is enforced with a great affluence of illustration in the discourses, (of which it is singular to remark that no two were based upon the same passage in scripture,) but a fervent patriotism pervades them all.

THE SOUTHRON'S OATH.

BY A LADY OF NEW ORLEANS.

By the cross upon our banner,
Glory of our Southern sky,
Swear we now, a band of brothers,
Free to live and free to die.
Northrons, by the rights denied us,
You shall never rule us now;
We have sworn as freemen never
Swear, who live to break their vow,

By our brave ones lost in battle,
Best and noblest of our land,
Fighting with your Northern hirelings,
Face to face, and hand to hand;
By a sacrifice so priceless,
By the spirit of the slain;
Swear we now, our Southern heroes,
Shall not thus have died in vain.

Wide and deep the breach between us,
Rent by hatred's poisoned darts,
And ye cannot now cement it
With the blood of Southern hearts!
Streams of gore that gulf shall widen—
Running strong, and deep and red,
Severing you from us forever,
While there is a drop to shed,

Think you, we will brook the insults
Of your fierce and ruffian chief,
Heaped upon our dark-eyed daughters,
Stricken down and pale with grief?
Think you, while astounded nations
Curse your malice, we will bear
Foulest wrongs, with God to call on,
Arms to do, and hearts to dare?

When we prayed in peace to leave you,
Answering came the battle cry!
Then we swore that oath which freemen
Never swear who fear to die.
Northrons, come, and you shall find us
Heart to heart, and hand to hand,
Shouting to the God of Battles,
Freedom! and our Native Land!

RETALIATION.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Yankee General Wilde by the Colonel commanding the forces on the Blackwater, relative to the late measures of retaliation adopted by our military authorities in Eastern North Carolina:

HEADQ'RS FORCES ON BLACKWATER,
FRANKLIN, VA., January, 1864.

General Wilde,
Comd'g. Colored Brigade, Norfolk, Va.

Sir: Probably no expedition during the progress of this war, has been attended with more utter disregard for the long established usages of civilization, or the dictates of humanity, than was your late raid into the country bordering the Albemarle.

"Your stay, though short, was marked by crimes and enormities. You burned houses over the heads of defenceless women and children, carried off private property of every description, arrested non-combatants, and carried off ladies in irons, whom you confined with negro men. Your negro troops fired on Confederates after they had surrendered, and they were only saved by the exertions of the more humane of your white officers.

"Last, but not least, under the pretext that he was a guerrilla, you hanged Daniel Bright, a private of Company L, Sixty second Gerrgia regiment (cavalry,) forcing the ladies and gentlemen whom you held in arrest to witness the execution. Therefore, I have obtained an order from the General commanding for the execution of Samuel Jones, a private of company B, Fifth Ohio, whom I hang in retaliation. I hold two more of your men—in irons—as hostages for Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Mundin. When these ladies are released these men will be relieved, and treated as prisoners of war.

Col. JOEL R. GRIFFIN.

Sunday Schools In Winter.—At a late Sunday School Convention, a speaker remarked that he had been able to keep his school open all winter, only by getting a pledge from some half dozen that they would always attend—no matter if it was raining or snowing—and this by example alone they had kept up the school. We have scarcely a church, in which a half dozen members could not in this way secure the continuance of the Sunday school all the year through. Alas for the church in which this half-dozen cannot be found, i. e. does not act.

Children's Department.

THE LITTLE SOLDIER.

"O would I were a soldier!"
Cried little Bertie Lee;
"If I were only older,
I'd fear not any danger;
I'd flee not from the foe,
But where the strife was fiercest,
There I'd be sure to go,

"I'd be the boldest picket,
Nor fear the darkest night,
Could I but see a foeman.
How bravely I would fight;
I'd nobly do my duty,
And soon promoted be—
O would I were a soldier!"
Sighed little Bertie Lee.

"But when I'm grown to manhood,
This war will all be o'er,
I cannot join the struggle
Our State rights to restore.
I may not bleed for freedom,
That glory's not for me,
My name will ever be written,
The Hero Herbert Lee!"

Then answered Bertie's mother,
In tender, loving tone,
"My darling little Bertie.
You need not thus bemoan;
A nobler strife awaits you,
'Tis even now begun;
And you may gain the victory,
If brave and true, my son.

"You *are* a little soldier,
A picket guard, my boy,
To ward off every evil
That may your soul annoy;
No earthly foe need vex you,
No midnight sounds alarm—
With Jesus for your leader,
What could my darling harm?

"The noblest of all soldiers
My little son may be,
His name in *Heaven* recorded,
The hero, Herbert Lee;
That were far higher glory
Than any earthly fame;
God grant the list '*Promoted*'
May bear my Bertie's name."

WHATEVER YOU LIKE.

Robert Brown was the son of a poor man, who could only send him to school a few months in the year. Robert often said, 'It is of no use for me to try to be anybody. I have no advantages. I shall always be poor and ignorant. Now Robert was mistaken. He had a well shaped, handsome head, and a fine full chest, and strong limbs. He was a bright healthy boy, and I think he had a fair chance to become whatever he liked. He used to beg his father to give him a piece of land for his own, where he could raise vegetables for the market. His father was too poor to give him a part of his garden, but only a bit of sandy land in the corner of the lot. Robert struck his spade into it, and turned up the soil. "It is of no use to plant anything here," said he; 'only, see how sandy it is; nothing will grow.' But there was some strength in Robert's healthy brain and stout arms and legs. And the wind sowed some seeds there, and they came up and grew; and one hot day in July, when our little farmer was tired with raking hay, he went to look at his despised corner; and there just where the ground was broken by his spade was a large cluster of strawberries, ripe and delicious. While he was eating them, he felt something prick his bare foot, and looking down, there was a large ugly thistle, just going to seed. Now both the thistle and the strawberry grew from seeds which the wind had sown: but the land was Robert's, and he had a right to say which should grow. 'Get ont, you hateful thistle, said he. 'You are a thief come to steal your living, and pay me in prickles. Are you not ashamed to pick my ragged pocket, which only has a few cents in it at the most?" Then he dug up the thistle by the roots, and as he was too poor to buy manure, he need to go of evenings by moonlight with his wheelbarrow, and get black soil from a hollow in the woods, full of old leaves and rotten wood; and he mixed if all throughly in with the sandy soil that bore the berries, and then filled it full of the best plants he could find, and the next year he had a great deal of fruit. Moreover he sowed turnip seed between the rows, and the turnips grew large, and round, and sweet, and he sold them in November for a broad piece of silver. Robert was delighted. 'I find,' said he, 'that I can raise on my land whatever I like.' And then the thought came into his mind that he could make of himself whatever he liked; if he would only set about it in earnest. And I believe he will, for where a boy has conquered one difficulty, he is generally ready to try another.

Afraid of Thunder.—"Shall I tell you what Uncle Gillette said to one of the litt'e girls at school who was afraid of thunder?"

"O do!" said Lucy, "I am so frightened when it thunders."

Lucy nestled closer in her sister's lap, and began:

"There was once a mighty king who was so terrible in war that all his enemies were afraid of him; the very sound of his name made them tremble. His arm was so strong that the horse and his rider would sink under one blow from his battle-axe; and when he struck with his sharp sword, his enemies fell dead at his feet. This mighty king had a fair-haired daughter, who watched him as he prepared for battle. She saw him put on his helmet, and laughed as the plumes nodded above his brow. She saw the stately battle-axe brought forth; she saw him take his keen sword in his hand: he tried its edge; and then waved it about his head in the sunlight. She laughed as its sparkling glanced in the sunlight; and even while it was upheld, she ran towards her father to take a parting kiss. Why was not the little child afraid of the mighty king with the fierce weapons? Because he was her father: she knew that he loved her—loved her as his own life. She knew that those dangerous weapons would never be raised against her, unless to save her from worse peril. Do you understand what Uncle Gillette meant by the story?"

"Not exactly," said Lucy. "Won't you tell me?"

"He meant," said Rosa, "that God is like that mighty king; sickness, lightning, danger, trial, death, are all his weapons; but we need not fear them if we are truly his children. When the sharp lightning flashes in the sky, we can look calmly at its beauty, for it is in our Father's hand; sickness may be around us, but our Father can keep us safe. Death *may* come, but it will only be to send us to our Father's arms."

Boys Buried Alive in China.—Our young friends have often read accounts of the great rebellion in China. They remember that the leader, Tai-Ping-Wang, had some knowledge of Christianity. He destroyed the idols, circulated parts of the Bible among his followers, and taught them to worship "Shangti," the Christian's God. These warriors gained many victories, but they suffered some defeats. At such times frightful vengeance was taken by the troops of the emperor.

On one occasion the emperor's soldiers entered a town occupied by the followers of Tai-Ping-Wang. All the poor inhabitants were at once murdered, except four hundred young boys, who were led to the commander of the troops. This man, addressing one of these children, said to him:

"Little wretch, what is your father?"

"He is a *hinachin*," (that is, a doctor of the second class.)

"What God do you worship?"

"We have learned to worship Shangti."

"Child of the devil! I will teach you to worship Shangti—you shall die!"

The little boy and several others threw themselves at the feet of the mandarin, and begged for mercy. It was in vain; the monster ordered that the children should be buried alive. For this purpose they were divided into two parties, and given to two officers. Each officer had two hundred. One of them strictly obeyed this barbarous order. The hands of the children were tied behind their backs, and then they were thrown into a deep ditch, some having their limbs broken by the fall, and the ditch was rapidly filled with earth. The soldiers, with loud shouts of laughter, trampled upon the earth of this tomb, all the while mocking Shangti, who, they said, did not know any better how to defend his worshippers. The two hundred children of the second division were spared.—*Juv. Miss. Mag.*

The following little Gem we clip from Dombey:

'She died,' said Polly, 'and was never seen again, for she was buried in the ground where the trees grow.'

'The cold ground' said the child, shuddering again.

'No! the warm ground,' returned Polly, where the ugly little seeds are turned into beautiful flowers and where good people turn into angels and fly away to heaven.'

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.

Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.

Wilmington, March 5th 1858. [mar 5, '63y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!

POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's 7th Shop.

Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.

Nov. 19, 1863—tf DAVID MURPHY.

Plows! Plows!!

NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.

Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.

Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,825,992.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 247,833.36

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. C. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	E. F. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. H. Hall,

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*

John Collins and C. C. McCrimmon, Travelling Agents for The Company invite applications.

June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 6.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 318.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

TRUST.

Plant the ivy anywhere:
By the rock that's bare and bleak,
Where the balmy summer air
No'er can bend to kiss its cheek,
Where no sound of brook or bird
'Mid the solemn gloom is heard.

Leave it clinging to the wall
Where the wintry storms may beat,
Where the sunbeams never fall,
And the breath of blossoms sweet
Never floats among its leaves
All the summer morns and eves;

Yet 'twill flourish, green and fair;
Twine and wave with sweetest grace,
Fling its tendrils to the air,
Glorify the bleakest place;
Never loosing, day by day,
If December or if May.

So the soul that bears within
Faith in God and perfect trust,
In this wilderness of sin,
Travel worn, and stained with dust;
Wet with rains and chilled with snows;
Scorned by friends, and bruised by foes;

Tempests pouring out their wrath
On his weary, aching head;
Thorns upspringing in his path;
All his fair hopes crushed and dead;
Not a word or note of cheer
Falling on his lonely ear.

Yet how little careth he
With that sweet trust in his breast,
"Near Him soon, ah! soon I'll be,
Where the weary are at rest."
Singing thus, pursues his way,
If December or if May.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

[CONCLUDED.]

Washington—May I ask, revered Father, why, with all these beautiful and divine privileges and statutes, the Israelites were so wicked and idolatrous?

Does a student of the Bible ask this question? Alas, alas, almost their first act as a nation was an act of wilful, rebellious disobedience, followed by dire consequences. Instead of obeying God's command to drive out the heathen and throw down their altars, they made affiances with them, intermarried with them, until in a few generations the heathen element became predominant, and when Joshua and the elders who outlived him had passed away, the people "forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed other gods, of the gods of the people that were round about them." (Judges 2: 12.) There was always left a remnant who held to the truth, but they had to stem a mighty tide of wickedness. This remnant, small as it was, was always the light of the world, from which emanated all the true civilization of the earth. In every lettered religion are some gleams of light, borrowed from God's laws to His people.

God's chosen people were descended from three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—the church is descended spiritually from the Triune God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The second patriarch was typically offered in sacrifice—the second Person of the Godhead was offered in the great and real sacrifice. The twelve sons of Jacob foreshadowed the twelve apostles, the seventy elders the seventy preaching-disciples. The Israelites were in bondage to the Egyptians and loved the flesh-pots of Egypt, the redeemed were in bondage to Satan, and loved the sinful indulgences of the world. The destroying angel entered not the doors that were sprinkled with the blood of the Paschal lamb—the wrath of God touches not those who are sprinkled with the atoning blood of the Lamb of God. The passage from Egypt to the land of Canaan foreshadows the passage of the church to the heavenly Jerusalem. Seven weeks from the first Passover was the law given on Mt. Sinai, on the appointed day of Pentecost—seven weeks from the real Passover (to which all the others pointed) was the new covenant, promised by the prophet centuries before, given on the day of Pentecost. "This shall be the covenant I will make with the house of Israel:—I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts." The same law, but the first was written on tables of stone, the second written on hearts washed in the blood of Christ. The difference between the first fruits offered at the Passover and the first fruits offered at Pentecost, was that the offering at the former was a sheaf from the field, the offering at the latter were loaves "out of your habitations." The first fruits typified the "*first-fruits of them that slept*," that is, *He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. And He is the Head of the body, the church*; (represented by the following first-fruits at Pentecost, the loaves) *who is the Beginning, the First-born from the dead; that in all things He might have the pre-eminence.*" (Col. 1: 17–18.) Every man in his own order: Christ the First-fruits, afterward they that are Christ's at his coming." "Then cometh the end when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father." This last—the ingathering of the church—the harvest, was celebrated by the feast of Tabernacles.

Thomas Scott, the well known commentator, says of Christ's resurrection, "He was the first who arose to die no more:—He arose as the Surety, the Representative, the Forerunner of His saints. His resurrection was the pledge and assurance of theirs; and as the "first-fruits" presented to God, to sanctify and secure his blessing upon the whole harvest." An interesting writer in an article entitled the "Silence of Scripture," marvels that while the Old Testament records with minuteness the dates of great events, the New Testament omits everything of the kind. He says, with regard to the passover, "The statement of the year, month and day, is repeated once and again, to preclude all possibility of mistake. But while Moses gives the birth-day of great events, and not of great men, the gospel history omits both. One event—the nativity of our Lord included—was to the christian church what the Exodus was to the Jewish; yet the time is unrecorded, or given with such indefinite marks as to leave it a matter of difficult determination to this day." How blind even the most gifted sometimes show themselves! Not the Nativity of Christ, but the End for which he came, his Death, was to the christian church what the Exodus was to the Jewish; and the day on which this grand event was to take place, had been divinely marked and celebrated for centuries. All the Passovers from that night of fearful darkness in Egypt, when with loins girded and staves in their hand, they stood with solemn awe and partook of the Paschal lamb, through all succeeding ages, pointed to that memorable night, when our Lord himself became our Passover, and said with god-like love and mercy, "This is my body broken for you," and "This cup is the New Testament in my blood which is shed for you." Was not this day, the day of all others, specified? Oh fools and blind, how is it that ye discern not the grand and holy teachings of God, as the chain of his revelation, with uninterrupted links, extends from century to century, pointing to the Messiah and His redemption of the human race. To sum all up—these tri-annial feasts illustrated respectively, Christ the first-fruits of the Dead, (them that slept,) the Passover: the church the first-fruits of the spirit, the Pentecost: and the gathering home of all the Redeemed; the Sconopegia, (or Feast of Tabernacles.) It would be a good and happy thing if christians would still observe these festivals, even as their Lord did, but that the law of charity be not broken, no one is to be forced to do it. "He that regardeth the day regardeth it to the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day to the Lord, he doth not regard it." "*Love* is the fulfilling of the law."

Washington—Your penal code was very severe: that I suppose was abrogated—you punished adultery, blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking and ingratitude to parents with death.

Ans. Ingratitude to parents was only punished with death when the parents themselves were the accusers, and with the strong love of a parent's heart, particularly a mother's, this law would never be abused; but a very depraved son might be kept in check by the *fear* of its exercise. With regard to adultery, no civil court at the present day condemns an injured husband who takes the life of the wretch who has robbed him of what is dearer to him than life. Why then should the guilt of murder be on his conscience in addition to his wrongs? Why should not the law avenge him? Our Saviour refrained from condemning the guilty woman; but that was an act of pardon from a sovereign. It and the law of the Sabbath were both parts of that law of which our Saviour said, "not one jot or tittle of it shall pass away." He was speaking to those who held this as part of their law; he did not mean to deceive them, but meant what he said. With regard to the manner of executing criminals, stoning by the whole congregation, was ordained by God. Not deputing one man to take the odious office and paying him for it, but every citizen threw his stone. Shooting, as practiced in the army, amounts to the same thing. The general participation in this dreadful office has a salutary effect on the minds of men. It makes them feel that it is their business to restrain and punish evil. It makes a deep impression on the minds of the community. Every man looks at the culprit with solemn awe and pity, for he himself is obliged to aid in inflicting the death blow. A hanging is usually a scene of horrid levity, for the spectators feel no responsibility in the matter. A military execution is a very different and a very painful thing:—this pain is salutary, and such as every human being should feel on seeing a soul launched into eternity. Ah, sir, the time is coming when men will see that the laws of God, even in the slightest matter, are infinitely superior to the laws of men.

Wicked and idolatrous as many of the Israelites were, their civilization was superior to that of any nation since. A writer in the North British Review (Feb. 1860,) calls attention to the evident and real superiority of the *common people* of the Jews to the common people of every other nation before or since. The apostles of our Lord were common people. "To what class of fishermen on our British shores shall we compare a John or a Peter—fishermen that knew two living and one dead language and wrote in Greek? In this day, when social questions are so much discussed, it were well to enquire how this superiority originated. This superior intelligence elevated the Jews of the middle ages to be the bankers and financiers of Europe as well as the East."

All the Mosaic laws had a tendency to elevate the common people, to dignity and exalt; and though the sin of my people in rejecting their Saviour, has made them a by-word and reproach among all nations, yet I hope the day is dawning when they will again hold up their heads, not only as the children of Abraham, but the children of Abraham redeemed by Christ. I may now safely repeat the challenge made thousands of years ago, "What nation is there so great that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law which I set before you this day? Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom in the sight of all the nations which shall hear all these statutes, and say, surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

The Bible is the fountain of all wisdom—all truth. Every merely human law has some defects—those of the Bible are perfect. *Perfection* should be written upon every line of the sacred volume. How inconceivable is the love of God! Not only for this life does He give us full and complete directions, but provides for us a path to heaven. But, "my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me, the Fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." (Jer. 2: 13.) The laws for this world were transmitted through Moses, the servant—I mean the political, agricultural, judicial and sanitary laws—and were of so much less importance than the great doctrines the apostles were commissioned to preach to all nations for the salvation of souls, that they were properly left by the apostles to be taught by others. They assigned as a reason, "For Moses hath them that preach him, in every city every Sabbath day." They knew that every christian would become familiar with the declaration of their Lord, that He came not to destroy *one jot* or *tittle* (how could language be more expressive) of the law. Even the tithing of garden herbs, one of the veriest tittles of the law, was ordered not to be left undone. The books of Moses which contain laws for temporal things should reign supreme in Legislative halls, courts of justice and agricultural colleges I advocate no connection between church and State, however. Our Lord expressly stated that His kingdom is not of this world. All denominations of christians, I believe, agree with regard to the Old Testament—no diversity of opinion here.

While it is the duty of every man to exert his influence *properly*, in the words of our lamented Jackson, to endeavor to make his government christian, it is at the same time his duty to submit to his government whatever it may be. That is the duty of the individual, but when a great body of men, like the American colonies in the last century and the Confederate States in the present, find themselves powerful enough to throw off an oppressive government, it is their duty to use this power, which God has given.

The mists of Dream-land here enveloped the two figures, and I saw them no more.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, Feb. 1st, 1864, at her son's house, in the town of Greensboro', Mrs. SARAH M. ROSE, youngest child of Rev. Hugh McAden, departed this life, aged 83 years and 23 days, having been born January 8th, 1781.

The war of the first revolution was raging at the time of her birth. The battles of Cow-pens, Guilford Court House, Camden, Ninety-six, Yorktown, several naval engagements by the Alliance, the Trumbull, &c., had not taken place. Her mother was left a widow just two weeks after her birth, and two weeks later the surviving family were exposed to the depredations and ravages of the British army encamped in the very neighborhood of their house, which was searched and plundered by the enemy. She was two months and upwards old when the battle of Guilford Court House was fought. The sun of her earthly life dawned amid the gloom and sufferings and horrors of the war of the first revolution, and it has set amid the sorrows and gloom of another, more bloody, gigantic and cruel than the first. She was a little girl, over eight years old, when Gen. Washington was inaugurated the first President of the Federal Government! How solemnly and deeply suggestive is such a life, running parallel with such events of history for the last eighty years and more.

Let us try to recall the face of things at the time of her childhood and youth. Her father, the Rev. Hugh McAden, was one of the first Presbyterian ministers that became permanently settled in North Carolina. His dwelling and his congregations were in Caswell county, in which county Mrs. Rose, his daughter, was born, and where she lived for many years. McAden's cotemporaries were Craighead, Patille, Caldwell, McCorkle, Hall and one or two others. Her father was one of the original six members of Orange Presbytery at its organization in 1770. She was a little girl of nearly eight years when the first Synod of the Carolinas met, Nov. 5th, 1788, consisting of the Presbytery of Orange, N. C., the Presbytery of South Carolina and the Presbytery of Abingdon chiefly in Tennessee. In all this entire region of country there were but twenty-eight (28) ministers of the Presbyterian church, of whom ten (10) belonged to the Presbytery of Orange comprehending all within this State."

The only *newspaper* published in all the central and western parts of the State was issued from *Hillsboro'*. Five or six others were published in the extreme eastern towns of the State.

Raleigh did not exist at all; its site was the undistinguished plantation of Joel Lane. *Fayetteville* had been settled about nineteen years before her birth, but was not then named Fayetteville. No colleges in the State and not more than two or three schools of any classical pretension. How strange would the Geography and Atlas of her childhood appear! North Carolina extending to the Mississippi! This was not *so far west* as was granted by the charter of Charles II to the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, &c.,—from the Atlantic on the east "to the west, as far as the South Seas." When she was eleven or twelve years of age, it was still the thirteen original States with the addition of Vermont and Kentucky. All west, south and north-west a vast and almost unbroken wilderness of forests and rivers. The population of *whites* short of four millions, and of *slaves* short of seven hundred thousand.

What books entertained *her* childhood? The era of books for children had not begun to dawn, save the old English and German fairy nursery tales. *Gibbon's* great history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was just appearing in England; its second volume appeared in 1781, the very year of her birth, and its third volume in 1788. *Dr. Thos. Scott's Family Bible*, now and for so many years familiar, was never seen in her father's library or in the house. She was fifteen years (15) of age before it was published even in England. I wonder what books she read from childhood up to thirty years of age, besides the Bible and *Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and his Sermons*, (the latter so rare and so needed that the Synod of the Carolinas took action in 1790 to have it published.)

When she was a girl of from 8 to 10, or onward, the terrible events of the French Revolution were deluging France in blood. The papers that may have strayed up here, and occasionally fallen under her eye, would be filled with these bloody and ghastly accounts—with the names of Robespierre, Danton, Murat, &c., &c.,—and with the subsequent deeds of ambition that afterwards made Napoleon Bonaparte's name a terror to Europe and the world. She was twenty-one years (21) of age when Bonaparte was declared first Consul for life. She was forty (40) at his death! *Walter Scotts' Novels*, now considered so old, *began to appear* when she was thirty-three years (33) of age. She was older than the era of Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, either in this country or in England. The old General Assembly of the Presbyterian church held its *first* meeting when she was eight years (8) of age; and there were then only one hundred and seventy-seven (177) ministers in the entire country, North and South.

How suggestive of thought is such a life. A link that connected us with the remote past through all the intervening time is snndered by such a death. If it be true that no mental impression is ever effaced, what a record of interesting and far reaching events was written upon her mind during the years in which she lived. I doubt whether since the christian era, with the exception only of the great Protestant reformation, any years of vaster importance and of greater influence in church or State, have passed than those with which she has been cotemporary for more than four-score years.

In the early period of her life, indeed when still a little girl, she indulged a hope that she had undergone a change of heart, but this hope afterwards declined and was finally abandoned. After some years it was again renewed, but it was a long time before it was either convenient, or possible, or agreeable to her sense of duty, to enter the communion of the church of Christ. She was a communicant for between forty and fifty years.

For nearly twenty-five years (25) she was *totally blind*, and for a long time also partially deaf, (wholly so in one ear.) This must have been a sad and terrible visitation, to one of her active temperament and domestic tastes and accomplishments; but those who were most intimately acquainted with her, seldom if ever heard her refer to it with any feelings or language of complaint. She was habitually gentle and cheerful, social and communicative, possessed her mental powers without the slightest apparent decay, took an active interest in everything that occurred around her, quietly submitted to God, and lived and died an humble believer in Jesus, sustained for many years in all her afflictions, bereavements and deprivations by the christian's faith and the christian's serene and heavenly hope. She was sick about a week or so, and was so paralyzed by the influence of her last attack that she was unable to give any expression of her feelings. But the posture of her soul for many years was that of patient waiting for the summons of her release. She was evidently conscious and rational up to almost the very last, and fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle. To one who had battled with the sins, the toils, the trials, the sorrows and disappointments of life for so long a pilgrimage, and one made still more dark and sad by the infirmities of so great an age and the long deprivation of sight, how sweet and thrilling must have been the moment of her full and glorious and eternal disburse! *The soul* so long shut out from visual communion with the faces and forms of beloved ones—that lived with the dark curtain of blindness undrawn for weary years, *now sees*, and its first and dearest and brightest objects are the holy and sainted amid the surpassing grandeurs and glories of the eternal home. How many whom she knew and loved during all these past years will she meet and recognize and love—how joyfully will she renew the intercourse so long suspended while she tarried in this world of sin and parting and death! Heaven is not isolation or loneliness; it is society and intercourse, fellowship and worship. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, *from henceforth*," i. e., from the moment of their death truly, fully, forever, unceasingly *blessed*. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

"E'en down to old age all my people shall prove
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love;
And when h ary hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne."

"Now he" or she "is comforted," is the utterance which angels pronounce over those who go from sorrows and troubles here to *rest* there. PASTOR.

Feb. 2nd, 1864.

Selections.

DYING TESTIMONY.

In the memoir of the Rev. Erskine L. Hawes, we find a dying testimony, which is usually an honest and impressive one, to which the attention of young preachers may be profitably directed. Mr Erskine was educated amidst New England peculiarities of doctrine, and had probably been more or less imbued with a lax theology, as well as with that style of preaching usually called philosophical, in distinction from the plain and direct style of presentation of the great gospel truths, which aims chiefly at the conversion of the soul to God. This young minister was, after a brief period of suffering from the kick of a horse, summoned from time to eternity. In a last conversation with a young ministerial brother, he expressed himself emphatically on the true method of preaching, as well as the only ground of a sinner's hope. As to the first—"He had hardly let go my hand from the first; now he grasped it firmly, and said, 'O, Monteith, remember it—understand that I say it from this bed—our ministers have not preached the gospel in its simplicity. *There* has been *my error*. I want you to understand it, that I say it from this bed—*The Gospel is God's appointed means for the salvation of the soul—philosophy will not do it.*"

In regard to the sure foundation of a sinner's hope, he said:—"We all have great imperfections, great sin, but 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;' the righteousness of Christ is sufficient for us all; here I rest, here is my hope—the righteousness of Christ imputed to us. Imputed—that is a good word—*I like it.*"

We call this a true testimony. First, whatever may be thought of metaphysical or philosophical preaching, or however it may bring to your preachers a reputation for talents, it will not bear the sober reflections of a dying hour, and much less the scrutiny of God's judgment. Philosophy will not save perishing souls. It may entertain, but not save. Jesus Christ, and him crucified must constitute the sum of successful preaching. There is no substitute for it; and he that preaches any other gospel is defying God, and leading souls astray. Remember this testimony, coming from a dying bed. Second—the simple ground of a sinner's reliance is the blood that cleanses from all sin, and the imputed righteousness of Christ. No wonder that Mr. Hawes liked the word, for it is the only one which expresses the thing. The doctrine of imputed righteousness has been criminally assailed in New England theology, but, if taken away, the very foundation of our hope is sapped. He that cannot appreciate and enjoy it, is like a vessel at sea without compass or chart, and neither knows where he is steering, or how soon he may be dashed on the rocks, or foundered. Hold to it—teach others to hold to it—for it is the best sheet-anchor of a sinner's hope.

SCOPE OF THE SABBATH.

At the recent Sabbath Convention held in New York, President Hopkins delivered a discourse on the scope of the Sabbath, which was received with the warmest commendation, and published as one of their permanent documents. We give one of its most comprehensive paragraphs:

"The Sabbath is not, as some seem to suppose, an institution slightly connected with the other arrangements of God for the elevation and well being of man, but is inseparably blended with them all. Like the air, and the light, and the water, in the simplicity and yet variety of its applications and uses, it bears the evident impress of the hand of God. Its law of rest is stamped upon the physical organization of all beings capable of labor. It is adapted to the laboring man in his toil, to the young man in his temptations, to the business man in his perplexities, to the scholar in his exhausting processes of thought, and to the statesman as bearing the burdens of public life. It is adapted to families, consecrating home, and giving opportunity for family instruction. It is adapted to communities, as the individuals composing them are related at once to each other and to God, and as needing opportunity both for public and private devotion. It blends the social and religious nature of man, and fits him for a social heaven. It is related to the Bible as a book requiring study, and so time for study. It connects man with the past by reminding him of the great events which it commemorates; with the future by its glimpses and foretastes of that Heaven which it typifies. Kept as God commanded, it would improve the individual man physically, intellectually, morally. In his social relations, it would secure purity and harmony; in his civil relations, security and freedom. It would unite man to man, and all men to God. Surely, whatever he may intend, he who fights against the Sabbath, fights against the best interests of his race, and against God himself."

CONVERSION OF GENERAL BURN.

There is a dream recorded in the life of Maj. Gen. Andrew Burn, which, as it was blessed to him, may be instructive to others. On his return from France, after spending years in sin and folly, he heard of the sudden death of a beloved brother. The infidelity which had lent its sanction to his crimes, and was his only comfort in the commission of them, appeared to him now in all its naked deformity; and it became his earnest desire to be a Christian.

In this state of mind, he dreamed that he was sitting, a little before daylight, with his deceased brother, on the wall of the parish churchyard, with which they had been familiar in boyhood. His brother asked him if he would not go with him into the church. Immediately rising, they walked together towards the porch, and when they reached the inner door, the brother, somehow or other passed in before him, and when he attempted to follow, the door, which slid down from above, was instantly let down more than half-way, so that he found it requisite to bend himself almost double before he could possibly enter.

But, as he stooped to try, the door continued falling lower and lower, till the passage became so narrow that he found it impracticable, in that posture. Grieved to be left behind, and determined to get in, if possible, he fell down on his hands, and tried to squeeze his head and shoulders through; but finding himself still too high he kneeled down, crept, wrestled, and pushed eagerly, but all to no purpose. He now threw off all his clothes, and crawled like a worm; but being very desirous to preserve a fine silk embroidered waistcoat which he had brought from France, he kept that on, in the hope of being able to carry it with him; then, laying himself flat on his face, he pushed, and strove, and soiled the precious waistcoat, but could not get in after all.

At last, driven almost to despair, he stripped off his fine covering, and forced his body between the door and the ground, till the rough stones and gravel tore all the skin and flesh off his breast, and, as he thought, covered him with blood. Perceiving, however that he advanced a little, he continued to press in with more violence than ever, till at last he got safely through.

As soon as he stood on his feet inside, an invisible hand clothed him in a long white robe; and as he looked round to view the place, he saw a goodly number of saints, among whom was his brother, all dressed in the same manner, partaking of the Lord's supper. He sat down in the midst of them, and the bread and wine being administered to him, he felt a seraphic ecstacy, which no mortal could express. He heard a voice call him three times by name, and tell him he was wanted at home.

And so great was the joy of his soul, that it awoke him out of his slumbers, and "made him start up in bed, singing the high praises of God." Burn soon became a new man, and for three and forty years, he served his God faithfully.

A HAPPY CHRISTIAN.—A letter writer, in one of our Southern exchanges, says: "I met with a happy Christian yesterday. She was not rich, nor had she a house or home of her own. She is greatly destitute of comforts, to which for long years she had been accustomed; yet in the midst of all this destitution and poverty, she felt that she could implicitly rely upon God for her daily sustenance and support. She told me that, for many months past, she had gone to God with her daily wants, and she had never been disappointed. Sometimes she was without fuel, and would pray to God, and it would come; sometimes she was without food, and she would go on her knees for it, and the food was brought to her door, now the contribution of the pious, and then the gift of the ungodly. God had put it into their hearts to supply her; and her faith, she said, was continued and steady, for the future as in the past."

THE BIBLE IN CHINESE.—A *new Translation*. Rev. M. S. Culbertson, D. D., has been permitted to bring to a close his labors as translator of the Scriptures. The work was begun March 17, 1851, and closed March 27, 1862.

The committee at first consisted of five persons. Before the Books of Moses were finished, three were compelled to withdraw on account of ill health. From that point Dr. Bridgman was permitted to assist Dr. Culbertson to Isaiah as well as the whole of the New Testament, when Dr. B. died November last. The remainder of the Old Testament was done solely by Dr. Culbertson, and is now ready for the press.

Without bread, I come; attenuated to a skeleton; and, at last I die. Without thought, my mind become dwarfed, aye and dwindles itself until I become the idiot, with a soul that hath life, but little more. And without Christ, my new-born spirit must become a vague, shadowy emptiness. It cannot live unless it feeds on that heavenly manna which came down from heaven. Now the Christian can say, "The life that I live in Christ," because Christ is the food on which he feeds, and the sustenance of his new-born spirits.—*Spurgeon.*

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.--NO. 6.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 318.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per Annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " six months,	16 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

TRUST.

Plant the ivy anywhere:
By the rock that's bare and bleak,
Where the balmy summer air
No'er can bend to kiss its cheek,
Where no sound of brook or bird
'Mid the solemn gloom is heard.

Leave it clinging to the wall
Where the wintry storms may beat,
Where the sunbeams never fall,
And the breath of blossoms sweet
Never floats among its leaves
All the summer morns and eves;

Yet 'twill flourish, green and fair;
Twine and wave with sweetest grace,
Fling its tendrils to the air,
Glorify the bleakest place;
Never loosing, day by day,
If December or if May.

So the soul that bears within
Faith in God and perfect trust,
In this wilderness of sin,
Travel worn, and stained with dust;
Wet with rains and chilled with snows;
Scorned by friends, and bruised by foes;

Tempests pouring out their wrath
On his weary, aching head;
Thorns upspringing in his path;
All his fair hopes crushed and dead;
Not a word or note of cheer
Falling on his lonely ear.

Yet how little careth he
With that sweet trust in his breast,
"Near Him soon, ah! soon I'll be,
Where the weary are at rest."
Singing thus, pursues his way,
If December or if May.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

[CONCLUDED.]

Washington—May I ask, revered Father, why, with all these beautiful and divine privileges and statutes, the Israelites were so wicked and idolatrous?

Does a student of the Bible ask this question? Alas, alas, almost their first act as a nation was an act of wilful, rebellious disobedience, followed by dire consequences. Instead of obeying God's command to drive out the heathen and throw down their altars, they made alliances with them, intermarried with them, until in a few generations the heathen element became predominant, and when Joshua and the elders who outlived him had passed away, the people "forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed other gods, of the gods of the people that were round about them." (Judges 2:12.) There was always left a remnant who held to the truth, but they had to stem a mighty tide of wickedness. This remnant, small as it was, was always the light of the world, from which emanated all the true civilization of the earth. In every lettered religion are some gleams of light, borrowed from God's laws to His people.

God's chosen people were descended from three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—the church is descended spiritually from the Triune God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The second patriarch was typically offered in sacrifice—the second Person of the Godhead was offered in the great and real sacrifice. The twelve sons of Jacob foreshadowed the twelve apostles, the seventy elders the seventy preaching disciples. The Israelites were in bondage to the Egyptians and loved the flesh-pots of Egypt, the redeemed were in bondage to Satan, and loved the sinful indulgences of the world. The destroying angel entered not the doors that were sprinkled with the blood of the Paschal lamb—the wrath of God touches not those who are sprinkled with the atoning blood of the Lamb of God. The passage from Egypt to the land of Canaan foreshadows the passage of the church to the heavenly Jerusalem. Seven weeks from the first Passover was the law given on Mt. Sinai, on the appointed day of Pentecost—seven weeks from the real Passover (to which all the others pointed) was the new covenant, promised by the prophet centuries before, given on the day of Pentecost. "This shall be the covenant I will make with the house of Israel:—I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts." The same law, but the first was written on tables of stone, the second written on hearts washed in the blood of Christ. The difference between the first-fruits offered at the Passover and the first-fruits offered at Pentecost, was that the offering at the former was a sheaf from the field, the offering at the latter were loaves "out of your habitations." The first typical of Christ, the "*first-fruits of them that slept*," for "*He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. And He is the Head of the body, the church*;" (represented by the following first-fruits at Pentecost, the loaves) "*who is the Beginning, the First-born from the dead; that in all things He might have the pre-eminence.*" (Col. 1:17-18.) Every man in his own order: Christ the First-fruits, afterward they that are Christ's at his coming." "Then cometh the end when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father." This last—the ingathering of the church—the harvest, was celebrated by the feast of Tabernacles.

Thomas Scott, the well known commentator, says of Christ's resurrection, "He was the first who arose to die no more:—He arose as the Surety, the Representative, the Forerunner of His saints. His resurrection was the pledge and assurance of theirs; and as the "first-fruits" presented to God, to sanctify and secure his blessing upon the whole harvest." An interesting writer in an article entitled the "Silence of Scripture," marvels that while the Old Testament records with minuteness the dates of great events, the New Testament omits everything of the kind. He says, with regard to the passover, "The statement of the year, month and day, is repeated once and again, to preclude all possibility of mistake. But while Moses gives the birth-day of great events, and not of great men, the gospel history omits both. One event—the nativity of our Lord included—was to the christian church what the Exodus was to the Jewish; yet the time is unrecorded, or given with such indefinite marks as to leave it a matter of difficult determination to this day." How blind even the most gifted sometimes show themselves! Not the Nativity of Christ, but the End for which he came, his Death, was to the christian church what the Exodus was to the Jewish; and the day on which this grand event was to take place, had been divinely marked and celebrated for centuries. All the Passovers from that night of fearful darkness in Egypt, when with loins girded and staves in their hand, they stood with solemn awe and partook of the Paschal lamb, through all succeeding ages, pointed to that memorable night, when our Lord himself became our Passover, and said with god-like love and mercy, "This is my body broken for you," and "This cup is the New Testament in my blood which is shed for you." Was not this day, the day of all others, specified? Oh fools and blind, how is it that ye discern not the grand and holy teachings of God, as the chain of his revelation, with uninterrupted links, extends from century to century, pointing to the Messiah and His redemption of the human race. To sum all up—these tri-annual feasts illustrated respectively, Christ the first-fruits of the Dead, (them that slept,) the Passover: the church the first-fruits of the spirit, the Pentecost: and the gathering home of all the Redeemed, the Scenopegia, (or Feast of Tabernacles.) It would be a good and happy thing if christians would still observe these festivals, even as their Lord did, but that the law of charity be not broken, no one is to be forced to do it. "He that regardeth the day regardeth it to the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day to the Lord, he doth not regard it." "*Love* is the fulfilling of the law."

Washington—Your penal code was very severe: that I suppose was abrogated—you punished adultery, blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking and ingratitude to parents with death.

Ans. Ingratitude to parents was only punished with death when the parents themselves were the accusers, and with the strong love of a parent's heart, particularly a mother's, this law would never be abused; but a very depraved son might be kept in check by the *fear* of its exercise. With regard to adultery, no civil court at the present day condemns an injured husband who takes the life of the wretch who has robbed him of what is dearer to him than life. Why then should the guilt of murder be on his conscience in addition to his wrongs? Why should not the law avenge him? Our Saviour refrained from condemning the guilty woman; but that was an act of pardon from a sovereign. It and the law of the Sabbath were both parts of that law of which our Saviour said, "not one jot or tittle of it shall pass away." He was speaking to those who held this as part of their law; he did not mean to deceive them, but meant what he said. With regard to the manner of executing criminals, stoning by the whole congregation, was ordained by God. Not deputing one man to take the odious office and paying him for it, but every citizen threw his stone. Shooting, as practiced in the army, amounts to the same thing. The general participation in this dreadful office has a salutary effect on the minds of men. It makes them feel that it is their business to restrain and punish evil. It makes a deep impression on the minds of the community. Every man looks at the culprit with solemn awe and pity, for he himself is obliged to aid in inflicting the death blow. A hanging is usually a scene of horrid levity, for the spectators feel no responsibility in the matter. A military execution is a very different and a very painful thing:—this pain is salutary, and such as every human being should feel on seeing a soul launched into eternity. Ah, sir, the time is coming when men will see that the laws of God, even in the slightest matter, are infinitely superior to the laws of men.

Wicked and idolatrous as many of the Israelites were, their civilization was superior to that of any nation since. A writer in the North British Review (Feb. 1860,) calls attention to the evident and vast superiority of the *common people* of the Jews to the common people of every other nation before or since. The apostles of our Lord were common people. "To what class of fishermen on our British shores shall we compare a John or a Peter—fishermen that knew two living and one dead language and wrote in Greek? In this day, when social questions are so much discussed, it were well to enquire how this superiority originated. This superior intelligence elevated the Jews of the middle ages to be the bankers and financiers of Europe as well as the East."

All the Mosaic laws had a tendency to elevate the common people, to dignity and exalt; and though the sin of my people in rejecting their Saviour, has made them a byword and reproach among all nations, yet I hope the day is dawning when they will again hold up their heads, not only as the children of Abraham, but the children of Abraham redeemed by Christ. I may now safely repeat the challenge made thousands of years ago, "What nation is there so great that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law which I set before you this day? Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom in the sight of all the nations which shall hear all these statutes, and say, surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

The Bible is the fountain of all wisdom—all truth. Every merely human law has some defects—those of the Bible are perfect. *Perfection* should be written upon every line of the sacred volume. How inconceivable is the love of God! Not only for this life does He give us full and complete directions, but provides for us a path to heaven. But, "my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me, the Fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." (Jer. 2:13.) The laws for this world were transmitted through Moses, the servant—I mean the political, agricultural, judicial and sanitary laws—and were of so much less importance than the great doctrines the apostles were commissioned to preach to all nations for the salvation of souls, that they were properly left by the apostles to be taught by others. They assigned as a reason, "For Moses hath them that preach him, in every city every Sabbath day." They knew that every christian would become familiar with the declaration of their Lord, that He came not to destroy *one jot* or *tittle* (how could language be more expressive) of the law. Even the tithing of garden herbs, one of the veriest tittles of the law, was ordered not to be left undone. The books of Moses which contain laws for temporal things should reign supreme in Legislative halls, courts of justice and agricultural colleges. I advocate no connection between church and State, however. Our Lord expressly stated that His kingdom is not of this world. All denominations of christians, I believe, agree with regard to the Old Testament—no diversity of opinion here.

While it is the duty of every man to exert his influence *properly*, in the words of our lamented Jackson, to endeavor to make his government christian, it is at the same time his duty to submit to his government whatever it may be. That is the duty of the individual, but when a great body of men, like the American colonies in the last century and the Confederate States in the present, find themselves powerful enough to throw off an oppressive government, it is their duty to use this power, which God has given.

The mists of Dream-land here enveloped the two figures, and I saw them no more.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, Feb. 1st, 1864, at her son's house, in the town of Greensboro', Mrs. SARAH M. ROSE, youngest child of Rev. Hugh McAden, departed this life, aged 83 years and 28 days, having been born January 8th, 1781.

The war of the first revolution was raging at the time of her birth. The battles of Cow-pens, Guilford Court House, Camden, Ninety-six, Yorktown, several naval engagements by the Alliance, the Trumbull, &c., had not taken place. Her mother was left a widow just two weeks after her birth, and two weeks later the surviving family were exposed to the depredations and ravages of the British army encamped in the very neighborhood of their house, which was searched and plundered by the enemy. She was two months and upwards old when the battle of Guilford Court House was fought. The sun of her earthly life dawned amid the gloom and sufferings and horrors of the war of the first revolution, and it has set amid the sorrows and gloom of another, more bloody, gigantic and cruel than the first. She was a little girl, over eight years old, when Gen. Washington was inaugurated the first President of the Federal Government! How solemnly and deeply suggestive is such a life, running parallel with such events of history for the last eighty years and more.

Let us try to recall the face of things at the time of her childhood and youth. Her father, the Rev. Hugh McAden, was one of the first Presbyterian ministers that became permanently settled in North Carolina. His dwelling and his congregations were in Caswell county, in which county Mrs. Rose, his daughter, was born, and where she lived for many years. McAden's cotemporaries were Craighead, Patillo, Caldwell, McCorkle, Hall and one or two others. Her father was one of the original six members of Orange Presbytery at its organization in 1770. She was a little girl of nearly eight years when the first Synod of the Carolinas met, Nov. 5th, 1788, consisting of the Presbytery of Orange, N. C., the Presbytery of South Carolina and the Presbytery of Abingdon chiefly in Tennessee. In all this entire region of country there were but twenty-eight (28) ministers of the Presbyterian church, of whom ten (10) belonged to the Presbytery of Orange comprehending all within this State.

The only *newspaper* published in all the central and western parts of the State was issued from *Hillsboro'*. Five or six others were published in the extreme eastern towns of the State.

Raleigh did not exist at all; its site was the undistinguished plantation of Joel Lane. *Fayetteville* had been settled about nineteen years before her birth, but was not then named Fayetteville. No colleges in the State and not more than two or three schools of any classical pretension. How strange would the Geography and Atlas of her childhood appear! North Carolina extending to the Mississippi! This was not *so far west* as was granted by the charter of Charles II to the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, &c.,—from the Atlantic on the east "to the west, as far as the South Seas." When she was eleven or twelve years of age, it was still the thirteen original States with the addition of Vermont and Kentucky. All west, south and north-west a vast and almost unbroken wilderness of forests and rivers. The population of *whites* short of four millions, and of *slaves* short of seven hundred thousand.

What books entertained *her* childhood? The era of books for children had not begun to dawn, save the old English and German fairy nursery tales. *Gibbon's* great history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was just appearing in England; its second volume appeared in 1781, the very year of her birth, and its third volume in 1788. *Dr. Thos. Scott's Family Bible*, now and for so many years familiar, was never seen in her father's library or in the house. She was fifteen years (15) of age before it was published even in England. I wonder what books she read from childhood up to thirty years of age, besides the Bible and *Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and his Sermons*, (the latter so rare and so needed that the Synod of the Carolinas took action in 1790 to have it published.)

When she was a girl of from 8 to 10, or onward, the terrible events of the French Revolution were deluging France in blood. The papers that may have strayed up here, and occasionally fallen under her eye, would be filled with these bloody and ghastly accounts—with the names of Robespierre, Danton, Murat, &c., &c.,—and with the subsequent deeds of ambition that afterwards made Napoleon Bonaparte's name a terror to Europe and the world. She was twenty-one years (21) of age when Bonaparte was declared first Consul for life. She was forty (40) at his death! *Walter Scotts' Novels*, now considered so old, *began to appear* when she was thirty-three years (33) of age. She was older than the era of Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, either in this country or in England. The old General Assembly of the Presbyterian church held its *first* meeting when she was eight years (8) of age; and there were then only one hundred and seventy-seven (177) ministers in the entire country, North and South.

How suggestive of thought is such a life. A link that connected us with the remote past through all the intervening time is shuddered by such a death. If it be true that no mental impression is ever effaced, what a record of interesting and far reaching events was written upon her mind during the years in which she lived. I doubt whether since the christian era, with the exception only of the great Protestant reformation, any years of vaster importance and of greater influence in church or State, have passed than those with which she has been cotemporary for more than four-score years.

In the early period of her life, indeed when still a little girl, she indulged a hope that she had undergone a change of heart, but this hope afterwards declined and was finally abandoned. After some years it was again renewed, but it was a long time before it was either convenient, or possible, or agreeable to her sense of duty, to enter the communion of the church of Christ. She was a communicant for between forty and fifty years.

For nearly twenty-five years (25) she was *totally blind*, and for a long time also partially deaf, (wholly so in one ear.) This must have been a sad and terrible visitation, to one of her active temperament and domestic tastes and accomplishments; but those who were most intimately acquainted with her, seldom if ever heard her refer to it with any feelings or language of complaint. She was habitually gentle and cheerful, social and communicative, possessed her mental powers without the slightest apparent decay, took an active interest in everything that occurred around her, quietly submitted to God, and lived and died an humble believer in Jesus, sustained for many years in all her afflictions, bereavements and deprivations by the christian's faith and the christian's serene and heavenly hope. She was sick about a week or so, and was so paralyzed by the influence of her last attack that she was unable to give any expression of her feelings. But the posture of her soul for many years was that of patient waiting for the summons of her release. She was evidently conscious and rational up to almost the very last, and fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle. To one who had battled with the sins, the toils, the trials, the sorrows and disappointments of life for so long a pilgrimage, and one made still more dark and sad by the infirmities of so great an age and the long deprivation of sight, how sweet and thrilling must have been the moment of her full and glorious and eternal discharge! *The seal so long shut out from vision, communion with the faces and forms of beloved ones*—that lived with the dark curtain of blindness undrawn for weary years, *now sees*, and its first and dearest and brightest objects are the holy and sainted amid the surpassing grandeurs and glories of the eternal home. How many whom she knew and loved during all these past years will she meet and recognize and love—how joyfully will she renew the intercourse so long suspended while she carried in this world of sin and parting and death! Heaven is not isolation or loneliness; it is society and intercourse, fellowship and worship. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, *from henceforth*," i. e., from the moment of their death truly, fully, forever, increasingly *blessed*. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

"E'en down to old age all my people shall prove
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love;
And when hary hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne."

"Now he" or she "is comforted," is the utterance which angels pronounce over those who go from sorrows and troubles here to *rest* there. PASTOR.

Feb. 2nd, 1864.

Selections.

DYING TESTIMONY.

In the memoir of the Rev. Erskine J. Hawes, we find a dying testimony, which is usually an honest and impressive one, to which the attention of young preachers may be profitably directed. Mr Erskine was educated amidst New England peculiarities of doctrine, and had probably been more or less imbued with a lax theology, as well as with that style of preaching usually called philosophical, in distinction from the plain and direct style of presentation of the great gospel truths, which aims chiefly at the conversion of the soul to God. This young minister was, after a brief period of suffering from the kick of a horse, summoned from time to eternity. In a last conversation with a young ministerial brother, he expressed himself emphatically on the true method of preaching, as well as the only ground of a sinner's hope. As to the first—"He had hardly let go my hand from the first; now he grasped it firmly, and said, 'O, Monteith, remember it—understand that I say it from this bed—our ministers have not preached the gospel in its simplicity. *There* has been *my* error. I want you to understand it, that I say it from this bed—*The Gospel is God's appointed means for the salvation of the soul—philosophy will not do it.*"

In regard to the sure foundation of a sinner's hope, he said:—"We all have great imperfections, great sins, but 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;' the righteousness of Christ is sufficient for us all; here I rest, here is my hope—the righteousness of Christ imputed to us. Imputed—that is a good word—*I like it.*"

We call this a true testimony. First, whatever may be thought of metaphysical or philosophical preaching, or however it may bring to your preachers a reputation for talents, it will not bear the sober reflections of a dying hour, and much less the scrutiny of God's judgment. Philosophy will not save perishing souls. It may entertain, but not save. Jesus Christ, and him crucified must constitute the sum of successful preaching. There is no substitute for it; and he that preaches any other gospel is defying God, and leading souls astray. Remember this testimony, coming from a dying bed. Second—the simple ground of a sinner's reliance is the blood that cleanses from all sin, and the imputed righteousness of Christ. No wonder that Mr. Hawes liked the word, for it is the only one which expresses the thing. The doctrine of imputed righteousness has been criminally assailed in New England theology, but, if taken away, the very foundation of our hope is sapped. He that cannot appreciate and enjoy it, is like a vessel at sea without compass or chart, and neither knows where he is steering, or how soon he may be dashed on the rocks, or foundered. Hold to it—teach others to hold to it—for it is the best sheet-anchor of a sinner's hope.

SCOPE OF THE SABBATH.

At the recent Sabbath Convention held in New York, President Hopkins delivered a discourse on the scope of the Sabbath, which was received with the warmest commendation, and published as one of their permanent documents. We give one of its most comprehensive paragraphs:

"The Sabbath is not, as some seem to suppose, an institution slightly connected with the other arrangements of God for the elevation and well being of man, but is inseparably blended with them all. Like the air, and the light, and the water, in the simplicity and yet variety of its applications and uses, it bears the evident impress of the hand of God. Its law of rest is enstamped upon the physical organization of all beings capable of labor. It is adapted to the laboring man in his toil, to the young man in his temptations, to the business man in his perplexities, to the scholar in his exhausting processes of thought, and to the statesman as bearing the burdens of public life. It is adapted to families, consecrating home, and giving opportunity for family instruction. It is adapted to communities, as the individuals composing them are related at once to each other and to God, and as needing opportunity both for public and private devotion. It blends the social and religious nature of man, and fits him for a social heaven. It is related to the Bible as a book requiring study, and so time for study. It connects man with the past by reminding him of the great events which it commemorates; with the future by its glimpses and foretastes of that Heaven which it typifies. Kept as God commanded, it would improve the individual man physically, intellectually, morally. In his social relations, it would secure purity and harmony; in his civil relations, security and freedom. It would unite man to man, and all men to God. Surely, whatever he may intend, he who fights against the Sabbath, fights against the best interests of his race, and against God himself."

CONVERSION OF GENERAL BURN.

There is a dream recorded in the life of Maj. Genl. Andrew Burn, which, as it was blessed to him, may be instructive to others. On his return from France, after spending years in sin and folly, he heard of the sudden death of a beloved brother. The infidelity which had lent its sanction to his crimes, and was his only comfort in the commission of them, appeared to him now in all its naked deformity; and it became his earnest desire to be a Christian.

In this state of mind, he dreamed that he was sitting, a little before daylight, with his deceased brother, on the wall of the parish churchyard, with which they had been familiar in boyhood. His brother asked him if he would not go with him into the church. Immediately rising, they walked together towards the porch, and when they reached the inner door, the brother, somehow or other passed in before him, and when he attempted to follow, the door, which slid down from above, was instantly let down more than half-way, so that he found it requisite to bend himself almost double before he could possibly enter.

But, as he stooped to try, the door continued falling lower and lower, till the passage became so narrow that he found it impracticable, in that posture. Grieved to be left behind, and determined to get in, if possible, he fell down on his hands, and tried to squeeze his head and shoulders through; but finding himself still too high he kneeled down, crept, wrestled, and pushed eagerly, but all to no purpose. He now threw off all his clothes, and crawled like a worm; but being very desirous to preserve a fine silk embroidered waistcoat which he had brought from France, he kept that on, in the hope of being able to carry it with him: then, laying himself flat on his face, he pushed, and strove, and soiled the precious waistcoat, but could not get in after all.

At last, driven almost to despair, he stripped off his fine covering, and forced his body between the door and the ground, till the rough stones and gravel tore all the skin and flesh off his breast, and, as he thought, covered him with blood. Perceiving, however that he advanced a little, he continued to press in with more violence than ever, till at last he got safely through.

As soon as he stood on his feet inside, an invisible hand clothed him in a long white robe; and as he looked round to view the place, he saw a goodly number of saints, among whom was his brother, all dressed in the same manner, partaking of the Lord's supper. He sat down in the midst of them, and the bread and wine being administered to him, he felt a seraphic ecstacy, which no mortal could express. He heard a voice call him three times by name, and tell him he was wanted at home.

And so great was the joy of his soul, that it awoke him out of his slumbers, and "made him start up in bed, singing the high praises of God." Burn soon became a new man, and for three and forty years, he served his God faithfully.

A HAPPY CHRISTIAN.—A letter writer, in one of our Southern exchanges, says: "I met with a happy Christian yesterday. She was not rich, nor had she a house or home of her own. She is greatly destitute of comforts, to which for long years she had been accustomed; yet in the midst of all this destitution and poverty, she felt that she could implicitly rely upon God for her daily sustenance and support. She told me that, for many months past, she had gone to God with her daily wants, and she had never been disappointed. Sometimes she was without fuel, and would pray to God, and it would come; sometimes she was without food, and she would go on her knees for it, and the food was brought to her door, now the contribution of the pious, and then the gift of the ungodly. God had put it into their hearts to supply her; and her faith, she said, was continued and steady, for the future as in the past."

THE BIBLE IN CHINESE.—A *new Translation*. Rev. M. S. Culbertson, D. D., has been permitted to bring to a close his labors as translator of the Scriptures. The work was begun March 17, 1851, and closed March 27, 1862.

The committee at first consisted of five persons. Before the Books of Moses were finished, three were compelled to withdraw on account of ill health. From that point Dr. Bridgman was permitted to assist Dr. Culbertson to finish as well as the whole of the New Testament, when Dr. B. died November last. The remainder of the Old Testament was done solely by Dr. Culbertson, and is now ready for the press.

Without bread, I o me; attenuated to a skeleton; and, at last I die. Without thought, my mind become dwarfed, aye and dwindles itself until I become the idiot, with a soul that hath life, but little more. And without Christ, my new-born spirit must become a vague, shadowy emptiness. It cannot live unless it feeds on that heavenly manna which came down from heaven. Now the Christian can say, "The life that I live in Christ," because Christ is the food on which he feeds, and the sustenance of his new-born spirits.—*Spurgeon.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. J. H. H., $10.00; Miss C. S., $5.00; Miss E. S., $5.00; Mrs. S. W., $2.00; Mrs. J. A., $2.00; Mrs. E. F. McC., $2.00; Mrs. M. G. B., $2.00; Miss C. W., $2.00; Miss E. J., $2.00; Mrs. W. D. S., $2.00; Miss E. S., $2.00; Mrs. H. S., $2.00; Mrs. N. A. D., $3.00; Miss McK., $2.00; Mrs. C. G. B., $1.00; Rev. W. B. W., $15.00; Mrs. W. B. W., $10.00; Rev. A. C., $1.00; J. P., $4.00; A. M. McP., $25.00; Lt. R. S. H., $30.00; A Friend, Goldsboro' $14.00; A Friend, Kenansville, $2.00; Mrs. A. B., $1.00; A. A. W., $100.00; J. M. H., $4.00.

THE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS of Fayetteville Presbytery will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Friday, February 26th, at 11 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Committee, and it is earnestly desired that ALL the members shall be present.

MINISTERS IN THE ARMY.—We are sure that our readers will be pleased to learn the facts communicated in the letter from Dr. Wilson in our issue to-day. The Assembly's Committee have been at work in earnest to supply our soldiers with the preached word. Let the churches and people at home do *their* duty in supporting these missionaries and chaplains, and we may reasonably hope for important spiritual results.

LIBERALITY TO A PASTOR.—The church and congregation of Greensboro' in this State have added to their pastor's salary, during and for the past year, *one thousand eight hundred and thirty five dollars* in money and about *fifteen hundred dollars* in provisions. Such a people may expect to be blessed in their church relations. "The liberal soul shall be made fat."

THE SYNOD'S SCHEME OF EDUCATING DECEASED SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—It is hoped that the card from the Committee that has charge of this work within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery will receive the immediate attention of Church Sessions. To them the Presbytery has committed the duty of collecting funds within their respective bounds. At the meeting of Presbytery last fall, it was found that in but few, comparatively, of the churches had anything been done. *Let not the same be said of the future*, but let each church session that has not already obeyed the injunction of Presbytery, attend to the matter at once and report the result to the Spring meeting. We have no general agent as the other Presbyteries have, but are dependent upon the faithfulness of the Church Sessions in discharging the duty. If the people have the matter brought before them properly, we have no fear of the result. As much money will be obtained in the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery as in either of the others, and the time and expense of the general agent will be saved to the church. This, when laborers are so few, is a matter of no little consequence. Let the reports at Centre prove that money can be collected from our churches without a travelling agent to visit them.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.—The correspondent of an exchange mentions "a company in one of the Virginia regiments, which numbers eighty men, all of whom, except ten, are now connected with the different evangelical denominations. Bible classes have been formed embracing the entire company, and the little handful who are yet 'out of Christ' give manifest tokens of deep religious impression."

"SUPERANNUATED" EPISCOPACY.—Rev. R. Corson, of Coburg, Canada West, a superannuated Methodist minister, of forty years' standing, travelled 3,850 miles last year, preached 106 sermons, attended 9 missionary and 77 prayer-meetings, read 24 volumes and wrote 36 sketches. We know some ministers in their prime who have done less.

"TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR."

There is very much unprofitable attendance upon the worship of God in the sanctuary. This fact will not be questioned, however greatly men may differ in attempting to account for it. It is and has been the subject of remark, both by the people of God and "those without." The preached word does not exert the power upon the hearts and lives of many of those who hear its sound, that we have a right to expect from the tone of Scripture and the examples of apostolic preaching furnished us. Many come up to the house of God who never attain any saving knowledge of the truth, while others fail to grow in the christian life and to bring forth fruit abundantly. The heart is not turned from the ways of the world. The power of indwelling sin is not broken. The affections are not fixed, as they should be, upon the better and enduring inheritance above.

Why is this? Why do not the ordinances of God's house prove more powerful, in converting souls and in building up saints? Why are not the results uniformly the same as in exceptional cases, when sinners are "pricked to the heart;" or when the power of sin is broken and there is a marked advance "in righteousness and true holiness?" Why has the minister so often to raise the lamentation, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" Why are sinners seen sitting Sabbath after Sabbath, and year after year, with no perceptible impression made upon their hearts and consciences? Why are professors so often found dying out in spirituality—becoming lifeless skeletons in "the sacramental host of God's elect," rather than strong and valiant soldiers; drones in the great vineyard of the Lord, rather than faithful and devoted laborers? Why do we find such meagre results following the abundance of the means of grace usually enjoyed in a christian community?

The whole answer may not be given in the reply, a failure to heed the injunction that forms the caption of this article; but unquestionably much of it arises from this fact. It is impossible for any one to be profited by attendance upon the preached word, unless the mind and heart be in the service. The proper worship of God is a matter of the intellect and the affections. To these, the acts of worship must appeal strongly and successfully. They must be touched, impressed and influenced. There is no talismanic virtue in going to the house of God—in meeting within walls consecrated to holy purposes—in sitting before a pulpit where the truths of God may be preached ever so faithfully—or in witnessing the several parts of the service by those assembled. There is no virtue in uniting with tongue, and lip, and bended knee, in offerings of prayer and praise to Him who claims our homage. All this may be done, and the soul be as little influenced thereby as though seas should separate us from the place of the sanctuary. For, while these *forms* may have been observed—while we may have been sitting before God as His people sit, apparently hearing His word as His people hear, and with the mouth showing much love—the thoughts of the heart may be anywhere else than in these exercises. The mind may be wandering to the ends of the earth, and the heart going after its covetousness—devising ways and means to gratify its lust of gain, or revelling in anticipated worldly pleasure. The soul is not in a condition to receive proper impressions from the worship of the sanctuary, or the influences prevailing there. To expect it, is to look for a departure from the ordinary laws that govern the human mind. "Take heed therefore how ye hear."

AS IT SHOULD BE ELSEWHERE.—Mt. Zion church, Sumter District, S. C., at a recent meeting of the congregation, resolved to appropriate to the support of their pastor, besides his ordinary salary, 250 bushels of corn, 700 pounds of bacon, 20 bushels of rice, and other articles of provisions, amounting in all, at government prices, which is far below the prices that rule in many places, to more than $1500.

THE ARMY HYMN BOOK.—One of the neatest publications we have seen from the Confederate press, is "the Army Hymn Book," from our Committee of Publication, Richmond. It consists of 88 pages, and contains a number of hymns suitable for social and public worship. Among these we see many old and familiar hymns, such as the soldiers will delight to sing, from their associations with home and friends.

AN UNWORTHY MASTER.—A writer in the *Southern Christian Advocate* mentions a "member of the church who, not a great while ago, refused to let a minister of high standing preach to his servants, numbering one or two hundred," because "he pretended to think it would do them no good."

THE FOUNTAIN OF ERROR.—A letter writer from Philadelphia states that, so far as he knows, all the Universalist and Unitarian ministers that are or ever have been in that city came from New England.

CLASS MEETINGS.—Dr. L. Pierce, in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, confesses the decline and 'fears the ultimate failure' of the class meeting.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

The hearts of our people who really appreciate the tremendous issues involved in this awful war, should swell with gratitude to God at the spectacle just now presented by our noble armies in the field. Scarcely a mail reaches us that does not bring tidings of re-enlistment by our troops, *for the war*, however long it may continue. This is true of all the armies in the field. The men are coming forward, not by individuals or companies, but by Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, and consecrating themselves anew to the service of their country. And the pledge now is, that they will not lay down their arms until the great object for which they were first taken up shall have been accomplished.

These men have been in service now for well nigh three years. Accustomed to the peaceful and quiet pursuits of life, it might have been thought that their original enlistment was under the influence of excitement. But, if it were so at first, it is not so now. They know what they are doing. The privations and sufferings of three years have effectually removed the romance of war, and made them thoroughly acquainted with its stern realities. But, they do not flinch from the duty imposed upon them in God's providence and demanded of them by their country. And these rugged, war-worn, scarred veterans will keep their vows; and future fields of blood will record the deep meaning of their solemn pledges.

This re-enlistment of the three years' men before the expiration of their original term, is certainly the most encouraging sign of the times. It shows that the men in the army have not been seriously *demoralized*, as there was some reason to fear, by those who have remained at home. The contamination of trade and speculation has not reached the camps, so as to make men willing to submit to anything rather than bear longer the privations and losses incident to an indefinite prolongation of the struggle for civil and religious freedom. Whatever may be the feeling at home, our soldiers do not feel that everything is expressed in dollars and cents; and that, if the enemy will but *promise* us something, it would be better to make terms and kiss the rod, than contend longer for the rights of freemen.

All honor to our noble soldiers, who have thus shown their willingness to persevere to the end! May they not only speedily establish the civil liberty for which they have so long and so valiantly contended, but may they also attain unto that liberty wherewith the Son makes free indeed.

CHAPELS IN THE ARMY.—Our readers will be interested in the letter from "W. S. L." in our present issue, giving some account of the building and dedication of a chapel for religious worship in Kirkland's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia.

These chapels seem to have become quite an institution in this army. The Rev. A. D. Betts, writing to the N. C. *Advocate*, says that there are "more than twenty chapels being built in different regiments and brigades. About fifteen have been finished and dedicated." "The most cheerful labor I have ever seen in the army or elsewhere," he remarks, "is done by soldiers in building chapels. *They want a place to worship God.*" Of our North Carolina troops in that army, he says: "In Ramseur's Brig. are three, in 4th, 14th and 30th Regts. In Kirkland's Brig. Bro. Webb and Lacy have united and built a very large one. No chaplain is with Scales' Brig; but Rev. J. Rumple has been sent to that Brigade as Missionary, and they have promised to build him a Chapel. Bro. Wood will soon be there, I presume. Lane's Brig. is not convenient to timber. But I was told that Col. Barry, of the 18th Regt. was so anxious to have preaching for his men, that he was intending to build a Chapel and get a citizen clergyman to preach to his Regt. Cooke's Brigade have not yet gotten into their winter quarters; but as they move into them, in a pine forest, about Feb. 3d, I trust they will soon have chapels. Daniel's Brig. is camped near a Church which Bro. Harding uses."

Let the people at home remember in their prayers the services held weekly in these rude chapels in the army. An influence may go out from them that shall be a blessing to our country and to the church for all time.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Our readers have seen frequent allusions, for a year or two past, to the United States Christian Commission, an organization formed *ostensibly* to labor for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers in the Federal armies. A writer in the *Southern Presbyterian*, in his "Notes of Imprisonment by a Returned Chaplain," gives his experience with this "Commission" after the bloody battle of Gettysburg. He could procure very little real assistance for the sick and wounded Confederates around him, though "with their mouth they showed much love." He says:

"It all ended in gas—but those of us who remained long enough at Gettysburg learned the real design of this organization in its relations to our wounded, and those who have carefully read the accounts in the Northern papers of the labors of their agents and the results, have already perhaps suspected the secret. Thus a member of the commission, writing from Fort Delaware, after speaking in glowing terms of his labor among the wounded prisoners there, gives it as his opinion that 'the Christian Commission is doing more to crush the rebellion than the army of the Potomac.' Here is the secret of their presence in our camps, to insinuate themselves in the character of spiritual advisers into the confidence of our men, to make a show of kindness to them and throw them off their guard, and then influence them while weakened in mind and body to take the oath of allegiance and desert our standards. For this purpose they come with religious periodicals, stamped with the "old flag" in flaming colors, with tracts in which politicks and religion are interwoven, condoling with our men over "the indifference of the rebels to their fate in leaving them thus exposed and helpless," assuring them that the rebellion was in its last gasp, and urging them to take the oath of allegiance, with the promise that if they did so, they should be sent immediately to their homes, when, as in many cases, their homes were within the enemy's lines, having transportation and subsistence furnished at the expense of the government. I do not believe that many of our brave men were taken in this snare of the devil, but it should blacken this association with eternal infamy, to know that while professing to come in the name of Jesus Christ, and bear the blessed consolations of His divine religion, to suffering and dying men, it really made religion but a cloak for its unhallowed intrigues, and prostituted the name of a Christian Commission to the vilest of political ends."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP 47TH REG. N. C. TROOPS,
January 25th, 1864.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: I have thought that it may not be uninteresting to you or to your readers to hear of an event that has caused my heart to swell with gratitude and joy.

Yesterday was a bright and balmy day, and with the exception of passing clouds, the sky was as fair and beautiful as in Spring. During the week previous we had been blessed, since Monday, with this same delightful weather, and in this Brigade the opportunity was well improved in the construction of a large and commodious chapel. After four days of constant and unremitting effort, we succeeded in erecting a comfortable and convenient house, in which this (Kirkland's) Brigade as long as it remained in winter quarters, might worship God.

And yesterday, we were called upon solemnly to present our offering to the Lord. Rev. B. T. Lacy, the General Assembly's Commissioner to the 2nd Army Corps, preached for us the Dedication sermon, from Gen. 28th chap. 17th verse. A large congregation had assembled, the Chapel was crowded, the aisle filled with listeners, and many stood at the door and without. There was great and solemn attention, and often deep interest and emotion were manifested. Ah! it had been so long since many of us had gone up to the sanctuary, and worshipped God in His own house, that it was no wonder that our hearts were touched with gratitude. The solemn reading of the Scriptures, the earnest prayer of dedication and the hymn of praise closed the exercises of the hour, and the large assembly slowly dispersed.

Yet the day was one long to be remembered. And doubtless many hearts were softened at the recollection of the dear old church at home, and of the faces of the loved pastor and people. Perhaps nothing can show so readily the interest and delight that the soldiers take in the preaching of the word, as the fact that they labored with such speed and willingness in the building of the Chapel. And now that they have a place to pray, they manifest not less that they also have hearts for prayer.

It may not be amiss, now that I have pen in hand, to write a word or two in reference to this Brigade. There are five Regiments with an aggregate of at least fifteen hundred men in the Brigade. There are at present but two Chaplains on duty, Rev. R. S. Webb, of the Methodist church, Chaplain of 44th N. C. T., and myself. Rev. A. S. Smith, Chaplain of the 11th, has resigned. He served for a long time, and was a faithful and efficient preacher, and leaves behind many who regret his departure. But his age has induced him to resign. Rev. A. N. Wells, Chaplain of the 26th, is absent on sick leave. There are then two vacancies, and Chaplains are desired for both. For my own Regiment, I receive copies of the different denominational papers in N. C. My chief regret is that I do not receive *more*. Eighteen copies of your own esteemed paper are sent and are always welcomed. I may tell you here, that *I would not care if the number was larger!* What say you? All papers of whatever denomination, I will take the greatest pleasure in distributing, and the soldiers most cordially receive them. In truth, the story of the eagerness of the soldiers after tracts and religious reading is no fiction, and I have never had but one tract refused. And I am almost tempted to say that the minister does not know what listening is, until he has preached to a congregation of earnest soldiers, and see how they crowd in eagerness around him, drinking in every word.

One word more. As you assemble in your handsome churches and splendid temples on each succeeding Sabbath, you who live in ease and plenty—it may be, in luxury—forget not the humble, uncomplaining soldier, as he goes to the rude building which he has erected to God's name. Learn the lesson of contentment, and pray that our rude Chapels, God's Tabernacles in the wilderness, may become indeed Bethels—Houses of God—Gates of Heaven.

Very truly yours,
W. S. L.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSIONARY CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—I herewith send you a list of the names of the Missionaries and Missionary Chaplains in the Army, who act under the direction of the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions. About seventy of this number derive their support in part or whole, from the contributions of the Churches, involving an outlay of something like $8,000 per month. The number will probably be a good deal increased during the present month, and of course will require a larger expenditure. This statement is made with the view of reminding our ministers at home of the necessity of taking up systematic collections for this cause. In relation to its great importance, it is surely not necessary to say a word. In addition to this list of names, there are about twenty-five other ministers, so far as can be ascertained, acting as Chaplains from our Church, in the army, but have no connection with the Committee of Missions, making in all about one hundred from our church. The Committee, in locating them, acting under their direction, have aimed to have one representative from our church in every brigade, besides a proportionate number for the hospitals, and this plan has been carried out so far as circumstances would allow. In due time a full account of the results of these labors will be spread before the churches.

Yours truly and sincerely,
J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA, INCLUDING GEN. LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.

Revs. B. T. Lacy, and Theodorick Pryor, D. D., Commissioners; Rev. Messrs F. P. Mullally, John F. Watson, C. B. Stewart, Wm. V. Wilson, R. W. Milner, R. H. Lafferty, B. W. Mosely, W. A. Hall, B. Scott Krider, James Haynes, Jno. Rice Bowman, W. A. Campbell, C. A. Miller, J. Rumple, George W. White, R. B. Anderson, E. H. Harding, W. M. Kilpatrick, Jno. K. Harris, E. D. Junkin, W. F. Junkin, J. N. Craig, A. W. Miller, S. C. Pharr, D. D., James M. Rice, Jno. A. Scott, Jas. H. Lepps,—in all 29.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, INCLUDING THE HOSPITALS IN UPPER AND CENTRAL GEORGIA.

Rev. William Flinn, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs James A. Wallace, Jos. B. Mack, W. T. Hall, T. E. Smith, James Stacy, Jas. P. McMillan, A. N. Cunningham, D. D., H. W. McLees, Ed. M. Green, J. A. Walker, J. M. M. Caldwell, Rob. McCoy, Frances Goulding, Prof. C. W. Lane, W. F. Pearson, Isaac J. Long, A. F. Smith, G. L. Petrie, D. C. Boggs, G. H. Cartledge, James Wilson, J. G. Richards, Jno. F. Lanneau.—24.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI AND ITS HOSPITALS.

Jno. N. Waddell, D. D., Commissioner; Rev. Messrs. Ramsay Henderson, J. W. Neill, E. H. Rutherford, R. McInnis, S. J. Bingham, W. J. Savage, J. S. Montgomery, R. E. Sherrill.—in all 9.

ARMY ON THE COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. Jno. Douglas, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs J. L. Girardeau, W. T. Farrow, William Banks, S. S. Gaillard, A. A. Morse, David H. Porter, A. A. James.—in all 8.

ARMY OF SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

Rev. Rufus K. Porter, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs H. B. Pratt, S. F. Holliday, David Comfort, Ed. Lee.—5.

Rev. Benj. L. Beall, Eastern North Carolina, and Rev. H. M. Smith, west of the Mississippi.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE EXAMPLE OF 1765.

"We will eat no lamb," promised the multitude seeking to retaliate; "we will wear no mourning at funerals;" "we will, none of us, import British goods," said the traders in the towns. The inhabitants of North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes, and South Carolina was ready to follow the example. "The people," wrote the Lieut'nt-Governor Sharpe of Maryland, "will go on upon manufactures." "We will have homespun markets of linens and woollens," passed from month to month, till it found its way across the Atlantic, and alarmed the King in council; "ladies of the first fortune shall set the example of wearing homespun." "It will be accounted a virtue in them to wear a garment of their own spinning." "A little attention to manufactures will make us ample amends for the distresses of the present day," and render us a great, rich and happy people."—*Bancroft.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

It appears by the last advices received from Dr. Livingstone that his exploring expedition in the interior of South Africa has been marked with disasters and much suffering. More than nine hundred miles north of Cape Town, they made their way tediously throught the country of the Damaras, collected a large drove of cattle, sheep and horses, and reached the shores of the lake Ngami. They then proceeded northward to explore the river Zambesi, when their disasters commenced. Their cattle were sick, and they were compelled to leave them behind, because the country was infested with tetze, a fly, whose bite is fatal to cattle. The country was so rocky that their wagons could not cross it.

The heat was intense; the rainy season came on; the country was swamped; the servants of the company were seized with fever, and Mr. Chapman, one of the explorers, was confined with raving delirium. The leaders made for lake Ngami, leaving twenty two sick or invalids to follow when able. Their condition was perilous, for by a war between the Damaras and Hottentots they were cut off from the coast. Such was the deplorable end of the expedition.

Dr. L., the pioneer, in June last was surrounded by circumstances in which other men would despair. He was near the Zambesi, in the Shire country; which was depopulated by famine and slave wars. "No word (he says) can convey an idea of its desolation." The few living skeletons that survived were dying in the lethargy of despair. Thornton and Dickinson (Dr. Livingstone's associates) had died of fever. Three others were invalids, and disease had taken a good deal of the pith out of Dr. L.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MISSION TO AFRICA.—"This mission, sent out with Dr. Livingstone's exploring company, three or four years since, has shared largely in the disasters of that enterprise. The Rev. H. Rowley, writing from the River Shire on the 16th of May, says: 'By death and loss of health we have lost more than fifty per cent, of the European members of the Mission.'"

OBITUARIES.—Says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*: "If writers of obituaries would model their notices of the departed according to the Bible style, our columns devoted to such matters would show a very different, and, we think, much more tasteful and quite as profitable record of the blessed dead who die in the Lord."

NOT A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.—Says the *Religious Herald*: "We are not throughly a Christian people, not so much as our fathers were, during the first war of independence. In 1777, Congress instructed the Committee of Commerce to import twenty thousand copies of the Bible!"

CHOCTAW MISSION.

LETTER FROM DR. KINGSBURY.

PINE RIDGE, Dec. 1, 1863.

Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D.:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: About twelve days since, I wrote you by way of Shreveport, La. By direction of the Postmaster General, letters for the east of the Mississippi are to be addressed to the care of the postmaster either at Shreveport or at Camden, Ark. As my former letter may fail, I shall send this by way of Camden. Until recently we have been greatly favored as to our locality. We have seen but little of the "pomp and circumstance of war," and had experienced but little of its inconveniences and sufferings. Now our circumstances are changed. Gen. Steele's headquarters are in Pine Ridge school house. His staff and escort are camped around us, and two of the gentlemen are accommodated with a room in our house. The Federals occupy both sides of the Arkansas river. There is no force in the nation sufficient to stop them, if they should wish to push forward to Red river. A visit from them appears to be a mere question of time. What they will do with us when they come, we know not; we leave that with our heavenly Father, who will order all things for the best. About 2,000 Texans are in winter quarters about 35 miles below here, on Red river. These are about all the white troops there are in the nation. Most of the Choctaws are at their homes, except two or three companies that are serving as scouts between this and Arkansas river. The prospects for the Confederacy on this side of the Mississippi are rather gloomy. In him who rules among the nations, is all our hope. The time of man's necessity is God's opportunity.

It is decided to have the general hospital at Spencer Academy. A brigade hospital has been established in the Wheelock school house. The brethren are all at their homes, except Brother Wright, who has removed his family to Goodwater, on account of the many interruptions he experienced, on account of the great thoroughfare which passes through the Boggy depot. We continue to preach to small congregations. My congregation at Doaksville, has been increased by refugees from the Cherokee nation and Missouri, who have been compelled to leave their homes, on account of the internecine war that is carried on in those parts. There are hundreds, and some say thousands of families, mostly women and children, houseless and destitute wanderers in this nation, in Texas, and in the Southern parts of Arkansas. I have been enabled to pay the salaries of the brethren promptly for 1863, and hope to be able to commence the payment for 1864, if we should live to see the time. I have not heard from Dr. Wilson, or any member of the committee since the 18th of May last. I fear you have been sick. You were formerly very prompt to write. I hope our painful suspense may be soon relieved.

Yours affectionately,
C. KINGSBURY.

YANKEE SOLDIER PAPER.—Says the *Soldier's Visitor*: "A friend has sent us a copy of 'The Christian Banner,' a paper published for circulation in the Federal Army, by the American Tract Society, of New York, and captured at Chickamauga. Conspicuous in the heading is an array of United States flags printed in red and blue, whilst a large space on the 1st page is occupied by the same flag, the flaming red of which is sufficiently emblematic of the bloodthirstiness of our brethren beyond the Potomac. They speak of themselves as 'the peace-loving North' in conflict with 'barbarous Southern oppression and cruelty;' with much more of the same truthful and delectable reading. The remarkable preponderance of the articles, is occupied with remonstrances against card playing, swearing and drunkenness,—from which one would judge that these are the prominent characteristics of the Yankee army. The soldiers are almost uniformly addressed and spoke of as 'boys,' and are evidently looked upon as an inferior class; whilst the whole tone of the paper is far lower than that of any Southern Soldier's paper we have seen.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A SKIRMISH NEAR SMITHFIELD.—We learn through passengers who reached here on the Norfolk and Petersburg train last night, (says the Petersburg *Express*,) that on Sabbath last, a gunboat came up Pagan Creek, and landed twenty-five cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and one hundred infantry at Smithfield. The parties composing this expedition had instructions to march across the country to Cherry Grove on Chuckatuck Creek, and capture the Confederate pickets there. In the meantime the Yankee gunboat was to go around and meet the Yankees at Cherry Grove. At Scott's Factory, four or five miles from Smithfield, the invaders were met by about 75 Confederate cavalry, when a skirmish ensued, and the Yankees retreated back to Smithfield. The Confederates returned towards Blackwater, with seven prisoners.

When last heard from, the Yankees were at Smithfield, without any means of escape (their gunboat having gone to meet them at Cherry Grove) and the Confederates reinforced, were marching upon them. We hope to hear that the whole party have been captured.

The following dispatch was received on Monday night from Col Jordan, at Ivor station:

"Glorious news! The whole Yankee force, about 150, are our prisoners, and their gunboat, 'Smith Briggs,' destroyed! No one hurt on our side. Four Yankees killed, and two or three wounded. The prisoners are now at Broad Water. Send down a train for them to-morrow."

[The force above referred to was an expedition sent out by the Beast to destroy a cotton factory at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight county. May all such thieves and marauders have a like end!]

THE CURRENCY BILL.—We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the currency bill in secret session, and that what is known as Oldham's plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill has been radically amended; and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two Houses will be the constitution of a new currency limited to two hundred millions of dollars, and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is, Congress has got to see again on the currency, and before the two Houses can accommodate their differences, it is not unlikely the session may expire.—*Examiner.*

GENERAL GEO. W. MORGAN, formerly of the Yankee army, who held Cumberland Gap at the time General Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, has resigned, and is making speeches in Indiana, denouncing the war. In a recent speech he stated, that when he first joined the army he supposed it was for the restoration of the Union, but that he had since found out that it was a crusade against the Southern planters to rob them of their negroes. That he consequently was opposed to giving another dollar, or raising another man, for the continuance of such an unholy war.

TROOPS RE-ENLISTING.

CAMP RODES' DIVISION,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., Jan 30th, 1864.

I know you will gladly publish the following good news:

Four brigades of Major General Rodes' splendid division have passed resolutions re enlisting for the war. The other brigade is on picket, and it is certain it will follow this patriotic example.

Battle's Alabamians and Dole's gallant Georgians passed resolutions expressing their determination to re en'ist for the war on the 26th inst.

The subject was submitted to Brig. Generals Ramseur's and Johnston's Brigades on the morning of the 27th inst. The resolutions were passed amid shouts that made the air ring. The following is the resolution *unanimously* passed by Ramseur's brigade:

Resolved, That we declare ourselves enlisted in the cause of Southern rights and Southern independence so long as an armed foe shall pollute our soil, that we declare ourselves *in for the war*, and this we do most cheerfully, as is our bounden duty.

Send croakers to the army for courage and comfort!

The following letter from Major General Rodes, addressed to Brigadier Generals Ramseur and Johnston, is respectfully submitted:

Brig. Generals Ramseur and Johnston:

General: it is my pride to have been associated with your two brigades, as comrade or as commander, from the bloody field of Williamsburg, through all the trials of this arduous war, up to the present moment. I claim in both capacities, the privelege of offering my heartfelt congratulations on learning that rising superior to domestic faction and to present hardships, they have stepped forward, almost to a man, as the pioneers of re enlistment for your State.

The name of North Carolina, impressed on the heart of the people amidst the fire and blood of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg by your respective commands, has been indelibly engraved this day by a victory over self, more ennobling and more enduring. May it prove the seed of a fruitful harvest, striking terror abroad, bringing peace and concord at home.

(Signed) R. E. RODES, Maj. Gen.

With the hope that you will roll on the ball by publishing very soon the above,

I am, sir, very willingly,
IN FOR THE WAR.—*Sentinel.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.—We learn that dispatches were received here yesterday, from General Polk, at Meridian, Mississippi, referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the State of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy. We suggested, some days ago, that Sherman's designs were neither directed to Mobile nor Texas as generally supposed, but were aimed at General Polk's lines; and the recent dispatches confirm th s supposition.—*Examiner.*

THE MOVE AGAINST NEWBERN.—The late movement against Newbern was a brilliant success. Though the place was not taken the expedition was not without its material fruits, for besides the taking of prisoners, horses, property, &c., a gunboat was destroyed and the enemy forced to seek safety in their entrenchments, behind their works. Hoke's, Clingman's and Corse's brigades are said to have behaved with the greatest gallantry, and we have no doubt, but the fortifications could have been carried and the place taken had it been deemed prudent to make the assault. It is folly to sacrifice good men to take Newbern, for before we could arrange defenses that would enable us to hold it the enemy would take it back.

Gen. Whiting telegraphs from Wilmington that Gen. Martin, with the 17th, 42d, and Jackson's command, from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepardsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport barracks and across the Newport river.

Our loss in the whole series of operations was very small but we have not been able as yet to get the names of the killed and wounded.

We have no idea as to the future movements of our forces in that direction, nor would we tell if we knew; we hope however, that the enemy will be compelled to crouch behind their works, and that those of our citizens in that section that have been so much oppressed may receive protection. If the Yankees can be confined to Newbern and Washington we can produce large supplies in Eastern North Carolina. Upon the whole we doubt not but the demonstration against Newbern will be productive of much good.—*Progress.*

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA.—We learn that a prominent gentleman who arrived her efrom the West yesterday brought the unwelcome news that a yankee cavalry force was moving on Asheville, and fears are entertained that they have reached that town before this time. If the report be true, we hope that we have force enough in that section to meet and drive them back.—*Progress.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA FRONTIER—AN INCIDENT.—A detachment from a Massachusetts negro regiment, under the Colonel commanding, left Norfolk last week for Currituck county, North Carolina, to attack, and capture if possible, some of our guerrillas of Lieut. White's command. Failing in this, they visited a second time the house of Lieut. White, and after abusing the family, took his daughter, an accomplished young lady of 17 years. After having her hands tied in front of her and the rope thrown over her shoulders, she was driven, by a big negro, with curses and abuse, in front of the command, towards Norfolk. When within five miles of Norfolk they met a regiment of New York white infantry, who, with its Colonel at the head, knocked over the negro driver and rescued Miss White from the negro guard and sent her to Norfolk in a carriage.

There is no sort of ground for one tenth the panic that has been shown about the currency, nor for a resort to one tenth of the desperate expedients that have been suggested for the restoration of our affairs, military and financial. The resources of the Confederacy do not begin to be exhausted. Its strength is not impaired. Its elements of wealth remain substantially intact. Nothing but causeless panic can lead any important portion of the people of the Confederate States to indulge in gloomy vaticinations, calculated to seriously endanger the cause in which their all is engaged.—*Courier*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Feb 3.—A slight snow fell last night.

A general Court Martial has been convened here, consisting of Maj. Gen. Buckner, Brig Generals Field, Kemper, Anderson, Gregg, Nichols and Humphrey. Some important cases will be brought before it.

All quiet in front.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 4.—Scouting parties from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap state that Wilcox's 9th Army Corps (Yankee) has been mustered out of service, and gone home, very few having re-enlisted, notwithstanding the large bounties and land warrants offered them. The enemy's cavalry force have been largely diminished by this.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 3.—The whole of Rhodes' division, Lane's N. C. brigade and nearly all the rest of Wilcox's division and Wilcox's old Alabama brigade have re-enlisted for the war. All quiet along our lines.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 1.—The work of re-enlisting goes bravely on. The 6th, 12th and 61st Regiments Mahone's Virginia Brigade, re-enlisted for the war yesterday.

Dispatches from Winchester, Virginia indicate that Gen Early had captured in Hardy county, a few days ago, a train of eighty wagons, nearly all laden with commissary stores.

ORANGE C. H.,—*Gen. S. Cooper:*—On the 30th ult., Gen. Rosser captured ninty-three wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage in Hardy county, Va., also three hundred mules and twenty prisoners.

A guard of eight hundred Yankee infantry accompanying the train escaped to the mountains. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. Information of an advance upon Petersburg having been received, the garrison evacuated it during the night.

On the 2d inst., Rosser destroyed the bridges over Patterson's creek, and captured forty prisoners. In this affair, two hundred prisoners, fifty wagons and teams, twelve hundred head of cattle and five hundred sheep have been brought off.

Gen. Rosser has shown great energy and skill, and his command deserves great credit.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 7. The enemy in large force crossed the river on Saturday at Morton's Ford, but after a short contest they were repulsed by Gen. Edward Johnston's Division, and driven back across the river and pursued. Our forces returned this morning. They attempted to cross at Barnett's Ford, b it were repulsed by Gen Scales' N. Carolina brigade, and Gen. Lomax's cavalry brigade.

The enemy have returned.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The Yankees are reported to be advancing in considerable force towards the city from the Peninsula. Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Bottom's bridge. No particulars.

The information from below is meagre and conflicting. The force of the enemy is estimated at about five regiments. One report is that they were repulsed, and another, that they crossed the Chickahominy near White Oak swamp. No apprehension exists there of any further approach. The enemy's movements are believed to be a raid for the destruction of property, or a diversion to draw attention from movements elsewhere.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—The latest reports from below last night, represent that the Yankee force at Bottom's bridge have fallen back nine miles to Talleysville, where they were reinforced by several additional regiments of infantry and cavalry. The situation was unchanged this morning, but another demonstration by the enemy is expected to-day. Lt Gen. Hood has command of the Confederate troops on the line of the Chickahominy.

Some official information has been received of the arrival of eighteen gunboats and transports at Jacksonville, Florida. The enemy, presumed to be in large force, had landed and were reported advancing on Saturday night.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 8.—One Captain and thirty nine privates, captured at Barnett's Ford, by Gen'l Early's Division, were brought in this morning. The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning, but soon re crossed.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—Gov. Gambell of Missouri died on the 2nd, inst. Geo. R. Riddle, a strong Unionist, succeeds Bayard of Delaware, in the yankee Senate. Latest information from below, states that the yankees have taken the back track for Williamsburg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoissance. The impression prevails here that the next campaign will commence at an early day. Active hostilities on the Rapidan will probably be delayed until the recovery of Meade, who at last accounts was convalescent at his home in Pennsylvania. Weather favorable for military movements.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—Nothing of special importance was transacted in open session of either House of Congress to day. It is understood that the Senate, in secret session, passed the Currency Bill, which was sent to that body by the house some time ago, though it was considerably amended and changed. It has been sent back to the House for the further consideration of that body.

The Senate will next take up the Tax Bill in secret session.

The House is still engaged on the military bill in secret session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to amend the late anti-substitute law in relation to farmers, with a recommendation that it do *not* pass. No action taken.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—It is understood that the House in secret session has passed the military bill and sent it back to the Senate for the further consideration of that body. It is understood that the bill was extensively amended and altered in the House.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—In the House to day; the Senate's bill providing for the organization of a general staff for the Army was taken up and postponed indefinitely. Yeas 31, Nays 30.

A bill passed paying any private or inferior officers, who under orders of a superior officer, performs temporary staff duty.

The military committee reported favorably, and recommended the passage of an act to repeal the law providing for the payment of property destroyed under military necessity, out of the treasury and provides for the payment of the same out of the sequestration fund. A lengthy debate ensued, and on motion it was postponed indefinitely yeas 54, nays 16.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—A special despatch to the *Evening News*, dated at Clinton on the 4th stateS that Sherman's two corps, under McPherson and Hurlbut, are advancing. Gen. Jackson has fought them all day. They have made but two miles to day. They camp to night six or eight miles below Clinton. Prisoners report the enemy at thirty thousand strong. General Ross whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday hand to hand, with pistols.

A special despatch to the *Register* and *Advertiser*, from Jackson on the 4th, states that the enemy commenced crossing the Big Black yesterday. They threw over six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The rail road bridge was attempted to be crossed by Wessinger's troops, but they failed. They are now attempting to cross at Birdsong's. The city is full of rumors and excitement, but confidence is felt.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Eighty five shells were fired at the city to-day. No firing at Fort Sumter.

The enemy have been at work all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cumming's Point batteries.

There has been a large fire on Folly Island to-day, it is supposed to be the burning of a yankee hospital.

There is a Gunboat in Edisto river, lying high and dry. It is believed she will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—The enemy renewed their fire upon the city last evening, seventeen shells were fired up to nine o'clock this morning. A fifth monitor made her appearance in the harbor to-day. Position of the fleet in other respects unchanged. The enemy are engaged mounting several guns at Wagner, bearing upon the channel.

An official dispatch from Lake City, Florida, on the 8th, reports 18 of the enemy's vessels, gun-boats and transports, as having arrived at Jacksonville. It is believed a large force have landed and were said to be advancing last night.

FROM THE NORTH

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Yankee House of Representatives on the 25th, Fernando Wood made an earnest appeal for the restoration of peace. On the 28th his reception was largely attended by members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign ministers and others.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware has resigned.

Dispatches from Chattanooga say that Johnston's army has fallen back to Kingston.

Wilson has withdrawn his resolution for the expulsion of Davis.

Latest European advices indicate a disagreement between the Powers of the German Confederation on the Schleswig Holstien Question.

The Confederate loan has advanced in London to 50.

The Court of Exchequer refused a new trial of the Alexandria case and the ship will be released.

The Florida has not yet left Brest.

The French corps Legislatif has granted the extraordinary credits demanded by the government.

Liverpool cotton market dull.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The New York Herald of the 1st, says Lincoln has issued an order for a draft of five hundred thousand men, on the 10th of March. The Herald says the order is but a consolidation of the two calls previously issued for three hundred thousand, nearly half of whom have been obtained by volunteering and re enlistment.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator.

Judge Murphy, of Fort Smith, has been elected Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

Gold unchanged in New York.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to day bringing the *Baltimore American* of the 4th inst.

Denmark absolutely rejects the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria calling for the withdrawal of the November constitution; in consequence of this refusal the Envoys of these powers have left Copenhagen.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7—Additional Northern news has been received: The House (Washington, D. C.) passed a bill reviving the grade of Lieut. General, and recommending Gen. Grant for the position.

Hon. James B. Clay died recently in Canada. A New Orleans letter to the New York *Herald*, dated on the 26th ultimo, says: "All parties in this city declare Mobile about being attacked by Farragut on water, and by the troops of Banks on land.

La France says that the steamer Florida has challenged the Yankee steamer Kearsage to a fair fight. The latter having accepted they intend to go to sea a few miles and settle the difference at cannon range.

The Alabama has destroyed the Yankee ship Contest in the Straits of Sunda, the vessel and cargo is valued at one million dollars.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

A E. & C.—Mrs H J Anderson, Madison C. H, Fla; Mrs J D Bellamy, Wilmington; D L Brock, Warrenville; B Carr, Teachey's; Mrs A E Alexander, Sharon; J F Cannon, Mill Hill; R B Caldwell, Hazlewood, S C; Rev A Currie, D T Clark, Hillsboro'; Geo Andrews, Davidson College; Rev W H Grane, Quincy, Fla.; Mrs F A Bates, Marion, Ala; Mrs Barton, Leaksville; Lt M Bonner, Fort Fisher; Mrs G H Brown, Tarboro'; Mrs W H Cumming, Greensboro'; D Creswell, Mt Mourne; Mrs A E Clanton, Charlotte; Mrs J A Bason, Haw River; J W Cook, Oak Forest; Miss F A B Buie, Western Front; Rev. E H Bryce, Crowder's Creek; J W Boner, Teachy's; Mrs M Banner man, Scotch Miss; Mrs M Bell, Kenansville; R H Armstrong, J P; Bannerman, Bannerman's; Miss A Busbee, Raleigh; T H Busbee, Chapel Hill; Mrs Ann Cooper, Oxford; P Allord, McNeil's Bridge.

D E & F.—Mrs D Davane, Haskell's Store; Dr C J Freeland, Hillsboro'; Mrs J A Foote, Clio; J Fromberger, Dallas; T A Davis, Chapel Hill; A Denny, ——; Mrs Capt Daingerfield, Fayetteville; A G Foster, Thomasville; Mrs M T Forsyth, Cool Spring; E M Filyaw, Dogwood Grove; W Dorhon, 47th N C T; S Fronth, Clinton; Mrs M A Faison, Faison's; Mrs A Fennel, Harrell's Store; Benj Davis, B Daniel, B Davis Goldsboro; Jno Everett, Goldsboro'; S S Everett, 27th N C T.

G & H.—Miss M E Harry, Hopewell; Miss M Henry, Montgomery, Ala; Mrs M L Hall, Wilkesboro'; S B Howard, Providence; T M Holt, Haw River; D B Gaither, Newton; Mrs M E Gray, Providence; J F Houpe, Oak Forest; B Hyde, Rowan Mills; R S Hart, Army of Tenn; Jas Garrison, Hilton; Rev W A Gregg, Conwayboro; S Harris, Harris' Depot; Mrs W L Glass, Lenoir.

I J & K.—Miss K S Kelly, Kenansville; Mrs M J Jervis, Morganton, Ga; J S Johnson, Salisbury; Rev B S Krider, Rowan Mills; J Johnson, Franklin; Mrs N Johnson, Dav. College; Mrs T L Johnson, Ft Mills, S C.

L.—A Leach, Lamont's; A C Leach, Gilopolis; J A Lyon, Columbus, Miss

M.—A McLeod, Montrose; Wm Maxwell, Charlotte; Jno McNair, St Paul's; Mrs W S Moore, Morganton; Jno McNeill, Mrs C McNeill, Gilopolis; D A D McRae, Malta; Mrs J McCallum, J McCallum, Philadelphus; J W McLaurin, Fayetteville; D J McLeod, Clinton, Ala; A McQueen, Troy; D McIntyre, Kyle's Landing; A McPherson, Jr., Fayetteville; D McBryde, Laurinburg; J A McNeely, 54th N C T; E Murry, Sr, Pleasant Grove; Wm Montgomery, Mrs J Montgomery, Cool Spring; C Montgomery, Oak Forest; Jas McDonald, Springfield; C H McKenzie, Salisbury; Jno McCall, Springfield; A McEachin, Abernathy, Ala; Col. A Murchison, Johnsonville; Rev J P McPherson, Springfield; A D McDonald, Bill's Creek; R J McDonald, Mt Monroe; T C Moore, Troublesome; D McCallum, Queensdale; J A Murphy, O W Murphy, Moore's Creek; Mrs B McNair, Linden, Ala; Mrs J C McMillan, Camden, Ala.

N.—A G Neal, Steel Creek; Mrs M Norman, Orion, Ala.

O. P. & Q.—Mrs E Pearsall, Kenansville; Mrs J Ottarburg, Fayetteville; J Potts, Tarboro'; S B Price, Graves; W J Price, Hilton; J B Pigford, T E Pigford, Sill's Creek; Saml Player, Bannerman; Mrs E Pleasant, Milton.

R, S, T.—Capt T H Robinson, Concord; E Rice, Wood Leaf; N Shaw, Fayetteville; Mrs B A Stuart Shaw's Mills; H Scobler, Miranda; Mrs M L Ross, Providence; Dr J J Sloan, Steel Creek; J O Smith, Averasboro; Mrs S S Robertson, Yanceyville; J Riley, Hillsboro; Miss M Strain, Chapel Hill; M T Smith, Petersburg, Va; A Smith, Gilopolis; E L Tolar, Mt Olive; H R Raymond, Marion, Ala; S Smith, Leaksville; Miss S Robinson, Clinton; D Rickhart, Cool Spring; J O Steele, J W Stevenson, R Reid, Oak Forest; Rev D T Towles, Duplin Road; W H Register, Hilton; Mrs R Thomas, N Southerland Rev R Tate, Sill's Creek; D Shaw, Bannermans; D L Torrence, Dav. College; Lt A P Torrence, 8th N C T; D Ray, Argyle; Mrs E J Sawyer, C H Stevens, Black River Chapel; Mrs Jacob Siler, Franklin; S O, Col J D Taylor, Ft Caswell; S B Strickland, Moore's Creek.

U, V, & W.—Mrs M White, McConnellsville, S C; Mr J W Wilson, Scotsville; Mrs A Wilkerson, Fayetteville; J C Witherson, Caldwell; Jno Walker, Charlotte; Jno Witherson, Hillsboro'; Mrs E Wilson, Quincy, Fla; D W Wicker, Jonesboro; Jno Vincent, Goldsboro'.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS TO THE ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS DURING JANUARY, 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*

Lowndesboro' church,	36 00
Prattville church,	455 00
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Government Street church,	557 00
Euchee Valley church,	28 00
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.	
Eutaw church,	70 00
SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Cherokee.*	
Roswell church,	284 00
Presbytery of Florida.	
Thomasville church,	55 00
" " Mrs A L Moore,	50 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Augusta church; D L A.,	2,000 00
Washington church,	460 00
SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.—*Presbytery of Chickasaw.*	
Sarepta church,	25 00
Presbytery of North Mississippi.	
Sand Spring church,	50 00
T J Reid,	5 00
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.—*Presbytery of New Orleans.*	
New Orleans 1st church, an exile,	500 00
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Concord.*	
Pleasant Hill church,	21 75
Providence church,	41 00
" " colored cong'n,	5 00
Sharon church,	11 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
S M., for George and Bue,	10 00
	10 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Yorkville church,	200 00
Grindal Shoals church,	56 00
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Central church, Charleston, Miss Q A Stewart,	20 00
Central church, Charleston, J T Caldwell,	20 00
A friend, Charleston,	50 00
Thank offering for deliverance from fire and shelling, Charleston,	100 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Little Pee Dee church,	49 00
Salem (B R) church,	470 00
Sammie, Willie and Jimmie Cumming,	80 00
Presbytery of South Carolina.	
Washington street church,	280 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.	
Synodical collection,	4,005 00
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
A friend,	2,000 00
Total,	$11,689 75

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING JANUARY, 1864.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Fayetteville.*

Little T N C., " for the poor little heathen children,	20 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Waxhaw church,	23 25
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Columbia church, Monthly Concert Collection,	47 15
A member of the Circular church,	3 25
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Pine Tree church,	8 60
Salem (B R) church,	55 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—*Presbytery of West Hanover.*	
Sundry churches,	268 82
Hampden Sidney College church,	54 10
Trinity church,	50 00
Miscellaneous.	
Legacy of Miss Flora Lee,	500 00
Total,	$1,107 42

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. J. J. Prather, Mr CHARLES BROWN, of the 5th N. C. Troops, to Mrs. SARAH KENDRICK, of Fayetteville.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th Jan. 1864, by Thomas M. Holt, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH ALBRIGHT to Miss MARY ANN ANTHONY, all of Alamance co.

At the residence of the bride's father, Wilkes county, N. C., on the 26th inst., by Rev. J. D. Wilson, Capt THOS S. BOUDINELLE, 1st N. C. Infantry, and Miss SALLY A., daughter of Maj. J. W. Hackett

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be reported free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Iredell county, N. C., on the 25th of December 1863 Mrs. MARGARET HARRIS, wife of Mr. James A. Harris, in the 31st year of her age.

Mrs Harris was a woman of no ordinary attainments. Her cheerful, happy disposition, and high literary acquirements, always rendered her society pleasant and instructive. But she possessed higher attractions than these. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twelve years. And the well marked pages of her Bible show where she found that instruction, which sanctified by the Spirit, makes the intelligent, pious Christian. She was one that feared the Lord—which is the glory of woman. And her life and death illustrated the truth of the Scripture, "a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." She was, by all who saw her in health, so amiable, so gentle, so meek, so kind, and by all who saw her in the midst of severe suffering, so calm, so patient, so resigned. And but feebly does her bereaved husband express his appreciation of her worth, when he says "she was a noble, high-minded, devotedly pious woman." In her he found a wife, "that feareth the Lord" the price of such an one "is above rubies." But Maggie is gone. "The well known form, the welcome tread, Oh! where are they, and where is she?" Gone, as she believed, to meet a noble brother, Capt. J. H. Burrows, whose immortal spirit took its flight from the bloody field of Gettysburg, and other pious friends with her blessed Saviour, in Immanuel's land. Although she has left a devoted husband and two sweet little children, with many friends and acquaintances to mourn her death; yet may they remember the separation is only transitory and the reunion will be eternal, and they "sorrow not even as those which have no hope." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

We're not all here—a broken band,
Now gathers round our hearths
A light is from our household gone,
And hushed are joy and mirth.
A voice we loved is silent now,
We see a vacant chair;
All dreary are our hearts and sad,
For oh! we're not all here.

We're not all here,—yet would we wish
To call her back again?
We joy to know that she is free
From sorrow, grief and pain
'Tis sweet to feel that she's at home
Among the ransomed blest,
And though in weakness we roam,
Her's is eternal rest.

We're not all here—yet Saviour grant
Our little band of love,
Unbroken, may be found at last,
In that bright home above,
The golden chain—the severed links—
Be all united there;
And gazing on our loved we'll cry
We're all, O, yes,—all here."—COM.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday morning, Feb 4th, ADAM GILCHRIST, infant son of the Hon James M. and Fannie G. Baker. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In Richmond county, January 26th, in the 20th year of her age, JEMIMA P. HENDERSON, daughter of T. and Hugh Henderson, (the latter deceased) leaving a brother and sisters and many relatives to mourn her loss. The deceased was partially blind, but we hope she now sees—that her eyes have, e're this beheld her Saviour and Redeemer. May her young relatives and friends take warning, for

"Death stands thick through all the ground
To hurry mortals home."

At his residence, in Iredell county, N. C., on the 20th of January, 1864, Mr JOHN A. MILLER, in the 36th year of his age. The deceased was a plain, unassuming man, yet one confided in and beloved by those who knew him. For as a neighbor, he was kind and accommodating, as a husband, affectionate and devoted, as a father mild yet decided. His bereaved widow and six little orphan children, the Presbyterian church of Prospect—of which he had been a consistent member for more than fifteen years—have sustained a loss. They mourn, however, "not as those who have no hope," for he lived bearing testimony to the advantages of an early pious training, and he died in the triumphs of the Gospel. COM.

In Sampson county, on Monday morning, the 25th of January, Mr ISAAC O. WALKER, in the 61st year of his age, he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for thirty-one years. He was a loving and devoted husband and father, a kind and indulgent master, an obliging neighbor, and was ever kind and benevolent to the poor and suffering. He bore his afflictions of several month's duration with patience and resignation to the will of God. His house was set in order, and when the last hour approached, he was calm and composed, bidding his family and friends around him an affectionate farewell, taking each one by the hand, and in a few moments, calmly and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. In the death of Mr Walker, his family and the community have suffered a great loss. "He rests from his labors and his works follow him."

Of pneumonia, after a few days' illness, at his residence in Cabarrus county, N. C, on Saturday morning, 17th January, 1864, Mr. WALTER S. PHARR, in the 70th year of his age. For many years he had been an intelligent christian and a beloved member of R. River church. He lived to raise ten children, to lose one son by death in the army, and to see another liberally educated and comfortably settled as a Presbyterian minister. Having lived an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a kind master, a peaceable neighbor, an orderly citizen, a firm believer in the Bible, and a consistent worshipper at God's house; his end was peace.

D. A. P., Sr.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO 19, HAY STREET,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$ 3 50@$3 75
BEEF, retail,	$1@1 25
BEESWAX	$ 3 75
BUTTER,	$ 4 00@$4 50
CORN,	$16 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@1 35
COTTON YARNS,	$12 00@$35 00
COFFEE,	$10 00@12 50
EGGS,	$ 1 50@$1 75
FLOUR,	125 00@140 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$ 2 25@$2 50
NAILS,	$ 3 00@$3 50
PORK,	$3 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$16 00
RYE,	$16 00
SUGAR,	$4 00@$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 2 00@$2 50
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 1 40@$1 50
SALT,	$20 00@$22 50
TALLOW,	$ 3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN that can teach the higher branches of English to take charge of a small SCHOOL for the year 1864, near Graham or Company's Shops, North Carolina. Best references required. Address,
J. G. MOORE, Company's Shops, N. C.
Feb'y 3, 1864-4w*

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER in my family, competent to teach the English branches thoroughly; Latin or French, with music on Piano. References given and received. RICHARD I. SMITH.
Feb. 10, 1864w3* Milton P. O., N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED!

THE ALAMANCE CHURCH BOOK was taken to the Orange Presbytery, held at Greensboro, N. C., October 1863. Any information of said book will be thankfully received. Address,
J. W. GILMER, C. S.
Gilmer's Store, N. C, Feb. 10, 1864-w3

FOR SALE.

THE SKELETON OF A FOUR HORSE WAGON. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
Feb. 10, 1864-w2*

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,
S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course,	$30 00
Intermediate do.,	60 00
Classical do.,	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil,	1 00

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. [Feb. 10, 1864-4t

BLACK PEPPER! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH PINS! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Notice to Church Sessions.

THE attention of Church Sessions within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery is earnestly called to the action of that body at the Spring meeting in 1863, relative to the education of children left orphans by the calamities of the present war. An appeal is now made that prompt action be taken, and full reports sent up to Presbytery at Centre Church, during the spring sessions.

NEILL McKAY,
COLIN SHAW,
J. G. SHEPHERD, } *Synodical Com.*

Notice.

THE Churches within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery are requested to forward to the undersigned their contributions for the support of disabled ministers. It will be borne in mind that this Presbytery at the Spring Sessions of 1859, agreed to adopt the plan of relief suggested by the Convention of Ruling Elders and Deacons at Raleigh in February of that year. If each church member in our bounds will give fifty cents, and this contribution is paid over promptly and regularly, our wants in this respect will be sufficiently provided for. Be pleased to forward to the undersigned here or at the next Presbytery.

J. G. SHEPHERD, *Ch'n of Com.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10w3

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, will offer for sale at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of next March Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land, in 5 different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeill.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser.

GEORGE McNEILL,
Feb, 10th, 1864] Adm'r of Arch'd Graham.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	2 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	2 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10w2 Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

ADJ'T AND INSP'N GEN'S OFFICE.
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER 3, No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Ad't and Insp'r Gen.
Feb. 10, 1864-w2

PERCUSSION CAPS!

100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!

20,000 ENVELOPES! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Pencils! Lead Pencils!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

STEEL PENS for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.

EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!

A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown Windsor Soap!

WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!

MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

MATCHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH COPPERAS! For sale by N. A

Miscellaneous Reading.

FEATS OF ANCIENT CAVALRYMEN.

It may, perhaps, prove interesting to some to glance at feasts performed by the cavalry of the ancients. Prominent among the annals of the past stands the battle of Cannæ, fought 216 B. C., between the Romans and Carthagenians.

The Roman troops numbered 80,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry; the Carthagenians, 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.

The Roman right wing was formed of the cavalry of Latium leaning on the river Awfidus; that of the Italians on the left; while the infantry occupied the centre. Hannibal, the Carthagenian leader, also placed his infantry in the centre; his Numidian cavalry on the right wing, where they were able to evade the charges of the Italian heavy horse opposed to them; while the heavy cavalry, under the command of Hasdrubal, was placed on the left near to the river. The Italian cavalry, on the Roman left, were fully occupied by the Numidians.

The Roman infantry soon routed the Celts and Spaniards, and formed into a wedge shaped column to attack the African infantry, which Hannibal had placed in rear. The Africans wheeled inward, charged in a line, and there the battle became a standing fight.

Hasdrubal's heavy horse had, in the meantime, prepared the defeat of the Roman cavalry on the right wing, and after a stout resistance, dispersed them, passed behind the centre, fell upon the rear and flanks of the Roman infantry. This decided the battle in favor of the Carthagenians.

The Romans lost 70,000 men. Of their 6,000 cavalry only 70 men escaped. The Carthagenian loss was not quite 6,000 men; two-thirds of whom belonged to the Celts, who bore the brunt of the first attack of the legions.

Not more than 200 of Hasdrubal's 6,000 regular horse, which had won the whole battle, were killed and wounded.

Another remarkable feat was, with the aid of cavalry, performed by Haynau in 1813. With 20 Prussian squadrons, he rode down 8 battalions of French, and captured 18 guns; the enemy, at this time, held 18,000 cavalry troops in reserve till the battle was lost, though a more favorable cavalry ground could not have been found. This instance marks a turning point in the use of cavalry, for previous to this and after invention of gunpowder and the use of fire arms, this branch of the army had done but little toward gaining victories.

At the battle of Arbela, (361 B. C.,) Alexander in person led the Macedonian horse which formed the extreme right of his order of battle, and gained the most glorious battle achievable to this cavalry. While the Persians were trying to outflank him, he brought fresh troops from the rear; at the same time the Persians left a gap between their left and centre. Into this gap Alexander at once dashed, separated their left from them, and drove it a considerable distance. Being recalled to assist his own left, he rallied his horse, passed behind the enemy's centre, and fell upon the rear of his right. Thus he gained the battle; and from that day ranked among the first cavalry Generals of all times. To crown the work his cavalry pursued the fleeing enemy with such ardor that its advance guard stood the next day 75 miles in advance of the battle field.

Among the Carthagenians, Hannibal, Hamilcar and Hasdrubal were distingnished leaders of cavalry.

In the 17th century, when cavalry formed quite an important part of every army, Gustavus Adolphus stood at the head of cavalry commanders.

Of the English leaders of cavalry, Prince Rupert and Cromwell were eminent.

It was reserved for Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and his leader of cavalry, Seydlitz, to revolutionize and raise to the culminating point of glory the mounted service.

The New York *News* asserts that Fernando Wood is for "peace," and speaks as follows of the Democratic Congressional caucus lately held in Washington city:

"At that caucus the speakers were Senators Powell and Saulsbury, and Messers. J. C. Allen, Robertson, Holman, Cox, Pendleton, Fernando Wood and others of the House of Representatives. Not one of these gentlemen advocated or intimated a desire for a war platform. On the contrary, every allusion made to the subject was against the war. Senators Powell and Saulsbury and Mayor Wood denounced it boldly and no speaker took opposite grounds."

"The only business transacted was the appointment of a special committee of two from the Senate and five from the House, to whom was referred the whole subject, including fixing a time and a place to hold the next Democratic National Convention. The following gentlemen compose this committee, viz: Davis, of Kentucky, and Hendricks, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate, and Messers. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, Fernando Wood, of New York, Wm. G. Steel, of New Jersey, Bliss, of Ohio, and Miller, of Pennsylvania, on part of the House.

"If the sentiments of these gentlemen on this subject are of any consequence, we know that a majority are openly avowed Peace men.

"The fact is that seven-eighths of the Democratic members of Congress are the friends of peace and opposed to the war. This will be made apparent before the close of the session and be more fully manifested in the next National Convention."

Our Navy.—*The Army and Navy Messenger* has been "very much surprised to learn that there are no chaplains in the Confederate Navy." It says: "If there is any provision in the laws of Congress for chaplains in the Navy, the proper authorities should no longer delay to act in the premises. If the case has not been provided for by law, Congress should be called upon to supply this defect of legislation."

WORK FOR COLD WEATHER.

The industrious man will have much to occupy his time and attention, during the cold weather, in the way of preparing for the planting season. Far from being the least important of all things, that will demand the farmer's care, is to see that a good supply of manure shall be hauled to such places, where its use will be required, but not, as is too often done, allow it to lose its most valuable properties, from exposure to the weather, when a few spades full of earth thrown on each pile, will prevent the evil.

Another thing that should not be neglected, is to give all the fences a general supervision and all such places as require repair, let it be done in a workmanlike manner, for, take our word for the assertion, that wretched fences about the place amount to the same thing as if the proprietor was to hang a sign over his door, bearing the following announcement, in bold letters; *Here resides a poor farmer.*

Let all ditches undergo a thorough cleaning, and others made, if necessary. The philosophy of draining is simply this: Air and heat are essential agents in preparing the food of plants, which is deposited in the soil, and they are also necessary for the healthful development of most of the cultivated varieties. These agents are in a measure excluded from the soil by the water. On this subject, a well known writer uses the following language: "The temperature of a soil, habitually saturated with spring water, from beneath the surface, seldom exceeds fifty or sixty degrees at mid summer. Hence, the grains and grasses, which require a heat of eighty or ninety degrees to bring them to a high state of excellence, can never thrive in these cold situations, where they find neither the warmth nor the food suited to their habits. It is as unreasonable to expect it as it is to expect the farmer's wife to bake bread in a cold oven.

See that your cattle receive especial attention, both as to feeding and protection from the cold. As a general thing, our farmers have not shedding enough. Every thing, not excepting carts, wagons, ploughs, &c., should be under cover. Mr. Felder, in our last number, recommends a cheap shed for hogs, that might be very well provided for the cows and sheep.

Have all your tools put in first-rate order, be kind and benevolent to your poorer neighbor, and with the blessing of Heaven, you will be ready to enter upon your farm duties, when the season shall have arrived.

NEVER DESPAIR.

Many of our readers have heard the anecdote of the cool composure and resignation of Sir Isaac Newton, when his little dog overturned a lamp, and burned up his papers, the fruits of many years' labor: But they may not be so familiar with a similar anecdote of Audubon, when his valuable drawings had been destroyed by Norway rats.

Returning from Philadelphia, after an absence of several months, absorbed in the newly found delights of home, he failed to inquire the fate of a certain wooden box, which, before his departure, he had entrusted to the care of a relative, with the strictest injunctions as to its safety. At last, on interrogation, this treasure was produced, the dearly-prized deposit of all his drawings, more cherished than a casket of the rarest jewels. It was opened and what was Audubon's dismay to perceive the misfortune which had befallen it! A pair of Norway rats, having taken possession and appropriated it, had reared there a whole party. A few gnawed bits of paper were the only remains of what, a few months before, had been a thousand marvelous representations of the curious inhabitants of the air. The shock of such a calamity was too much even for the fortitude of Audubon. Like an electric stroke, it thrilled his whole nervous system, and for some time caused the entire prostration of his physical powers. A burning heat rushed through his brain on the discovery—the discovery of the entire wreck of the results of all his efforts and his patience. For nights he could not sleep, and days were passed with listless apathy, till at length invigoration of mind and frame gradually, under kindly influences, returned. He once again took up his pencils his note-book, and his gun, and went forth to the woods. Then, consoling himself with the reflection that he could make much better drawings than before, he persevered untiringly for three whole years until his portfolio was replenished.

To Kill Worms in Peach Tree Roots.—Our people do not sufficiently attend to their fruit trees; hence the defective character of much of our fruit. A simple plan for destroying the worms that infest the root of the peach tree is hereunto annexed, and is at least worth a trial. Many a tree might thus be made to bear perfectly which would otherwise fail:

"Take a small hoe, or other suitable implement, and excavate the earth from the roots of the tree to the depth that the worms usually penetrate. Then take about a pound of unslacked lime, broken into small fragments; mix it with the earth removed from the root, and pack the mixture into the excavation around the tree; then pour water upon the mixture in sufficient quantity to slake the lime. The heat evolved by this means, together with the corrosive quality of the lime, will within a very few minutes, destroy every worm, even when they have penetrated the bark; and this without injuring the tree. If half a dozen good peaches would not compensate for your labor, you are no lover of fruit."

Thorough Tillage.—At one of the Irish Agricultural meetings, one of the speakers remarked—and the truth may be well applied in this country:—

"What brought out the immense agricultural wealth of Scotland? and what enabled the small farmer in Belgium, who, on seven or eight acres of light sandy land, was able to do better for himself and his family than we can do on twenty or thirty acres of land in this country? It was not by allowing three-fourths of a light tillage farm to remain in poor herbage, and making the other quarter pay the rent. It was because the farmers in those countries he alluded to made agriculture a study, a duty, and a pleasure, and because no man there would keep one single acre of land more in his possession than his capital and his means would enable him to cultivate."

Cure for Catarrh.—The following simple remedy has been used with great success by one long and severely troubled with this annoying complaint: Take, say one part pulverized loaf sugar to two parts pulverized camphor, and mix them thoroughly together, and use as often as the patient wishes in the form of snuff. This simple remedy, followed for a few months, has effected a cure in the case above referred to entirely beyond expectation. Should the camphor be two powerful or not enough so, reduce a small quantity, as the case may require, as it is desirable that camphor should be the principal agent.

A LESSON IN ITSELF SUBLIME.

A lesson in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this—"I take no heed of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These motto words a dial bore,
And wisdom never teaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches,
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forgive its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it,
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.
For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their glitter—
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter;
But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest;
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.
As life is sometime bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
All boding phantoms spurning;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the Gracious Giver.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely
We should forget its pains and care,
And note its bright hours only.

A Marshal of France.—The Marshal D. Ornano, who recently died in Paris, and promised the Emperor, when he saw him for the last time, that "he would meet him in heaven," had not become the prey of the foreign biography writers. So we will anticipate them. Gen. Ornano was a Corsican, hence the Emperor's fears. He was born in 1784, of a noble family, commanded a corps of Corsican Chasseurs, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1706-7 he served against the Russians and Prussians. In 1808-9 he acquired a high reputation in Spain, particularly at the passage of the Navia and the combat of the Alba de Tormes. In 1812 he was again in Russia and his conduct in several battles was warmly approved. After that of Borodino he was made General of a division, and as such was actively engaged in the campaigns of Saxony and Champagne.

When the Bourbons were restored the King gave him the cross of St. Louis but this did not prevent him from joining Napoleon on his return from Elba. A duel which he fought with Jerome Bonnet, and in which he was dangerously wounded, prevented him from being at Fleurus or Waterloo. On the second restoration he was committed to the Abby prison, but being finally released, he retired to the Netherlands, where he had the good fortune to marry the beautiful and celebrated Polish Countess Valecka. Since the accession of Louis Napoleon he has basked in the sunshine and honors of the nephew as he did in those of the uncle, and at his death was governor of the Invalids, and the last surviving division general of the Emperor. —*Confederacy.*

To Cook a Husband.—Many good Husbands are spoiled in the cooking; some women go about it as if they were bladders and blow them up; others keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by conjugal coolness; some smother them in hatred, contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good if managed in this way; but, on the contrary, very delicious when managed as follows: Get a large jar called the jar of faithfulness, (which all good wives keep on hand) place your husband in it, and set him near the fire of conjugal love, let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear, but above all, let the heat be constant. Cover him with affection, kindness and subjection, garnished with modest, becoming familiarity, and spiced with pleasantry, and if you add kisses and other confectionaries, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation. We would advise all good wives to try this recipe, and realize what an admirable dish a husband makes when properly cooked.

Where the Rain Comes From.—Mr. Glaishor, of England, recently made a scientific ascent in a balloon, in a rain storm, to study the rain in the place where it comes from. On the ground the rain drops were as large as four-penny pieces upon his note book, while higher up they merely dotted it like pin points; higher still it was a Scotch mist, or wet fog, yet higher the fog was dry, and at 3,500 feet the balloon was out of rain, though it was falling on the earth. Above them, even at that elevation, was the stratum of cloud which science, without ever having seen, had daringly predicted as always above "the overcast" of a rainy sky; and at the height of 1,000 feet, in descending, the balloon was in a current of wind from one quarter, and the car in another from one nearly opposite—south-east and south-west respectively; in other words, the Columbus of the clouds had sailed into the eddy between the confluent currents of atmosphere which were mingling their temperatures, and thus disengaging some of their moisture for the behoof of the cornfield and picnic parties below.

Government Prices in Georgia.—At a public meeting in Forsyth county, Georgia, the following schedule of prices was agreed upon by the farmers of the county:

Corn, $2.50 per bushel; wheat, $5 per bushel; bacon, $1 per pound; beef, 10 cents per pound; lard, $1 per pound; fodder, $2 per hundred; oats, $1.50 per bushel.

POSSESSED WITH THE DEVIL.

Many curious examples may be found in the accounts which have come down to us of demoniacal possession—that strange delusion which has furnished so many a sad and horrible chapter to the history of the race. In the early part of the seventeenth century it made its appearance in a convent of Ursuline nuns in London, France. As most of them belonged to noble families, and were highly cultivated and accomplished, they received the unstinted attentions of the clergy, many of whom were sent by the ecclesiastical authorities to endeavor by means of all the weapons of spiritual warfare, to expel the demons from the persons and precincts of the afflicted sisterhood. Three of these exercising priests, fathers Lactantius, Surin and Tranquil, became possessed by the very demons they tried to cast out, the first and last dying raving maniacs, while the other, after several paroxysms, finally recovered. The fiends which left father Tranquil in his last moments passed directly into father Lucas, who was at the bedside of the dying priest. Another scene in this London tragedy furnished additional illustration of the doctrine. Among those who were accused by these nuns of contributing to their sufferings by demoniacal means was Urban Grandier, a priest in the village distinguished by his mental accomplishments, by the grace of his manners and the comeliness of his person, and by some passages of gallantry somewhat at variance with modern ideas of priestly propriety.

For several months their accusations were scarcely heeded, but they were artfully directed from the first by those who had good reason to hate him; and when ready to fail, they contrived to secure the aid of Cardinal Richelieu, of whom Grandier had made a mortal enemy by means of some satirical verses. Ecclesiastical suspicion was finally roused, and judicial proceedings, were ordered; but at times when courts were creatures of the church and state, the result could be easily foreseen. Neither his sacred office, nor his prominent position in society, nor all the graces of his mind or person, could save him from the stake; and we almost forget his vices in view of the propriety and steadiness which he displayed through every scene of his persecution, the calm but resolute assertion of his innocence, and especially the heroic—I had almost said Christian firmness with which he encountered the final torture. Father Lactantius, who took an active part in the persecution of Grandier, died thirty days after his victim, "in a state of fury and despair." Mannouri, the surgeon who testified that he found the devil's marks on Grandier's body, saw the ghost of the defunct priest constantly near him, until at last the perception became so vivid that on one occasion he dropped to the ground in the excess of his terror, and died shortly after, with the dreadful image before him. Chauvet a civil officer, who bore some part in the trial, but was no believer in Grandier's guilt, was accused by one of the possessed, and, in consequence, fell into a state of intense melancholy, from which he never recovered.

Swallowing an Indian.—In the early settlement of Cherokee, Ga., prior to the removal of the aborigines, in many cases in the Superior Courts of the various counties, either one or more of the parties were Indians. The first Solicitor General of the Cherokee Circuit was, at the time we speak of, a young lawyer, who had but lately removed beyond the Chattahoochee from one of the older counties of the State. He has since received from his fellow citizens offices of honor, having represented them frequently in the Congress of the United States, and served on the Judicial Bench.

Among the Indians who gave great trouble to the courts was a notorious old vagabond rejoicing in the name of Swallow; a drunken, quarrelsome old scoundrel, everlastingly on the civil or criminal docket. On a certain occasion he was the defendant in a case tried before a jury. The evidence having been submitted and the jury charged, they retired, and soon after came in with a verdict, which was handed to the Solicitor. Now the reader will be good enough to bear in mind that the Solicitor was of an excitable temperament, and whenever unduly exercised he invariably stammered and "stuck." On this occasion he began to read:

"We the jury find that the said defendant Swallow, an Indian."—

Here, as our friend Billy Martin would say, the Solicitor's mouth "hung fire," and he tried again:

"We, the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian"—and here there was another refusal to "go off."

The eyes of the whole court, judge, jury, lawyers and spectators, were upon the Solicitor who was by this time "in a sweat." Just here Jim H——, who sat almost under him, looked up and inquired, in an audible voice:

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, he did!" was the Solicitor's indignant reply.

"Then," said Jim," I think the punishment was unlawful—it was both cruel and unusual."

Origin of the Carter Potato.—About thirty years ago, more or less, John Carter, a resident of Savoy, in the county of Berkshire, experimented for the purpose of the improvement of potatoes by planting potato balls, and at harvesting the first year he found that he had advanced one step towards bringing out a new potato. He, therefore, the next year planted the seed raised the first, and so on for several years, till he produced the potato now distinguished as the Carter. Mr. Carter died soon after, and therefore did not enjoy the full glory of his discovery.—*Springfield Republican.*

Curiosity of the Vision.—It has been found, while firing at the running man target at Wimbledon, England, which is scarlet on one side and gray on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eyes, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind, which unsettles the aim. The gray side was struck 74 times, and the red only 42 times. It is a curious fact, too, that men with gray eyes shoot better than those with eyes of other colors.

Children's Department.

WILBERFORCE'S ADDRESS TO MAMMA.

Mamma, 'tis Jesus loves my soul,
And makes the wondering sinner whole;
My nature is by sin defiled,
Yet Jesus loves a little child.

I know my temper is not right,
I'm often fretful, scold, and fight;
I would like him, be meek and mild,
For Jesus loves a little child.

How kind is Jesus! oh, how good!
For my poor soul he shed his blood;
For children's sake he was reviled,
Yet Jesus loves a little child.

When I offend you by my tongue,
And say and do what's very wrong,
Oh! pray, Mamma, be reconciled,
For Jesus loves your little child.

He teaches me to shed a tear,
Whene'er I grieve a friend so dear;
But though I am so thoughtless, wild,
Yet Jesus loves the little child.

To me may Jesus now impart,
Although so young, a gracious heart;
Alas! I'm oft by sin defiled,
Yet Jesus loves the little child.

And I love him, for he loves me,
And hope his faithful child to be:
The sinner's Friend he's justly styled,
And Jesus loves your little child.

SAVED BY PRAYER.

A devout mother had long prayed for the conversion of a wayward son. But her prayers seemed of no avail. He had left the Sabbath school on the plea that he could learn nothing from his teacher. He rarely attended church on the Sabbath-day, alleging, in excuse, that he knew all the old minister would say before he began. He associated with wild and reckless boys, and though love for his mother had kept him from falling into grossly vicious habits, she trembled daily at his growing waywardness, and found no relief but at a throne of grace.

At length he set his heart on a sailor's life, and begged for his mother's permission to go to sea. It was long withheld. She reasoned and remonstrated with him to change his purpose, but in vain. He said frankly he would not go against her will, but he was tired of the monotony of shore, and longed for the romance and adventure of an ocean life. Wearied at length by his importunity, she gave him a reluctant consent, and he shipped on board a whaler for a long cruise. The last gift of his mother was a Bible, and with her last kiss came the weeping request that he would read it.

Months rolled by, and the loving mother heard no tidings from her wandering boy. She missed his face in the lonely home. Her heart grew as she thought of the dangers of the sea, and the profanity and vicious habits of sailors. She feared that the child of many prayers might return to the home of his boyhood a drunkard and a profligate. A revival blessed the quiet village, and several of the most reckless of his former companions experienced divine grace, and came to tell her of the wonderful change in their feelings and lives. This drove the iron deeper into her soul.

"If my dear William had only remained at home," sighed she, "he might perhaps have been among the converts."

Anxiety preyed on her incessantly, her faith for the moment failed her and she refused to be comforted.

One Sabbath morning, weighed down with grief, she went to the morning prayer meeting, and begged those present to pray for her absent boy. The place was turned into a Bochim. Sympathy for the sorrowing mother touched every heart. One by one his converted playmates put up petitions for him with utterances choked by tears, and the widow's heart was comforted. Her faith grew strong that the Lord would hear united prayer, and her face lost its wan, anxious look, and became serene and cheerful.

Nor was her faith disappointed, or her prayers fruitless. After many months came a letter from the sailor boy, which made the tears of gladness run down her cheeks like rain drops. It told of a Sabbath morning, when the ship lay becalmed on the ocean, and his thoughts turned to home and a loving mother. He remembered her gift and her last request, and took the Bible from his trunk to read. It opened to the fifteenth chapter of Luke, and the touching parable of the Prodigal went straight to the heart. Thoughts of sin and guilt such as he had never had before, crowded on his mind. He thought of his mother's prayers, and began for the first time to pray for himself.

"And now, I trust," she wrote, "that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me, and when I return, you will welcome a prodigal, 'come to himself.'"

It was the very Sabbath-day on which the widow had besought prayer for the wanderer, and when so fervent petitions had been put up in his behalf.

Evil Example.—A poor boy who had been educated in the Stockport Sabbath school, conducted himself so well, and made so great proficiency in learning that he was appointed teacher of one of the junior classes. About this time his father died, and his mother being reduced to indigent circumstances, was obliged to engage him in the cotton factories, where he met with boys of his own age, who were matured in vice, and hardened in crime. Through the force of his evil example, he lost by degrees all his serious impressions; and having thrown off the fear of God, became addicted to intemperance, and the commission of petty thefts. His dissolute conduct soon brought him into the army. The regiment was sent to Spain, where his habit of excessive drinking was confirmed; and not satisfied with the advantages he reaped as the fruits of many a splendid victory, he plundered the innocent and peaceful inhabitants. On the close of the war in the Peninsula, he returned home with his regiment; and soon after landing on the coast of Hampshire, he, with others of his companions, whose principles he had vitiated, broke into several houses; till at length he was detected, arraigned at the tribunal of justice, and condemned to an ignominous death, at the age of twenty-one. "Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."

God Counts.—A brother and sister were playing in the dining room, when their mother set a basket of cakes on the tea-table and went out.

"How nice they look," said the boy, reaching to take one. His sister earnestly objected and even drew back his hand, repeating that it was against their mother's directions.

"She did not count them," said he.

"But perhaps God did," answered the sister.

So he withdrew from the temptation, and sitting down, seemed to meditate. "You are right," replied he looking at her with a cheerful, yet serious air, "God *does count*. For the Bible says, that 'the hairs of our head are all numbered.'"

A Mother's Faith Rewarded.—A venerable lady who looked serenely happy, was asked if all her children were converted. "Yes," she replied all my children are members of the Church of Jesus. Two of my sons who were converted when fourteen years old, are just where they ought to be, ministers of Christ."

"It must be very cheering to you, madam, to know that *all* your children are converted," remarked her friend.

"Yes," she replied, while a beautiful and heavenly smile played round her lips. "Yes; but I always had faith in the promises."

Parents, have you such faith? Children, have you gladdened the hearts of your parents by giving yourselves to Christ?

The Poor Boy and the Wallet.—A lad was proceeding to his uncle to petition him for aid for a sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family was pinched for want. The boy revealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed the doubt, and they resolved not to use it. The pocket-book was advertised, and the owner was found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service. In the course of years the boy became a successful merchant! Honesty always brings its reward to the mind, if not to the pocket.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '63y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 25, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
Sep. 10, 1862—tf DAVID MURPHY.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for sitting wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,525,898.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,866.56

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKetlan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steal,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, Wilmington

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCormac, *Travelling Agents.*
The Company have no agencies.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 7.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 319.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions either for the first January 1864, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be discontinued unless a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four squares, or less, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" six months,	10 00
For squares of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" six months,	20 00

All advertising from persons with whom we have no regular accounts to be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

"THE MIND THAT WAS IN CHRIST."

"Jesus, plant and root in me
All the mind that was in thee,
Stilled peace I then shall find,
Jesus' is a quiet mind.

Anger I no more shall feel,
Always even, always still,
Meekly on my God reclined,
Jesus' is a gentle mind.

I shall suffer and fulfil
All my Father's gracious will;
Be alike in all resigned,
Jesus' is a patient mind.

When 'tis deeply rooted here,
Perfect love shall cast out fear;
Fear doth servile spirits bind,
Jesus' is a nobler mind.

I shall nothing know beside
Jesus and him crucified.
Fiercely to him be joined,
Jesus' is a loving mind.

I shall triumph evermore,
Gratefully my God adore;
God so good, so true, so kind,
Jesus' is a thankful mind.

Lowly, loving, meek and pure,
I shall to the end endure;
Be no more to sin inclined,
Jesus' is a constant mind.

I shall fully be restored
To the image of my God;
Witnessing to all mankind,
Jesus' is a perfect mind."

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SLAVERY, AND THE DUTIES GROWING OUT OF THE RELATION.

MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir:* The General Assembly which met and was organized in the city of Augusta, Ga., Dec. 1861, appointed a Committee to report an Address on "Slavery, and the Duties growing out of the Relation," to be adopted by the Assembly, as its utterance on that absorbing and all important subject. The Chairman of that Committee reported said Address to the last Assembly, which they received and respectfully considered; but in view of the great importance of the subject, it was deemed wisest not to act hastily in the matter. The Address was therefore committed to a larger Committee, still retaining the same Chairman, consisting of James A. Lyon, D. D., J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., R. M. Palmer, D. D., Hon. G. J. S. Walker, of Ala., D. A. Davis, Esq., of N. C., and the Hon. Judge J. N. Whitner, of S. C., with instructions to report to the next General Assembly; at the same time authorizing them to publish the Address, in order that the important matters involved in it might be maturely considered by the churches before the meeting of the next Assembly. The Committee to whom the Address was committed authorized the Chairman to request the different papers in connection with our church to publish it, in order that it might be fully and freely considered before the Spring meetings of Presbyteries, when the delegates to the next Assembly will be chosen. Acting in obedience to the instructions of the Committee, I respectfully request you to publish this Address in your paper.

Yours, &c., very truly,

JAS. A. LYON, *Ch'm of Com.*

Columbus, Miss., Jan'y 28, 1864.

DEAR BRETHREN: The providence of God has, in a remarkable manner, committed to the people of the Southern States the entire interests, physical, moral, intellectual, and religious, of the black race in our midst. This we regard not only as a great responsibility, but also as a high privilege, thus to be made "workers together with God," in evangelizing, developing, and elevating a whole people, which have been, by the manifest interposition of the Almighty, transplanted from their own land of darkness and degradation, where nature is not propitious to civilization and mental development, to this favored land of promise—this home of light and liberty, and, infinitely above all, of a pure Christianity.

Recent events in our nation's history seem plainly to indicate that we, as a Southern people, shall be relieved from every obstacle and embarrassment that has hitherto stood in our way, and shall be no longer hindered in the faithful and efficient discharge of the duty, and the enjoyment of the privilege, of ameliorating and elevating the condition of the slave population. To call your attention to this great subject, which is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world, and to encourage you in the discharge of your whole duty in relation to it, is the design of the present address.

The word of God promises explicitly that the whole world shall be given to Christ for "His inheritance." It even particularizes the fact that "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God." It also sets forth the means by which this glorious end is to be accomplished, viz., that those who have the gospel shall carry it to those who have it not: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." But, in the case of Central Africa, it might seem that the Creator had imposed a bar in the way of this command being carried into effect by the white man: from the fact, in the first place, that the physical conformation of that continent, unlike Europe and other countries, is unfavorable to the intercommunion of civilized nations. It is mainly destitute of harbors and inland seas and gulfs and great rivers, and consequently does not invite the commerce and trade of Christian lands, which is often a forerunner of the Gospel. And in the next place, the climate has, after repeated trials, proved fatal to the settlement of white colonies in that region. So that, but for the specific declaration that "Ethiopia should stretch out her hands unto God," we might have concluded that Africa was an exception to the gracious promise. But the mysterious and wonderful providence of God, whose knowledge is unsearchable, and whose ways are past finding out, instead of sending the Gospel to the African, brings the African to the Gospel!

The whole history of the introduction of the African into this country evinces an overruling providence. In saying this, however, we do not intend to justify the means, so far as human motives and agency were concerned; for these, no doubt, were characterized by avarice, cruelty, and a disregard of the laws of humanity. But, notwithstanding the wickedness of the instrumentalities, God meant it, as in the case of selling Joseph into Egypt, to accomplish some great design in the advancement of His kingdom, and the fulfilment of the promise made to Ethiopa. The goodness and wisdom of Providence are illustrated in turning the curse into a blessing, and in causing the wrath of man to praise Him.

We have no sympathy whatever with "the African slave trade." We have no good reason to conclude that the ban placed upon it by the most Christian and civilized nations—our own amongst the foremost—is unjust or impolitic. We can find nothing in its history that will justify it; so far as human motives and agency are concerned; although candor compels us to admit that, at the beginning of this traffic, Christian sentiment, in relation to it, as to many other evils that have since been condemned in proportion as the popular mind has been enlightened and elevated by the principles of the Gospel, did not view it in the same light in which we now view it; and consequently it is but just to impute their fault more to the darkness of the age, and the low state of popular moral sentiment on the subject, than to the purpose of the individuals actually engaged. But whilst we palliate the moral obliquity attached to the agency that a former age had in this trade, on account of the defective moral sentiment on the subject, we could not now look upon the renewal of the custom with the slightest tolerance. It is not only a sin against the laws of God, both natural and revealed, but it would be a great detriment to the institution of slavery itself, as it now exists amongst us. Even in the light of political economy, to say nothing of the moral aspects of the case, it would prove an egregious error.

When we take into consideration the vast number of blacks already in the country; the ratio of their natural increase; and the limited extent of the climate and soil that make their labor profitable; it is manifest that a sound political economy does not demand the annual influx of raw savages to swell the millions already here.

Moreover, when we take into the account the additional fact that a slave is productive and valuable in proportion as he is civilized and cultivated, it is evident that the constant introduction of a savage and barbarous element into that which is partially civilized, would not only be unjust to those who are here—since that kind of discipline made necessary by this savage ingredient would be inappropriate and cruel to those who had been long here and were semi-civilized—but it would, as it were, dilute and depreciate the whole. So that what might be gained in numbers, (supposing that a gain, which it is not,) would be lost in intrinsic value.

Still further, the effect of annually transporting multitudes of savages into the country would be, not only to diminish their intrinsic value, but to depreciate their marketable price. This, in turn, would work disastrously to the older States, where neither the climate nor the soil is favorable to the production of slave labor; but whose chief interest in the institution is in the rearing and training slaves for those States where their labor is valuable.

Again, "the whole scheme proceeds on a political blunder. Capital and labor, with the slave owner, are not distinct. The slave is 'the money' of the master, and is as really capital as he is a laborer. To reduce his value, therefore, is not simply to cheapen labor, it is also to diminish capital; consequently the country would be no richer by the importation." So that, in the light of political economy alone, no good, but only evil to the institution, could result from the re-opening of the African slave trade.

Moreover, the measure would greatly damage the institution in a domestic and social point of view. The scriptural aspect of slavery is, that "it is domestic and patriarchal. The slave, when this is practically the case, has all the family pride and sympathies of the master. He is born in the house, and bred with the children. The sentiments which spring from this circumstance, in both master and slave, soften all the asperities of the relation. They secure obedience on the part of the slave as a sort of filial respect; and at the same time engender kindness and sympathy on the part of the master as a kind of paternal affection. All these humanizing elements would be lost the moment we cease to rear our slaves and begin to rely upon a foreign market."

But suppose it was to our advantage, in a mere mercenary point of view. What if it did increase our national power? What is that, in the estimation of a Christian, or of a true philanthropist, in comparison with the immorality and the wickedness of the traffic? If you re-open the trade, you will not only buy slaves in Africa, but you will, by proxy, *steal men!* "And while the Bible allows the one, it condemns the other. It is nothing to the purpose to say, (what is doubtless true enough,) that it is, after all, for the benefit and advantage of these very men to be stolen. "We may not do evil that good may come.' We can afford a pecuniary loss, if that were necessary; or a political disadvantage; but we can not afford to *put the Bible against us.* We can not afford to sanction an unnatural traffic. We might regulate the traffic after it reached our shores. We might even reform *the middle passage;* but we could not regulate the trade as it would operate in Africa. There it would be the fruitful cause of war, and bloodshed, and seditions, and man-stealing."

This deliverance on the subject of the "African slave trade," we have thought it expedient to make, not so much for the benefit of our own people, or of the Southern States—for we feel perfectly safe in saying that, in our judgment, there is not one in a thousand, within the entire boundary of the slave States, who would not be invincibly opposed to the re-opening of the traffic—but we make it in Christian charity and forbearance, in order to remove suspicion and prejudice from the minds of Christians abroad, and the civilized world at large.

Whatever may have been the degree of moral obliquity attached to the original introduction of the African into the country, it is certain that we, as a people, are in no respect implicated or responsible. It was thrust upon the colonies, not only without their consent, but in defiance of their protest. So far, therefore, as we are concerned, the existence of the black race in our midst is purely providential; and we are to be held responsible only for the manner in which we discharge the duties growing out of the relation. The illegality of the origin of the relation, in past ages, and by another people, who entailed it upon us, does not vitiate the righteousness of the relation as it now exists. "The wisdom of ages has concurred in the justice and expediency of establishing rights by prescriptive use, however tortuous in their origin they may have been." The fact that English and American domain was originally seized by the conqueror, does not vitiate the justness of the rights of the present occupants; no more does the injustice of the African slave trade, by which the slaves were at first introduced into the country, affect the righteousness of the relation as it now exists. The only questions, therefore, for the Christian now to determine are, in the first place, whether the relation itself is a justifiable one; and second, whether he is faithfully discharging the duties growing out of it.

As to the lawfulness of the institution of slavery, in itself considered, disconnected from its abuses, we scarcely deem it necessary to discuss it. Like the existence of God, it is taken for granted from beginning to end of the Bible. It is clearly authorized by the Old Testament Scriptures, even in the moral law; and repeatedly recognized by Christ and His apostles, in the New Testament, both in precept and parable. Disconnected, therefore, from its *abuses,* which are not necessary to its existence, it is manifestly a Bible institution, and consistent with the highest type of piety and practical godliness.

In the light of providence, the Scripture sanctions on this subject are abundantly confirmed and illustrated. Slavery has been incorporated with the history of the race, ever since, if not before, Noah pronounced the curse upon the descendants of Ham. It belongs, in some form or shape, to the normal condition of civilized society; and is essential to the progressive development and highest civilization of man. It has existed in all past ages; and will continue to exist for ages yet to come. It is incidental to a state of sin and depravity. Were all men pure and holy and just, industrious, virtuous, wise, and free from pride, vanity, and indolence; and willing to act well their part, and to do that for which each one was by nature fitted; then there would be no need of slavery, in the common acceptation of that term—that is, for the superior to control the inferior, contrary to his will—for in that event each would promptly and cheerfully fill the exact place for which he was qualified; and humanity would be developed, and the race elevated, as a natural and necessary result. But in a state of sin and misery, slavery becomes necessary, not only as the less of two evils, which would be a sufficient justification, but as the only means to the progressive development and elevation of human nature and the attainment of the highest civilization. Not that one class is to be depressed while the other is elevated; but all rise together. The slave, like the parasitic plant that rises with the oak, is elevated with and by the master. Nay, we hesitate not to affirm that slavery comes short of its legitimate end, fails to exercise a humanizing and refining effect upon the character of the master, which does not at the same time develope and elevate the slave. The master and the slave necessarily rise or fall together. Brutal treatment of the slave will, by an inevitable law of nature, make a brute of the master; whilst humane treatment will, by the operation of the same law, ennoble the master. "In watering, he himself is watered." "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We conclude, then, that as the race of man is in a fallen, depraved condition, and that we have every reason to believe that it is the design of the great Creator that man, by His helping grace, shall recover from this fallen state, and rise to a high degree of culture and civilization; that slavery, in some form or shape, is, in the existing state of things, essential to the attainment of this end; and will continue to be necessary, until Christianity gains such ascendancy over the minds and hearts and lives of men—all men—as to bring the entire race under the absolute and delightful control of the spirit and principles of the Gospel. Then slavery will, as a natural result, cease; not that one man will not serve another, but all minds and hearts being completely under the control of Christianity, there can be no antagonism of will; since what will be the unselfish right of the one to require, it will be the pleasing duty of the other to perform.

As, therefore, slavery, in some form or other, does exist, will exist, and must exist in the present condition of humanity, the next question that demands our consideration is, to determine what kind of slavery it should be—what kind will most accord with the laws of nature and the spirit of Christianity. In the first place, it is not the subjugation of the superior to the inferior, of the civilized to the savage, or the cultivated to the uncultivated; no good, but only evil, could result from such an incongruous and unnatural relation. The laws of nature do not sanction it, and therefore it cannot exist, except from the force of accidental circumstances, and for a limited time. In the next place, it is not the slavery of one equal to another equal—a figment of the fancy, which has had much to do in creating a mistaken and morbid sentiment on this subject in the minds of many honest but deluded people: no good could result from such a relation. In cases where the minds and morals of men are equally developed, where there is an equal amount of culture and equal ability, both natural and acquired, then, in that event, there would be a manifest incongruity and injustice in the one enslaving the other, or holding him in bondage. It is true that it sometimes happens that an individual of the black race may be enslaved to an individual that is, in fact, his inferior. But this is the exception to the rule; it is his misfortune; he must, nevertheless, share the condition of his class. There is no intrinsic injustice in it; no more than there is in a subject's rendering obedience to a ruler that is his inferior in fact, or than there is in a child's obeying a parent less wise than himself. But that kind of slavery recognized in the Bible, established by the laws of nature, and sanctioned by the experience and wisdom of ages, is the subjection of an inferior race to a superior, of a savage to a civilized people, of a barbarous to an enlightened and cultivated nation, so that, and in order that, the one may be elevated by the other. There is no law of God, either natural or revealed, that will justify slavery, where the benefits and blessings growing out of the relation are not reciprocal. Such is the character of negro slavery in this country. It is the subjection, not of a superior, not of an equal, but of an inferior to a superior race, of a savage and semi-savage to a civilized, of a degraded and idolatrous to a Christian people.

The most favorable condition of the black man, on this continent, is that of servitude. For this state he is eminently qualified by nature, being constitutionally kind, affectionate, imitative, and contented. He would be utterly incapable of taking care of himself, as facts do but too sadly prove, in the midst of a superior people, who had no interest in his person. There is no law, social or civilized, that can alter the case. He is semi-savage, and therefore is not fit for that kind of government suited to the white man. What, therefore, shall be done? Shall we discriminate in our legislation against him, and confide the execution of those discriminating laws to civil officers, who have not the slightest interest in him; and for whom they have not the slightest social sympathy, but, on the contrary, a decided natural repugnance? This would be cruel. Can anything better be done, taking human nature as it is, and the inferior character of the African as it is? Does Christianity suggest anything better than that which God in his providence has done; that is, to place this savage and semi-savage under a governor who will have a substantial interest in him; not only in his labor, but in his life, health, morals, and personal welfare—a master who will, from the nature of the case, feel a social sympathy for him, and who will, withal, be held amenable to popular sentiment, the rules of the church, (if he be a member,) and to civil law, for the manner in which he exercises that government? This, beyond all dispute, is the best form of government for the African in this country. Is it not, also best for the white man? The question is not, whether a free state had better introduce the African, or some other inferior and savage people, and make them slaves; but, on the supposition that the African, or any other inferior and barbarous people are already in the country, and a component and inseparable part of the population, whether it would not be best for both parties that the relation of master and servant should exist between them? We have seen that it is best for the black man; is it not also best for the white man? And here we do not propose to discuss, in the light of political economy, the mere dollar and cent aspect of the case, so far as the interest of the white man is concerned. Doubtless, the mere hireling relation between master and servant, maintained "free labor," would redound to the pecuniary interest of the former. This view of the case, which ignores the interests of the laborer, and the very existence of the negro as a component part of society, may commend itself to the sordid stock-jobber and the so-called utilitarian, with whom a dollar and cent interest is the only end to be attained by the rich at the expense of the poor. But this view of the subject is infinitely beneath the consideration of the ambassadors and followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and even of the high-toned philanthropist, whose highest aim is, not to coin the most money in the shortest possible time, but to alleviate human sufferings, develope human nature, and elevate the race of man, by storing the common mind with intellectual and moral riches. With this view of the subject, it is plain, that where a superior and an inferior race dwell together in the same community, it is better for both parties, and the ends of humanity will be more effectually attained, by the existence, in law as well as in fact, of the relation of master and servant; for in that event, capital and labor would not be antagonistic, as in the mere hireling relation, but combined in the same interest. So that it will be to the interest of the master, in the absence of any nobler motive, to look after the personal welfare of the operative. And this, prompted at first, it may be, by selfishness, will, by the very laws of his nature, develope and cultivate mutual attachments, and all those softening, refining, and ennobling affections that spring from and cluster around the domestic relation. The most favorable condition, therefore, for the black man, as a race, to be in and on this continent, is that of servitude. This, in the event that the mutual obligations growing out of the relation are fully and faithfully discharged, instead of degrading, elevates him, and identifies him with the intellectual, moral and social status of his master. We have no difficulty whatever in concluding that the relation of master and servant, now existing in this country between the white man and the black, is a justifiable one. It only remains for us to inquire, in fearlessness and Christian candor, whether the obligations and duties growing out of the relation are faithfully discharged.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Selections.

A HOUSE WITHOUT PRAYER.

Rev. John Ryland, of Northampton, England, being on a journey, was overtaken by a violent storm, and compelled to take shelter in the first inn he came to. The people of the house treated him with great kindness and hospitality. They would fain have showed him into the parlor, but being very wet and cool, he begged permission rather to take a seat by the fireside with the family. The good old man was friendly, cheerful, and well stored with entertaining anecdotes, and the family did their utmost to make him comfortable; they all supped together, and both the resident and the guest seemed mutually pleased with each other.

At length, when the house was cleared and the hour of rest approached, the stranger appeared uneasy, and looked up every time a door opened, as if expecting the appearance of something essential to his comfort. His host informed him that his chamber was prepared whenever he chose to retire. "But," said he, "you have not had your family together." "Had my family together! for what purpose? I don't know what you mean," said the landlord. "To read the Scriptures and to pray with them," replied the guest: "surely you do not retire in the omission of so necessary a duty." The landlord confessed that he had never thought of doing such a thing. "Then, sir," said Mr R, "I must beg you to order my horse immediately." The landlord and family entreated him not to expose himself to the inclemency of the weather at that late hour of the night, observing that the storm was as violent as when he first came in. "May be so," replied Mr R., "but I had rather brave the storm than venture to sleep in a house where there is no prayer. Who can tell what may befall us before morning? No, sir, I dare not stay."

The landlord still remonstrated, and expressing great regret that he should offend so agreeable a gentleman, at last said he should have no objection to "call his family together," but he should not know what to do when they came. Mr R., then proposed to conduct family worship, to which all readily consented. The family was immediately assembled, and then Mr R. called for a Bible; but no such book could be produced. However, he was enabled to supply the deficiency, as he always carried a small Bible or Testament in his pocket. He read a portion of Scripture, and then prayed with much fervor and solemnity, especially acknowledging the preserving goodness of God that none had been struck dead by the storm, and imploring protection through the night. He earnestly prayed that the attention of all might be awakened to the things belonging to their everlasting peace, and that the family might never again meet in the morning, or separate at night, without prayer. When he rose from his knees, almost every individual present was bathed in tears, and the inquiry was awakened in several hearts—"Sir, what must we do to be saved?" Much interesting and profitable conversation ensued. The following morning Mr R. again conducted family worship, and obtained from the landlord a promise that, however feebly performed, it should not in future be neglected. This day was indeed the beginning of days to that family; most, if not all of them, became decided and devoted followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and were the means of diffusing a knowledge of the gospel in a neighborhood which had before been proverbially dark and destitute. "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!" "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

A SUBLIME IDEA.

"Light traverses space at the rate of a million miles a minute, yet the light from the nearest star requires ten years to reach the earth, and Herschel's telescope revealed stars 2300 times farther distant. The great telescope of Lord Ross pursued these creations of God still farther into space, and having resolved the nebulæ of the Milky Way into stars, discovered other systems of stars—beautiful diamond points glittering through the darkness beyond. When he beheld this amazing abyss—when he saw these systems scattered profusely throughout space—when he reflected upon their immense distance, their enormous magnitude, and the countless millions of worlds that belonged to them, it seemed to him as though the wild dream of the German poet was more than realized.

"God called man in his dream into the vestibule of heaven, saying, 'Come hither and I will show thee the glory of my house.' And to his angels who stood about his throne, he said, 'Take him, strip him of his robes of flesh; cleanse him of his affections; but touch not his human heart'—the heart that fears and hopes, and trembles. A moment and it was done, and the man stood ready for his unknown voyage. Under the guidance of a mighty angel with sounds of the flying pinions, they speed away from the battlements of heaven. Some time on the mighty angel's wings they fled through Saharas of darkness, wilderness of death. At length at a distance not counted save in the arithmetic of Heaven, a light beamed upon them—a sleepy flame as seen through a hazy cloud. In a moment the blazing suns around them—a moment the wheeling of planets; then came long eternities of twilight, then again on the right hand and on the left appeared more constellations. At last the man sank down, crying, 'Angel, I can go no further; let me lie down in the grave, and hide myself from the infinitude of the universe, for end there is none.' 'End there is none!' demanded the angel; and from the glittering stars that shone around there came a choral shout: 'End there is none! End there is none!'"

A GOOD PASTOR.—The true emblems of a good minister are, a shepherd at the head of his flock, and a parent at the head of his family. The shepherd has an equal regard for all the flock, for the lambs as for the sheep; he seeks the wandering; he applies remedies to the diseased; he gathers the lambs to his arms; he collects them into the fold at night, and counts them as they enter, so that none may be left without; and he leads them forth in the morning into the green pastures and beside the still waters. His care and watchfulness descend to all the flock. And so the father of a family exercises a special care over every member of it, and seeks, with equal care and diligence, the best good of them all. He exercises a general care over all, and a special care over each. So that a good minister should care for his people as a shepherd cares for his sheep—as a father cares for his family,—as God promises to care for Israel when He says, "I will feed my flock; I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick." And if the Great Shepherd condescends to such duties, on what ground can under shepherds excuse themselves from it?—*Dr. Murray.*

DR. WHATELEY'S LAST TESTIMONY.—"The Archbishop's last illness showed his principles; then he spoke plainly. To one who, observing his sufferings, asked him if he suffered much pain, he said,—'Some time ago I should have thought it great pain, but now I am enabled to bear it.' His intellect was unclouded by illness; he could think and speak. Some one said to him, 'You are dying, as you have lived, great to the last;' the reply was, 'I am dying, as I have lived, in the faith of Jesus.' Another said, 'What a blessing that your glorious intellect is unimpaired.' He answered, 'Do not call intellect glorious; there is nothing glorious out of Christ.' Another said, 'The great fortitude of your character now supports you.' 'No, it is not my fortitude that supports me, but my faith in Christ.' With such a witness on his lips and in his acts, Archbishop Whateley passed away."—*London Christian Observer.*

CONFISCATED.—The property of Rev Thos. Hume, in Portsmouth, Va., has been confiscated by the Yankees.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, protem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS of Fayetteville Presbytery will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Friday, February 26th, at 11 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Committee, and it is earnestly desired that ALL the members shall be present.

OUR PAPER.—The paper on which the *Presbyterian* has been printed for the last two or three weeks, has been of a very inferior quality. This is beyond our control, or indeed the control of any *one* man. It results from the want of proper material by our paper-maker. Send your rags, nice and clean, to Mr. Murphy at the paper-mill, or to G. W. Williams & Co., his agents in Fayetteville, and you will be well paid for them, and at the same time secure a much neater sheet from us hereafter. Try it.

DR. LYON'S REPORT.—The reader will find, in this week's issue, a part of the Report made to the last General Assembly on "Slavery, and the Duties Growing out of the Relation." The introductory note from Dr. Lyon will recall to the reader's mind the facts which render the publication of the Report at this time necessary. The subject is one of vast importance, and it is hoped that the discussion of the various points touched upon by the Chairman of the Committee will be read with prayerful attention, and that the Presbyteries will think of these matters when electing their commissioners to the next Assembly.

The length of the Report is such that we shall be compelled to divide it into three parts in the publication of it.

THE SOLDIERS' VISITOR.—We do most heartily endorse every word said by our correspondent "C. N. J." in commendation of the *Soldiers' Visitor*, published by our Committee in Richmond. Our people ought to furnish the means for sending large numbers of it to the soldiers in the camps and hospitals.

THE PLAN OF UNION.—At the last Sessions of the Synod of Mississippi, that body approved of the action and report of the joint committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, and that of the United Synod to effect a union between these respective branches of the Presbyterian church; and expressed the hope that a union may be effected.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—The Rev. Mr. Hofmeister, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Bristol, Tenn., died in Abingdon, Va., on the 31st of January. He came to Abingdon on the 22d of January, to aid Mr. McChain in a meeting of the Presbyterian church, and up to Sunday night, the 24th, when he preached his last sermon, was in apparent good health. He was attacked Monday morning, violently, with pneumonia, and fell asleep in Jesus the following Sunday morning.

DR. LACY.—The Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., Chaplain of the post, Wilson, has delivered addresses recently at Hillsboro', Greensboro', and perhaps other places, "on the war and state of the country." The *Patriot* speaks of his address at Greensboro' as "able and eloquent, and replete with sentiments of encouragement in the final success of our cause." Dr. Lacy has given the best evidence of his devotion to the Confederacy, in the consecration of his own time and talents to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, and in giving three sons to the service. One of these, a lovely boy of 17 years, has sealed his devotion to his country with his life. Such a man could not well do otherwise than speak "sentiments of encouragement in the final success of our cause." We hope the Dr.'s addresses may do good.

THE SECOND CHURCH, Danville, Ky., have elected Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, President of Centre College, as their stated supply for one year.

THE ARK OF GOD IN DANGER.

In an article published a few weeks since, intended to encourage and strengthen our people "to play the men," we remarked: "If the enemy succeeds, we shall no more be permitted to worship God as our consciences dictate or enjoy the church property we now hold, than we shall be permitted to cultivate our lands or possess in quiet the servants that have been 'born in our house' or 'bought with money.'" This assertion was not made recklessly, but with a firm conviction of its substantial truth. The whole religious character and teaching of our Southern people will be changed, if the war ends short of political independence, and those who will not basely submit to the new order of things will be stripped of their present church privileges. The old instruments of the Inquisition, such as racks and thumb-screws, and the like, may not be used by our conquerors, (for the Yankees pride themselves on their new inventions,) but the church property will be given to "loyal" persons, negroes included, and such a system of petty persecution inaugurated against all true men, as to render life almost intolerable. This is the very least that can be expected.

There is not wanting proof to support these assertions, grave as they may be; some of which we propose to lay before our readers.

And we would first ask, what mean those frequent interferences, on the part of the Federal military authorities, with congregations engaged in the quiet and peaceable worship of God? These have been common, in all our territory overrun by the enemy. Where ministers have remained with their flocks and sought to discharge their duties, they have not unfrequently been arrested and hurried off to prison. Sometimes their churches have been entered by armed bands, and they have been seized while engaged in their sacred work, and their congregations dispersed.

Months ago we published the order of the military commander, banishing the Rev. S. B. McPheeters, a native of North Carolina, but at that time a pastor in St. Louis, from his charge. He and his family were ordered to remain during the war at some point north of Indianapolis, Ia.

Recently, as we have already informed our readers, Gen. McPherson, by public proclamation, ordered five ladies out of Vicksburg, for leaving the church on Christmas day, while the preacher (an Episcopalian) was praying for the President of the United States. They had been induced to attend under the assurance that that prayer would be omitted. The preacher had consented to hold the service, under that assurance; but he was threatened with violence, as he entered the church, if he omitted it; and indignant at the fraud practiced upon them, and the violence done to their patriotic feelings, these ladies left the church and were banished.

A few weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, long a member of the Virginia Conference, stationed in Norfolk when that city fell, and remaining there since in charge of his church, was compelled to leave the place, because he would not take the oath of loyalty proposed by Butler.

During a recent raid of the enemy through Bertie county, in this State, among the citizens carried off as prisoners, was an Episcopal minister, who had rendered himself obnoxious by his patriotism.

But why should more of such instances be enumerated? Columns of our paper might be filled with those of them that have been made public in the Confederacy since the war commenced; and many others are doubtless recorded where neither time nor the cunning devices of man shall be able to blot them out.

Nor are these instances of oppression and persecution simply the acts of irresponsible individuals. They are the out-croppings of a system that has the countenance and support of high civil and ecclesiastical personages in the United States. In a report from the General Missionary Committee of the Northern Methodist Episcopal church, which has recently found its way through the blockade, after speaking of having made "liberal provision to extend and strengthen our work in all the border Conferences," this significant paragraph is added:

"To all this we may add *the deep and wide-spread interest felt for Missions in Southern territory of the Union beyond the bounds of our Annual Conferences.* To accomplish this additional work the Committee felt justified in making an appropriation of $3,500, to begin with, as there was a universal feeling that a fair and efficient experiment should be made. It will give the Church great pleasure to learn that the Bishops have agreed *that several of their own number shall visit the regions within our army lines in the so called Confederate States* and judge for themselves, and execute the will of the Church, as expressed by the General Missionary Committee, as far as they find opportunity. We doubt not but the Church will sustain the outlay for this purpose by her willing and liberal contributions."

Here is an appropriation of $3500 "to begin with," the object of which is to send persons to visit the regions within the yankee army lines "*in the so-called Confederate States.*" If this is not showing the hoofs and horns of the animal pretty plainly, considering the present status of military affairs between the two governments, we are no judge of such things.

The Methodists are an energetic people; and this work "in the so-called Confederate States," has actually begun with vigor. The Memphis (yankee) *Bulletin* of the 23rd of December contains the following interesting item of religious intelligence—particularly interesting to our Methodist brethren, but certainly significant to all other denominations. (We copy from the *Southern Christian Advocate.*)

"A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Bp. Ames of the M. E. Church, accompanied by Dr. Harris, Missionary Secretary of the same Church, arrived in this city on last Sunday morning. On Monday evening an impromptu reception was given Bishop Ames in the Firemen's Hall, by a number of the loyal religious Methodists of Memphis and other citizens. The Bishop announced the object of his mission to be, to visit places between Cairo and the Gulf, and to ascertain in these places, as to those who are loyal to the country, and desire the ministry of the M. E. Church, and to send loyal preachers to them immediately.

"The Bishop is travelling under the protection and countenance of the Government at Washington. He is authorized to take possession of all houses of worship belonging to the M. E. Church, South, whose pastors are disloyal, or who have been appointed by a disloyal Bishop. We are informed that by order of Gen. Veatch, the building on the corner of Poplar and Second Streets, known as Wesley Chapel, has been turned over to the Bishop, and the Rev. J. W. T. McMullen, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a distinguished Minister and an eloquent pulpit orator has been called to its charge."

Here Bishop Ames, "travelling under the protection and countenance of the Government at Washington," takes possession of houses of worship belonging to the M. E. Church South, ascertains who are loyal to the country, and sends loyal preachers to them immediately!!

And our Baptist brethren do not seem to be behind the Methodists, but are for laying hold at once of the tempting prize held out to them by "the government." The New York *Examiner* of recent date announces, as we see it quoted in one of our exchanges, that the Secretary of War has given full and formal authority to the American Baptist Home Mission Society to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting house within the limits of the insurrectionary district, and of *every other Baptist church edifice now in the hands of the rebels.* The *Examiner* adds: "This great authorization was obtained through the agency of the Home Mission Secretary and Senator Harris, and the Home Mission Board will need pre-eminent wisdom and energy, besides many men and much means, adequately to meet their now responsibilities. The Baptist population of the seceding States is probably larger than that of any other denomination, and hundreds of abandoned Baptist pulpits will be open to loyal Baptist ministers of the North. This is an important movement, and it is to be hoped that every rebel Baptist, (if there are any such,) as well as every abandoned Baptist meeting house, will speedily be restored to loyalty."

We have seen as yet no notice of any formal ecclesiastical movement on the part of Presbyterians or Episcopalians in the U. States, to seize the rebel church property, inquire who of the people around are "loyal," and forthwith send them ministers. But we all know that these denominations are proverbially *slow*, compared with Methodists and Baptists. We would, however, most respectfully ask the reader's attention to the following brief but significant extract from the paper presented by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States at Columbus, Ohio, in May 1862, and which was adopted by a vote of 199 to 20:

"Concerning the wide spread schism, which is reported to have occurred in many of the Southern Synods, this Assembly will take no action *at this time.* It declares however its fixed purpose, under all possible circumstances, to labor for the extension and permanent maintenance of the church under its care in every part of the United States. *Schism, so far as it may exist, we hope to see healed. If that cannot be, it will be disregarded.*"

The fact that the Presbyterians and Episcopalians have not yet gone so far as the Methodists and Baptists, is no assurance that they will not. In "the Government," it is manifest they have an agent, ready to do the work, as far as the *forms of law* may be deemed necessary. All that any denomination in the United States will be called upon to do, will be to send forth agents and possess the land. What right have "rebels" to houses of worship, parsonages, schools, or any other of the ordinary agencies of civilization? Let them first submit to "the Government," and take the prescribed oath of loyalty. Then they may be permitted to meet together for worship—if they will understand the Bible as interpreted by Beecher, Cheever, and others of the same stripe. Otherwise, they will be hunted down, proscribed and persecuted, until "the Government" shall succeed in making disposition of them by the laws against treason and rebellion.

In view of the facts presented above, are we not fully justified in raising the cry, that *the Ark of God is in danger?* A fanaticism, fed by covetousness and ambition, threatens the utter destruction of the dearest interests of immortal beings—the privilege of worshipping God unawed by civil pains and penalties. The issue is made up and fairly presented to us by our public enemy, in the action of "the Government," accepted by the authorized agencies of the religious people there. We must accept it—must feel that not only is our civil liberty at stake, with all its unspeakable blessings, but that the religious freedom secured at such a sacrifice by our fathers, when they forsook the old world for the new, and which has been the boast of the American continent, will no longer exist in these Confederate States, if we shall be forced to remain in political connection with those who are now making war upon us. We must receive their interpretation of the Bible and reflect their views on all questions of morals, of be disfranchised forever in our dearest rights. With such a prospect before us, shall a *christian* hesitate to give himself and his ALL to the cause? Shall he stop to cavil and quarrel about little things that he may dislike in the public men and measures of the country, when such vast interests for time and for eternity are hanging in the balance, and his arm is needed to gain success for our country and the church of our God? *Shame*, SHAME, on such a one!! He has none of the spirit that has ever fired the hearts of the true and the good, to contend for the rich legacy left us in the Scriptures of truth; neither can he claim brotherhood with the noble army of martyrs, from the days of the Apostles down, who have ever been willing to give up ALL THINGS, even life itself, ere they would obey man rather than God.

The view of the conflict presented in this article, however, is decidedly encouraging to us. Where the interests of Zion are so greatly involved, we need not fear the issue, if faithful in our lot. He who has promised that the gates of hell shall never prevail against His church, will not permit those to be overrun, and oppressed, and stripped of their rightful inheritance, to the great injury of His cause, who receive His word in simplicity of faith and look to Him to defend them in their rights. Gird up, therefore, the loins of your mind in defense of the right, and put away iniquity from you, and *the ark of God amongst us shall never fall into the hands of the Philistines.*

This article has been extended beyond the length anticipated when we began. Our only apology is, the importance of the subject presented; while we hope that no one will pass it by without carefully considering the matters suggested.

UNION OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Presbyter*, of Cincinnati, says, "We have felt for two years much interest in the question of the re-union of the Old and New School Presbyterian churches. It has seemed to us that two bodies holding to the same Confession of Faith, ought not to remain separated. We have noticed the gradual approximation of the bodies, in regard to all the questions on which there was difference of opinion at the time of separation. On the question of ecclesiastical supervision and relations to Congregationalism, there is now no substantial difference. In regard to doctrine, there is the same mode of subscription; and since the war, the relations of these churches to slavery are not materially different. Then why should not the question of re-union be discussed, and settled by bringing the bodies together?"

The *Presbyter* is certainly correct in saying that "since the war, the relations of these churches to slavery are not materially different." The Old School church has become pretty thoroughly abolitionized; at which the *Presbyter* do doubt greatly rejoices. It always was abolition.

THE SABBATH.—We take great pleasure in publishing the annexed General Order from the great commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. It is another evidence, added to the many he has already given, of his pre-eminent fitness for the position he holds in the army and in the hearts of our people. Such an example of christian character and consistency will have its effect upon subordinates; and impress upon the minds of officers and men under him the importance of honoring God and the institutions of a christian land.

HEAD'QRS A. N. VA., Feb. 7th 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15.

I. The attention of the Army has already been called to the obligation of a proper observance of the Sabbath, but a sense of its importance not only as a moral and religious duty, but as contributing to the personal health and well being of the troops, induces the Commanding General to repeat the orders on that subject. He has learned with great pleasure that in many Brigades convenient houses of worship have been erected, and earnestly desires that every facility consistent with the requirements of discipline shall be afforded the men to assemble themselves together for the purpose of devotion.

II. To this end he directs that none but duties strictly necessary shall be required to be performed on Sunday, and that all labor, both of men and animals, which it is practicable to anticipate or postpone, or the immediate performance of which is not essential to the safety, health, or comfort of the Army, shall be suspended on that day.

III. Commanding Officers will require the usual inspections on Sunday to be held at such time as not to interfere with the attendance of the men on divine service at the customary hour in the morning.

They will also give their attention to the maintenance of order and quiet around the place of worship, and prohibit anything that may tend to disturb or interrupt religious exercises.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—Every body will read the Address of President Davis to the soldiers. It is an eloquent and noble tribute to brave men engaged in a glorious cause.

NEANDER'S LIBRARY.—This valuable Library has been purchased for and is now in possession of the Rochester, N. Y., Baptist Theological Seminary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

CAMP PETTIGREW, Feb. 6, 1864.

Now that winter is upon us with its bleak winds, biting frost and drifting snow, let us not forget the poor; those who by sickness or unfortunate circumstances, have not the means to procure suitable clothing and food to shield them from winter's piercing blast. You who sit by your blazing fires in your comfortable homes, surrounded by all the luxuries that wealth can afford, little heed the raging of the storm-king without, but inasmuch as you have been blessed by a kind Maker, open your hearts to the wants of the widow and her orphan babes. How many, how very many, whose fathers, husbands, and brothers are now pacing their lonely beats on the banks of the Rapid Ann and Tennessee, exposed to the cold chilling winds of winter, watching that foe who has threatened, with fire and sword, to devastate our land, while in the midst of wealthy neighborhoods, actually want for the necessaries of life. Those whom they hold most dear, delicate women and tender children, half famished with hunger and cold, have to brave the beating storms of winter, and with their own hands gather chips and carry the fuel to cook their scanty meals and warm their shivering limbs, while you at home are basking before the crackling fire, enjoying your home comforts with just as much unconcern as if it was not your business to look after God's poor. There is nothing that brings so great a pleasure as the consciousness of doing good. Sympathize with the poor and unfortunate, feed the hungry and clothe the naked. God has blessed you with plenty that you may be his Almoners; visit those who by the curses of this cruel war, have been made widows and orphans, if there be any such in your neighborhood. And were, O! where can the place be found that there is not some unfortunate enough to be placed in that category? Deal gently with the stricken ones, assist the wife and children in their forsaken poverty, for great is their burden of sorrow. Add not the pangs of neglect, or worse still—scorn and contempt—to their already brimming cup; give freely of the means with which a kind Providence has so abundantly blessed you; so shall the Great Giver reward you a hundred fold.

CENSOR.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: There are stirring times in eastern N. C., as you have been informed. And a person in the midst of these scenes, knows as little of what is to be attempted, as you do at home. It is known that there is a large number of soldiers in this section of the State. I have seen a great many—some going, some coming, some marching, some eating. Now, you hear some swearing, then singing. On one side they are cooking, on the other there is a splendid band of music making the very welkin ring with delightful strains of music.

As I strolled along through the camp this morning, I was struck with the vigilance of our soldiers. Not being dressed altogether in military style, I, of course, attracted more or less attention. After going some distance through camp, I noticed two soldiers, belonging to Ransom's brigade, following behind me. I noticed that they were looking at me with a good deal of earnestness—(I hope I did not look like a spy.) At length one said, "do you live here, Mr.? I told him "no." Then said he, "well, where do you live?" I then suspected what was the matter, and determined to humor the joke, and told him that I lived "up the country." "Well then, sir, have you any acquaintances in town?" I began to think that the thing had gone far enough, and observed that I not only had acquaintances in town, but was in College with Gen. Ransom. He immediately took to his heels, apologising as he went, that there were so many traitors and spies, &c.

I learned an incident, in connection with Col. Wood, of Merrimac notoriety, who commanded the marines who destroyed the gun-boat a few days since at Newbern. One of his crew told me that it is his invariable habit, before entering into conflict, to call his men to prayer. So it was on the way down to Newbern. Just before getting in sight of town, he called the boats all together, and made his men all kneel in prayer. How this reminded me of the lamented Jackson.

I need not tell you that I find work enough for half-dozen preachers or more. Really, if Chaplains are as scarce every where as they are where I have been, there is more destitution in the army than I had supposed.

Soldiers, as you know, are, some of them, very wicked men. But, as soon as they find out that I am a minister, (and I always let them know as soon as possible,) they invariably treat me with the utmost respect and seem very anxious to have me preach for them.

Several negroes and quite a number of deserters were taken near Newbern—some in Yankee uniform, and two have been hung as traitors. Others are now being tried by court-martial. May the Lord deliver us from any more such, and from all influences tending to desertion.

Yours, as ever. P. H. D.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE SOLDIERS' VISITOR.

Allow me to call attention to this monthly issue of the Presbyterian Com. of Publication. I think it one of the best, indeed, I think it the very best paper published in the country. I do not well see how it could be suspended. It is filled to its last line with articles of uncommon interest and excellence. It ought to be widely circulated all through the army, and all through the country. Its spirit, its style, its devout piety, its noble patriotism, its every thing about it, makes it the very paper that the army, the church and the country need. It is an honor to the editor and a credit to the church, and ought to be liberally patronized and carefully read.

If any one wishes to subscribe for it (though designed chiefly for the soldier) it will be mailed to him at $1 50 a year. But never subscribe simply for yourself; send on something additional, so that for every subscriber outside of the army, at least fifteen or twenty copies may be sent *gratuitously to the soldiers*, as designed. I have an impression that the church generally know but little of what a precious gem of a paper is now publishing in Richmond, under the management of Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., Secretary and Editor. Give your address if you want it yourself; *and if you read through any one number, you will be sure to want it and to want the soldiers to have it.* Send money, and address, not Rev. Mr Brown, D. D., but WM. D. COOKE, Publishing Agent, No. 114 Main St., Richmond, Va. I write this, because the paper is a treasure, and will do immense good *every way* in church and State and army, by being circulated and read.

C. N. J.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A CORRECTION.

ROCKFISH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1864.

Your correspondent "P. H. D." is in error in regard to the ship Arctic now lying at Wilmington. She is *not* "the veritable ship upon which Dr. Kane made his celebrated voyage." Kane's vessel was called the Advance, and was left *fast in the ice*, in Smith's Sound. The Arctic belonged to the Hartstene Expedition, sent by Mr. Dobbin, in search of Dr. Kane and his party.

Very respectfully,

"JUBAL."

REV. J. D. BLACKWELL.—This Methodist minister, who has been preaching in Norfolk since its occupation by the enemy, carefully avoiding all politics in the pulpit, had the alternative presented to him by the Yankee officials either to take the oath or cease from his ministry there. Declining to take the oath, he was permitted, with his family, to come within our lines. The *Richmond Christian Advocate* pointedly exposes the policy of the enemy, forbidding ministers to teach and to preach even in their own native State, except they swear by Abraham Lincoln.

REMEMBRANCE OF GOD.—Lieu Sieu Sang, a native Chinese preacher, Methodist, at Shanghai, in his report to the Southern Missionary (Methodist Episcopal) Board, Aug. 12, 1863, says: "In preaching and serving the church, I have striven earnestly to exhort the people to righteousness. I constantly pray and repent, never for a little while forgetting my Lord, and thus I wish all people to do."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12.—The stock market is buoyant, Confederate bonds further advanced. Auction sales to-day: eight per cent. bonds long dates, 125 1 2 and interest; seven per ct. 112, cotton loan 176 flat, 7.30 and interest Treasury notes 104 1 2, sterling unchanged, Nassau 22, London 22 1 2, average. All kinds security in demand. Official dispatches from Gen'l. Beauregard state that Gen'l. Finegan repulsed the advance of the enemy, to Lake City Florida. Gen'l. Wise had driven the yankees on John's Island, towards their gunboats, and was in pursuit to-day, though out numbered two to one.

WELLES AND HIS FAST STEAMER.—Secretary Welles, Lincoln's Chief of the Navy, has become so goaded by the charges that he builds only slow steamers, that he has issued a challenge to run his steamer Eutaw "against the fastest side wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American." The *Herald* tells him he would do better to run it against the Rappahannock, Alabama or Florida. A correspondent of the *World*, however, says that the Eutaw is not a war steamer, and nothing but a double nosed ferry boat, that runs either end foremost, but cannot turn around, or double a cape.

The Vanderbilt, which sailed forth with a flourish of trumpets to catch the Alabama, has returned to New York, "for repairs to her boilers, machinery," &c; which are in very bad condition. Meanwhile, the Alabama, with the whole thickness of the world between her and her pursuer, lighting up the East Indies with Yankee vessels for torches. When will the Vanderbilt try it again?—*Sentinel.*

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 10, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:—Since my last announcement, the following troops have re-enlisted for the war: The remaining regiments of Wilcox's old brigade—9th and 10th Alabama regiments; Mahone's brigade; Gordon's Georgia brigade: 3d and 22d Georgia regiments of Wright's brigade; 1st regiment Virginia artillery, and Lomax's Virginia cavalry brigade. Re-enlistments are progressing in other brigades and divisions.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

FROM THE PENINSULA.—The signs indicate a heavy movement on Richmond by way of the Peninsula. Accounts from the lower James river announce the landing of large bodies of troops and supplies at Newport News. On the York river, we learn that the authorities have prohibited the oyster boats from going below West Point, as some few of them are of doubtful loyalty.—*Sentinel, 12th.*

OPINION IN EDINBURG CONCERNING OUR CAUSE.—By permission of a clergyman in Richmond, the *Central Presbyterian* has made the following extract from a letter just received from a friend in Edinburg. The position and intelligence of this gentleman entitles his statement to the utmost confidence. And if the public sentiment of Edinburg is so favorable to us, there is no reason to expect it is much otherwise throughout the kingdom. He says:

"I earnestly hope that this horrible war will soon be at end, and that it will end by the South getting its independence; for it is a most monstrous doctrine that if nearly half a continent, which the South may be said to be, wishes to be its own master, the other half has the right to say no, and to attempt to enforce its doctrine by fire and sword. Such is my view of the case; and those in this city, I may tell you, who are of the opposite opinion, are but few and far between. So few, that I don't believe, were they all put together, they would fill a decent sized pew in a church. We have but one newspaper, too, that is the advocate of the North, and it does so only because it is under the inspiration of a near relative of the celebrated John Bright; and you know a little about his views on American affairs and politics."

We learn from the Eutaw *Whig*, that the gin house, cotton, &c., of Mrs. Eli Springfellow, near Clinton, Green Co., Ala., were destroyed by fire a short time since. Loss estimated at about $3,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 12.—The latest news from Knoxville state that there are twenty two hundred cases of small pox among the yankees. Eighty died on Monday. The main body of the enemy is between there and London. There is much suffering among the citizens there.

Gen. Longstreet is at work, preparing for an important move. He is moving up towards Knoxville, as also towards another important point. The Bristol *Gazette*, of the 11th, obtains the following items from Capt. Kain, who gathers them from persons just from and near Knoxville:

The Federals are again exercising their cruelty to the defenceless citizens. Among the recent arrests are the Rev. Joseph Martin, Chas. M. McGhee, Columbus Powell, and R. M. McPherson. They are all confined in jail. The purpose of this arrest is, without doubt, to afford their plundering bands a better opportunity to despoil the sufferers of all their portable property.

Messrs. McGhee and Powell, it will be recollected, were sometime since arrested under orders from General Burnside and transported to Kentucky, where, after being robbed of several thousand dollars, they were discharged, and permitted to return to their homes.

The Yankees have completed the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad to the Clinch river at Clinton.

Our forces are picketing at the ruins of the residence of Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, at the confluence of the French Broad and Holston, four miles above Knoxville.

The small pox is still raging. No citizens have fallen victims since our last issue.

It is said that Burnside has again assumed command of the Federal forces in East Tennessee.

Col. Birch Cook, formerly commanding the 59th Tenn. Regt., and Sam'l P. Irvine, the well known editor of the Athens (Tenn.) *Post*, have been arrested by the Federals and sent to Camp Chase.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—The enemy keep up an occasional fire, throwing about one shell in every hour; nothing further from John's Island. The prisoners taken represent their force at three brigades, twenty guns. They carried off their dead and wounded with them on their retreat. An official dispatch from Gen'l. Finegan, from Lake City this evening, reports the enemy's advance checked. The news from there is decidedly cheering.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House to day agreed upon amendments and passed in secret session the military bill of the Senate, and returned it to the Senate, after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principle amendments are these: All between the ages of 18 and 45 are declared to be in service in the field during the war; all Provost, hospital and conscript service, all guards, agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments shall be disabled soldiers, and if more are required the President shall call upon the Governors of the States for quotas for such service, of men not liable to military service; one editor to each newspaper, established before the 11th October, 1862, published regularly ever since, who was editor or owner at that time, and who is a practical printer; Presidents and teachers of schools who shall have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act, having 20 students; one white man at the head of a family of 8 white persons who are dependent upon his labor for support; one overseer upon each farm with 20 slaves when there is now no white adult not liable. The President, Superintendent Adutor and Treasurer of each Railroad doing military transportation, and such officers and employees as the Superintendents shall swear are necessary for the effective operation of the road, not to exceed one for each mile in actual use for military transportations; white officers of negro fire companies in cities. Authority is given to the Secretary of War, to grant exemptions to farmers when he is satisfied that they will be more useful in the country raising produce than in the army, but such exemptions to cease whenever the farmers fail diligently to employ themselves exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, which they are to sell to the government and to non-producers not exceeding schedule prices.

The House also passed again the tax and Currency Bills, and sent them to the Senate for concurrence.

Every measure of special importance before the House in secret session, has been acted on and sent to Senate, which latter body is said to be behind the House in its business. They have a night session to night.

The Senate have passed a bill providing that any of our cavalry who behave badly in the face of the enemy, who are disorderly, or destroy property without authority, shall be dismounted and placed in the infantry service.

RICHMOND, Feb, 12.—Senate this morning by its military committee, reported a bill to retire army officers. It provides that the President on the recommendation of the General commanding a department or army, may discharge any officer from service, who has no assignable command or duty,—is incompetent, or inefficient or absent without leave. All officers disabled, the President may retire on full pay during the war, or assign them to such duty as they are able to perform, taken up and passed,—yeas 15, nays 8, concurred. House amendments to the general staff bill awaits the President's signature. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether General Lawton is now performing duties of Quartermaster General, and has been, since the 10th of August last receiving the pay, and allowance of Brigadier General, if so under what law.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—The House Committee appointed near the first of the session to investigate the alleged failure to furnish adequate supplies of food to yankee prisoners made a report this morning, they have examined a large number of witnesses and accumulated large number of testimony. Through a considerable portion of the time, the prisoners have not received full regulation allowance of meat, and some days received none, yet on all occasions the bread and vegetable ration was increased or doubled and the charge that the prisoners were starved or suffered for food is utterly untrue and fully appears have always fared as well and sometimes better than our own soldiers in the field, and for whatever failure there may have been to furnish full allowance of meat to prisoners the yankee army by wholesale destruction of property of Southern people is more responsible than any neglect on part of any one charged with keeping and subsisting the prisoners. It is understood that there is considerable difficulty in adjusting the difference between the Senate and House on the military bill, a disagreement being on exemptions. Both Houses have been in secret session most of the day and both meet to-night.

It was reported last night that the yankees are again coming up the Peninsula. It is said by our advance troops that the cavalry invested Barhamsville. Various reports have been received to effect that a large force of the enemy are assembling at Yorktown, one account says that fifty odd transports with troops arrived in York river this week. A rumor has been current here two days that Gold has largely advanced in New York. Before crediting, I must have some reliable information.

LATEST.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—Both Houses of Congress have passed the Tax, Currency and Military Bills. All non-interest bearing notes over five dollars, in circulation East of the Mississippi, to be funded by 1st of April in 4 per cent bonds. All West of Mississippi to be funded in same by 1st of July.

All notes not funded or paid to government in Taxes, or dues, within the time, taxed 25½ per cent, and fundable till 1st Jan'y next, after which they will be taxed 100 per cent.

One hundred dollar notes not presented within the time, no longer receivable for public dues, and taxed 10 per cent. per month in addition to the 25½ per cent.

Tax bill, levies 5 per cent on most real, personal and mixed property, stock and bonds, bills, and solvent credits. Twenty per cent on incomes, profits, &c.

The Military bill declares all between 17 and 50, in the service during the war. All between 18 and 45 now in the service retained under existing organizations and officers. All between 17 and 18, and between 45 and 50, are to be enrolled for State defence. Provost, hospital, conscript and guard duty, to be performed by men between 18 and 45 who are unfit for the field.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 13.—All quiet in the front. Rumors of the enemy evacuating Culpeper but not yet confirmed. The troops are still re enlisting for the war.

RICHMOND, Feb, 14.—Forty-three escaped officers have returned to the Libby prison. Col. Streight is not re captured.

Baltimore papers of the 8th says that Colt's pistol factory, at Hartford was destroyed by fire. Loss insured.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States!

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgements were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is therefore, deemed appropriate, and, is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgement, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will (for you and the people are but one) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives, for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain-glorious boastings of their corrupt partizans and their pensioned press; and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! the comig spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the over strained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with bound less prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the glorious names of Shiloh and Perryville, and Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children, and your children's children in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen-defenders of the homes, the liberties and the altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, 9th Feb., 1864.

BRIGHT AND BRIGHTENING.

The release of the Alexandra and the Rappahannock—the rise of the Confederate loan to fifty dollars—the confident tone of the English press in our favor, and the glourious re-enlistment going on through all our army, the return of the absent and the filling up of the ranks, are not *all* the glad signs of the times now reacting on the popular heart.

The evident contrast, dark and portending on the enemy's side of the line, gives to our light a brighter lustre. Read the following from their own sheets, of "How they raise Troops in the North."

[From the New York *Herald*.

HOW THEY RAISE TROOPS IN THE NORTH.—When the facts in regard to the mode of procuring volunteers, white and colored, in this city and the country districts, are made known, the public will be forced to recognize a picture beside which all that Clarkson and Wilberforce once declaimed about the horrors of the slave trade, will be forgotton. "Hocussing," or the administration of drinks containing narcotic poison, has been for months one of the ordinary methods of promoting enlistments. False representations of every variety have also been in use, and in many cases the recruits have been compelled to swear in under threats of physical violence in case of refusal.

Nor is this the worst. Between the volunteer brokers and certain of the authorities there is at least *prima facie* evidence of something like complicity in a scheme of fraud the most cruel, ruthless and gigantic that modern days has witnessed. In almost every street of our city, parents are lamenting the enlistment of their hapless sons, mere boys, between fourteen and seventeen years of age, who have been made drunk and then enlisted and robbed of every dollar of their bounty. Cases are on record, in which old, grey-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave, have been carried, while intoxicated, to a barber's shop, their hair dyed, their general appearance spruced up with some semblance of fictitious juvenility, and then enlisted, their bounty money being the reward of the patriots engaged in their honorable business. Cripples with ruptures, hernia, varicose veins, pulmonary diseases, broken legs, broken arms, toothless, deaf, half sightless, hunched back, wry-necked, half fingerless, decrepit and idiotic, have been received into the service of the United States in certain of the rural districts, the brokers in these cases seldom giving their victims more than twenty or thirty dollars out of three to five hundred dollars which they have received for them through the criminal negligence of the town or local authorities.

The population of Columbia, South Carolina, has increased within the last two years nearly one hundred per cent. It amounts now to about twenty thousand.

The Richmond papers say that the signs indicate a heavy movement on Richmond by way of the Peninsula. Accounts from the lower James river announce the landing of large bodies of troops and supplies at Newport News.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of January, 1864:

Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.

Gainesville church, per Rev C A Stillman,	$255 00
Rev T S Winn, Havanna,	1 50
P Ridge ch, per Rev J P McMullen, (Oct.)	30 00
Presbytery of Florida.	
Thomasville ch., Mrs A L Moore, per Rev A W Gibby,	20 00
Presbytery of Knoxville.	
Rev R O Curry, per 0 Presbyterian,	20 00
Presbytery of Concord.	
Marion church, per Rev T N Paxton,	20 00
Siloam " " " "	20 00
Rev J Rumple,	20 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
Black River Chapel, Moore's Creek and South River ch's, per N C Presbyterian, for Visitor,	214 00
Presbytery of Orange.	
Lexington church, Mrs E A King,	50 00
Greensboro' ch, J H Lindsay, for Visitor,	25 00
Presbytery of Bethel.	
Bethesda church, per Rev J S Harris,	60 00
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Rev A F Dickson, (balance apr.)	1 20
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Cheraw ch., per J F Matheson,	5 00
Concord ch., " "	20 00
Interest on Con. Note, "	9 16
Salem (B E) church, "	164 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Centreville ch., per Rev M H Bittenger,	95 00
" " " " for Visitor,	10 00
Rev M D Dunlap, (November,)	290 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Lexington ch., J T McCunn,	15 00
Tinkling Spring ch., H G Guthrie, per 0 Pres.,	50 00
Presbytery of Roanoke.	
Bethesda ch., Miss Margaret Watkins,	14 00
Roanoke church,	80 00
Lynchburg church, per C Presbyterian,	852 75
Rev H A Brown, for Visitor,	20 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Rev R L Dabney, D D., Hampden Sidney,	60 00
Miscellaneous.	
H T Bartlett, New Orleans,	5 00
Mrs J W Fowlkes, Vicksburg, Miss.	10 00
Sabbath School, Columbus, Ga, per D F Willcox, for Visitor,	25 00
D D Wendel, Marietta, Ga.,	5 00
Mrs G Gilmer, Lexington, Ga., per 0 Pres.,	25 00
A N Ferguson, Crain's Creek, N C.,	6 00
A contribution for Soldier's Visitor, per N C Presbyterian,	10 00
Mrs E T B Stamps per Rev S A Stanfield,	20 00
Rev C W Westbrook, 27 N C Reg't for Visitor,	4 00
Mrs J H Bocock. Appomattox, Va.,	20 00
A Friend, per Rev Dr Moore,	10 00
52nd Va., Reg't, per chaplain John McGill,	15 00
33d Va., Reg't, per Rev J M Grandin,	25 00
57th Va., Reg't, per L G Vass,	5 00
A Lady per Rev O H Denny,	10 00
A Friend in Prince Edward,	5 00
Soldier's C Association, 14th Va., Regiment,	25 00
A Lady in Chesterfield,	11 00
Rev B T Lacy, A N Va.,	20 00
H C Kuykendall, do., per C Presbyterian,	5 00
Mrs M J Hagan, Christiansburg, do	10 00
Capt R B Shearer, C S A., do	10 00
Rev A C Hopkins, do	10 00
Mrs J K Cole, Pittsylvania, do	10 00
Mrs S G Webb, New Kent, do	15 00
Mrs E Page, Millwood, do	5 00
A A L, C S Army, do	4 00
Capt Warner, C S A., per Geo Bagby,	20 00
	$3,189 11

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Publication.*

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Education Committee has received the following contributions during the month of January, 1864:

Presbytery of Knoxville.

Rev R O Curry, D D.,	15 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Centreville ch., per Rev M H Bittenger,	15 00
Mrs E Page, Millwood, per 0 Presbyterian,	5 00
	$ 35 00

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Education.*

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

Jno. Pope, Buffalo Ford; Jno. Beatty, Shelby; J. Erwin, Shelby; W H Neal, Sand Creek; R O Wilson, Taylorsville; Dr. P. L. Shaw, Newton Academy; J M Wilson, Craighead; Miss S Lucky, Battle's Ford; Mrs L M Ford, South Point; Mrs M E Gillam, Pilot Mountain; Mrs M Montgomery, J A McNeely, S A Stewart, J J Cochran, M R Wilson, Jas Flow, Wm Kirk, Rich S R Henderson, D Henderson, D S Hutchison, Mrs S M Alexander, M H Hutchison, Charlotte; N S Williams, Marleys Mills; J D Williams, Fayetteville; Mrs L A Worthan, Henderson; Mrs J Ratchford, Stewartville; R McEherson, J G Templeton, Mt Mourne; Dr. J W McKay, Summerville; A McArthur, Gray's Creek; D O Currie, Fayetteville; J J Moore, Dogwood Grove; Mrs P O Prather, Hodnes, S C; J E Webb, Covington; M McDonald, Bostick's Mills; S Black, Wakulla; D McDonald, Kyle's Landing; Thos Fodd, Rowan Mills, J O Foard, South River; W O Bullock Sassafras Fork; D Kilpatrick, Deep Well; E W, Kimmens, A Alexander, L Roberts, Mrs J C Johnson, Mill Hill; S M Furr, W M Pharr, Coddle Creek; D McDonald, Crane's Creek; Mrs F S Lowry, Harnsboro', S C; E Fuller, Richmond, Va.; J Kerr, Miss C Kerr, Black River Chapel; C N Morrow, J H Brown, Asheboro'; Miss E Brown, Buffalo Ford; Jno McDonald, Sr., Crane's Creek; W W Virden, Jr., Hills' Store; W H May, 1st Maryland Artillery; J Turner, J Thompson, Melville, W Kestler, Miranda; W B McCorkle, Deep Well; E Hill, Bear Swamp; Col C Malloy, Springfield; Mrs D Malloy, Cheraw; Mrs E F Gibson, Gibson's Store; Mrs M A Bardin, Summerfield, Ala; A McLauchlin, Lower Peach Tree; Co K, 38th N C T, A N V; Mrs J E Herron, Marion, Ala; Mrs D S Ogletree, Liberty Hill, Ala; Miss S V Yancey, Kittrell's Mrs R Jodkins, Warren Plains; Mrs N E Townsend, Fayetteville, Ala; L H Gouger, Coleman's Turnout; F Thurston, High Point; F Leath, H Garrison, McRay's Store; R A Chambers, Enols; R M McCutchen, 14th N C T; H W Ayer, 97th N C T; Miss J W Harrison, Pleasant Grove; J. Cameron, Little Lockfish; Miss K J Buie, Philadelphus; A Wilkerson, M C McNair, Cowper Hill; A T Summy, S G Carr, Rev W A Wood, Wm Murdock, Miss K McDowell, Mrs C C Patton, J B Clayton, Capt B F Patton, Maj W W McDowell, Asheville; N Gillis, N McInnis, Troy; Miss M Taylor, A McMillan, Clay Valley; Miss C A McKee, Western Prong; W T Rhodes, Fayetteville; D B Campbell, McKenzie's Bridge; D B Currie, D M Kennedy, Currieville; D McGee, Mrs M H Irvin, Charlotte.

MARRIED.

On the 21st January, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, by the Rev. J. N. Caruthers, Mr. DONALD J. MCIVER, of Chatham county, N. C., to Miss ALICE, daughter of John McIntosh, Esq.

At the residence of Malcom McLeod, Esq., in Bladen county, on the 7th of Feb'y, by W. D. McNeill, Esq., Capt. R. B. SMITH, of Harnett county, to Miss CATHARINE MURPHY, of Harnett.

In Rowan county, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN D. RICHART, to Miss MARGARET C. SMITH.

In Asheboro', Randolph, N. C., on the 9th inst., by Rev. C. N. Morrow, Major W. A. PEARSON to Miss PATTIE R. HAMLIN.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On the 12th of Jan'y, on David's Island, New York, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, Sergt. LEONIDAS PEARSALL, a member of Co. A., 26th N. C. Reg. He was engaged in fourteen battles, previous to the one in which he was wounded, and displayed a courage and coolness that won the admiration and applause of the entire Regiment. No truer patriot has been laid on our country's altar. May the God of Heaven accept this pure sacrifice for that country's good, and the preservation of his father's house. Our dear son was a christian, and though in death, his noble brow received no mother's kiss, a smiling Saviour smoothed his dying pillow, and bright angels waited his freed spirit to realms of eternal bliss. Weep no more, fond parents, thy soldier-boy awaits thee in the skies. A FRIEND.

Of diptheria, on the 2nd of Feb., 1864, little FANNIE C. BOYD, 2nd daughter of Wm. H., and Sallie V. Boyd, of Granville Co., N. C., in her 4th year. This sweet child, so sprightly, docile and affectionate, was very dear to her devoted parents, but not less dear to that good Shepherd who had so often listened to her simple evening prayer, and who has now taken this lamb of His flock to the fold above,

"Where heavenly pasture grows;
Where living waters gently pass,
And full salvation flows."

Bereaved ones! Remember the precious words of Jesus, "Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish." T. U. F.

At his residence, in Moore county, Mr JOHN MCLEOD, in the 64th year of his age. He has left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr McLeod had been a member of the Presbyterian church for more than thirty years, and a Deacon in Bethesda church upwards of 20 years. He died in the full assurance of that heavenly home. Blessed are the righteous when they die in the Lord.

So calmly Christians sink away,
Descending to the tomb. ALPHA.

On the battle-field of Gettysburg, Penn., in the 21st year of his age, Major EGBERT A. ROSS, of the 11th N. C. (Bethel) Regiment, and eldest son of Dr. Francis M. and Dorcas Ross, of Charlotte, N. C.

This brave, patriotic and youthful officer, fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his men in that ever memorable charge on the enemy's breastworks at Gettysburg. Major Ross was one of the first in his native State, to respond to the call of Gov. Ellis for troops. Though only in his eighteenth year, his quick and comprehensive mind clearly beheld the gathering storm months before it broke in its fury upon a devoted land, so that previous to the call for soldiers being issued, he had raised a company of his young fellow-townsmen, drilled and had them prepared for active service. His training during the two years preceding, in the Charlotte and Hillsboro' Military Institutes, in each of which he took a high stand for scholarship, eminently qualified him to be a skillful and competent officer. The "Charlotte Grays" formed part of the 1st Regiment then raised and commissioned in the State, under command of Lt. Gen. (then Col.) D. H. Hill, and with their youthful Captain, greatly distinguished themselves in the Battle of Bethel. After the disbanding of that Regiment, Capt. Ross immediately raised a new Company, joined the 11th N. C. (Bethel) Regiment, and upon an election of Field Officers, was chosen Major, being then in his nineteenth year. With this regiment in all its perilous campaigns through North Carolina and Virginia, Major Ross continued, faithfully executing his duties, until that fatal day, when he fell fighting bravely on the bloody heights of Gettysburg. He lived but two short hours after receiving his mortal wound. He called upon a friend to kneel down and pray beside him that he might make good use of the little space left him to prepare for an exchange of worlds. Religiously trained by pious parents as he had been, and well instructed in the plan of a sinner's salvation, good use he doubtless made of these moments, to throw himself upon the mercy of that Saviour, who can make even the warrior's bed on the gory field,

"Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Thus passed away calmly and sweetly, amid the storm of battle that raged around him, one of the purest spirits of this Revolution. The dark mantle of a stern affliction has thrown its gloomy folds around the once cheerful homestead, and within are the sorrowing parents, sisters and brother, who mourn the untimely end of one of whom they were so justly proud. Talented beyond his years, moral in his deportment, and high toned in his feelings, the community looked upon him as one of their most promising youths, hence his death is deeply regretted by all, and regarded as one of those dark Providences in which it is our duty to say, with the Psalmist, "I was dumb; I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it." PASTOR.

In Calhoun county, Ala., on the 2nd ult., of typhoid fever, Mrs FLORA JOHNS. Also, on the 26th ult., Miss SARAH MARGARET MCEACHERN, both daughters of Arch'd and Mary McEachern, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET
REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$ 2 50@3 75
BEEF, retail,	$1@1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER,	$ 4 00@4 50
CORN,	$16 00
COTTON,	$1 10@1 15
COTTON YARNS,	$10 00@12 50
COFFEE,	$3 50
COPPERAS,	$ 1 50@1 75
EGGS,	115 00@150 00
FLOUR,	$ 3 00@4 00
IRON,	$15 00@20 00
LEATHER,	$ 2 25@3 50
LARD,	$3 50
NAILS,	$2 00@2 50
PORK,	$16 00
PEAS,	$16 00@$17 00
RYE,	$3 50@4 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$3 00@3 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 2 00@3 50
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 1 40@3 50
SALT,	$20 00@$23 50
TALLOW,	$ 3 50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

THE current volume (XVI) of the SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW closes with the year 1864. The terms of subscription for this volume remain unchanged, viz: $3. Payments for future volumes will be credited at *five dollars*. [Feb. 17w3

WANTED!

THE following numbers of the SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, for which the prices annexed will be paid:

Volume I., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,	$5 00
Volume I., No. 1,	2 00
Volume VII., No. 1,	1 00
Volume VIII., No. 1,	1 00
Volume X., No. 1 and 2, each,	1 00
Volume XV., No. 3,	1 00.

Address Southern Presbyterian Review, Columbia, S. C. [Feb. 17w3

Just Published!

"NO SURRENDER," with two illustrations, a battle scene, and view of Fort Sumter, $1 50
"Why I No One To Love?" answer to "No One To Love," 1 50
"Call Me Not Back From the Echoless Shore," 1 50
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 17w2 No. 19, Hay Street.

☞ Any Music we may not have on hand, will be ordered for parties desiring it. N. A. S. & Co.

P. TAYLOR

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

1 CASE Dark Madder Prints;
5 Bbls. Brown Sugar; Rio and Java Coffee;
Cooking Soda; English Copperas;
English Shoe-Thread; Cut Tacks; Fine Toilet Soap;
Alum, Liverpool and Sound Salt.
☞ Old newspapers wanted.
Feb. 17w3

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Valuable and improved LOTS on Hay Street, belonging to the Dobbin House Company, will be sold at public auction in Fayetteville, on Saturday next, the 30th inst. The buildings are of brick, new and in desirable condition, having not only the rooms necessary for a Hotel of a good class, but a fine, well finished Store also, equal to most of those on Hay Street. There is a large garden in the rear of the front lot belonging to the establishment, which will pass to the purchaser with the other property.

The main building may be used either as a hotel, for which purpose it was constructed, or may be occupied by three or four families. Possession of the houses and garden will be delivered on the first of January next, at which time the occupancy of the present tenant will be at an end. By order of the

DOBBIN HOUSE COMPANY.
Feb. 17, 1864w1

Concord Female College.

THE Subscriber and the entire Faculty of the Synodical College at Rome, Ga., have removed to this Institution. They have brought with them large additions to the Library and Apparatus, and a living energy for the great work before them. They respectfully invite, and in union with other Teachers who have long been here, they hope to merit, a liberal patronage.

TERMS:

Board per month, *paid in advance*,	$35 00
Tuition, per Session of twenty weeks,	$40 to 50 00
French, German, Latin and Drawing, each,	20 00
Music,	50 00

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The usual contingent fees will be expected.
Feb. 17, 1864w5pd J. M. H. CALDWELL.

WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN that can teach the higher branches of English to take charge of a small SCHOOL for the year 1864, near Graham or Company's Shops, North Carolina. Best references required. Address,
J. G. MOORE, Company's Shops, N. C.
Feb'y 3, 1864-4w*

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER in my family, competent to teach the English branches thoroughly; Latin or French, with music on Piano. References given and required. RICHARD I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, 1864w3* Milton P. O., N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED!

THE ALAMANCE CHURCH BOOK was taken to the Orange Presbytery, held at Greensboro', N. C., October 1863. Any information of said book will be thankfully received. Address,
J. W. GILMER, C. S.
Gilmer's Store, N. C., Feb. 10, 1864-w3

FOR SALE.

THE SKELETON OF A FOUR HORSE WAGON. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
Feb. 10, 1864.-w2*

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,
S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course,	$30 00
Intermediate do.,	60 00
Classical do.,	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil,	1 00

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. [Feb. 10, 1864-tf

Notice to Church Sessions.

THE attention of Church Sessions within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery is earnestly called to the action of that body at the Spring meeting in 1863, relative to the education of children left orphans by the calamities of the present war. An appeal is now made that prompt action be taken, and full reports sent up to Presbytery at Centre Church, during the spring sessions.

NEILL McKAY,
COLIN SHAW,
J. G. SHEPHERD. } *Synodical Com.*

Notice.

THE Churches within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery are requested to forward to the undersigned their contributions for the support of disabled ministers. It will be borne in mind that this Presbytery at the Spring Sessions of 1859, agreed to adopt the plan of raise suggested by the Convention of Ruling Elders and Deacons at Raleigh in February of that year. If each church member in our bounds will give fifty cents, and this contribution is paid over promptly and regularly, our wants in this respect will be sufficiently provided for. Be pleased to forward to the undersigned here or at the next Presbytery.

J. G. SHEPHERD, *Ch'm of Com.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10w3

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Trains MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10w2 Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:
C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

R. O. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
Feb. 10, 1864w2

PERCUSSION CAPS!

100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!

20,000 ENVELOPES!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Pencils! Lead Pencils!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

STEEL PENS for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.

EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES, For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!

A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown Windsor Soap!

WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!

MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

MATCHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
For sale by N.

Miscellaneous Reading.

PICTURES OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st November, gives the following graphic discription of the Confederate Generals Lee and Longstreet:

Gen. Lee is, I believe, between 50 and 60 years of age, but wears his years well, and strikes you as the incarnation of health and endurance, as he rears his erect soldier-like form from his seat by the fireside to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his presence impressive and imposing, his dark brown eyes remarkably direct and honest as they meet you fully and firmly, and inspire plenary confidence. The shape and type of the head a little resemble Garibaldi's, but the features are those of a much handsomer man. On the rare occasions, when he smiles, and on the still rarer occasions when he laughs heartily, disclosing a fine unbroken row of white, firm-set teeth, the confidence and sympathy by which he inspires are irresistible. A child thrown among a knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn to Gen. Lee first in the company, and would run to claim his protection. The voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone. Altogether the most winning attribute of the General is his unaffected child-like gutlelessness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress of a simple, ingenuous nature to so eminent a degree. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualities of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well considered are the positions which he advances. It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is placed in Gen. Lee by his subordinate officers, whose respect and affection he seems thoroughly to have won. The Gen. is still crippled in his hands from the effects of a fall, which he sustained so long ago as the 30th of August. At dawn of that day, he rode across the historical stream of Bull Run, and observing a patch of herbage, he dismounted and allowed his horse to graze, recollecting that the animal had carried him the whole preceding day almost without food. The General himself sat down on a stump. There were only a few cavalry pickets of Confederates between Gen. Lee and the enemy. Suddenly a charge of a large body of Yankee cavalry drove in the Confederate pickets, and came close up to the spot where Gen. Lee was. The General ran forward to catch his horse, and grasping at the rein as his horse sidled off, he fell heavily forward entangled in his cloak, upon both hands, and jarred the nerves of the arms right up to the shoulders. His horse was caught by one of his staff, and the Yankee cavalry, not knowing what a valuable prize was close at hand, fell back without approaching more nearly. The General rode throughout the whole of that eventful day, the 10th or August, but for many days and nights he suffered agonizing pain; and even now, on the 21st of November, he is far from having wholly recovered the full use of his hands, though not for one day or hour has he permitted himself to be absent from duty.

A similar abnegation of self is visible in every thought and act of Gen. Lee. "If only I am permitted to finish the work I have on hand," I would be content to live on bread and beef for the rest of my life. Occasionally we have only beef, occasionally only bread; but if we have both together, and salt is added to them, we think ourselves Sybarites. Upon this occasion it was necessary to stop and procure food for some of the younger men." Those are some of the characteristic utterances which struck me as they came from Gen. Lee's lips. In reference to the last, it would seem as though the ordinary demands of human appetite were in him subordinated and subjected in presence of the imperious exactions required from his brain. In all the varied attributes which go to make up the commander-in-chief of a great army, it is certain than Gen. Lee has no superior in the Confederacy, and it may fairly be doubted whether he has any equal.

General Lee has three sons in the army—the one a General under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the second a Colonel, the third (a lad of 18) who is a private attached to one of the batteries of Gen. Jackson's corps. In reference to the last, Gen. Lee told me a story which seemed to me, for the first and only time during many coversations, to have elicited from the narrator faint traces of emotion. Most certainly it was difficult to listen to the story without one's self experiencing such emotion. It appears that at the most critical moment of the battle of Sharpsburg, when Gen. Lee was ordering up every man to meet the heavy masses of Federal artillery pressing on the centre, he observed a single gun harnessed and ready for action, the sole survivor of a battery which had been engaged earlier in the day, and had been roughly handled by the federals. Gen. Lee immediately ordered the gun to the front. As it passed to the front, coming close to the spot where Gen. Lee was standing, he recognized in the postilion mounted on the leading horses his young son. The boy turned and smiled brightly on his father, exclaiming, "So I see that you are sending us in again." It is a pleasure to add that, although slightly wounded, the boy lived to come safely out of the terrible engagement.

It remains for me to say a few words respecting one other of the most valuable officers of the Confederacy—an eminently combatant man—Gen. Longstreet. His frame is stout and heavy, his countenance florid and cherry, and eminently English in appearance. In every position which he has occupied—first, as commanding a brigade; secondly, as commanding a division; thirdly, a *corps d'armes*—he has grown in the affections of his men, and in the confidence of his commanding officer. As brave and imperturbable, under fire as in his tent, remarkable for his promptitude in thinking correctly when in the greatest danger, his value to the Confederacy can hardly be over-estimated. A review of some 10,000 of his men took place when we were at Winchester. Among this body there were no shoeless or barefooted sufferers; a finer or more spirited body of men have never been assembled together on the North American continent.

In conclusion, I can safely say that, although I saw much suffering, great want of shoes, frequently very inadequate clothing, among the men of Gen. Lee's army, I was astonished to observe how confident was the spirit pervading the entire body. No such army has ever yet been assembled to fight for the Confederacy. Any battle into which these men enter is half won when the first shot is fired. Again and again they have joined issue under most unfavorable circumstances with their opponents, and have gained victories. It is not likely that the tide will be turned now that the federals are every day fighting with less and less appetite, and now that the experience of eighteen months of war has given such confidence to the Confederates in themselves and in their commanding officers that the day of battle is surely and triumphantly looked on as necessarily the day of victory.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SECOND N. C. CAVALRY.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2ND N. C. CAV'Y.
NEAR MILFORD, VA., Feb. 4, 1864.

MR EDITOR:—Hoping that a list of casualties in this Regiment, since June, 1863, would be of some interest to your readers, we have thought proper to furnish you the following

REPORT OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING,

In the 2nd N. C. Cavalry, in the various engagements of the 9th of June, 1863, on the line of the Rappahannock River, near Brandy Station:

Field: Col. Sol. Williams, through head, instantly killed, (minnie)

Co A—Corpl. Jno. V. Brown, instantly killed, minnie; private Wm. Faisler, captured; private Jos. Tucker, captured.

Co. B—Capt. S. Jay Andrews, wounded right leg by minnie, amputated; Lieut. W. A. Tuckey, wounded right hip, slightly, by minnie; Sergt. Jos. T. Summers, in groin, severely, by minnie.

Co. C—Sergt. Ed. M. Jordan, in shoulder, slightly, by minnie; Sergt. Jno. G. Overby, in breast, severely, by shell; priv. R. N. Rountree, arm and leg, slightly, by minnie; priv. J. S. Hallett, shoulder, severely, by minnie; priv. D. L. Riddick, missing; priv. Jno Goodin, missing.

Co. D—Priv. Lucian Baggett, in thigh, severely, by minnie, privs. Jno W. King, and Will am Giles, missing.

Co. E—No casualties.

Co. F—Sergt. Robt. Osment, shoulder, slightly, by minnie; priv. Danl. Jones, leg, slightly, minnie; priv. F. Buckhannon, in shoulder, severely, by minnie; priv. Y. S. Corom, in thigh, severely, by minnie.

Co. G—Priv. A. G. Robinson, in ankle, slightly, by minnie; priv. J. Lanier, contusion of stomach from fall of horse; priv. Jones Henderson, in abdomen, severely, by minnie; priv. James Jarvis, in abdomen, severely, by minnie.

Co. H—Priv. Jas. H. Bunch, killed; priv. Jas A. Buxton, in hip, slight, by minnie.

Co. I—Lieut. J. G. Blassingame, bowels, killed, by minnie; privs. W. M. Dalrymple and A. L. Manses, prisoners; priv. Asa Williams, in shoulder, by minnie.

Co. K—Corpl. F. J. Blalock, killed; Sergt. R. J. Tilly, in thigh, slightly, by minnie; priv. Jas. Asbill, in head, mortally, by minnie; priv. Joe. Carden, in shoulder, mortally, by minnie; Rountree Wilson, toe, accidentally.

Total:	Mortally wounded.	Wounded.	Missing.	Captured.
	7	18	8	2—35

At Upperville, June 1863—Private Jas. Waugh, Co. B, killed.

At Middleburg, July 1863—Capt. W. A. Graham, Co. C, wounded in thigh, severely by minnie; Lt. Jno. H. Holden, Co. F, left fore arm, severely, by minnie.

At Hanover, July 1863—Co. G, Capt. Geo. P. Bryon, and ex-Capt. Mills Eure, captured; Co. H, Lt. Saml. A. Buxton, and priv. J. H. Bennett, captured; Co. E, Prentice Tuke, captured *and has taken the oath to "Abe."*

At Jack's Shop, 23d Oct. 1863—Co. B, Lieut. Wm. A Luckey, wounded in thigh, 2nd time, severely, by minnie; Co. D, Corpl. Neal A. Wilkes, in breast, by minnie, and died third day after; Co. I, priv. Wm. Dixon, killed; Co. F, Capt. P. A. Tatum, captured.

At Culpeper C. H., Va., Nov. 11th, 1863—Co. I, Lieut. Jno. U. Baker, mortally wounded in neck, by minnie,—died; Co. E, priv. C. F. Saunders, in left arm, severely, by minnie; Co. K, Jno. Tilly, in leg and head, severely by shell.

At Manassas, Va., Nov. 1863—Co. C, Sergt. C. W. Small, wounded, left arm broken, amputated; Co. A, Sergt. Jesse Walker, through nose, slightly; Corp. J. M. Saunders, left side, slightly; Co. G, Priv. Jas. Winborn, left shoulder, slightly.

At Parker's Store, Nov. 29th, 1863—Co. H, Capt. B. H. Reese, in abdomen, by minnie, died 2nd day; and Lt. Virginius Copeland, in left arm, shattered, amputated, died; Co. A, Priv. McGuire, in right knee, died Jan. 7, 1864; priv. Wm. Dale, shoulder, severely, by minnie.

In these various engagements, our Regiment has acted a noble part and has met the universal praise of superior officers.

Respectfully submitted,
ONE OF THE 2ND N. C. CAVALRY.

"YANKEE" SINCERITY.—A writer in a Northern religious paper relates the following incidents connected with a raid last summer through the counties east of Richmond: "Our encampment that night covered a space of three miles square, close up to the Northern bord of the Pamunkey, and every man of the five thousand and every horse had a bed made from the newly cut wheat, and yet you could not see, in looking over that vast extent of stacks, that many of them had been taken down. The best of the joke was, that about an hour after we halted, and at the time when every man and horse were supplied with the bedding and forage, an order came from our General directing that the stacks of wheat *should not be meddled with!* Well, I published the order in our brigade, and when the orderly rode round on his horse among the regiments to carry the word, the men cheered the General for waiting until they had all got enough, before he told them to let it alone."

BATTLE PRAYER.

FROM THE GERMAN OF THEODORE KORNER.

Father, I pray to Thee!
Booming around me the cannons are flashing;
Sparkling the sabres are cutting and clashing.
Ruler of battles I pray to Thee;
Father, Thou leadest me!

Father, Thou leadest me!
Lead me to conquer, or lead me to perish,
Lord thy commandments I love and I cherish;
Lord as Thou will, so lead Thou me;
God, I acknowledge Thee!

God, I acknowledge Thee!
Like in a whisper Thy power revealing,
As in the thunder's most terrible pealing.
Fountain of mercy, I trust in Thee;
Father, oh bless Thou me!

Father, oh bless Thou me!
Lord, Into Thine hands my life I deliver!
Lord, Thou can'st take it, for Thou art the giver.
Living or dying bless Thou me;
Father, I worship Thee!

Father, I worship Thee!
'Tis not a war to gain worldly possessions—
Holy's the cause, gainst a tyrant's oppressions!
Falling and conquering, praise to Thee!
Father, sustain Thou me!

Father, sustain Thou me!
Now, when the missiles of death bring their greeting,
When from my wounds the young life blood is fleeting.
Merciful Father, be Thou with me!
Father, I pray to Thee!

AWFUL DISASTER IN CHILI.

An awful disaster occurred in Santiago, the capital of Chili, on 7th December. The Immaculate Conception was being celebrated in the church of the Jesuits. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the crescent of light (gas) that formed the pedestal for the Virgin Mary fired the wood upon which it rested, and the flames sprung wildly over the building. There were ten thousand persons in the church. The suddenness of the fire was awful. The dense mass of women frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long swelling dresses, rushed as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere streaming along the wooden ceilings it flung the camphene lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women.

In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's fearful picture of hell was there, but exceeded. Help was all but impossible. A Hercules might have strained in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches who piled one above the other as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly, fastening the grip of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Women seized in the embrace of the flames were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion—first dazzling bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up then black statutes rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude. The fire imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by 10 o'clock and then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones. The silence, after the piercing screams of the burning were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry. Over two thousand souls had leaped through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

The writer, referring to the fires handled the clergy in a most severe manner, and says the population of Santiago are fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests, holding them guilty of the death of all these victims, and particularly the mountebank Garte, the inventor of "Virgin's Postoffice" imposture, which required a countless number of lights, paste board scenery, ect. When then the fire broke out they blocked up the door of the sacristy, to devote themselves more undisturbedly to saving their "gim-cracks." They saved a gilt image, some wooden saints, chalices, and a great deal of sacred matting. After saving their trash they fled away, except one priest, who favored the agonized victims with his absolution.

More than five hundred persons of the highest caste perished; the greater part young girls between fifteen and twenty years of age. One mother perished with her five daughters. Two thirds of the victims were servants. Several houses have been noticed by the police as empty, because all their inmates have perished.

The latest information is that seventeen hundred bodies have been recognized. Three thousand, at least, were in the building, and it is not yet known how many have escaped.

The Charleston *Courier* observes, Commentators differ as to the precise meaning of the wise men in saying, 'there is a time for all things.' Very few believe that he intended to assert that any and every thing was good at any time even when it was in itself good. It is not doubted that Belshazzar took the wrong time for holding a festival when the foe was beleaguering his capital, and it is believed by many citizens not at all Puritanical, that this is not the time for balls, and theaters, horse races, and other shows. It is very questionable whether any person physically able to do the part of Richard III., or some of the other very heavy sources of the legimate drama of which we read so much in the newspaper notices and of which we see so little on the boards, is or should be legally exempt from the field. Can we not put off these things to a more convenient season?

LONG WORDS.—Some languages, like the Anglo Saxon, are remarkable for the shortness of their words; others are remarkable for their length. Mr. Elliot found some words in the language of the Indians, that drew their slow length along to a wonderful extent. Only think of twenty-seven letters in the word for one "loves: *noosomantammoonkanunonnash*, and forty-three in the word for "one question"—*kummogkodonattoottummoetiteaongannunnonash*.—No wonder old Cotton Mather said of these words: "One would think they had been growing ever since Babel, into the dimensions to which they are now extended." What a herculean task it must have been for Elliot to translate the whole Bible into such a formidable tongue. It is said he wrote the whole translation with *one pen*.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION DURING A MONSOON.

The shades of evening appeared as we reached the ground; and just as the encampment was completed the atmosphere grew suddenly dark, the heat become oppressive, and an universal stillness presaged the immediate setting in of the monsoon. The whole appearance of nature resembled those solemn preludes to earthquakes and hurricanes in the West Indies, from which the East in general is providentially free. We were allowed very little time for conjecture; in a few moments the heavy clouds burst over us.

I witnessed seventeen monsoons in India, but this exceeded them all in its awful appearance and its dreadful effects. Encamped in a low situation, on the borders of a lake formed to collect the surrounding water, we found ourselves in a few hours in a liquid plain. The tent pins giving away, in a loose soil, the tents fell down and left the whole army exposed to the contending elements. It requires a lively imagination to conceive the situation of a hundred thousand beings of every description, with more than two hundred thousand elephants, camels, horses, and oxen suddenly overwhelmed by the dreadful storm, in a strange country, without any knowledge of high or low ground, the whole being covered by an immense lake, and surrounded by thick darkness, which prevented our distinguishing a single object, except such as the vivid glare of lightning displayed in horrible forms. No language can describe the wreck of a large encampment, thus instantaneously destroyed and covered with water, amid the cries of old men and helpless women terrified by the piercing shrieks of their expiring children, unable to afford them relief.

During this dreadful night more than two hundred persons and three thousand cattle perished, and the morning dawn exhibited a shocking spectacle. Such was the general situation of the army; such the conclusion of the campaign. As secretary to the commanding officer, I was always one of his family, and generally slept in his tent. At this time he was ill with a violent fever, and on the commencement of the storm had been removed in his palanquin to the village; I endeavored to follow him; but up to my knees in water, and often plunging into holes much deeper, I was compelled to return to the tent; there being left alone, and perceiving the water gradually rising, I stood upon a chair to keep me above its surface; by midnight it had risen three feet. The shrieks of the surrounding women and children, and the moaning of the cattle, especially of dying camels, was horrible. To increase my distress the pin gave way, and the tent fell upon me, when no calls for assistance could be heard. Providentially it was a small Indian tent, with a centre pole, round which it clung; had it been the colonel's usual marquee of English canvas, I must have been smothered.

At last, finding myself nearly exhausted, I determined to make one effort more, in which I happily succeeded. Guided through the lake by tremendous flashes of lightning, after many difficulties I reached the hut whither they had conveyed the Colonel, and there found the Surgeon General and several other gentlemen, drying their clothes around a large fire in the centre of the hut. With them I passed the remainder of this miserable night, among serpents, scorpions and centipedes, which the fire within and the heavy rain without had driven from their hiding places. Several of our men were stung by the scorpions, and bit by the snakes and centipedes, none fatally. Such was our night. The next morning the camp exhibited a scene of woe; the train of artillery was sunk several feet in the earth, and covered with water. To convey them and the heavy stores to Dhuboy required the utmost exertion, and with the assistance of elephants could not be accomplished in less than seven days, although only a distance of six miles.

ENGLISH MOTHERS.—It is a remarkable feature of social life in England, and certainly one of its especial charms, that mothers and daughters are so uniformly seen together at their own home. Not only is the mother the first lady to whom you are introduced at the house where you visit, but mistress of the ceremonies throughout; not only does she preside at the dinner table, but in the evening party she sits as queen. Whatever may be your first impressions of such an arrangement,—if it happens that your sympathies are with the younger ladies,—you will very soon learn to think that the mother's absence would be sincerely regretted by the daughters. As a picture, all must admit the arrangement to be perfect. The portly form and matronly dignity of the mother are an exquisite foil to the youthful beauty and maiden coyness of the daughters. And you will find nothing to mar, but everything to enhance the interest of the picture. The mother's presence never seems to operate as an unwelcome restraint. Between her and the daughters you will mark the most joyous, playful, loving freedom, without the sacrifice of a title of parental dignity and authority on the one hand, or of sweet and graceful filial duty on the other. It may be said of English families generally, that these two things are eminently characteristic, to wit, uniform parental authority, and the most charming freedom of intercourse between parents and their children.

MANAGEMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—In a recent conversation with one of the most skillful physicians and eminent physiologists of this State, who had had a long and extensive practice, the conversation turned upon the treatment of scarlet fever. "I suppose," we remarked, "that this disease is more dreaded by physicians than any other, from its capricious character?" "Yes—to tell the truth, when we meet with a case, we really don't know what to do—and, therefore, I—do nothing." "Would it not be best to use at least palliatives?" "My whole practice is this—when the fever first comes on, and the patient is hot from fever, I have him sponged with cold water; and continue the treatment as long or as often as it is agreeable, or relieves the suffering. Afterwards, as he becomes weaker, the water is gradually made warmer, the sensations of the patient being the guide. At the same time, he is allowed to drink all the cold water he wants—which he will never do in large quantities (as he should not) at a time, if it is always within his reach. I have known some to drink in this way, by small portions, a quart in an hour. After a while, this produces more or less perspiration, which greatly relieves the symptoms. This is my whole treatment. Nothing is more pernicious than the practice of giving powerful medicines in this disease. The fact is, many scarlet fever patients are drugged out of existence!" We learned that this physician, with a long and extensive practice, never lost but two patients of scarlet fever.

TO REMOVE CLINKERS IN STOVES.—Persons troubled with "clinkers" adhering to the lining of their stoves or furnaces may be interested in knowing that by placing a few oyster shells into the grate, while the fire is ignited, the clinkers will become loosened so as to be readily removed without the danger of breaking the lining.

Children's Department.

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.

There was once a king who had a very beautiful garden, and grounds arranged with taste to please the eye, to afford refreshing shade, retired walks, commanding views; and besides all the delightful fruits that could be produced. There was one superb old oak, so high and grand that it could be seen for miles around. There were roses and lilacs, and flowering shrubs of every kind; in short nothing was wanting to make a perfect spot.

One day the kings head gardener came in, and exclaimed, "Oh king pray come out and see what is the matter with your garden; every thing is wilting, and drooping and dying." While he spoke, the other gardeners came rushing up, and all had the same story to tell. So the king went out and there to be sure, he found it all as they had said.

He went first up to his grand old oak tree, his pride and admiration, and said, "Why oak, what's the matter with you, that you are withering and dying?" "Oh," said the oak, "I don't think I am of any use, I am so large and cumbersome; I bear no flowers or fruit, and I take up so much room; and besides, my branches spread so wide and thick that it is all dark and shady under them, and no flowers and fruit can grow there. Now if I were a rose-bush, it would be worth while to live; for I should bear sweet flowers; or if I were a peach or a pear tree, or even like the grape vine, I could give you fruit."

Then the king went on to his favorite rose-bush, and said, "Well, rose-bush, what's the matter with you?—why are you drooping?" "Why," said the rose-bush, "I'm of no use; I have no fruit; I bear nothing but some flowers. If I were an oak, like that grand one in the middle of the grounds, I should be of some use: for then I should be seen for miles around, and should do honor to your garden. But, as it is, I might just as well die."

The king next come to a grape vine, no longer clinging to the trellis and the trees, but trailing sadly on the ground. He stopped and said. "Grape-vine, what's the matter with you? why are you lying so doletully on the ground?" "Ah," said the vine, "you see what a poor weak creature I am; I cant even hold up my own weight, but must cling to a tree or a post; and what good can I do? I neither give shade like the oak, nor bear flowers like the shrubs. I can't even so much as make a border for a walk like the box. I must always depend on something else, and surely I am of no use."

So on went the king quite in despair to see all his place going to destruction, but he suddenly spied a little heart's-ease, low down by the ground, with its face turned up to him, looking as bright and smiling as possible. He stopped, and said, "You dear little heart's-ease, what makes you so bright and blooming, when everything around you is wilting away!"—

"Why," said the heart's-ease, "I thought you wanted me; if you had wanted an oak, you would have planted an acorn; if you had wanted roses you would have set out a rose bush; and if you had wanted grapes, you would have put in a grape-vine. But I knew that what you wanted of me was to be a heart's ease; and so I thought I would try and be the very best little heart's-ease that ever I can."

Children, can you see the moral? God didn't want a grown up, learned, rich, great man in the place where he put you; if he had he would have made one. He wants each of you to be a child while you are a child; but he wants you to be a good child, and the "very best little heart's-ease that you can." Will you try?

LITTLE EMMA.

It was a winter evening in the year 1853; I was sitting cheerfully beside a blazing fire with a happy group of young smiling faces around me. The house was blest with many comforts, though the inmates were in humble circumstances.

Among that happy group there was one countenance above the rest which seemed to produce a lively animation in our small circle, and attracted the admiration of all present. The child's name was Emma. She had only that afternoon returned from a visit in that country, and her healthful appearance was peculiarly striking. More than once during the evening did I take her on my knee and talk to her about heaven and happiness. I remember saying at one time, "Emma, suppose God was to call you away to-night in the midst of your mirth, would you be afraid to die?" A pause for about a moment followed, then she sweetly, and with a degree of holy assurance which I could not fail to remark, "I should go and be with Jesus."

Three hours after I had left the house, she was taken ill, and at seven o'clock the following morning, in accordance with her words, "she had gone to be with Jesus!"

Young reader this is a solemn lesson!

Emma was young, and so are you; *but she was not too young to die*; neither are you. If God should think fit to call you away on so short a notice—"are you *prepared* to die?" Let me remind you, God is prepared to meet you; are you to meet him? Dear child, I love you, and this is why I press the question. God loves you; this is what causes me still more to urge it. Are you prepared to meet God this night—this moment.

"I do not fear to die!" Is this your testimony? Happy, happy child! Happier ten thousand times than the monarch with a glittering crown, lined with the choicest velvet, who is destitute of such a record.

But should you not yet have learnt to bear such a testimony, oh! hasten to your closet, and there pour out the burthen of your soul to the Father of mercies, with the cry: "God be merciful to me a sinner. Create in me a new heart. Pardon my sins for my Saviour's sake, and make me a follower of Jesus."

LET ME PRAY FIRST.—A very intelligent little girl was passing quietly through the streets of a certain town, a short time since, when she came to a spot where several idle boys were amusing themselves in the very dangerous practice of throwing stones. Not observing the boys, one of them, by accident, threw a stone toward her, and struck her a cruel blow in the eye.

She was carried home in great agony. The surgeon was sent for, and a very painful operation was declared necessary. When the time came, and the surgeon had taken out his instruments, she lay in her father's arms, and he asked her if she was ready.

"No, father, not yet," she replied.

"What do you wish us to wait for, child?"

"I want to kneel in your lap and pray to Jesus first," she answered. And then kneeling she prayed a few minutes, and afterwards submitted to the operation with a patience worthy of a woman.

How beautiful this little girl appears under those trying circumstances. Surely Jesus heard the prayer made in that hour; and he will love every child that truly calls upon his name. Let every boy and girl learn to pray; and let the idle be careful how they throw stones.

CHILDREN BE PROMPT.—Never say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-bye." This leads to a bad habit, which if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of the neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. "By-and-bye" and "To-morrow" have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness.

No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks, because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfil promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

He keeps his road well enough who gets rid of bad company.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, compose the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twelve Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
March 25, '63 71 Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860 yl

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 15, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 8th 1860. [mar 8, '61 yl]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martin's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
Sept. 18, 1863 tf DAVID MURPHY.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, GRATES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAILROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crush, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for Car wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED,
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860 y2

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,705.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,663.69 without any assessment; insurance average of its members about 4 per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,225,825.00
Amount premium notes now on hand $97,695.00

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	R. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. K. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
H. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Rhodes,	Jas. Kyle,
T. B. Lutterloh,	Hon. A. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. W. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Quillen and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 8.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 310.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1862, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two DOLLARS; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One DOLLAR.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

WHO, AND WHENCE!

Not from Jerusalem alone,
To Heaven the path ascends;
As near, as sure, as straight, the way
That leads to the eternal day,
From further realms extends:
Frigid or torrid zone.

What matters how or when we start?
One is the crown to all;
One is the hard but glorious race,
Whatever be our starting place;
Rings round the earth the call
That says, Arise, depart!

From the balm-breathing, sun-loved isles
On the bright Southern sea,
From the dead North's cold-shadowed pole,
We gather to one gladsome goal—
One common home in Thee,
City of sun and smiles!

The cold rough billow hinders none;
Nor helps the calm, fair main;
The brown rock of Norwegian gloom,
The verdure of Tahitian bloom,
The sands of Misraim's plain,
Or peaks of Lebanon.

As from the green lands of the vine,
So from the snow wastes pale,
We find the ever open road
To the dear city of our God;
From Russian steppe or Burman vale,
Or terraced Palestine.

Not from swift Jordan's sacred stream
Alone we mount above;
Indus or Danube, Thames or Rhone,
Rivers unsainted and unknown—
From each the home of love
Beckons with heaven'y gleam.

Not from gray Olivet alone
We see the gates of life;
From Morven's heath or Jungfrau's snow,
We welcome the descending glow
Of pearl and crysolite,
And see the setting sun.

Not from Jerusalem alone
The church ascends to God;
Strangers of every tongue and clime,
Pilgrims of every land and time,
Throng the well trodden road
That leads up to the throne.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SLAVERY, AND THE DUTIES GROWING OUT OF THE RELATION.

[CONTINUED.]

The time has been—and up to a very recent date—when, owing to our relations to the North, where, from a misguided and morbid, though sincere fanaticism, on the part of some, and a pestiferous and wicked spirit of agitation on the part of others, it was difficult for the ambassadors of God, and the propagators of Gospel truth, to investigate the subject of slavery, point out its abuses, and proclaim the law of God on the subject; so difficult, indeed, that many shrank from the performance of the duty, and but few had the moral courage to do it. Moreover, this state of things furnished a pretence, to such as did not want to know or to do their duty, to turn a deaf ear to the admonitions of the few who ventured, in faithfulness, to proclaim it. But God, in His adorable providence, has freed us from this embarrassment; so that *now* there is neither excuse for not proclaiming, nor pretence for not hearing, the truth in relation to this great subject. And if nothing else is to be accomplished by the dreadful convulsions, both civil and ecclesiastical, through which our country is passing, but to remove the obstacles and prepare the way for the more perfect development and evangelization of the black race committed to our care, we shall have abundant reason to magnify the goodness and wisdom of that providence which can turn the curse into a blessing, and cause the wrath of man to praise Him. Let us, therefore, honestly inquire what our duty is in relation to this all-absorbing subject, in order that we may, by God's helping grace, discharge it, whatever may be the cost or obloqny of so doing.

Were we to regard the slave simply as an *animal*—existing only in time—not possessed of a moral and intellectual nature like ourselves—not immortal—then the obligations growing out of the relation would be the same in kind as those existing on the part of man towards the domestic animals, and would be fully discharged, on the part of the master, by looking after the health and physical welfare of the slave; for the laws of God, both natural and revealed, forbid man from wantonly inflicting pain upon, or diminishing the happiness of even the brute beast. And he who does it, not only perverts the prerogative that God has given him over the lower animals, thereby sinning against nature, but he brutalizes himself. But when we remember that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," (Acts, xvii: 26,) and that consequently the black man is only a less fortunate and an inferior variety of the same species with ourselves; possessed of the same nature, physical, moral, and intellectual; being in the same sinful, fallen condition, subject to the same moral laws; having the same Saviour, the same hopes, and the same eternal destiny (Gal. iii: 28) with his master, then it is evident that the obligations on the part of the master assume infinitely a higher character; rendering it imperative upon him to regard and treat his slave, not as a brute, but as a MAN; endowed with a man's attributes, and subject to a man's destiny; and as a fellow-traveller to the other world, where they are to meet again, not in the capacity of master and slave, but as sinners saved by grace. Hence the relation is not of small import. It is a very sublime and responsible one, equal, in all respects, to that of parent and child; or, if there be any difference in the degree of responsibility, it is in favor of the servile relation, in that a child is a minor only for a limited time, whilst a slave is a minor for life.

There are evils and abuses connected with slavery, as it exists in this country, not necessary to its existence; nay, even a detriment to the institution itself; known to all, acknowledged by all, and regretted by all good men, who have the good of the institution at heart, which must be reformed before African slavery amongst us will come up to the Bible standard. Let us correct these evils and reform these abuses, and then we shall have, not only the pleasing consciousness of having done our duty before God, but we can defend the institution against the wily assaults of the world. But we can not defend its *abuses*. We can not defend it in those features where it is against the Bible. And this has hitherto been an element of weakness. Here its enemies have had the vantage-ground, and will continue to hold it in this great strife, until we by reformation drive them from it. They have seized upon the abuses of slavery; they have magnified its evils, and represented them as essential characteristics of slavery itself, and an unthinking world has believed them! Let us, therefore, with a courage and a candor which should characterize not only the ambassadors and servants of the living God, but which are admirable in any character, resolve to do our part towards removing those confessed evils, reforming those acknowledged abuses, and making slavery what it ought to be, in the light of the Bible; and thereby acquit our own consciences before God, and wrest from our adversaries their chief and only effective weapon in making war against the institution.

Slavery ceases to be a justifiable relation, when the advantages growing out of it are not mutual. There is no law of God, natural or revealed, that will justify one human being, however superior in natural and acquired endowments, in deriving a selfish advantage from the wrong which he himself inflicts upon another human being, however inferior. This is abhorrent alike to the instincts of humanity and the golden rule of the Gospel, which requires us to do unto others what we would have others to do unto us, in like circumstances. The law of Christ is, that we should do unto our servants "that which is just and equal," whilst they should render unto their masters faithful and cheerful "obedience."—(Col. iv: 1; Eph. vi: 5–9.) Mutual advantage, therefore, whether viewed in the light of the Gospel, or judged of by the irrepressible instincts of humanity, is essential in the idea of a justifiable slavery.

The original endowment bestowed upon man, of "dominion" over the earth in all its varied kingdoms, was not intended that he should depress or thwart the purposes of nature; but, on the contrary, that he should develope nature in all her kingdoms, according to the laws originally impressed upon them. In this way, and in this way only, will man's "dominion" redound to the honor and the glory of the Creator. Surely, it was not the design of God, in bestowing upon man "dominion," that he should exercise that high prerogative in opposition to nature and adversely to her laws; but in harmony with the laws and proclivities with which the kingdoms of nature were originally endowed. Man, therefore, would but pervert his high prerogative, in trying to depress the rose into a thistle, the horse into the donkey, or a man into a brute. In this he would sin against nature, and be found fighting against God. But to draw out, nurture, elevate, and ennoble the attributes that God has bestowed, in embryo, upon his creatures, is to exercise the original grant of dominion, according to righteousness; which will increase, and not diminish, the beauty and happiness of creation. If these principles are true in their general application, they are, *a fortiori*, true in their special application to the relation existing between master and slave, who have a common origin, a common nature, and a common destiny. Any course of treatment, therefore, which does not develope the slave in the very line and channels in which God designed him to be developed, is wrong, and especially that treatment which tends to blast the affections which the Creator has placed in the bosom of man, thus perverting the design of God, in the constitution of man, is not only wrong, but intolerably wicked, and is injurious both to the master and the slave. It is a great fallacy to suppose that any one of the true interests of slavery requires a violation of the laws of God. It is always best to do right; and never justifiable to persist in doing wrong, because rectification would be attended with temporary inconvenience. This is not only abhorrent to sound morals, but it is an error in political economy. The experience of the world has found that "honesty is the best policy," in all things. That "we may not do evil that good may come," is, in the long run, as true in politics as in morals—in our relations to men, as well as in our relations to God. Therefore we conclude that it is a dictate of worldly wisdom, as well as of piety towards God, for us, as a church, and as a Southern people, whose special mission it is made, by an overruling Providence, to take care of slavery, and to make it redound to the honor and glory of God, and the happiness of our fellow men, to correct its abuses, remove its evils, and bring it up to the Bible standard. With this end in view, we respectfully direct your serious attention to the following considerations.

The law of God, both natural and revealed, makes it obligatory upon the master (Gen. xviii: 19) not to depress, but to cultivate the slave, develope his attributes and affections, intellectual, moral, and religious in the exact line in which God designed humanity to be developed; in order that the slave may be elevated, not equal to, but *pari passu* with his master. Consequently, the very same kind of instruction, the same natural relations, the same moral development, the same social affections, and the same religious ideas applicable to the cultivation of the white man, are equally applicable to the development of the black. It is not meant that the same degree of culture, under existing circumstances, is as applicable to the black man as to the white. This would be inappropriate to his condition as a slave. But that the slave, nevertheless, should be developed in every attribute of his nature, to a degree consonant with his condition as a slave; and should bear a relative proportion to the development of his master. The ignorance and imbecility of an intellectual being is an evil, in every aspect in which it may be viewed. Consequently, it is the duty of the master to remove this evil, and to cultivate his slave. And this culture, whilst it developes the conscience, enlarges the mind, and improves the capacity of the slave for religious enjoyment—which should be a sufficient inducement with all true philanthropists—at the same time (contrary to the narrow views of the sordid utilitarian) enhances the value of the slave, and ennobles the institution.

Every creature of God is improved by cultivation, and is thereby rendered more useful and productive of good. Even a tree is made more fruitful, and a flower more beautiful, by cultivation. Every bird and beast is improved by a similar process. Much more is a human being made useful by increasing his capacity to think and to reason. In proportion as the head is stored with knowledge, the hand becomes skillful in execution. A slave educated to the practice of some trade, or handicraft, is the more valuable on that account. A laborer educated to think, to plan, to execute, is better capable of ploughing, sowing, ditching, draining, building, making implements of husbandry, taking care of property, and the performance of every species of work, than he could possibly be in the absence of such education. A smart slave is more valuable than a stupid one. So that culture, in modern as well as in ancient times, instead of diminishing, increases both the intrinsic and marketable value of the slave.

Moreover, it follows, as a natural consequence, that the more intelligent a slave is, and the greater his capacity to reason, the more contented he is with his servile condition, provided he is treated correctly, and the less likely to engage in insurrectionary and unlawful enterprises, since he is the more capable of perceiving, not only the hopelessness of such dangerous and futile attempts, but the undesirableness of success, even were they feasible. It is the ignorance, and not the intelligence of slaves, that is a just cause of fear.

Still further: it is perfectly manifest that in proportion as a slave's conscience is cultivated in accordance with the principles of the Bible, the less likely is he to become a criminal. So that, in every aspect of the case, it is clearly to the advantage of the institution that the slave should be elevated from his savage condition, civilized and Christianized; or in other words, developed and cultivated in accordance with the laws originally impressed by the Creator upon the nature of man. If this, in the course of time, should elevate the black man to a moral and intellectual equality with the master, and eventually set him free, then it will be a natural and just result. It is God, through the operation of His own laws, and not man, that does the deed; and, consequently, it should be a cause of gratification to every true philanthropist. What God hath put asunder, let not man join together.

As to the best method of carrying into effect the principles here advocated, we presume not to prescribe any specific course. We would suggest, however, that, as far as practicable, the whites and the blacks worship God together in the same assembly on the Sabbath. If the instructions from the pulpit are plain and simple, and illustrated to the easy comprehension of all grades of white people, they will be, in a good degree, intelligible to the black people; or, where this is impracticable, as it doubtless is in many instances, let the harangues addressed exclusively to the slaves not consist of ridiculous anecdote, and passionate appeals only to their emotional nature; but let them be largely characterized by substantial instruction, addressed to their intellectual faculties. The mind of man is developed and enlarged by thinking; and it is truth, not feeling, that constitutes food for thought. That kind of preaching, therefore, that will inject into the mind of the slave new ideas, and furnish him with the material for thought, is the kind best calculated to develope his intellect and improve his heart. Next to preaching, and especially in the absence of it, let the slaves, as far as practicable, be collected every Sabbath day into catechetical and Bible classes, and instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. And let every master feel bound to do this himself, or to provide for it being done. The pious and intelligent overseer who should perform this duty would double his influence with the slaves, and be worthy of double hire. And let the household servants be made to attend family worship, at least every Sabbath morning; and let that worship be short and simple, remembering the words of the Saviour, that we "not heard for our much speaking."

As to the literary instruction of slaves, we do not advise that, in their present condition, they be sent to schools and academies. But we do earnestly recommend that all those statute laws prohibiting the teaching of slaves to read be repealed; since, in the first place, if there ever was a necessity for them, it does not now exist. Instead of an undue tendency, on the part of masters, to enlighten and to cultivate their slaves, which needs to be restrained by legal enactments, the tendency is just the other way. In the next place, there should be no legal disability in the way of a master's increasing the capacity and value of his slave by teaching him to read and write, thus qualifying him the better to superintend his farm or his factory; or for giving religious instruction, if need be, to his other servants. Still further, the laws in question have accomplished no good, in fact, even supposing the keeping the slave in ignorance to be a good; since, doubtless, as many have been taught to read and write subsequently to such legislation as previously; so that the laws are, practically, a dead letter. Moreover, such legislation, whatever may have been the motives of those who first inaugurated it, or their misjudgment as to its necessity, was unwise, not only because it failed to accomplish any good end, but because it furnished a palliation for the conduct of such as wanted an excuse for not instructing their slaves; since it could be easily perverted into a design to depress the slave, and keep his mind in darkness; which is alike contrary to the principles of Christianity and the spirit of the age. It is, therefore, justly odious; and furnishes to its enemies a plausible pretence for charging upon the institution itself the necessity of perverting the laws of nature, by depressing the slave, and keeping his mind debased in ignorance, in order to its safe and profitable existence; which is, as we have attempted to show, the very opposite of the truth. There is something anti-protestant and peculiarly offensive in the idea of a fellow-man—for in Christ Jesus the master and the slave are one—being forcibly hindered from learning to read the word of God. Therefore, as it is a Christian duty to "avoid the appearance of evil," and a dictate of genuine philanthropy to disabuse the minds of our fellow-men of painful prejudice, let all those prohibitory enactments—so unnecessary in fact, so opposite in their appearance to the principles of the Gospel, so contrary to the spirit of the age, and so easily misrepresented to the disparagement of the institution—be expunged from our statute-books; and let there be no legal disability in the way of a conscientious, law-abiding master giving to his slave whatever instruction may enhance his value and usefulness, and promote his growth in grace and the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Absolute authority ought always to be combined with the patriarchal relation, in order that the domestic ties engendered by this relation may mitigate the tendency to severity on the one part, and insubordination on the other. It is impossible for an owner of slaves to feel anything more than a mercenary interest in them, if he but rarely, and then only for a brief period, mingles with them, but leaves them wholly subject to the control of hired overseers, who are themselves liable to move and to be removed at any day; who, in fact, frequently change their places, and who, of course, from the very nature of the case, can not feel any personal interest whatever in those over whom they exercise a brief but unrestrained control. In such cases as these, it is clearly impossible for either masters or slaves to comply with the apostolical injunction. It is, therefore, not Bible slavery. So long as the master lives in the midst of his slaves, or within convenient distance from them, so that he can visit them often, mingle freely with them, become intimately acquainted with them individually, and allow them to become acquainted with and attached to him; then those domestic ties will be developed on either side, which soften the asperities of the relation, and make it a patriarchal institution, such as is recognized by the Bible.

The evil alluded to is a growing one, and of great magnitude. In proportion as slaves increase in numbers, and lands wear out in the older States, there is a tendency on the part of masters to remove to large towns and cities, or to send their slaves to new and more fertile regions, thus leaving them under the absolute and exclusive control of overseers, whose greatest recommendation, in many instances, consists in making large returns of the proceeds of slave labor. This is wrong; it is not in accordance with the precepts of the Bible, nor the dictates of an enlightened and elevated humanity. Let, therefore, the owner of slaves live with them, or near them, so that he can frequently visit and mingle with them, hear their complaints, lend a listening ear to their sorrows, sympathize with their afflictions, and comfort them in their distresses; thus being a father to them, whilst they will be to him as children. Such is the slavery sanctioned by Christianity.

The evil just alluded to suggests another, which increases in proportion as *absenteeism* increases; an evil more and more felt by large slave owners, who are under the necessity of leaving their slaves to the unrestrained control of overseers. We refer to the want of sufficient protection, in our legislation, to the persons and *lives* of the slaves. It is a part of the moral law that "thou shalt do no murder." And the word of God is emphatic in its utterance, that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." And the experience of the world has confirmed the wisdom and the righteousness of this divine mandate. The neglect of its sanctions never fails to generate evils. The laws of the land should accord with the injunctions of the Bible on this, as well as every other subject. Hence a sufficient and absolute protection should be extended, by law, to the person and lives of all men alike; and especially to the lives of slaves, since they are forbidden by law to defend themselves against the assaults of white men. But the law of the land does not extend a sufficient protection to the lives of the slaves, in that it restricts the testimony that may be brought to bear for their protection. A jealous overseer, a low, malicious white man, or a drunken, infuriated master, may take the life of a slave, without any just cause, and that, too in the presence of any number of other slaves, and yet, if the deed be witnessed by no other white man, there is no legal evidence against the murderer; and the law allows him to go unpunished. This is an outrage against both the laws of God and the instincts of humanity, and cries to heaven for correction. It is an evil that grows in proportion as slaves increase, and are placed in large numbers upon distant plantations, under the exclusive control of hired overseers. Such circumstances of relation can not, from the nature of the case, inspire even a good overseer with the solicitude of real ownership. How much less, then, the wicked overseer, without the fear of God or man in his heart, who feels, as is too often the case, no other than a hireling's interest in the helpless beings over whom he exercises absolute dominion. This is a very great evil—felt, no doubt, more sensibly in the newer portions of our country than in the older—which needs immediate correction. The rejection of slave testimony was, doubtless, a wise precaution when the African was first introduced into this country, a rude savage, without the knowledge of God or His laws. And even yet, it would not be safe nor proper that the testimony of slaves should, under any circumstances, be taken as *direct* evidence against a white man, however mean and low that white man may be, since he may, notwithstanding, be a master. But two hundred years' association with the white man, and discipline under the benign and elevating influences of the Christian religion, have, as might be expected, wrought a great transformation in the moral and intellectual character of the African. He is far from being the rude savage that he was on his first arrival. He is semi-civilized and Christianized. So that the considerations which, in a former age, were eminently wise and appropriate, in providing a salutary precaution against receiving the evidence of slaves in courts of law, do not now, in the present advanced stage of Christian culture and civilization of the black race in our midst, possess the same weight. Consequently, we would respectfully suggest to the wisdom of our legislators the propriety of receiving the testimony of slaves in murder cases; not as direct evidence—this would be inappropriate—but as equivalent to *circumstantial* evidence—that is, for what it is really worth, when corroborated by other legal evidence. This would, to a great extent, mitigate the evil referred to; since it would subject the slayer of a slave to the necessity of standing a trial before the legal tribunals of the land, and to the risk of being convicted; which would serve as a great restraint to the propensity, too often indulged, to take the life of a slave, influenced by passion, fear, or hatred.

And in this connexion we would testify against the practice, too prevalent in many localities, of unauthorized assemblies taking the law into their own hands, and inflicting summary punishment upon slaves for capital offences, without the forms of law. The fact that several individuals, of their own free will and accord, combine to do this, instead of one, makes it none the less unlawful. The plea, that prompt and summary punishment is necessary, in order to inspire a salutary terror in the minds of slaves—even supposing it accomplished the end designed, which may be doubted—is more than overbalanced by the damage done to the majesty of law by such lawless procedure. It is a very great evil for any community to feel that the *law* is not a sufficient safeguard and protection to person and property. "We may not do evil that good may come." Obedience to law is a Christian duty. And just in proportion as society submits to the spirit and the forms of law, and yields to its dictates implicit obedience, in that degree does law become a wall of defence to society. But to break through the forms of law, without absolute necessity, is a dangerous precedent. It weakens its power, disarms its authority, and is the entering wedge, first to anarchy, and next to despotism. Therefore we earnestly dissuade from participation in extra-legal proceedings in the execution of the death penalty, or the infliction of great bodily punishment, transcending the measure prescribed in the word of God.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Selections.

NEWTON'S VIEWS OF GOD.

The following statements of Sir Isaac Newton concerning the nature and perfections of God, are worthy of his illustrious name as a Philosopher, as well as a Christian. They seem to be in harmony with the views of "the High and Lofty One who inhabiteth eternity," given by the ancient Prophets.

God has no need of organs; he being everywhere present to the things themselves.

It appears from phenomena, that there is a being incorporeal, living, intelligent, omnipresent, who, in infinite space, as it were in his censory, sees the things themselves, intimately and thoroughly perceives them, and comprehends them wholly by the immediate presence of himself.

The most beautiful system of the sun, planets and comets, could only rise from the counsel and dominion of an intelligent and powerful being; and if the fixed stars be centres of similar systems, these being all formed by like wisdom, must be subject to the dominion of one; especially since the light of the fixed stars is of the same nature with the light of the sun; and all systems mutually give and receive light.

God governs all things, not as the soul of the World, but as the Lord of the Universe. The Supreme Deity is an eternal, infinite, and absolutely perfect being. omnipotent and omniscient; that is, his duration extends from eternity to eternity, and his presence from infinity to infinity; he governs all things, and knows all things which exist, or can be known. He is not eternity or infinity, but eternal and infinite; he is not duration or space, but he endures and is present; he endures forever and is present everywhere. Since every portion of space is always, and every indivisible moment of duration is everywhere, certainly the Maker and Lord of all things cannot be *never* or *nowhere*. God is Omnipresent, not virtually only, but substantially, for power cannot subsist without substance. In him all things are contained and move, but without reciprocal affection. God is not affected by the motion of bodies, nor do bodies suffer resistance from the omnipresence of God.

It is universally allowed that God exists necessarily; and by the same necessity he exists always and everywhere. Whence he is throughout similar, all power of perceiving, understanding and acting; but in a manner not at all human, not at all corporeal; in a manner to us altogether unknown. As a blind man has no idea of colors, so we have no idea of the manner in which the most wise God perceives and understands all things. He is entirely without body and bodily form, and therefore can neither be seen, nor heard, nor touched, nor ought he to be worshipped under any corporeal representation. We have ideas of his attributes, but what the *substance of any* thing is, we are wholly ignorant. We see only the figures and colors of bodies; we hear only sounds; we touch only external superficies; we smell only odors; we taste only savors; of their internal substance we have no knowledge of any sense; or by any reflect act of the mind; much less have we any idea of the substance of God. We know him only by his properties and attributes, by the most wise and excellent structure of things, and by final causes; and we reverence and worship him on account of his dominion. A God without dominion, providence and design, is nothing else but Fate and Nature.

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE.—Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and though marriage hath cares, yet the single life hath desires, which are more troublesome and more dangerous, and often end in sin; while the cares are but exercises of piety; and therefore, if the single life hath more privacy of devotion, yet marriage hath more variety of it, and is an exercise of more graces. Marriage is the proper scene of piety and patience, of the duty of parents and the charity of relations; her kindness is spread abroad, and love is united and made firm as a centre. Marriage is the nursery of heaven. The virgin sends prayers to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and the union of hearts and hands. It hath in it more safety than the single life; it hath more care, it is more merry and more sad; is fuller of sorrows and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens but it is supported by all the strength of love and charity, which makes these burdens delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself; and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world.—*Bishop Taylor.*

MEN, NOT ANGELS.—When the French ambassador visited the illustrious Bacon in his last illness, and found him in bed with the curtains drawn, he addressed this fulsome compliment to him: "You are like the angels of whom we hear and read much, but have not the pleasure of seeing them." The reply was the sentiment of a philosopher, and language not unworthy of a Christian—"If the complaisance of others compares me to an angel, my infirmities tell me I am a man."

Never carry a sword in your tounge to wound any one's reputation.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer*, pro-tem., " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*.

THE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS of Fayetteville Presbytery will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Friday, February 26th, at 11 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Committee, and it is earnestly desired that ALL the members shall be present.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—From Sammie, Jimmie and Willie Cumming, $30 for army missions. From J. M. C., $5 for missions. From J. McQ., $10 for Committee of Education. From W. A. C., $28 for army missions. Mrs. M. M. W., $25, "to send Missionaries to the Heathen." From Lebanon and Wadesboro' churches, $61.25, for Committee of Publication, to send religious reading to the army.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Lt. J. A. M., $5; Lt. M. McW., $5; J. P. McL., $5; Miss S. V. Y., $9; Florence, Miles, Willie, Kate, Nolie and little Jimmie, $30; W. C. B., $4; Rev. E. H., $8; Ladies of Hawfields church, $100; Students of Alex. Wilson's School, $50; D. P. McK., $4; Lebanon and Wadesboro' churches, $61.25; Rev. J. McDowell, $40.

A short time since, we received a letter from a subscriber, living in the Western part of the State, in which he informed us he had enclosed us $96 00, in a previous letter, for subscriptions to the *Presbyterian*. We wrote him, in reply, that the money had not been received. He will please send us a list of the subscribers for whom the money was intended, and we will credit them, as the loss in this case, is ours.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—Before adjournment, the late Congress appointed the 8th of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the Confederacy. Let the churches and people remember the day.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS.—Just before the adjournment of the late Congress, an Address, prepared by a joint Committee of the two Houses to the People of the Confederate States, was adopted, and appears in the Richmond papers. It sets forth, with much power, the events of the last three years, the prospect before us as a people, and the duties incumbent upon our citizens at this trying period in our history. The Address is well written, and deserves a place in every periodical in the Confederacy. It is impossible, however, because of the pressure of other matter, for us to publish it for a week or two, if at all; though we recommend its careful perusal to all who may have the opportunity of reading it. It will strengthen their faith in our cause and encourage their hopes of ultimate success.

A WISE OFFICER.—The Methodist Missionary chaplain to Major General Stephen D. Lee's command, army of North Mississippi, writes to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that the General has issued a General Order, announcing his appointments, and directing all subordinate officers to afford every facility for the performance of the important duties committed to his charge. He has also told him that he might almost consider himself a member of his staff, and invited him whenever it suited his convenience to make his home at his headquarters. This co-operation on the part of those in command would treble the efficiency of chaplains and missionaries.

Rev. Dr. Henry Steele Clarke, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, died on the 17th of January last, after a brief illness. This excellent pastor was called from his work in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness, giving promise of still greater usefulness in future.

The Rev. R. M. Stevens, who was arrested by the Federals in East Tennessee, and sent to Camp Chase, died of hardships on the way to that prison.

DEPORTMENT IN GOD'S HOUSE.

To steer clear of the extremes of *irreverence* on the one hand and of *superstition* on the other, is the great object of the worship of God in the sanctuary. To accomplish this:

(1.) *Go thither with Reverence.*—You are going professedly to meet God—to commune with Him—to ask Him for such blessings as you think needful for your soul. It is a place of His appointment; where He condescends to meet with us as He does not in the ordinary business of life. The place is one consecrated to Him, and by His authority too. Here His word is read and heard, His ordinances dispensed and His presence invoked. Here the Divine Agency has been felt, and here it may be expected.

There is no idea, in this remark, of *confining* God's presence with His people and His blessing upon the souls of the needy, to a house specially devoted to Him. By no means. He is not thus restricted in bestowing His favors. And this is specially true, if by "the house of God" is meant the grand and costly edifice, where multitudes assemble, and where everything that can gratify the eye or the ear is enjoyed. "Where two or three are gathered together," He has promised to be there; and this makes the place of assembling "the house of God." Within the walls of many a rude and homely structure, unadorned by art and unattractive to the eye for architectural beauties, God manifests His presence and His power far more graciously than within the imposing structure of a more formal assembly. God does not regard the building, save as it is an expression of the heart of those who worship there. A church edifice may be an offence to the Master; but if so, it is because it is of such a character as to show that those who *profess* to worship there have little regard to Him. God makes it a serious charge against Israel in the days of Haggai, that they dwelt in their "ceiled houses," while His house lay "waste." The fact showed that they were more intent upon gratifying their own personal wants than upon providing for the comfortable and profitable worship of God amongst them. This was wrong and deserved His displeasure. But had they made the best provision for His worship that their circumstances allowed, He would then have delighted in their worship, however rude the structure where it was offered. So it is, doubtless, now. But, if the house of worship be such as comports with the circumstances of the worshippers, and they go with proper reverence, they may certainly hope that He will meet with them.

(2.) *Go thither with Humility.*—You are not only going to the *place* where God meets with His people, and blesses them, and subdues the proud and rebellious to His service—you are going *as a sinner* yourself, whoever you may be, a lost, ruined and helpless sinner, unworthy of the least of all His mercies and richly deserving His wrath and curse forever. You are going to seek from Him what *He* only can give—what, unless you receive, you must perish forever, and what He has promised to grant only upon a state of mind and heart corresponding to the relative position of the parties.

Do not these facts demand the utmost scrutiny and searching of heart, lest you be driven away unblest? "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me." What a condition, to us who are so full of iniquity! What a withering blight does it cast upon much of the worship of God in the sanctuary! "If I *regard* iniquity." This is a great relief to the *honest* worshipper—to him who comes to the house of God with earnest desires for a blessing! Had it been written: "If iniquity *be found* in my heart the Lord will not hear me," who could have hoped? It would at once have blighted every expectation of securing the favor of God; "for who hath lived and sinned not?" "In many things *we all offend*." Who is free from iniquity? Who has not cause to mourn the evidence of corruption and depravity in the heart, even in the most sacred places and when engaged in the holiest services?

But to "*regard* iniquity in the heart" is very different. It is to harbor some secret sin, to walk thoughtlessly in the way of temptation, or to fail in the proper and profitable use of the means of grace by negligence or carelessness. The proud and self sufficient are peculiarly subject to this sin, by permitting their pride of heart and self-trust to rise up between them and their God in the sanctuary.

The Pharisee and the Publican went up to the house of God ostensibly for the same purpose. Their object was "to pray"—to enjoy communion with God—to render Him thanks, to seek His favor and to deprecate His wrath. But what a vast difference in the *spirit* of the men, and in the results that followed their worship! The Pharisee was not at all *humbled*. His mind dwelt upon his many fancied excellencies—his superiority over that Publican. Perhaps he was superior in the eyes of the world. But the Publican felt that he was a sinner, and expressed the feelings of his heart in a most humble petition to the God of mercy. He may have been an exceedingly vile creature in the eyes of his fellow men. But "he went down to his house justified" that day, "rather than the other." God regarded him with favor; and however sinful he may have been in the sight of men, he secured a blessing that the proud Pharisee did not.

Go to the house of God in the spirit of the Publican rather than that of the Pharisee.

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

In another column will be found the Currency Bill, passed by the late Congress just before adjournment, and designed to remove from circulation during the current year the present issue of Confederate Treasury Notes. Next week we shall lay before our readers the Military and the Tax Bill, the one designed to fill up the army, the other to provide pecuniary means for prosecuting the war.

These measures are of the most vital importance to the country. Our very existence as a people depends upon them. Hence the interest with which the people have been looking forward to them ever since the meeting of Congress in December. Of course there will be a diversity of opinion as to the wisdom and justice with which Congress has acted in meeting the heavy responsibility resting upon them. A contemporary remarks, that universal satisfaction could not have been given, save by filling up the army without taking any more men from home, and converting every dollar of Confederate money in the country into gold or silver. As this was clearly an impossibility, we may expect complaints and censure, where every man's interest is touched, as by these measures.

While it is not our province, if we felt we had the ability, to discuss the policy adopted by Congress either in pecuniary or in military matters, it *is* our province to recommend cheerful obedience to law, and co-operation, as far as the citizen may be able to do so, in its faithful observance and execution. To say nothing of the peril in which the country is at present placed, and the absolute necessity of vigorous legislation to meet the emergency, "obedience to the powers that be is ordained of God," and it is a fearful responsibility incurred by any one to inaugurate resistance to the regularly constituted authority in the State. It is earnestly hoped that these measures of Congress may relieve the country of the pecuniary difficulties that environed us and secure to us a speedy peace. For this, all good citizens devoutly and constantly pray.

ANOTHER MINISTER ARRESTED.—The last *Christian Observer* states that the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, D. D., of Winchester, Va., has again been seized by the enemy and carried from his house, and is now held by the Lincoln Government as a hostage for one of their spies. "A few weeks ago," says the *Observer*, "some of our forces visited Winchester and arrested a Union man named Dooley, who had been acting as a detective in the Lincoln service. When arrested, he had in his possession about $3,000 in "greenbacks," which he was instructed to use as a secret service fund. He offered $1,000 of this for his release. The next day the Yankees visited Winchester and arrested and carried off as hostages, Philip Williams and Robert Y. Conrad, Esq., the most influential citizens of the place. Subsequently we are advised they took Dr. Boyd, either in place of one of the above or in addition thereto, and now have him in custody."

DR. LACY'S ADDRESSES.—The Rev. Dr. Lacy delivered addresses on the war and the state of the country last week in Raleigh. Our contemporaries of the religious press in that city, speak in complimentary terms of Dr. L.'s efforts:

The *Biblical Recorder* says:

"The primary object of these addresses, which have also been delivered elsewhere, is to give our people confidence in the justness of our cause, and to inspire them with fortitude to bear all the sufferings and privations necessary to the achievement of our national independence. Another end, which the Doctor has in view is to raise money for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of the State. These addresses were replete with sentiments of the purest patriotism, the loftiest courage and most fervent piety. Many things of weightiest wisdom were uttered, and there were not a few passages of melting pathos and stirring eloquence. A young soldier seated by our side, who had been wounded four different times in the dozen engagements whose dangers he had shared, said at their close that if he had never been in a battle, after hearing this old man eloquent he would at once volunteer for the war. The Doctor is doing a good work in thus varying his labors for the good of his country."

The *Christian Advocate* says:

"The addresses were admirable. The war and its kindred topics were discussed with the freedom becoming a citizen and the discretion becoming a clergyman! The war upon our part as a *defensive* conflict was justified by a very able course of argument, and the people were stimulated to patriotic devotion by appeals to history, to conscience and to all that men hold dear. Many passages were full of power and beauty. We wish Dr. Lacy great success, and hope that he will endeavor to repeat his lectures in every county in the State."

THE BIBLE AND OUR SOLDIERS.—The Rev. B. T. Lacy, who has had abundant opportunity to observe these things, says, in a letter to the *Central Presbyterian*: "The New Testament is the most popular book, and the Scriptures of divine truth the most acceptable reading in our army."

UNIVERSALISTS.—The first Universalist church in Massachusetts was organized at Gloucester, 1774. At the close of 90 years, the denomination has only 98 Societies and Sunday schools in the State, and 2,935 members. Its Convention has a permanent fund of $3 462, and its total receipts for the last statistical year were $1,668.

DESERTION.

By the laws of war in all countries, desertion is a crime punishable with death; but for some time after the commencement of our struggle for independence, this penalty was rarely inflicted. It was hard to bring our military authorities up to the stern duty of executing those who had thus forsaken their colors and imperilled the lives of their companions in arms. Perhaps this was a mistaken philanthropy. It led many of the soldiers, as well as their friends, to look upon desertion as a trivial offence, compared with what it really is; and as a natural result, instances of desertion were multiplied.

It is apparent, from notices of recent executions, that the policy on the part of our military authorities has materially changed. The penalties of the laws of war are executed with much more rigor than formerly. During the late expedition of our forces to the vicinity of Newbern, a number of former members of Nethercutt's Battalion were captured, *with arms in their hands fighting against us!* These, in view of this aggravation in their crime, were *hanged*. Deserters are generally executed by shooting.

We copy below an extract from a letter in the last N. C. *Christian Advocate*, from the Rev. R. S. Webb, chaplain to the 44th N. C. Troops, giving some account of the execution of two deserters. And we ask the special attention of the friends of the soldiers and the friends of humanity to his reflections on the tendency of a spirit of complaining, murmuring and croaking at home to promote desertion. Many a poor fellow has recently suffered the extreme penalty of military law, who would have remained at his post and proved a good and faithful soldier, had it not been for the encouragement to desertion, if not the advice to desert, on the part of those whom he loved or trusted at home. Mr. Webb remarks:

"To day, a week ago, I witnessed a horrid scene, the execution of two deserters of the 52d N. C. T. It does seem to me, that if the good people of my native State could see the bad effects of their complaining and murmuring, they would stop it. The army is all right, if the people at home will not get out of heart so soon, and write so many complaining letters to their friends to discourage and discontent them. One of the deserters executed told me that he wanted to return to his command after he went home, but his friends persuaded him not. On Monday last two illiterate men were brought from the guard house, and marched just behind twenty four men, whose guns were loaded; with a chaplain on each side of them, and a guard behind them. They were marched half a mile to the field, where the Brigade was drawn up, forming three sides of a square. Just before them could be seen two stakes to which they were to be bound, and in a few yards in rear of these stakes, two red mounds could be seen, which told them that the grave was still crying "not enough." Here we were halted; a courier rode swiftly by, it flashed across my mind, perhaps he is gone to see if a reprieve is coming. But he was only sent to hurry the wagon that was bringing the coffins. Then the prisoners' hands were bound behind them, and four men bearing their coffins walked in front of them. The order was given "march," and while the band played the "Dead March," we passed around in front of the Brigade, and back to the stakes, where the poor fellows were bound. After Chaplain Lacy had prayed, and we had spoken a few words to them, and retired from this horrid scene, their sentence was read. The officer of the day then gave the order, "Ready," click, click, click, went the guns. "Aim! Fire!" But alas! What a groan! They were not dead, and the order was given to march nearer and fire. But still one groans, till one of the soldiers was ordered to re-load his gun, and almost touched him with the muzzle and fired upon him."

WORK IN THE ARMY.—Among the reasons why a system of colportage and missions must be beneficial in the army, Rev. S. S. Bryant, through the *Baptist Banner*, mentions the following: "1. There are many regiments in which there is no chaplain. 2. The missionary whose field is the whole army, can visit the most destitute regiments, while a chaplain is necessarily confined to his regiment. 3. Itinerant preaching commands a certain kind of hearers, which the regular chaplaincy does not. 4. The missionary, not being confined to any one place, can go where the chaplain cannot, and obtain supplies of books, tracts, etc., for gratuitous distribution and for sale."

EPISCOPAL BURIAL SERVICE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, last June in the House of Lords, stated that nothing could induce him to pronounce the words of the Burial Service indicating the blessed estate of the departed, in the case of persons whose lives had been flagitiously wicked; that "he would stand the risk of all the penalties of the law rather than do so." We honor his personal fealty to principle.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Union, at its anniversary in New York, last November, acknowledged the receipt, for the year, of $16,518. The four Gospels were issued in 1862; the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans and the two Epistles to the Corinthians in 1863; and the remaining Epistles and the book of Revelation are expected to be ready as early as May, 1864. The Old Testament is under way; the different books in various degrees of forwardness.

THE REV. R. M. STEVENS, a member of the Holston Conference and Delegate elect to the General Conference, was arrested by the Federals on their advent into East Tennessee, and forwarded to Camp Chase. A gentleman from Knoxville reports that he died of hardships, while being carried to prison. He also reports the death of Rev. Isaac Lewis, an aged and well-known minister of our Church, "literally persecuted to death," says the *Knoxville Register*, "by the fiend Brownlow, and his base and cowardly tools."

RECALL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Orders have been received for the recall of the Livingstone expedition. The home authorities—while highly applauding the enterprize and zeal of Dr. Livingstone and all his officers, and while fully appreciating the interest of the geographical discoveries—do not think that these are practically of sufficient importance to justify the continuance of the heavy outlay required for them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP NEAR WELDON,
Feb. 13, 1864.

Our Brigade, (Gen. Mat. Ransom's) is again in its old camp at this place. The Brigade consists of the 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th N. C. Regiments. All of these Regiments are large, much larger than the majority of Regiments; yet, alas! we have no one to preach to us. There is but one Chaplain in the Brigade. Four Regiments are now, and have been for some time, without preaching. Sabbath after Sabbath passes by with no divine services.

War is truly demoralizing in its effects, and I am pained to confess that christians have not escaped its foul contaminations, much less those who are not.

Will not some one come to us, to revive way-worn pilgrims, with the blessed truths of the Gospel, and point sinners to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world?" Send us some of your good papers.

AZIM,
56th N. C. T.

JACKSON HOSPITAL,
Richmond, Feb. 19th, 1864.

In relation to the affairs of our Hospital, I would remark that we are progressing in the regular routine of duties, about as well as could be expected for the times. Provisions are scarce and very difficult to be obtained, especially those kinds suitable for the sick, to say nothing of the prices; we have ceased to speak of them since they have gone beyond the region of the fabulous. But often such things as are necessary for delicate stomachs, just emerging from a long febrile prostration, can not be procured at any price. Therefore, anything that the friends and relatives of N. C. Troops in Hospitals can send or bring them would be more acceptable now than at any other previous time during the war. We now have a great many invalids here from North Carolina, as the Winder Hospital has been broken up for the present, and all its patients transferred to this.

Your paper is regularly received and highly prized. I wish it were possible for you to send, at least, 100 copies of each number. The desire for something to read is greater than I ever have known it before in all my Hospital experience, and especially for religious newspapers or tracts; but especially for the former.

Our number of patients at this time does not exceed 600, and for the last three weeks or month, the attendance upon religious services, both public and private, has been constantly on the increase; as also there has been for that time and still is an increasing religious feeling and interest, and some are awakened to a sense of their duties and dangers. Christians are revived and encouraged, and I was looking forward with confidence for a better state of religious progress for the future, and that too, not far distant; but we are much hindered at present by the excessive cold weather. For the last two or three days, our thermometer has been as low as five above zero, and as our accommodations are not very close, and not close enough to keep out a keen wind or driving snow, our only chance is in keeping each company around their own stove, and not warm enough at that, such weather as we have now. We have had to omit public services for the present, until the weather becomes more tolerable for invalids, which we hope will be the case in a few days. We have every encouragement to hope and labor, looking to Jesus the author and finisher of our faith, and expecting that the Holy Spirit, [illegible] to prayer, will visit us with His convincing and converting influences, to the building up of His people in their most holy faith, and reconciling sinners to God.

With fraternal regard, and in the bonds of the Gospel, I am your obedient servant,

J. F. W. FREEMAN,
Chaplain Jackson Hospital,
Richmond, Va.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE AT STATESVILLE.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in your paper a statement of a Trustee, with regard to this institution, and I wish to call attention to it again.

Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who now takes the charge of it, is a native of this part of our State; he is not a stranger among us. He returns from Georgia with some amount of capital as a teacher, bringing his whole Faculty, to which is added Prof. J. H. Hill, so well known among us. Mr C. was trained for a teacher, and has had great experience.

Mr. Stevens is a man of great attainments in science; has been engaged in his profession for 17 years, and associated with Mr C., for the last 7 years.

There will then be a larger corps of teachers than before, and in this respect the Institution has suffered in past time. The Faculty will be a unit—they will co-operate harmoniously. There will be a prospect of permanency; there will not be a change every session.

With the apparatus on hand, and a great deal more now added from the school in Georgia, there will be a much greater means of illustrating the sciences. The College has been deficient in this respect in past times.

There is another point still. It is now necessary for us to raise up our own teachers, and we wish this Institution to make this a great object: to educate those who shall go out and teach.

We consider ourselves, therefore, as very fortunate in having a Faculty that have had their attention turned to this department of instruction for several years past, and have a good deal of experience in it. In reference to the whole matter, we confidently hope that this College will take a stand far above what it has yet had.

A.

BIBLE IN EGYPT.—The American Bible Society engaged to support a native constantly in the work of Bible distribution throughout Egypt. A man well qualified for the work has been designated to it, and provided with a boat to travel on the rivers and canals, and a donkey to visit villages remote from the water courses.

CHAPLAINS.

The following gratifying article we take from the *Carolinian*, of Columbia, S. C., an excellent daily paper, now under the editorial conduct of F. G. DeFontaine, so well known to the country as the army correspondent of, the *Charleston Courier*, under the *nomme de plume* of "Personne." The editor's experience in the army well qualifies him to give testimony on the subject of which he speaks, and his noble tribute to the best interests of our brave soldiers and of the country, will encourage them in their work and console them for some unjust attacks from other quarters.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—From the various statements *pro* and *contra* which from time to time appear in the journals of the Confederacy, written now by correspondents and again by editors, it would appear to be a mooted question whether these reverend gentlemen have fully demonstrated that usefulness in the great moral vineyard of the army which their position demands. They have sneering enemies, who are now holding the sacred profession up to censure or ridicule, but thank Heaven they have likewise friends, countless as a host, who "grapple to them as with hooks of steel!" It is only a few weeks ago that even on the floor of Congress from whose rostrum that very morning had ascended the incense of prayer from a clergyman, a member of the House of Representatives had the hardihood to oppose the insignificant privilege of allowing chaplains to draw rations for a horse, and to denounce them as drones, whose place was in the ranks. We grant that there are instances in which a so-called minister here and there has yielded to the general demoralization around him, and become recreant to the duties of his holy calling; but to measure the whole profession by this rule—to deny all the good it has performed, to detract from the benign influences it radiates throughout the length and breadth of the land, and to undermine the confidence of the people in the conservators of the public heart—is cruel, uncalled for, unjust and iniquitous.

Let that member of Congress take his place among the fighting men of the country for a few months, and he will discover what chaplains are doing to further the ends of Christianity and to prepare for translating to Heaven the flowers he had uprooted from the stubborn soil of earth. He will see the true clergyman, when the roar of battle has ceased, bending over the forms of the dying, soothing their pathway to the tomb, receiving the last message for loved ones at home, and then marking their resting place in that stranger land. He will find him in the hospitals watching and praying by the side of the prostrate soldier, ministering to his wants of body as well as of mind, and communicating with his absent family—at once the faithful teacher, nurse and friend. He may further follow him from tent to tent, and watch the gentle influences that attend his presence, in the grateful welcome, the hushed impiety and not unfrequently the willing tear that tells of a heart subdued by Christian love. He would see tranquil Sabbaths which, but for the chaplains, would be devoted to Baal; and, gathered around the preacher, the Bible class and congregation, with him beholding "communion with the skies."

Such are the chaplains of the army. In the mind of the politicians they may be "drones," but to the christian world, they are the chain cables that anchor the hearts of pious soldiers to these religious truths which keep their lives from shipwreck.

We go further, and claim that if chaplains were withdrawn from their present field of usefulness, peace would precipitate upon the community at home a demoralized mass of men, whose only restraint has been the bayonet, and whose only law would be unbridled will. But while the work of evangelism goes on, we have nothing to fear, and thousands will return to their families with the "still small voice" whispering in their hearts, who never knew before a hope of Heaven.

NORTHERN CHAPLAINS.—A Northern religious journal complains of the "dishonest," "outrageous" decision of the Lincoln government, directing that chaplains shall draw no pay for time when sick or disabled!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—President Davis has approved and the injunction of secrecy has been removed from the bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Preamble to the bill asserts the power to suspend the writ is solely in Congress, and Congress being the exclusive judge of the necessity of exercising the power, declares that it is the opinion of Congress that the public safety now requires it, and the President has asked it. Congress therefore suspends the writ till ninety days after the meeting of next Congress, in cases of arrest by order of the President Secretary of War, or General Commanding the Trans Mississippi Department—to apply only in cases of treason, conspiracy, combining to assist the enemy in his attempts at servile insurrection, desertion, encouraging and harboring deserters, spies, unlawful intercourse or trading with the enemy, adhering to the enemy or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, burning bridges or destroying telegraph lines, destroying or attempting to destroy government vessels, arms and munitions of war, arsenals, foundries or workshops. During the suspension the President shall cause every arrest to be properly investigated, and if improperly detained to be discharged, unless he can be speedily tried by due process of law. The President has signed the bill to authorize impressment of meat for the use of the army.

MOBILE, Feb. 19, 2 P. M.—*General Cooper*:—Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lines off the Pass in the Sound. Weather too bad for action. Sherman's corps not advancing down Mobile and Ohio railroad. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY,
Major General Com.

THE CURRENCY.—We would caution our citizens against disposing too recklessly of the Confederate currency they now hold. Shylocks, who know its value, are deeply interested in depreciating it to add to the mass of their already ill-gotten gains. It is the policy of every one to secure at once a sufficient amount of four per cent. bonds to meet his taxes, and he cannot lose more by submitting to a tax of one-third of the remainder for the benefit of the Government by exchanging it after 1st April for the new issues, than by paying it out now for articles advanced proportionally in price. To pay a greater advance on articles than one-third former price is clearly a losing business. We offer but a word of advice; hold on to your present notes, and exchange them for the new currency, if you do not wish to encourage the sharpers, who would ruthlessly sap the vitals of the Government for their individual gain.—*Richmond Whig*.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—We received yesterday, a copy of the *Mississippian*, now published in Selma, of Saturday last, Feb. 13th. The *Mississippian* says it has no mail nor despatches from Mississippi, consequently it has no reliable news from that quarter. There are enough rumors, adds the *Mississippian*, to satisfy the most capacious maws, but it does not wish to encumber its columns with them. The proprietors of of the *Clarion*, published at Meridian, it is ascertained through passengers, have packed up their office to remove east. The *Mississippian* adds:

We have seen a private despatch from Meridian, which shows that the place is not in the hands of the enemy, nor do we believe there is any probability of the enemy taking possession of that place. We learn that Sherman is marching in the direction of Enterprise, but not, from a very reliable source. News from this quarter is contraband at present. Our readers will have to be patient for a while.

Our contemporary has been very much mistaken in his notions about the enemy's movements, as subsequent events have proved. The very day after the above appeared, the enemy moved into Meridian, and a telegram, since received, informs us that they have marched further on towards Mobile. We fear that they will do a great deal more than many of us have supposed.

TOBACCO FOR THE ARMY.—The following bill was passed by Congress and approved by the President:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE TOBACCO FOR THE ARMY.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be furnished to every enlisted man in the service of the Confederate States one ration of tobacco, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish."

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 22.—A detachment of Gregg's Yankee cavalry, from Warrenton, descended into Paris, Fárquier county, Wednesday night, and captured 40 men, 25 of Mosby's command and the rest from the 6th Virginia cavalry. Ten of Mosby's men made fight with a large body of the enemy's cavalry at Upperville on Thursday and repulsed the enemy. Loss one man. It is reported that the enemy is concentrating his force at Culpeper C. H. for an advance.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—This day being the second Anniversary of the inauguration of the Confederate Government, it was observed by suspending business in the various public offices.

Northern dates 17th have been received. Nothing important except gold further advanced. Last quotations 161 1-4.

The Banks of this City give notice that deposits not withdfawn before 1st April will be paid in four per cent. Confederate bonds. No deposits received from the 28th March to 1st April.

THE WAR.—The news from the Rapidan is that the armies are quiet.

From Mississippi, up to yesterday evening, we had nothing new save that Farragut was in command of the fleet at Grant's Pass, and was as quiet as the rough seas would allow. Sherman has called a halt and become mysterious. Perhaps he is flanking General Johnston, instead of moving upon Mobile.—*Sentinel 20th.*

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Macon (Georgia) *Confederate*, of Sunday last, thinks the news from Mississippi is of the highest importance. It was thought by many that the enemy would stop at Jackson, and make it a permanent camp. But this idea was absurd, taken in connection with the fact that they were *forty two thousand strong*. Our news this morning is, says the *Confederate*, that they have crossed Pearl river, (upon which Jackson is situated) and that they are advancing along the line of the Southern Railroad in the direction of Meridian.

The plain truth about this whole matter is that this expedition has started out to capture Mobile. It may first strike the Tombigbee at Demopolis, and capture Selma and Montgomery, but the final point is the Gulf City. Our army under Gen. Polk confronting the enemy is quite small—it does not hardly number one half the enemy's force. Gen. Polk, if he fights them at all outside of the breastworks around Mobile, will toll them as far towards Meridian as possible, Perhaps he will deliver battle on the Chunky river, an important stream crossing the railroad east of Brandon.

Our force is too weak to risk a pitched battle in the open field with much prospect of success. If we can get the advantage in ground, a general battle may take place. But our hope seems to be chiefly in massing the cavalry of Lee, Forrest and Chalmers, and effectually cutting the enemy's communication with the base of his supplies. The country through which he will move is one of the most sterile and unproductive in the South, affording scarcely anything upon which to subsist an army of the magnitude of that of General Sherman.

No telegraphic dispatches for the press are allowed over the wires, and consequently we are forced to rely upon our excellent Western cotemporaries for news.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19—A despatch was received at the War department last nigh, announcing that the enemy had been repulsed with great loss, at grand Pass, about 85 miles from Mobile. The attack was made by infantry, supported by gunboats, and took place on Tuesday.—*Enquirer.*

The War department was in receipt of official information yesterday, from the commanding General at Mobile, that Sherman, with his column of the enemy, had reached Quitman, which is on the Mobile and Ohio railroad south of Meridian, and upwards of a hundred miles above Mobile. The various estimates of the strength of his command place it at between 25,000 and 30,000 of all arms.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Maury, commanding at Mobile, was received at the War Department last evening:

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—The Steamer Admiral, from Domopolis, brings news that our army is concentrated, and prepared to dispute the enemy's advance. The Federals are reported 130 miles west of Tuscaloosa. Wirt Adams engaged their advance on Tuesday. A letter from Quitman says the enemy, 2,000 strong, on Wednesday morning, burned the Court House, several hundred bales of cotton, &c., and returned to Enterprise on Sunday, carrying off some 40 negroes.

The President received a despatch to-day from Gov. Milton of Florida, stating that Gen. Finnegan reports having met the enemy in full force on the 20th, and defeated him with great loss, capturing five pieces of artillery. He holds possession of the battle ground with the killed and wounded of the enemy. A large number of prisoners captured. Confederate loss 200 killed and wounded.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Some activity has been observed among the brigs and steamers in the bar. One brig took a number of troops off the Iron Sides, and went South. Ninety-eight shells were fired at the city to-day.

Snowing here this evening.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Two more wooden gunboats have joined the fleet inside of the Bar. In othe respects the fleet is unchanged; the blockading vessel sunk during the heavy blow last week was a three masted Propeller. She appears to be sunk in five fathoms of water and lies of Cummings Point Battery.

The embrasures of the Yankees on Morris Island have been enlarged, affording greater facilities for the guns to assist a defence against an attack from one side.

Eighty-eight shells were fired at the City Saturday and 24 to day.

Five yankees who came into our lines on Saturday, were brought here this evening.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The main column of the enemy is still at Meridan. A detachment occupies Lauderdale, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A portion of the colnmn, mainly Infantry, occupy Aberdeen.

Forrest's command is supposed to be near West Point, Mississippi.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—A flag of truce boat has arrived at City Point with dates to the 16th.

Dispatches from Nashville say that Logan, with the 15th Corps, has left Chattanooga to co-operate with Sherman's movement.

Col. Straight is reported to have arrived at Williamsburg.

The House, on the 15th, adopted a resolution, by sixteen majority, declaring that the Constitution should be amended so as to abolish slavery in the United States.

The Supreme Court decided the Vallandigham case adverse to the petitioner.

Later arrivals from Europe bring nothing of importance.

Maximilian would leave for Mexico early in March.

Liverpool cotton market firmer.

Gold in New York on the 15th 160 1-2

THE CURRENCY BILL.

An Act to be entitled 'An Act to Fund, Tax and Limit the Currency.'

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated, the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum, payable on the 1st of January and July of each year.

"SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

"SECTION 3. That all treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty three and one third cents imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subjected to a tax of ten per cent, per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

"SECTION 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty three and one third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes; said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the treasury, its depositories and by tax collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same whenever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes, as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act until the first day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty six and two-thirds cents on the dollar; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April east and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same at the rate of sixty-six and two thirds cents on the dollar: *Provided*, That notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: *Provided further*, That the right to fund any of Treasury notes, after the first day January, 1865, is hereby taken away: *And Provided further*, That upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent is hereby imposed.

"SECTION 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasuay notes shall be, and is hereby, revoked: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes, in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except export and import duties, to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty six and two thirds cents on the dollar by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

"SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of any cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, hereby are specially pledged; *Provided*, that the duties now laid on imports are hereby pledged and hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

"SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the sixth section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect; and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

"SEC. 9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taken in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible. If converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes, such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty six and two thirds cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable in new Treasury notes at that rate: but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

"SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the first section of this act, in exchange for their deposits, and specifying the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act: *Provided*, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

"SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars, shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the first of July, 1864, east and until the first of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

"SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed till the first day of Jan. 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax, and those not so subject, shall be—.

"SEC. 13. That Treasury notes heretofore issued bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable 1st of January of each and every year.

"SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in case the exigencies of the government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness, to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsements, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

"SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

"SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general order for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The forty second section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, appraised May 1st, 1863, is hereby repealed.

"18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which, by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder, a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

O Little, Lumber Bridge; Dr. Z B Moore, Prosperity; Col. J C Davis, D McCallum, T B Tyson, J T McDonald, Carthage; Mrs O Furgnson, Crane's Creek; Miss J A Minor, Hillsboro'; J White, Goldston; J M Black, C W Spears, Pioneer Mills; M M Levy, Columbus, Ga; Dr B F Mebane, Mebaneville; Mrs W P Caldwell, J N McLelland, Mrs A K Simonton, L Gibson, L Q Sharpe, Mrs R Simonton, T J Pond, Col J S Miller, Rev J M M Caldwell; Col W A Allison, Statesville; Mrs M L Finley, Mrs A S Barber, Wilkesboro'; H Scales, Madison; J P Henderson, Davidson College; Miss E K Swann, Steel Creek; Mrs S Bost, Newton; J G Hall, 42nd N. C. T.; W B Edmonson, High Point; Jno Rhyne, J D Hall, Woodlawn; Col W A Stowe, Lt H F White, 16th N C T; A McEachern, Jr, Randleville; M M Wooten, White's Creek; Dr J L Presly, 27th S C V.; Mrs P C Taylor, Harrell's Store; B F Grady, 25th Tex. Cavalry; Mrs M E Robertson, Bostick's Mills; L Cromartie, Cypress Creek; Mrs L. Rothwell, Clinton; Mrs C J McInnis, Bill's Creek; R E Blair, Bloomington; B Y Hunt, Hollsburg; C H Morris, Sugar Hill; Rev R J Graves, Ohio; W L Barnwell Pleasant Grove; Miss R R Holt, Haw River; T G Wharton, Brick Church; A Sutton, D & E Highfill, R Simpson, Summerfield; A McGoogan, Greenville, S C.; Miss D A McMillan, St Paul's, Gen! Johnston, Mill Hill; Mrs S Clark, Cedar Grove; Mrs E J Law, Wentworth; Jno McIntyre, Gloppolia; L McLaurin, Olio, S. C.; D P McKinnon, Springfield; Miss S McQueen, Alfordsville; Miss M S Smith, Villa Berry; E M Holt, Holt's Store; J R Osborne, Forks of Pigeon; Miss J Nelson, Hillsboro'; T Gannon, Concord; P Gay, Statesville; John McHenry, Oak Forest; Mrs A Mills, Cool Spring; D D Gillespie, Greensboro'; Wm Anders, McLeansville; R N Tinnin, 1st Tex. Regt; O W Strafford, 27th N C T; R A Strafford, 21st N C T; M Lewis, North Cove; Capt J E Adgor, Pendleton, S C; Mrs E L Stowe, Pleasant Ridge; D Forney, W S Cosby, B Grady, Morganton; J B Daniel, Sandfras Fork; Mrs M A Miller, Keenansville; N McDonald, Quitó, Ga.; Jas Murphy, Black Riv. Chapel; Lt. Col. W S Dyrsse, 61st N C T; P L Murphy, Hillsboro'; W F Murphy, 61st N C T.; Mrs N H McAlister, Franklin, Ala; D Little, Lumber Bridge; D Shaw, Fayetteville; Mrs K P Griffin, Wilson; H James, 25th S C V; Rev A F Dickson, Orangeburg, S C; P E Hall, White Plains, S C; Miss M McLeod, Rosevale.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th of Feb., 1864, by Rev. T. U. Faucette, Mr JAMES L WHITE, to Miss MATTIE C. DIXON, all of Alamance, Co., N. C.

Tho' war and tumult rage around,
May peace and quiet in their happy home be found!
T.-U. F.

At the bride's father's (M. G. Blount, Esq.,) in Sampson county, N. C., on 11th inst. by the Rev. G. S. Best, J. B. SUTHERLAND of Fayetteville, and Miss BETTIE A. BLOUNT.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Clinton, on the 25th January, 1864, Mrs SARAH M. LEE, aged 47 years, wife of Thomas M. Lee, Esq.

The deceased was born on the 26th of October, 1816, and was the daughter of Col. Jonathan Moseley. Often have we felt the loss in our little community, from the removal by death of the brightest and best among us—often have we followed to the grave the honored dead of our village—but in the loss of Mrs Lee, we feel that we have met with an irreparable loss. Her quiet, dignity, her pure private character, her philanthropic heart and her unswerving and deeply rooted piety, rendered her one of the best and purest women it has ever been our good fortune to number among our friends. She was for years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, consistent in her professions and adorning her walk in life with that baloe which a kindly heart draws around the good, the exemplary and the christian. Around her grave the stranger might well have read her character. The tear which moistened the eye of the educated and refined, betokened that they had lost a companion. The sorrowful countenance of the worldly declared that they had lost a friend. The weeping of the poor showed plainly, that they mourned a benefactor and a comforter in their distress. Old age looked on as if recounting the good deeds of this loved woman, and thoughtless youth wept o'er the grave of that friend whose house was the home of hospitality and whose heart did overflow with kindness and love. Hospitable without pretention, virtuous without false modesty, pious without being puritanical; she was loved and respected by all who knew her. If her loss be thus great to the outside world, how crushing must the blow fall upon her husband who idolized her, and her affectionate and dutiful sons and daughters who almost worshipped her. But her death which she met so calmly and with such entire resignation, was indeed the beautiful illustration of the power of the christian's faith and hope. Although to her friends she seemed in better health than usual, yet she spoke of her coming death as if she had some sure presentiment of its nearness and certainty. Her arrangements were all made as if she were leaving for some pleasant journey, and may the kind messages left to her absent children and friends make a deep and lasting impression on their hearts and make them even pray that their "last end may be like hers." May they all learn to imitate her example while living, and hope to meet death as she met it. To her bereaved husband and children, her death serves as one more tie to bind them to heaven. For 'tis a beautiful fancy to believe that the white winged angels of mercy, who hover over and beckon us on to virtue and to heaven, are the souls of our beloved on earth, who are not lost to us, but "have only gone before us." And may that babe only a few hours old, which she left, ever serve to keep fresh in their hearts the dying scene around that mother's death-bed, and lead their hearts to that fountain of consolation to which the pious Job looked when he exclaimed "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." A FRIEND.

In Moore county, N. C., on the morning of the 25th January, JOHN McLEOD, aged sixty-three years. In Him was found an affectionate husband and a kind father, and he leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to sorrow over his departure "from the earthly house of this tabernacle." But we feel assured that he now dwells in the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heaven." His friends now mourn, but are reconciled in his triumphant death. He served as deacon in Bethesda Church, for twenty years. He has now gone to unite in the great and grand "Assembly of the church in heaven."

Farewell, dear father, we'll see thee no more,
Until we shall meet, on eternity's shore,
There weeping, and sorrow, and sighing will cease,
And the righteous shall dwell in perpetual peace."

Of chronic diarrhœa, on the 3rd of Nov. 1863, at Point Look Out, Sergt JOHN R. WHITE, of 28th Reg., N. C. T. The merits of this estimable man, as a citizen, soldier, and christian, deserve to be held in long remembrance. He volunteered, not from excitement, but from patriotism and a sense of duty. In several bloody conflicts he acted nobly, always deporting himself in a soldier-like manner. In camp, his influence was always on the side of good morals and religion. As a member of the Presbyterian church of Long Creek, whether at home or abroad, he adorned his profession with a "meek and quiet spirit." In all the trials and sufferings he endured, he was graciously supported, and the "God of Jacob was his refuge." Distrusting self, he says "his whole trust was in God, and if he were called away, all would be well with him."

"How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest." R. N. D.

Of pneumonia, having been for some time in feeble health, at the residence of her mother, Mrs Hesse Alexander, of Cabarrus Co, N. C., Jan'y 15th, 1864, Mrs F. D. CAMPBELL, in the 24th year of her age.

Mrs Campbell was a child of the covenant, and her life, as a consistent member of R River church, was a lovely exemplification and recommendation of christian piety. Her lonely husband with a motherless little daughter of two years, her widowed and infirm mother with her widowed sister, her four brothers, (three of them in the army) with a large circle of other relatives and friends deeply mourn their loss and affectionately cherish her memory. D. A. P., Sr.

At Argyle, Cumberland co., on the night of 15th inst., Mrs MARGARET RAY, widow of the late Wm. Ray.

Death, with its relentless grasp, has snatched from this earthly existence, CHARLES NICHOLAS and WILLIE HENRY, two lovely children of Geo. W and D C. Jones. The former died of scarlet fever on the 26th of January, aged seven years, and the latter of the same disease on the 31st of January, aged two years and two months, after an illness of five and seven days.

Thus have been suddenly blighted the fond hopes of kind parents and friends. These events teach us how utterly uncertain are fill earthly hopes and joys, and although their parents to prepare to meet them in heaven. "We can go to them, but they can never come to us." They leave the consoling thought, however, that their little sweet voices are swelling the anthems of praise with the saints in heaven, to Him who ruleth all things right. R.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d ult., Mr KENNETH McAULEY, in the 54th year of his age. In his 18th year, he cast in his lot with the people of God, and for 36 years he lived to adorn the profession he had made. For about 11 years he was an Elder of Macedonia church. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn over their irreparable loss; but their loss is doubtless his eternal gain, for he longed for the hour to come when he should depart and be with Christ. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord!" "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$ 3 00
BEEF, retail	$1 00@1 25
BEESWAX	@ 2 75
BUTTER	$ 4 00@5 00
CORN	$17 50
COTTON	$ 1 25@1 35
COTTON YARNS	$30 00@37 00
COFFEE	$13 50@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 50
EGGS	$ 1 75@2 00
FLOUR	150 00@165 00
IRON	$ 3 00@4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$ 2 25@2 50
NAILS	$6 50
PORK	$3 00@3 50
PEAS	$17 00
RYE	$17 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$ 5 00@6 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 2 00@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 1 40@4 00
SALT	$35 50
TALLOW	$ 2 50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted.

A TEACHER of the Classics and English departments wishes a Situation. He is an old pupil of W. J. Bingham's, has seven or eight years experience in teaching, can furnish ample testimonials of his ability and aptness to instruct. Address, N. B.,
White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C.
Feb. 24w4pd

Confederate Money Wanted!

WE will receive Confederate States Treasury Notes of all denominations, when the proper change is given, or the full amount of the note presented, taken in goods, N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 24w2 No. 19, Hay street.
*** Observer copy inside twice.

Smoking Tobacco. &c.

SMOKING TOBACCO, PIPES AND STEMS for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 24w2 No. 19, Hay street.

County Corn.

HEREAFTER I will sell County Corn, to persons in the two Town Districts, entitled to buy, on Friday of each week, and on no other day.
Feb. 24tf JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
*** Observer copy 1t

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

THE current volume (XVI) of the SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW closes with the year 1864. The terms of subscription for this volume remain unchanged, viz: $3. Payments for future volumes will be credited at *five dollars*. [Feb. 17w3

WANTED!

THE following numbers of the SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, for which the prices annexed will be paid:

Volume I., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	$5 00
Volume I., No. 1	2 00
Volume VII., No. 1	1 00
Volume VIII., No. 1	2 00
Volume X., No. 1 and 2, each	1 00
Volume XV., No. 3	1 00

Address Southern Presbyterian Review, Columbia, S. C. [Feb. 17w3

Just Published!

"NO SURRENDER," with two illustrations, a battle scene, and view of Fort Sumter, $1 50
"Why! No One To Love!" answer to "No One To Love," 1 50
"Call Me Not Back From the Echoless Shore," 1 50
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 17w2 No. 19, Hay Street.
☞ Any Music we may not have on hand, will be ordered for parties desiring it. N. A. S. & Co.

P. TAYLOR
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

1 CASE Dark Madder Prints;
5 Bbls. Brown Sugar; Rio and Java Coffee;
Cooking Soda; English Copperas;
English Shoe Thread; Cut Tacks; Fine Toilet Soap;
Alum, Liverpool and Sound Salt.
☞ Old newspapers wanted.
Feb. 17w3

Concord Female College.

THE Subscriber and the entire Faculty of the Synodical College at Rome, Ga., have removed to this institution. They have brought with them large additions to the Library and Apparatus, and a living energy for the great work before them. They respectfully invite, and in union with other Teachers who have long been here, they hope to merit, a liberal patronage.

TERMS:

Board per month, *paid in advance*,	$35 00
Tuition, per Session of twenty weeks,	$40 to 50 00
French, German, Latin and Drawing, each,	20 00
Music,	50 00

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The usual contingent fees will be expected.
Feb. 17, 1864 w5pd J. M. M. CALDWELL.

WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN that can teach the higher branches of English to take charge of a small SCHOOL for the year 1864, near Graham or Company's Shops, North Carolina. Best references required. Address,
J. G. MOORE, Company's Shops, N. C.
Feb'y 3, 1864-4w*

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER in my family, competent to teach the English branches thoroughly; Latin or French, with music on Piano. References given and received. RICHARD I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, 1864w3* Milton P. O., N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED!

THE ALAMANCE CHURCH BOOK was taken to the Orange Presbytery, held at Greensboro,' N. C., October 1863. Any information of said book will be thankfully received. Address,
J. W. GILMER, C. S.
Gilmer's Store, N. C., Feb. 10, 1864-w3

English & Classical School,
CLINTON, N. C.,
S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course	$30 00
Intermediate do	60 00
Classical do	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil	1 00

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. [Feb. 10, 1864w6

Notice to Church Sessions.

THE attention of Church Sessions within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery is earnestly called to the action of that body at the Spring meeting in 1863, relative to the education of children left orphans by the calamities of the present war. An appeal is now made that prompt action be taken, and full reports sent up to Presbytery at Centre Church, during the spring sessions.

NEILL McKAY,
COLIN SHAW, } *Synodical Com.*
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Notice.

THE Churches within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery are requested to forward to the undersigned their contributions for the support of disabled ministers. It will be borne in mind that this Presbytery at the Spring Sessions of 1859, agreed to adopt the plan of relief suggested by the Convention of Ruling Elders and Deacons at Raleigh in February of that year. If each church member in our bounds will give fifty cents, and this contribution is paid over promptly and regularly, our wants in this respect will be sufficiently provided for. Be pleased to forward to the undersigned here or at the next Presbytery.
J. G. SHEPHERD, *Ch'm of Com.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10w3

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	3 00	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS per pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 12, 1863.—tf

ADJT AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:
C. S. AMERICA. WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged. RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
Feb. 10, 1864w6

PERCUSSION CAPS!

100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!

20,000 ENVELOPES!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Pencils! Lead Pencils!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

STEEL PENS for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.

EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES, For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!

A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown Windsor Soap!

WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!

MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

MATCHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH COPPERAS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

IRON!! IRON!!

1500 LBS. BAR IRON, NARROW AND WIDE of superior quality, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

POWDER! POWDER!! A superior article for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

NEW MUSIC! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

BLACK PEPPER! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH PINS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec') by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, will offer for sale, at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of next March Court, all the interest of said intestate in 446½ acres of land, in 5 different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeill.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser.
GEORGE McNEILL,
Feb. 10th, 1864

Miscellaneous Reading.

GEN. JACKSON ON SHUFFLERS.

The extract below is from the correspondence of this great warrior, and has been placed at our disposal:

WINCHESTER, VA., Nov. 22, 61.

"My Dear Colonel:—Your letter, and also that of my much esteemed friend, the Hon. Mr.———, in behalf of Mr. A——, reached me to-day; and I hasten to reply that I have no place to which at present, I can properly assign him. I know Mr. A. personally, and was favorably impressed by him. But if a person desires office in these times, the best way for him to do is at once to pitch into service somewhere, and work with such energy, zeal, and success, as to impress those around him with the conviction that such are his merits he must be advanced, or else the interests of the public service must suffer. If Mr. A. should mention the subject to you again, I think you might not only do him, but the country, good service by reading this part of my letter to him. My desire is to make merit the basis of my recommendations and selections.

"Your much attached friend,
"T. J. Jackson."

A morsel so choice will be greatly relished by the public palate just now. We have not the slightest conjectures as to the identity of the person referred to, but there is still, after two years, a tribe of these importunate applicants for good, easy places, who would not damage their patriotism in the least, should they inwardly digest what General Jackson so skillfully prepared for the "Hon. Mr.———" asking office "in behalf of Mr. A." A keener cut we have seldom seen, or one more genteelly given. It should take the grand rounds through our Confederacy. Might not our government, in fact, do well to have an edition printed at the public expense, and distributed to our officers according to their need? Quite a convenience it would be, saving time and trouble, to have one prepared to hand to every such office-hunter at their tent door. It is very surprising as well as disgusting to find what sturdy beggars some of our Hon. folks so-called, have become during this war.

It is but fair however, to say that this squad of military mendicants is comparatively as small as it is contemptible. The readiness with which all classes of our people—the sons of poverty and the heirs of fortune, side by side—have laid their costliest sacrifices upon the common altar, is truly wonderful. It has never been surpassed. No grander monument of this conflict will remain for the admiration of posterity. That a few "beggarly elements" should be scattered here and there is their own shame, and for our sorrow; but we can't help it. They would like to pass along in the train that bears our cause on to its final triumph, provided they may be snugly stowed away in some car that is iron-clad without any soft cushioned within; that is, they dont like to pay the price of their passage. Well, if the poor fellows decline General Jackson's wholesome advice—if they must be carried through as so many "*Dead Heads*," then let them be labelled with it to all generations.—*Central Presbyterian.*

RUINS OF ROMAN LONDON.

In digging the foundation of St. Martin's church at Ludgate, in digging for Goldsmith's Hall, in digging for the new Royal Exchange, wherever the digging may be within Roman bounds, when it is deep enough, discoveries are made. Under the Royal Exchange there was found what proved to be a gravel-pit which had been used as a common dust hole by the Roman citizens. When the Excise Office was pulled down, six years ago, between Bishopsgate street, and Broad street, a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered; Europa, in the middle of it, had been sitting under ground for at least sixteen centuries upon her bull. In the same neighborhood, a drain sunk in a cellar disclosed part of another pavement that may have belonged to another room in the same villa. In preparing the site for the hall of commerce in Threadneedle street, more pavements were found of Roman planning, under a mediæval fragment of the walls of the hospital of St. Anthony. Between that part of Threadneedle street and Cornhill, wherever the ground is tapped, remains of handsome old Roman surburban villas seem to lie. From one hole made in this part of the town there was fished up a female head, life size, colored stones and glass.

The handsomest of the tessellated pavements that have yet been found lay buried nine feet under the flag stone before the India House in Leaden Hall street.

The central part of it, representing Bacchus on the Panther, is preserved in the Library of the East India House. A superb mosaic pavement was discovered under Paternoster Row; there was another dug in Crosby Square; another in Fenchurch street, of which a whole peacock was uncovered; another in Bartholomew Lane, near the Bank. These were the Turkey carpets of the wealthy Roman; hundreds of them lie buried under the earth and press of traffic on each side of London bridge. Fragments of wall painting, important bronzes, statuettes of Apollo, Harpocrates, &c, toy goats and socks, water-sports, vase handles and ornaments, lamps, hairpins, bracelets, bath scrapers, spindle and distaff of Roman housewives, the pens, the weights, and the steelyards of the men of business; interesting remains of pottery, on which the potters' marks have become, through the studies of antiquaries, in their own way, as instructive as inscriptions upon coins, and coins which as records, partake of the dignity of written history, the history, the earth under the feet of modern Londoners already has yielded up.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

TO REMOVE LAMP OIL FROM MARBLE.—It is difficult to remove lamp oil from white marble after it has become dry. Strong soap-suds and alcohol will remove some of it from the surface—but if the oil has been colored, the stain is liable to remain. Another method is sometimes effectual, viz. Take some soapstone dust and place it on the top of the oil stain, then lay a sheet of blotting-paper over it, and on the top of this a warm flat-iron, not too hot. Allow the iron to remain until it is cool; heat it again and do the same two or three times, when the heat will penetrate to the marble and warm the oil, which will then be absorbed by the dust

THE TAKING OF BUTLER'S OATH IN NORFOLK.—The New York *News* of the 12th inst., has a long letter from Norfolk, dated the 8th, which gives a history of the sufferings of the people of that city, since its occupation by the Yankees. Many of these facts we have published in detached statements from time to time. We now copy that portion relative to the oath which Butler has forced upon the people. After drawing a vivid picture of a city, built and owned by white people, but garrisoned by negro troops the writer, who is a lady, says:

In the midst of this state of things comes an order from Gen. Butler requiring all citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, or be refused all protection except from personal violence. Now, you will perceive sufficient cause for our unprecedented excitement. If that truth was so revolting a year ago; if men gave up everything but honor and its dear ones; if they languished in a dreary, loathsome prison for weeks and months in preference, what must be their emotions now? If we hated the invaders of our country then, what must we now? If we abhorred a Government so vile then, what must be the state of our feelings now? Yet with this deep, undying hatred in our inmost souls (and they so well aware of it,) we must raise our hands to Heaven and swear before Almighty God, "without mental reservation, or evasion, of any kind, willingly," to support it. Did you ever hear of anything so enormously wicked? Do the annals of history contain a parallel? Not in my readings, surely. Even Butler's reign in New Orleans was not so despotic as this. Let me relate some of the agravated features.

A few days preceding this order another was issued, forbidding the sale, by auction or privately, of any kind of property, personal or real estate, belonging to disloyal citizens. Suppose my little ones were crying for bread. I have not a cent of money, but would sell my piano, my watch—any article of furniture, jewelry or clothing—to keep my little darlings from starving. I dare not do it. And no one would have the temerity to purchase for fear of the penalty. What resort have I? None but that detestable oath to keep gaunt hunger from my door. Suppose some audacious negro, through a spiteful and malicious spirit, should inflict severe punishment on one of my little ones. What redress have I? None without that oath. Suppose some vile contraband, or worse still, some negro fellow in the uniform of the United States should come and demand possession of my house and furnitnre, turning me and my little ones out without a shelter for our heads. Where should I go for protection? Nowhere, unless I have in my possession a certificate of loyalty.

Well, when this infamous order was promulgated what were we to do? We had no time for reflection; three days, and it would be too late. The effect was stunning. No alternative was presented that was held in reserve. What might it not be? From the past and present, what might we not expect in the future? Oh, the terrible conflict! How should we decide? Scarcely an eye was closed in sleep during the interval. Could we ignore our rightful Government, our friends dearer than life, battling for our holy cause, and exposed to all the dangers of camp life and the battle-field, to free us from this terrible oppression? We would decide no, no, no, a thousand times no. But then one would look at the little and aged and helpess ones dependent on us for protection, and the thought of what they must suffer was intolerable, and, clasping the little innocent darlings to our breast, we would feel yes, anything. However bitter, the draught must be swallowed, and there was no time to lose. In this state of stunning bewilderment, do you wonder that the rush was great to claim the promised protection, or that time had to be extended several days? They felt that it was a farce, and their papers have not had the effrontery to give the affair a very extended notice. They have referred to the people of Norfolk returning *en masse* to their allegiance, but in rather a tame way, very different from their usual extravagant and bombastic style.

While this desire for protection was the primary and ruling motive, there was a secondary one, and it has proven the ready perception of our people. Major-Gen. Butler has been out-generaled this time; his strategy has been foiled with his own weapon, and he has been keenly disappointed. He wanted possession of a number of the largest and best furnished houses in the city for the occupation of his officers, and considered this the easiest method of obtaining it. He was totally unprepared for the result. Knowing the hitherto heroic resistance of our citizens, he did not expect them to yield so readily now, and so great was his disappointment and chagrin, on the second day, in connection with his own oath, he added that annexed to the late amnesty of President Lincoln! Does not that show the spirit of the man?

Immediately after came an order (unauthorized by the President or Secretary) to enroll the citizens. Don't you see the fruits of bitter disappointment? The sequel has not yet been developed.

RAISING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—Wm. E. White, of Indiana, relates the following experiments in the *Ohio Valley Farmer:*

An experiment which I made some five or six years ago, convinced me that potatoes could be raised under straw, *even without any preparation of the soil.* Having a quantity of wheat straw near a piece of ground I was planting with potatoes, I concluded to try the straw-covering process. The *soil*, if I may so call it, was hard yellow *clay.* On the surface, and *without any preparation* of the ground, I distributed my potatoes, covering them some six or eight inches with straw—and did nothing more to them. They grew finely, and in the fall I took hold of the tops and *drawed* my crop. I found the tubers of a good size, and nice, bright and clean enough for the boiler!—and the yield much greater than of those planted in sod ground the usual way. Wishing to further test the straw covering plan, and having no straw of my own, I gave a neighbor, two years ago, a barrel of seed. He planted after my directions, but the season was so extremely dry that the crop entirely failed, undoubtedly from the fact that there did not accumulate moisture enough in the straw to produce vegetation.

OCCUPATION NOT CONQUEST.

Many people are discouraged by the large proportion of Confederate territory which has fallen into the possession of the enemy. Let such persons reflect, that occupation does not by any means imply conquest, as all history testifies. Read the campaigns of Hannibal with the map of Europe, before your eyes. You will find that General after having overthrown the allies of Rome in Spain, marching through the South of France upon Italy. He crossed the Alps in the face of difficulties almost superhuman, and by a mere cavalry battle becomes master of Piedmont and Lombardy, with all its warlike inhabitants, burning with hatred to Rome, and eager to join him in overthrowing her power. A bloody battle on the Trebia gives him possession of all Tuscany. Another near Perugia, puts the whole States of the Church, with the exception of a small space immediately around Rome, into his hands. Partly by force, partly by bribery, he makes himself master of nearly all the great towns and municipalities lying to the East and South-east of Rome, until he works his way deep into the kingdom of Naples. The unheard of victory of Cannæ, in which out of a Roman army of 87,000 men all were killed or taken prisoners but 3,000, was fought on the Ofanto, in sight of the Adriatic, and about 200 miles in a South-eastern direction from Rome. All the country between that point and the Po, with the exception before stated, was held by his troops, or those of his allies, and the victory of Cannæ laid the rest of Italy, down to the very toe of the boot, at his mercy. Rome was like a beleaguered city. On the North, on the East, and on the South, all around her, her territory was held and her resources appropriated. Yet she never thought of giving in. So far from it, when the Carthagenian actually besieged the city, the land on which his army was encamped was sold at public auction, and brought a high price. And fortune was true to her in the long run, as it always is to those who have the courage to hold out to the end. The reaction came at last. One by one she recovered her towns, foot by foot she forced back the enemy, until at last, even before the victories of Scipio in Spain, and the invasion of Carthage herself, he was confined to the foot of the boot, and all Italy, with that exception, fell once more under the dominion of Rome.

Read the life of Alfred the great, with a map of England open before you, and observe how much of that country was occupied by the Danes. Yet, after fifty great battles, he succeeded in recovering all that they had occupied under the vain hope that they had conquered it. Or read the history of Henry V. and Henry VI., of England, with the map of France open before you, and see how much of that country was occupied by the English, and how they were dispossessed of every inch they had conquered, except of Calais. Or read the memoirs of Frederick the Great, with the map of Germany before you and see how little of his kingdom he retained at one time, and how he finally resumed it all. Or read the history of the first American revolution, and notice the amount of territory held by the British armies, and how they finally gave it all up. Lastly, read the history of Spain, from 1808 to 1814, with the map before you. See how much of it the French overran, what tremendous forces they employed to preserve their acquisitions, and how they were eventually compelled to abandon the whole peninsula. With these examples, and they are only a few out of scores that might be cited, who can believe that the Yankees can hold their acquisitions in the South? The thing is impossible if we object to it and take the proper means to defeat it. Subjugate a country embracing, 800,000 square miles! The very distances are sufficient to defeat them. Great as their forces may be, they are not unlimited. They cannot strengthen one army without weakening another. They cannot hold all our country at once, and whenever they weaken themselves at any one point, they run the risk of defeat. They must sooner or later, find that they are masters only of the ground they camp on, and that military occupation is a very different thing from subjugation.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

ATTEND TO YOUR FRUIT TREES.—Those who have fruit trees, in order to prevent them from putting forth in bloom too early in the season should spread a layer of earth of several inches over the soil of the roots of their trees, thereby preventing the warmth of the sun reaching the roots too early in the season. The majority of our orchards, in this country, have had the soil swept away from around the roots of the trees, and the first warm spell of weather in the latter part of the winter on account of the roots of the trees being exposed so near the surface, causes the blooms to put forth. It may be noticed that trees which have but little soil about the roots are the first to bloom in the season. By an adherence to this rule many of our citizens would have a sufficiency of fruit whereas otherwise they would have none.—*Abbeville Press.*

WILD OATS.—Many a young man has been lured from the path of virtue, and enticed into the road that leads, by an easy descent, into the accursed valley of destruction, through the thoughtless speech of some thoughtless person, talking flippantly about sowing wild oats, as a thing to be expected in youth. I have seen a sad number of young men lost to the world, lost to themselves, and lost, I fear to the company of God's blessed angels, in consequence of that single false idea sown into the earth of their minds. Oh, cast it out at once! Keep yourself pure. Let right principles, chaste thoughts, noble purposes, manly aims, grow in the garden of the soul—not the accursed wild oats! Be temperate, prudent, virtuous, obedient to superiors, honorable, kind. Aim to be a man—not a sensualist. Govern yourself as a man, instead of letting passion, appetite, or any sensual desire rule you as a tyrant. Sow no more wild oats. You will find trouble enough in your after life with the seed already scattered.—*T. S. Arthur.*

"COMPANY Q."—This is the jocular term applied by soldiers in the army to those of the cavalry arm of the service who, by reason of any accident or the casualties of war, are dismounted and on a march keeping up with the wagons. These compose "Company Q," and it is a large and growing organization.

The literary style of asking for a slice of ham at dinner is, "I thank you for an elegant extract from bacon."

EMMA SANSOM OF CHEROKEE.

Our readers have doubtless seen one or two short versions of the romantic part played by the above named indomitable girl in the great raid of Gen. Forrest from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Rome, Ga., in pursuit of Streight's cavalry; but never the story as related by the General himself. The romantic and heroic conduct of Miss Sansom will long live in the memory of the survivors of this war, and we are pleased in this connection to add by late action of the Legislature of our State she has been granted a valuable donation of land, as a token of appreciation for the undaunted bravery and fearless patriotism she evinced on the occasion referred to.

The editor of the *Southern Confederacy* remembers the story as related by Gen. Forrest shortly after the capture of Streight and his command, and says:

He had been pursuing the enemy all day, and was close upon their heels, when the pursuit was effectually checked by the destruction by the enemy of a bridge over a deep creek, which for the time, separated pursuer and pursued. The country was exceedingly wild and rugged and the banks of the creek too steep for passing on horseback. Gen. Forrest rode up to a modest little farm house on the road-side, and seeing a young maiden standing on the little stoop in front of the dwelling, he accosted her and inquired if there was any ford or passage for his men across the creek above or below the destroyed bridge. The young girl proceeded to direct him, with animated gesture, and cheeks flushed with excitement, and almost breathless in her eagerness to aid the noble cause of the gallant Confederate General.

It was a scene for a painter. The Southern girl, her cheeks glowing and her bright eyes flashing, while her mother, attracted by the colloquy, stood holding the door and gazing upon the cavalcade over her venerable spectacles, the cavalry chieftain resting his legs carelessly over the saddle-pommel, his staff drawn up around him, and his weather-worn veterans scattered in groups about the road, and some of them actually nodding in their saddles from excessive fatigue. After some further inquiry, Gen. Forrest asked the young lady if she would not mount behind him and show him the way to the ford. She hesitated and turned to her mother an inquiring look. The mother with a delicacy becoming a prudent parent, rather seemed to object to her going with the soldiers.

"Mother," she said, "I am not afraid to trust myself with as brave a man as Gen. Forrest."

"But, my dear, folks will talk about you."

"Let them talk," responds the heroic girl, "I must go." And with that she lightly sprang upon the roots of a fallen tree, Forrest drew his mettled charger near her, she grasped the hero fearlessly about the waist and sprang up behind him, and away they went—over brake and bramble, through the glade, and on towards the ford. The route was a difficult one even for as experienced a rider as Forrest, but his fair young companion and guide held her seat like an experienced horsewoman, and without the slightest evidence of fear. At length they drew near to the ford. Upon the high ridge above, the quick eye of Forrest descried the Yankee sharpshooters dodging from tree to tree, and pretty soon an angry minnie whistled by his ear.

"What was that, Gen. Forrest? asked the maiden.

"Bullets," he replied," are you afraid?"

She replied in the negative, and they proceeded on. At length it became necessary, from the density of the undergrowth and snags, to dismount, and Forrest hitched his horse, and the girl preceded him, leading the way herself—remarking that the Yankees would not fire upon her and they might fire if he went first. To this Forrest objected, not wishing to screen himself behind the brave girl; and, taking the lead himself, the two proceeded on to the ford under the fire of the Yankee rear guard. Having discovered the route he returned, brought up his axemen and cleared out a road, and safely crossed his whole column.

Upon taking leave of his fair young guide, the General asked if there was any thing he might do for her in return for her invaluable service. She told him that the Yankees on ahead had her brother prisoner and if Gen. Forrest would only release him she should be more than repaid. The General took out his watch, and examined it. It was just five minutes to 11. To-morrow," he said, "at five minutes to 11 o'clock your brother shall be returned to you." And so the sequel proved. Streight, with his whole command was captured at ten the next morning, Young Sansom was released, and dispatched on the fleetest horse in the command to return to his heroic sister, whose courage and presence of mind had contributed so much to the success of one of the most remarkable cavalry pursuits and captures known in the world's history.

YANKEE FINANCES.—The New York Herald of the 26th represents the money market as very unpromising. A number of the railroad shares had gone down "with a rush." Gold 157 3-4 a 158, Exchange 172 3-4. The bank statement shows a continued decrease in loans and falling off in the amount of specie and "a further rise" in gold is looked for. The decrease in loans for the week was more than three millions, and in specie nearly $267,000. The Herald says if the banks continue thus to contract their loans a financial "break-down is inevitable before the opening of spring."

The bank statement, says the Herald, is not calculated to create any renewed feelings of confidence in monetary affairs, but on the contrary, is more likely to produce an effect directly the reverse. The continued decrease in loans in ordinary times would create a stringency in the money market, and the falling off in the amount of specie will probably cause a further rise of the premium on gold.

The Richmond *Whig*, thinks that the object of the recent advance of a Yankee force on the Peninsula to a point not distant from Richmond, is explained by the actual escape of one hundred and nine Yankee officers from the Libby prison, and the arrangements evidently made for the escape of all the inmates of that establishment, numbering some eleven hundred. There must have been some communication between the Yankees under Butler and those under lock and key. The prisoners on Belle Isle also exhibited a very refractory spirit about the same time. Possibly the most of the officers not already re captured have gone off with the retiring Yankee column to which they made their way.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in Frazer's Magazine, this brief, beautiful and true passage occurs:

Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's love—with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle forbearance—with a handful of flowers in a green and dainty meadow—with birds' nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible ointments—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue and to the source of all good—to God himself.

Children's Department.

RESPONSIBILITY.

Responsibility is a large word, but you are not wholly unacquainted with its meaning. You all understand it as something of great import, something connected with your present duty and final happiness. Very young children may not understand this principle by the great word *Responsibility*; but where do we find a child who does not feel in some way reponsible.

A few days since, I saw two little ones playing in a yard. At last the youngest went toddling towards the gate.

"You won't *do* out," said his little brother, "I promised mamma to *teep* you in." This was a sense of responsibility. That lisping little fellow knew that allowing the baby boy to "*do* out," when he had promised to "*teep* him in," would be betraying his trust. He felt the responsibility connected with that promise made to his mother. Yet we have all seen boys and girls trying to rid themselves of this great principle.

I once heard a little boy say, "I know that God commands me to remember the Sabbath-day and keep it holy; but Tom Rider goes a gunning,—of course I may do so small a thing as to *whittle*." We know that there are grown up people who talk quite as foolishly. Nothing is more common than the saying, "I am as good as my neighbor," as though responsibility belonged to the mass.

Dear little children, while we love our neighbors as ourselves, and recognize every individual of God's great family as our brother or sister, let us never forget that, as immortal beings who must give an account of themselves, *we must stand alone.*

Our dearest earthly friends are not allowed to walk with us through the dark valley and shadow of death; and when we stand before the eternal throne, though a thousand hearts might wish to excuse us to our Judge, every tongue will be mute. We must answer for ourselves.

There is no terror in this thought, if we remember that nothing is required of us but to do faithfully what is required of us to do, and that God's help is offered to enable us to do it; and then, though no earthly friend may speak in our behalf, we shall have an Advocate, and sinners though we be, will be accepted for his sake.

THE TRUE REASON.

"Johny, said a mother to her little boy, why ought you never to swear?"

"Because," answered he, "it isn't gentlemanly."

The child who uttered these words was a bright little one, scarcely ten years of age. He looked up smiling at his mother, as if he expected her commendation for the sentiment.

She had laid her hand upon his fair upturned brow, pushing back the fine golden hair that clustered about it, and said:

"No, Johny, there is a better reason than that. You know what it is, I hope. Tell me now again, why ought you never to swear?"

A bright blush came over the child's features, as he met the calm but soft eye of his mother. He answered nothing for a few moments, but then whispered:

"Because it is not pleasing to God."

"Yes, my child," answered the mother, because it displeases God. And he has made a commandment expressly that men should not take His holy name in vain. It is ungentlemanly to swear, but remember, my child, that it is wrong; and that is the reason why you should not do it. Will you recollect, my darling boy, that you must not swear, because it displeases God?"

The little child felt the mild reproof. He threw his arms around his mother, and looking up to her face, while tears rolled down his cheeks, answered, "I will, mother, indeed I will."

How many mothers would not have been contented with the first answer! How many mothers would impress on their children, that a habit was wrong, and not because it was ungentlemanly. And yet how many children are made gentlemen by any such process? No! Christian mother, when a sin is to be held up to the detestation and abhorrence of your children, do not attempt to pique a premature pride of manhood, but let them understand that it is desirable, because it is against the will of God, who made all, and will demand both of them and you a rigid account of what they have learned, and of what you have taught—or worse, alas!—have never taught them.

GEORGIE.

"Mother," said a little boy, coming up to her one day, and looking earnestly into her face, "what does it mean to give your heart to God?"

"Georgie," said she, putting down her sewing, "do you love any body?"

"I love you," answered the child, with a look of surprise; "I love my father, and my sister, and Henry."

"Then you give your heart to your father, to Henry, to your sister and to me. It means to love us; and giving your heart to God, means to love him." The child's face looked bright with a new thought, as his mother spoke. "And you ought to love God best, because God gave you your father and mother, and brother, and sister, and *everything* you have; and he gave you his Son, Jesus Christ, to die for you, and make you a good boy."

Though Georgie was only a little more than three years old, his little mind loved to light upon such subjects as these, as if it were feeling its way after God and heavenly things. "I *do* want to give my heart to God, mother," said the child; "how shall I do it?" And then his mother taught him a little prayer expressive of his want, when the child kneeled down beside a chair, and clasping his small hands together, prayed in tones so heartfelt, that the mother thought out of the mouths of babes and sucklings there might go forth acceptable worship. "From that good hour," she now says, "I believe Georgie became a child of God." His child-life did not disappoint her hopes. He was always trying to live like Jesus. Georgie is now a man—one of the best of men—and he said he had one of the best of mothers.

O HOW I WISH I COULD SAVE THEM.—A brave boy on the deck of the burning steamer Henry Clay was seen to kneel and with closed eyes commit himself to the care of God. Rising from his devotions, he leaped from the flaming vessel into the river. For a moment he was invisible beneath the waves; soon he rose to the surface, brushed back his beautiful hair from his face, and boldly swam toward the shore. Upon reaching the land, he turned round to gaze upon the wreck from which he had just escaped, and, touched with sympathy for the struggling sufferers left behind, he cried out. "O how I wish I could save them!" and burst into tears.

Reader, are *you* saved? Have you escaped the corruptions that are in this world? Do you believe and *feel* that for *you* the great work of pardon and deliverance has been wrought? Well, then, have you forgotten the hosts that perish behind you? Can you forget the pit from which you were taken? Can you forget those that are left behind you in sin and darkness there? Will you not try to save them? Does not your heart *long* to save them? Surely if you have been touched by the sympathy of Christ, if you have had the love of God, shed abroad in your heart by the Holy Spirits, you will say, "O how I wish I could save them!"

Can you *not* save them? You can tell them of the *love* of God, who gave his Son to die for them.

LITTLE PAT.—At a religious meeting held in Ballycroy, Ireland, an interesting boy was present. The clergyman asked who he was. "Come here, Pat, and speak to the gentleman," said Mr. B——. "Pat," he said, "is a missionary amongst the neighbors." The stranger asked little Pat if he was a Romanist. "I am not sir," he said. "What are you?" "A Protestant, sir, since Mr. B—— came here." "And how do you act as a missionary among your neighbors?" "I take my Testament, your honor, and reads it to them of an evening when they let me: sometimes they won't."

"Well, my boy, what do you do when they wont let you?" "Why, your reverence, I ask them, would they like me to sing to them: and when they say they would, I take out the Irish hymn book, and I sing a hymn; and sure, sir, when I'm singing a hymn, ain't I telling them of Christ?"

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1* Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62y1]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1862—tf] R. E. HINDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington from Fayetteville to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,555,626.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.56

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilmington
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII. NO. 9.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 321.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular account must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

[redacted]

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SLAVERY, AND THE DUTIES GROWING OUT OF THE RELATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

But perhaps there is no dereliction connected with negro slavery, as it exists in this country, fraught with more evil, whether viewed in relation to the happiness and moral character of the slave himself, or to the interests of the institution as such, than that of ignoring, in our legislation, the marriage and domestic relations amongst slaves. This is, indeed, a crying and a damaging evil, that sets at defiance the precepts of the Bible, the dictates of nature, and the moral sentiment of humanity. There is no law of God more clearly and repeatedly promulgated, in both natural and revealed religion, than that constituting the marriage and the domestic relations. There is no institution, human or divine, so efficient in developing the various attributes of man's nature, and, consequently, in yielding so much unalloyed happiness, as that of the family, as God constituted it. The relations of husband and wife, parent and child, next to our relation to God in filial love and Christian faith, are calculated to develope and cultivate traits and amenities in the nature of man, without which humanity is defective, and unproductive of true happiness. The family is a school which God has established, in which we are trained to be better men, better rulers, better subjects, better masters, better slaves, better neighbors, better friends, and better Christians. Hence it is impossible, from the very nature of the case, to civilize, elevate, and Christianize a savage people, in the absence of the conjugal and domestic ties. The whole Gospel can not be preached to a people in that condition. It would be a mockery alike of the moral law and the precepts of Christianity. To make the attempt would be to regard and treat the slave as a brute, and not as a man. And yet, it is not worth while to attempt to disguise the fact that, however much humane and conscientious individuals may attempt to respect the marriage and domestic relations, as existing between their own slaves, and we are happy to testify that multitudes do yet, nevertheless, the laws of the land, for which we are all and every one responsible, wholly ignore the marriage relation as existing among slaves. There is nothing in our legislation, so far as we know, that recognizes marriage between the slaves, or that prohibits fornication, adultery, bigamy, incest, or even rape amongst them. This is an outrage upon the laws of God, both natural and revealed, except on the presumption that the slave is not a man, but a *brute*, with a brute's propensities, a brute's nature, and a brute's destiny. These evils, it is true, may be mitigated by the conscientious, Christian master, to some extent; but it is only a mitigation; since no one can prevent the domestic ties from being sundered at the will of the unfeeling or unfortunate master, the creditor, the executor, or the law commissioner. And the fact that this violation of God's law is done by human law, does not relieve our consciences, or extenuate our guilt, in the least, from the fact that we, the people, are the makers of law. Did we live under a despotism, had we no part in the framing of laws and the establishment of government, then our responsibility for this and other evils in our legislation would not be so great. Nevertheless, as the ambassadors, not of an earthly potentate, but of "the King of kings and Lord of lords," we are commissioned and bound to tell law-makers, rulers, and governors, their duty, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear. But our government is a popular government, and every freeman is a sovereign; and all are responsible alike for the laws, and the manner in which they are executed. Consequently, no citizen who has a right to vote, or even to speak the truth, can free himself from the responsibility attending the legislation of the land, until he has exerted all his influence, in every lawful way, to make it accord with righteousness.

The evils growing out of this dereliction in our legislation are of great magnitude, and two-fold—*negative* and *positive*. It not not only diminishes the amount of happiness that the merciful Creator designed should grow out of the holy estate of wedlock; but, like the violation of every other law of nature, it inflicts positive suffering, and adds greatly to the sad lot of human woe. It not only embarrasses the development of the slave, as a human being, but it dwarfs and brutalizes his moral and social nature. It not only diminishes his value as an efficient, trust-worthy servant, but it increases the expense of managing him, and especially of rearing his offspring. So that such unrighteous dereliction in our legislation is alike a sin against God, and a detriment to the best interests of the institution of slavery.

"It is not good that the man should be alone," said the merciful Creator, on the morning of the wedding-day of the father of our race; and therefore provided for him a help meet for him, suitable for him, the complement of his nature, and they twain were one. For this cause "a man must leave father and mother"—the dearest friends that he has on earth—and "cleave unto his wife." Solomon says, "whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord." In the Old Testament prophecies, God represents the relationship existing between Him and His people as the relationship of parent and child. And when His people are regarded in their collective capacity as a Church, the relationship is represented as a *marriage*, spoken of under the figure of husband and wife; showing, by implication, that the one relation, that existing between husband and wife, is as natural and binding as that between parent and child. In the New Testament the very same view of the subject is repeatedly set forth. Paul runs a parallel between the union of Christ with His Church and the union of husband and wife. The Saviour says, "Have ye not read that He which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh? Wherefore, they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

The family, therefore, is a divine institution; and is essential to the development of certain attributes and affections in human nature, and the perfection of humanity. There are certain germinal elements in the constitution of man, which require the genial influences of the domestic relations to cause them to spring forth in beauty, and bear the rich fruits of joy. In the absence, therefore, of this divinely constituted institution, human nature can not be developed in the manner designed by God. It consequently becomes abnormal, and unproductive of that degree of human happiness which is man's natural right. The union of one man and one woman in the sacred ties of wedlock; drawn together by the bonds of a pure love; fused into one by the glowing warmth of a genuine and ever-increasing affection; their lives from henceforth to run in the same channel, having a common heart, a common life, a common interest, common joys, common sorrows, common fears and hopes and destiny; in short, a common being in all that pertains to time, is productive of the highest and purest happiness that belongs exclusively to earth. This law of man's nature—the natural right to the happiness flowing from it—no power on earth can frustrate, without setting at defiance the clearly revealed laws of God. But, lamentable as the fact is, and however much to be deplored, this holy institution, as existing between the slaves, is wholly ignored by the laws of the land. There is no law, in any State, so far as we know, that recognizes marriage between the slaves, or that condemns any of the vices growing out of the relation of the sexes as perpetrated between the slaves. In this respect, therefore, our legislation does not conform to the principles of Christianity, nor to the dictates of nature, but is a sin against both; and, as a natural consequence, is attended with evils of immense magnitude. It is alike a sin against heaven, and a damage to the institution of slavery itself. Whenever human legislation is contrary to the dictates of nature, to say nothing of revealed religion, then we may be sure it is wrong, and will sooner or later inevitably result in evil.

It is wrong, in the next place, because it does a great injury to the slave himself. It suppresses conjugal affection; it perverts the growth of wedded faith; it weakens parental attachment; it sunders filial ties; it obliterates kindred bonds; it ignores wedded virtue; it opens the way for wandering desire; in short, it brutalizes the slave, and prevents him from being developed and elevated in that way in which God designed man to be developed. He can not, therefore, become a perfect man, with a man's heart, a man's affections, and a man's natural enjoyments. This would be a grievous wrong done to any human being, but most of all to the slave; since, from the very nature and necessity of his servile condition, he is cut off from those enjoyments resulting from the acquisition of property, the inspiring for fame, the food of knowledge, and the cultivation of his mind. The only [illegible] left for the slave, and [illegible] his condition, they are all-sufficient—are to be found in the bosom of the family, as God ordained it, and in the worship of the Creator. To adulterate these fountains of the slave's enjoyment, is to deprive him of his natural rights—the rights that God designs him to enjoy—and to inflict upon him the greatest possible injury. This no earthly power can do with impunity. God himself will sooner or later avenge his own laws.

It is, furthermore, a serious damage to the institution itself. This might be expected, from the fact that the experience of the world proves that no genuine interest is promoted by the violation of God's revealed laws, or the thwarting the purposes of nature. It is as bootless as it is wicked, to attempt to frustrate the designs of the Almighty, and to put asunder what God hath joined together. To nullify the domestic relations between the slaves is such an attempt, and consequently is attended with damage. It depreciates the slave, and renders him less capable of being a good and efficient servant. Every creature of God is depreciated by being depressed in its development, and especially a human being. The more completely a slave can enter into all the feelings and sympathies, into all the anxieties, hopes and fears, joys, sorrows, and inner life of his master, the better adapted is he to become a faithful and an efficient servant. The slave that is a parent, with a parent's affections, can the better appreciate a parent's wants, fears, and anxieties. The slave that is a husband or a wife can enter into the sympathies of that relation. The slave who feels the attachments of family and kindred ties, can the more perfectly sympathize with his master in those relations. In short, in all respects, in proportion as a slave is developed as a human being—as a man—in that degree is he the better capable of serving his master, and consequently is the more valuable.

Moreover, it is easy to comprehend how our present legislation, or rather the dereliction of our legislation, leaves the slave without strong family bonds to attach him to any one place or family. Hence he is not so unlikely to run away as he would be if he felt the strong attachments of family, and knew that he could not form new so-called marriage relations when and where he pleased, without being guilty of a state offence subjecting him to legal punishment. But, on the contrary, let the marriage relation be established between the blacks, according to the dictates of natural and revealed religion, and let the slave be bound by family ties, conjugal love, parental affection, and filial and kindred attachments, and he becomes, in proportion to the strength of these ties, a fixture to the soil, and an interested party in the good order of society. Thus bound by nature's bands, the slave will not be so likely to make his escape to other regions, leaving such attractions behind him. With such interests in the good order of society, he will not be likely to engage in insubordinate schemes and insurrectionary enterprises, which would devastate his home, and sunder the dearest ties of nature. Therefore, the family constituted amongst the slaves, as God designed it should be, will serve as a hostage for the good behavior of its several members, and act with more potency than all "fugitive slave laws," in bringing the fugitive back to his home.

Once more: let the marriage and domestic relations between the slaves be established by law; let chastity and wedded faith be recognised as virtues, between the blacks as well as between the whites; let purity be esteemed a grace, and impurity a stigma, on the part of the black as well as the white females; and let the law defend them in the maintenance of virtue; and then our female slaves will be, in a great degree, shielded against the contaminating influence of beastly white men. The evil alluded to is enormous and dangerous, both in its influence upon the bond and the free. It degrades the white man, socially and intrinsically, and in a way that never can be remedied. And, what is worse, it destroys confidence, on the part of the slave, in the virtue, integrity, and moral bearing of the white man; and disarms him of his moral power to elevate and Christianize the slave. It is, also, dangerous to the safety and well-being of society; since, if the low, beastly offender in this species of crime suppress and eradicate those natural affections implanted by God Himself in the heart of a parent for his offspring, he thereby distorts his own nature, becomes abnormal and monstrous, and not a suitable member of a well-ordered, homogeneous society. Or, if he yields to the impulses of his nature, and feels that attachment to his hapless offspring which nature's laws require, he must of necessity, in that degree, become inimical to the institution of slavery itself, and therefore a dangerous member of society. So that, in either aspect of the case, the perpetrator of such degrading crime is a bad citizen, and ought to be so regarded by law. The establishment of the marriage relation by law—thus making it as permanent and as honorable between the blacks as between the whites—would tend, in a great measure, to obstruct this degrading and dangerous evil.

It would, moreover, obviate another great abuse, illustrated in the advantage which the heartless and cruel mercenary has over the conscientious and Christian master, who is often subjected by the former to ruinous sacrifice in selling, or exorbitant extortion in buying a servant, in order to prevent the ruthless separation of husband and wife, or parent and child.

There is no abuse of negro slavery that so abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and that so effectually cuts us off from the sympathy of the civilized world, as the non-recognition, by the laws of the land, of the marriage and domestic relations, as existing between the slaves, and the evils necessarily growing out of it. This is something that will enlist the sympathies of all men, since all, even the poorest and lowest, can appreciate the sacredness and value of the domestic ties to human happiness, and the extreme wretchedness of having them forcibly sundered. Let us conform negro slavery to God's natural and revealed laws, and then the world will listen with patience to our defence of the institution. So that, in every aspect of the case, it is manifestly to the interest of slavery itself, as well as obedience to the laws of God, to recognize by statute law the marriage and domestic relations as existing between the slaves. This, whilst it may, in its beginning, be attended in some instances with inconvenience, and possibly pecuniary loss, yet will soon become easy of execution, and greatly enhance the real value and dignity of the institution.

But suppose it did require sacrifice, and a great one, what is that in comparison with the value of doing right? Is not the approbation of our own consciences, the sympathy of the wise and good amongst men, and the favor of God, worth more than all other considerations, even in this life? But, especially when we remember that we must render an account at the bar of God, and look back on this subject from some stand-point in eternity, how then will mere sordid convenience appear in comparison with having done our duty? By no possible construction can it be made to appear that the true interests of slavery require a violation of the laws of God. It is always best to do right, whatever may be the temporary inconvenience of the apparent sacrifice of so doing. This is the wisest maxim for even men of the world to follow. But with the Christian, whose duty it is to "deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Christ"—who, if he is not willing to forsake father and mother, son and daughter, and all that he hath for Christ, is not worthy of Him—there can not be a moment's hesitation. Nay, it is absurd to speak of pecuniary interest being set over against Christian duty; or of personal inconvenience on the part of the followers of Christ, in reforming evil, and in refraining from doing wrong. It is no sacrifice for a Christian to conform his life and actions to the principles and requirements of the Gospel. The greatest sacrifice a Christian can make is to do wrong. Sin is the greatest calamity.

Finally, as the slave is a religious being, he can not be properly developed in the absence of religious ideas and instruction. This is another of his *natural* rights, which can not be withheld without sinning against nature's laws. Religion makes him a happier man, and a better slave. Being naturally religious; having implanted in his mental and moral constitution, as all other men have, certain attributes and capacities, designed exclusively by the Creator for the exercise and enjoyment of religion; it follows that religion is as essential to the proper development, growth, and expansion of the mind and soul of the slave, as wholesome food is to the health and growth of his body. If this natural appetite for religion is fed with Bible truth, the mind and heart of the slave will be properly developed. But if this divinely prepared truth is withheld, then the mind of the slave will be filled with error, delusion, superstition, and silly vagaries, that will distort the moral character of the slave, render him miserable when he ought to be happy, and in some instances dangerous, misled by his delusions and hallucinations. The master, therefore, who does not provide for the religious instruction of his slave, hinders their development as human beings. He is, consequently, guilty of injustice and cruelty—sins against nature—and will sooner or later suffer the righteous penalty.

Slaves without religious instruction are not so valuable as those who have had it. They are harder to govern, devoid of moral principle, less truthful, and less trust-worthy. It is very easy to understand how that slave whose mind is imbued with the principles of the Christian religion is more contented, respectful, obedient, industrious, honest, conscientious, and truthful, than the one who has not been thus trained. No one can doubt that the slave whose conscience has been cultivated according to the precepts of the Gospel, who had been taught to believe in a future state of existence, in a final judgment, and rewards and punishments for the righteous and the wicked, is more valuable than one whose mind remains in heathenish darkness and superstition. This is evinced on the block, and in the market, by the higher price paid for the religious than for the irreligious slave. So that it is for the pecuniary interest of the master, in the absence of any nobler motive, to provide suitable religious instruction for his slaves.

But even were it a dead expense, in a pecuniary point of view, that is no excuse for the neglect of a solemn Christian duty. God did not, by His providence, transplant the African from the darkness of heathenism, and commit him to us, in order that we shall keep him in darkness, and derive benefit from his detriment. No; it is the purpose of the Almighty that the advantage shall be mutual; and that the African shall be by us evangelized and elevated in the scale of humanity. It is, therefore, the inflexible *duty* of every owner of a slave to provide for him wholesome religious instruction. He is as responsible before God for his slave as for his child; and in one respect, more so, since a child is a minor only for a limited time, whilst a slave is a minor for life; therefore the master's responsibility ends only at the grave of his slave. He who will not relieve the physical ills, and provide for the bodily comfort of his slave, is thought worthy of public scorn and detestation. But how much more odious is that master who, from sordid motives, or infidel apathy, will not provide for the religious enlightenment and spiritual welfare of the soul, the immortal part of his slave? Fearful will be the responsibility, at the inexorable bar of a just and holy God, of those masters who enjoy the fruits of the toil and sweat of their faithful slaves, and yet make no provision whatever for their spiritual welfare.

In conclusion, dear brethren, let us, with the Bible in our hands, resolve that, with God's helping grace, we will discharge our whole duty with regard to this great and all-absorbing subject, to which the eyes of all christendom are now turned. We have hitherto labored at a disadvantage in defending negro slavery as it exists amongst us, from the fact that it has been encumbered with certain confessed evils and abuses, condemned by the letter and spirit of Christianity, which the world has mistaken for the necessary characteristics of slavery itself. Let us correct these abuses, which are not only contrary to the teachings of the Bible, but detrimental to the interests of the institution itself, as we have already shown, and elevate slavery up to the Gospel standard, and then the prejudice now arrayed against it, in the minds of Christians abroad, and of great and good men every where, will subside. There is a natural repugnance in the breast of civilized men against *tyranny*; but there is none against the *domestic* relations. Let us, therefore, make slavery, by law, the patriarchal institution that is recognized and sanctioned in the Bible, and it will appear in entirely a different and a milder light to the eyes of the civilized world than that in which it now appears. And let us not mistake our responsibility on this subject; and through fear, and a time-serving policy, excuse ourselves from prompt and decided action, with the delusive ples that we must *wait* for a suitable time—"a more convenient season"—before we move in this matter. There never was a more suitable time, or convenient season, to move and take a step upward on this subject, than the present, when the eyes of the whole civilized world are turned upon it; and all ears are open to hear any utterance that may be made in reference to it. Let us not sit still, and expect the world to get, of itself, into a temper to be reformed. This would be absurd; nay, more; it is wilful and wicked delusion. How is the world ever to get into a temper to be reformed, if the Church and people of God do not bring them to it? The very design of setting up an organized Church in the world, and the true mission of the Christian as a member of it, is that it shall be the aggressive agency, in the hands of God, of regenerating the world, and restoring it to its allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ. The disciples of Christ are to lead the van, and to be the "salt," the "leaven," the "light," that are to dissipate the darkness that invests the minds of men, and expurgate the evils with which society is infested. And this is to be accomplished simply by proclaiming the truth, fearlessly, earnestly, boldly, kindly, and perseveringly, in the name of the Lord God, whose "ambassadors" we profess to be, and of his Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, whose "disciples" we call ourselves. This is the great instrumentality which God has promised to bless. "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please; and it shall prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it."

"The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen."

Bishop Pierce, in compliance with the request of several citizens of Augusta, has consented, after disposing of a few engagements on hand, to travel generally over the State and address the citizens, on the present aspect of public affairs—especially with reference to their duties to God and the country, in the present crisis. This fact will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends in the state. Dr. Jos. C. Miles had before, by request, pledged himself to a similar work, after holding a meeting or two, which had been previously announced.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Scotch Presbyterians.—An English letter-writer states that the expectation is entertained, that at the meetings of their supreme church courts next May, a basis of union will be agreed upon, between the Free Church, the United Presbyterians and the Reformed Presbyterians—the three sections that have successively detached themselves from the Established Kirk of Scotland. The leading ministers of these bodies, such as Drs. Buchanan, Eadie, Candlish, Guthrie, Bing, Cairnes, Brown, etc., are enthusiastic for it.

No one can pursue solid learning and frivolous pleasure at once.

"WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT."

At the present moment, there appears to be an unwonted lull in the public mind throughout the country, both in matters of National concern, and the interests of the Church. The public anxiety which has kept constantly on the alert during the past year, by the frequent occurrence of startling events, has gradually subsided, and the encouraging religious state of the people both at home and in the army, which awaked an unusual interest among the friends of Christ's cause, like the roar of artillery, is dying in the distance.

What does this mean? Neither the one nor the other have lost their importance. Nor has the hope of greater success the coming year, either in our national or spiritual conflict, expired. A war of the elements of nature are succeeded by a calm—and usually the eruptions of the volcano or the upheavings of an earthquake, are preceded by a death like stillness.

We are on the eve of great events. The belligerent forces are but resting on their arms, husbanding their resources, rejuvenating their armies, and preparing for a still more deadly conflict. Shall not the South at this fearful epoch of this bloody war, by earnest repentance and true faith, secure reinforcements from the King of kings and Lord of lords? Shall not the engineers of the skies be involved to our aid? Shall not mighty prayer cause Jehovah to break loose upon our foes and scatter them as the small dust? We trust our calamities in the past have emptied the cup of Divine indignation against us. We trust the Divine justice has satisfied its sword in the blood of our slain, and that now Heaven will be propitious to us. Shall it be so? Let our repentance, our reformation, our pledge of future fidelity to God, our prayers, our faith, make it so.

If we do not make God our defence, our trust and shield, well may we fear. Despondency and alarm may well seize upon that people, against whom the face of God is turned. But if He undertake our cause, a little one shall become a strong nation, and the day is not distant, when the overflowing tide of the enemy's successes shall be checked, and he shall be driven back and discomfited. We want faith in God, strong arms, a united people and invincible courage for the conflict. If nothing but blood, blood will satisfy the cravings of our relentless foe, let the Southern people prepare to sell each drop, in the strength of God, at the highest price. If he will have no peace with us cheaper than at the sacrifice of justice, truth, honor and life let it not be bought at a less sacrifice.

Meanwhile let the Church of God marshal her forces for a more powerful onset upon the kingdom of Satan. Zion's watchmen must put on new courage and strength. Let the hosts of Israel prepare to go up and possess the land, for we are fully able.—*N. C. Advocate.*

Whitfield's First Sermon.—Whitfield began with a small stock of sermons as to worldly wealth. It had been his intention to have prepared at least a hundred wherewith to commence his ministry. He found himself with only one; it proved a faithful one; for having lent it to a neighboring clergyman, to convince him how unfit he was, as he really believed himself to be, for the work of preaching, the clergyman divided it into two, which he preached morning and evening to his congregation, and sent it back with a guinea for its use. With this sermon he first appeared in the pulpit in the church of St. Mary de Crypt, where he had been baptised, and where he first received the sacrament. Curiosity had brought together a large congregation; and he now, he says, felt the unspeakable advantage of having been accustomed to public speaking when a boy at school, and of exhorting and teaching the poor people at Oxford. More than this, he felt what he believed to be a sense of the divine presence, and kindling as he went on in this belief, spoke, as he thought, with some degree of gospel authority. A few of his hearers mocked; but upon the greater number a strong impression was produced, and complaint was made to the Bishop that fifteen persons were driven mad by the sermon. The good man replied, he wished the madness might not be forgotten before next Sunday.—*Southey's Wesley.*

Repentance, our Hope and Safety.—It was said by one, of old, with regard to an era of which he wrote: "Religion brought forth prosperity, and the daughter destroyed the mother." The stream of human history often runs in this channel. Nations are exalted by righteousness, and their righteousness gives way, under the temptations of wealth and power.

A reaction comes. The sins of nations provoke the scourge of Providence, and smarting under the stroke, they forsake their sins. Happy, then, will it be for us, if in time to come, men can truly sketch our history by saying, (after the style of this writer,) Adversity was born of irreligion, and the mother perished at the hands of the daughter.

The Lord smites us with war, because of our offences. The land that would not "rejoice with trembling" before Him, mourns under the blow of His hand. At His bidding, our iniquities chastise us, and we are broken in pieces by our transgressions. Now, if we heed the voice of His rebuke, and "sorrow after a godly sort" over the guilt which arms Him against us, will not the affliction that brings us to repentance be a well-spring of joy to us? Will we not bless His name for the fires of the furnace, if these but purify us? And then, will He not quench the flames, as no longer needful for our good, and gather us to rest under the wing of His providence, and make us glad with the gladness of His grace? Oh! let us prove Him now herewith, if He will not open to the windows of heaven, and pour us out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. We have no other hope. There is safety for us in nothing else.—*Religious Herald.*

Fruits of Practical Abolition.—It is estimated that not less than one-half of the slaves who have fallen into the hands of the enemy during the present war, have perished by war, disease and violence.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Texas.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer*, pro tem., " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL,
Stated Clerk.
JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Permanent Clerk.

FAYETTEVILLE HOSPITAL.—We learn that the Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, who has long and faithfully discharged the duties of chaplain in the Hospitals of Petersburg, has been, at his own request, transferred to the Hospital at this place. Mr. H. will find an interesting field of labor here.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.—A writer in the *Southern Presbyterian* recalls the fact that the first Presbytery in Ireland in modern times was constituted in the army of Gen. Monro, (sent over from Scotland to aid in putting down a rebellion, 1642,) by chaplains, who had previously formed regular churches in four of the regiments.

PREACHING WANTED.—An advertisement appears in the Raleigh *Confederate*, which we copy below, giving it a prominent place in our columns. We sincerely hope that the desire of Col. Baker and the men under him to hear the preached word will be gratified. Let ministers who can do so visit the regiment, giving Col. Baker notice of the fact, that arrangements may be made to derive the greatest possible profit from these visits. Here is Col. B.'s advertisement:

HEADQUARTERS 2d N. C. CAVALRY,
Near Kinston, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1864.

THE Divines of the State of North Carolina, are earnestly solicited to visit the 41st N. C. T., (3d Cavalry,) stationed near Kinston.

They will be liberally remunerated for their services, and have their expenses paid.

Notice of the intention of any one to comply with this call, addressed to the Commanding Officer of this Regiment, will receive prompt attention, and each one will be informed of the date his visit will be expected.

JNO. A. BAKER, Col.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.—The subscription price of the N. C. *Christian Advocate* is now *two dollars for three months*, or, if the subscriber prefers it, *ten dollars* per annum. The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, printed on a half sheet, is now *eight dollars* per annum.

A SHAMEFUL PROCEEDING.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, writing from Charlotteville, Va., says: "In my travels to different parts of the country, I have seen many copies of the *Advocate* in stores, in villages and in the country, and even on satlers' counters, used for wrapping paper. This is also the case with other religious newspapers. Upon inquiry, I learned that they were being sent out of postmasters, military and civil. On complaining to postmasters, I have been informed that they are required by law to sell all newspapers on which the postage is not paid."

The editor of the *Advocate* states that the postage is paid in Richmond upon all papers sent to the soldiers from that office. This is the case, we presume, with almost all editors; and yet it is notorious that soldiers' papers reach them very irregularly. How many of them are *sold by postmasters*, on pretense that the postage has not been paid, it is impossible to know.

DISGRACED AND MURDERED BY HIS FRIENDS.—A soldier in the army of Northern Virginia, recently shot for desertion, said before his execution that he wanted to return to his command after he reached home, but his *friends persuaded him not to do it.* We fear that this is not a solitary case. How sad to be the means of bringing death and disgrace on those we love.

THE CONTAGION OF SIN.

There is nothing more contagious than sin. It spreads from heart to heart, from house to house, and from neighborhood to neighborhood, infecting all who come within the influence of its victim. In every human heart it finds a place well fitted for its reception and growth. The soil is prepared for its reception. The system is such as to be easily affected by it. Hence its great danger—its almost certain consequences for evil. Were not others more or less under its influence already—were their hearts not predisposed to receive it—one sinner need not be so dangerous as he oftentimes is. For he might find no one to imitate his example, or be seriously influenced by his course. But it is far otherwise. He is too often, in his relation to others, as a fire-brand cast among stubble. His course is "as the letting out of waters." Every thing around him is in a condition to be influenced by him; and his influence is constantly accumulating—becoming stronger and stronger, more and more irresistible. And thus "one sinner destroyeth much good."

This is sometimes designedly done. Men are found so depraved and reckless, as of purpose to become "snares and traps" to others whom they can influence. They love to see men following in their footsteps—resembling them in heart and life—transgressing with them the commandments of God—going with them, hand in hand, down the broad road to temporal and eternal ruin. This is a sad and humiliating fact. One would think that if sinners were bent on their own destruction, they would be unwilling to see others involved in the same danger—that they would be particularly careful at least not to be *tools* in the hands of the wicked one, to draw others into "the paths of the Destroyer." But we have sad proof that it is not *always* so. There are those who are perfectly willing to become *emissaries of Satan* to entrap souls, and to lead them, when caught, into lower and lower depths of iniquity, until the last stage be reached.

But more frequently, no doubt, this is all done *undesignedly*—without any purpose to injure; perhaps with a fixed purpose to the contrary. It all springs from ignorance, prejudice, passion or thoughtlessness. There is a mistaken notion altogether, as to the injury really inflicted—perhaps believing good done at the very time that serious evil is perpetrated. This is the case with parents towards their children, when they indulge them to their hurt, or when they set an evil example before them. It is also the case of friend towards friend, when he thoughtlessly leads him off to sin, or throws around him influences that have that tendency.

Beware, therefore, how you come in contact with sin; and above all, how you thoughtlessly or recklessly communicate it to others. Great caution is necessary, lest you should find hereafter that you have been instrumental in spreading the contagion, and of doing infinite evil to your neighbors, friends and kindred.

ANOTHER PROOF.—Step by step is the enemy developing his policy towards the rebels. In religion as well as in politics, as we endeavored to show our readers a fortnight ago, there is to be a grinding despotism, if the purposes of the enemy succeed. "Loyalty" will only be permitted to worship God, except in the dens and caves of the earth. As another proof of this, we ask attention to the following General Order from the Yankee commander at Norfolk, which has just found its way through the blockade:

HEADQUARTERS NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
NORFOLK VA., Feb. 11, 1864.

General Order No. 2.

All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Provost Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by displacing when necessary the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same ecclesiastical denomination, either military or civil, subject to the approval of the Commanding General.

They shall see that the churches are opened freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation.

The necessary expenses will be levied as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation.

No property shall be removed, either public or private, without permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Wilde.
GEORGE H. JOHNSTON, Capt. and A. A. G.
Official: *Hundford Stubbs*, Lt. & A. A. D. C.

The Rev. Peter Latrobe, Secretary of the Moravian Missionary Society, and Secretary of the English branch of the Moravian church, died a few weeks ago at Bertholsdorf, aged 68. His grandfather was a prominent Moravian preacher in London. His father filled the same offices which were afterward held for so many years by the son. Mr. Latrobe's health had long been on the decline. He was on a visit to the brethren's settlement at Hernnhutt and Bertholsdorf. On the day of his death he went to the former place, and returned to Bertholsdorf to dinner. While the daughter of the host was handing him his plate he leaned back, closed his eyes and was dead. In his views he was a "Moravian of the Moravians," but with a heart wide enough to comprehend in its embrace all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

"He that believeth hath the witness in himself."—He has tasted and seen that the Lord is good and gracious—that He is faithful to His promises—that He is an ever present help in trouble—that He is all sufficient.

Having thus gathered the first fruits, shall he doubt the character of the ripened harvest? Having already found Christ all that He has promised to be, to the awakened sinner, to the backsliding christian, to the benighted traveler through this world of ignorance and enemies, to the poor and friendless, to the bereaved and heart-broken, shall he doubt His sufficiency in the future?—If He never has failed, though often tried, has he any right to doubt Him in time to come? If a friend proffer to stand by you and profess to be able to supply all your need, however great and pressing your wants may be, and you find him day after day for months and years by your side, and always sufficient for the emergency, have you any right to suppose him faithless or insufficient? Would it not be the greatest ingratitude to turn away for help to any other source?

The christian life is accumulative in its evidence. Every day lays a stone upon the edifice of *experience*, and thereby adds something to the foundation of hope. Such is the kind provision of our God and Saviour, that when we have once shown our willingness to take Him at His word and trust His gracious promises, He forthwith begins to "add to our faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge." This knowledge "worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope." The babe in Christ can only look *ahead*—trust the promises and hope in their truth and faithfulness. But so soon as he commences his journey he may look *back*, and along the way see many precious tokens of God's presence and blessing, that are delightful evidences of future good.

The unbelieving skeptic asks: can I be expected to forego the *present* for the *future?* Shall I give up the sure hopes that this world holds out, for the uncertainties of another state of existence? But the christian does not forego the present; he does not give up the hopes of this world. His present is only changed in its character; and that for the better. His hopes are only enlarged and extended, including not only what may, in God's good providence, fall to his lot here, but chiefly extending their branches beyond, penetrating the regions of the future state, and laying hold upon that eternal life, without which the future must be a never dying death—a never ending weight of woe. The present of the christian life is a reality—a glorious reality—a beginning of the end—a foretaste of heaven—the first fruits of a joy made perfect in glory. His life is heaven begun on earth; and it is only to the extent in which the world mingles with the elements of this life, that he comes short of the glory of heaven.

He who once tastes the *present* of the christian life, has no desire to go back. Though the sun of the wilderness may scorch with its burning heat—though the sand may be heavy and oppressive—though he may be forced to labor on through much weariness, and painfulness, and watching—though he may sometimes feel that he shall never reach the land of promise, with its full fruition of enjoyment; still the manna that he is permitted to gather each day, the water from the rock that follows him in his wanderings, the evidence of God's presence and protecting power in the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire, so cheer and comfort him, that he never wishes to return to the flesh pots of Egypt. Impenitent reader, in your continued rebellion against God, in your unbelief in Christ, in your rejection of the aid and comfort of the Holy Spirit, you are, even in this world, losing far more than you are gaining. The christian is greatly in advance of you. His portion in this world is far richer—far more desirable—far better than yours. He would not exchange with you for all that you can boast of this world's realities and expectations. You *think* him unwise, because of the crosses he here endures for the sake of a fancied good hereafter. But he *knows* you are unwise, both as regards this world and the next; for he has tried your present state and voluntarily laid it aside for a better.

THE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—It was stated last week that the late Congress, just before adjournment, appointed Friday the 8th of April a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the country. We copy below the preamble and resolution adopted by the Congress. The President of the Confederacy, our own Governor, and the various ecclesiastical bodies in the country, have heretofore appointed days of fasting and prayer; but this is the first appointment of the kind on the part of Congress. Let our people all remember it, and prepare themselves for its solemn observance.

"Reverently recognizing the providence of God in the affairs of men, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our patriot fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the independence of the American Colonies; and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope, in the present struggle for civil and religious freedom, and for the right to live under a government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that, without Him, nothing is strong, nothing wise, and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity, at the same time of offering their adorations to the Great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment, in humble reliance on His gracious and Almighty power.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States do Resolve*, That it be recommended to the people of these States, that Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public councils and authorities; that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and the majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the war to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our prosperity and independence."

SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN HUGH A. WHITE, *of the Stonewall Brigade, by his Father*; pp. 124. Columbia, S. C.

We are indebted to the author, through the kindness of a friend, for a copy of these "Sketches," and have read them with much interest. Captain White was a son of the Rev. W. S. White, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Lexington, Va. The "Sketches" consist mainly of letters, &c., from Captain White to his family and friends, commencing when he was seventeen, and continuing up to the time of his death. When the war commenced, he had been for two years a student in Union Theological Seminary, Va. He left the Seminary and joined the army as a private, but was afterwards elected Captain of the "Liberty Hall Volunteers." As members of the old "Stonewall Brigade," he and his company saw hard service in the Valley campaign, in the battles around Richmond, &c. Capt. W. fell at the second battle of Manassas, shot through the breast and dying almost instantly. He was a noble specimen of a christian soldier.

Dr. Dabney furnishes an excellent introduction to the "Sketches."

An instance of the great liberality with which the English christians, and especially the Dissenters, support their religious societies, may be found in the bicentenary movement among the Congregationalists, whose object is to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the ejection of the Nonconformist ministers from the Established church. At the late Autumnal session of the Congregational Union it was announced, that up to that date a special fund of £251,000, or more than a million of dollars, had been collected by this comparatively small denomination.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The field is immense, embracing about 200,000,000 of inhabitants, and it seems that a rich harvest begins to be reaped. An English paper published at Bombay in India, speaks of an interesting movement going on among a class of low caste of Hindoos, in a district of Guzeral. There are two christian villages there, and at a meeting held at one of them deputations from 27 villages assembled to consult the ministers as to the course which the people should pursue on embracing christianity.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—We copied a statement, a short time since, from the *Central Presbyterian*, in reference to the chaplains of Ewell's and Hill's corps, army of Northern Virginia. A correspondent of the *Religious Herald*, says that this enumeration is incorrect and gives the following: "Total number of chaplains in the two corps, eighty-six. Methodists, *thirty-six*. Baptists, *twenty*. Presbyterians, *twenty*. Episcopalians, *six*. Roman Catholics, *three*. Lutherans, *one*. There are still *fifty* regiments and battalions without chaplains."

THE CRISIS.

Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, in a late sermon preached in Savannah, Ga., exhibits the alternative before us, in a few sentences pregnant with all the fire of a prophet and patriot. These are, indeed, words that burn:

Forward, my hearers, with our shields locked and our trust in God, is our only movement now. It is too late even to go backward. We might have gone backward a year ago, when our army were victoriously thundering at the gates of Washington, and were keeping at successful bay the Hessians of the West, had we been content to bear humiliation for ourselves and degradation for our children.

But that is no longer left us. It is now victory or unconditional submission; submission not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of infidel fanatics, with an army of greedy and greasy soldiers at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour of victory! When that hour approaches, when the danger shall seem to be over, and the spoils ready to be divided, every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the hosts of the Attila upon the fertile fields of Italy. And shall you find in defeat that mercy which you did not in victory?

You may slumber now, but you will awake to a fearful reality. You may lie upon your beds of ease, and dream that when it is all over you will be welcomed back to all the privileges and immunities of fellow-citizens, but how terrible will be your disappointment! You will have an ignoble home overrun by hordes of insolent slaves and rapacious soldiers. You will wear the badge of a conquered race—Pariahs among your fellow creatures, yourselves degraded, your delicate wives and gentle children thrust down to menial services, insulted, perhaps dishonored.

Think you that the victorious hordes, made up in the large part of the sweepings of Europe, will leave you anything? As well might the lamb expect mercy from the wolf. Power which is checked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends whom you have known and loved at the North, who have sympathized with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked for comfort and protection, will have enough to do then to take care of themselves. The surges having swept over us will carry them away in its refluent tide.

Oh! for the tongue of a prophet, to paint for you what is before you, unless you repent and turn to the Lord, and realize that "His hand is upon all them for good that seek him." The language of Scripture is alone adequate to describe it: "The earth mourneth and languisheth; Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down; Sharon is like a wilderness. They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets; they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dung hills. They ravished the women of Zion and the maids in the cities of Judah. They took the young men to grind. The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning. The crown is fallen from our head; woe unto us that have sinned!"

DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

It is a plain case that the events of the approaching spring and summer will have a most important if not decisive influence on the destiny of our country. The manifest probability is, that if we make, by the blessing of God, a successful resistance to our cruel invaders, the great contest for our independence will be virtually decided in our favor. To do this will require a great, a united and a resolute effort. And to secure such a happy result there are some plain and obvious duties on the part of all which ought not to be forgotten. It may be well to recall them to our thoughts.

1. We ought to put away all our fearful and desponding thoughts. Our cause is far from desperate, and the fears which many indulge are unmanly. No country, with 300,000 brave soldiers in the field, can be overcome. Let every man then speak cheerfully and hopefully to his neighbor. Let the heart and the countenance, and the voice brighten up, and joyous hope impart strength to the soul.

2. Let every man think and feel that he has but one thing to do—to save, not himself, not his property, but his country. For that let him think and labor and pray, consecrating to it all his energies and resources.

3. It is plain that every one, whether of necessity or not, ought to practice the most rigid economy as to every personal expenditure, so as to give to his country all the surplus. Especially should this economy be exercised in the matter of food and clothing. We believe there can be enough of both produced in the land to supply the necessary wants of all. Let each appropriate to his own use only what he actually needs, and give the rest to those who have not enough.

4. It is all important that those engaged in cultivating the soil should endeavor to produce the largest amount possible, of every kind of provisions. Let our farmers study how to make the land teem with bread and meat. Let them put forth the utmost energy, skill and industry in their power to this end. Let them do it for the patriotic and noble purpose to sustain the army and the poor, not for selfish gain and avarice.

5. Every one should do what he can to send to the army every man who ought to be there. It is a cruel kindness to ourselves and our friends, to screen or to encourage the skulker and the deserter in this extremity. Wherever any such person is known let him be hunted out from his lurking place and sent with all speed to the ranks of the army. Every fit man is needed there, and if all who ought to be there would go at once to the field and bravely fulfil their duty, the invader would soon be driven from our borders, and peace again smile on a rejoicing land.

6. We devote a special article in another place to the urgent duty of prayer for our country. Let every man who can, pray incessantly, importunately, believingly.

7. Another most urgent duty is that of *reformation*—repenting of and forsaking the many sins which disgrace the land and bring upon it the just judgments of heaven. Prayer, without this will be of little avail. Every one should not only reform himself, but labor earnestly, boldly and faithfully to return his neighbors. It is a criminal cowardice that forbears to testify against the open and abounding wickedness of our fellow-men. And while in the high places of our land, flagrant iniquities are permitted to display themselves without rebuke or an effort to suppress them, let us not think the day to be near when our chastisement will end. The times demand the voice of God speaking in our sufferings, demands of us as a people, the reformation of our sins. They demand of us the utmost boldness and fidelity, the use of every lawful means to suppress and purge away from amongst us, the vices which pollute and destroy us. Let those who can do no more, faithfully and constantly utter their testimony against these sins, and in secret mourn over and repent of them on behalf of the land, and unceasingly pray that they be not laid to our charge.
—*Southern Presbyterian.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Scales' Brigade—Erection of a Chapel—Dedication Exercises—Preaching—State of Feeling—Lecture on Life and Labors of Gen. Jackson—Need of Ministers—Lane's Brigade—Cook's Brigade—The Way to Obtain a Chaplaincy.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H.,
Feb'y 16th, 1864.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Perhaps the religious public of North Carolina would be pleased to hear some news from Scales' Brigade of N. C. Troops, bearing upon the religious interests of the soldiers. About three weeks since, the writer commenced laboring here, as a Missionary, under the direction of the General Assembly's Committee of Missions. At that period there was neither Chaplain nor Missionary in all the five Regiments of this Brigade, nor was there a shelter or a comfortable spot for holding religious services. During the pleasant season, religious services were held every night in the open air, and when the nights were too cold, a little prayer-meeting of a dozen or more gathered in some cabin and engaged in religious worship. But the days were spent in attending to the erection of a Chapel, where worship could be held at all seasons. Sixty volunteers were at once enrolled for the good work, under the direction of Capt. Sharpe, of the 16th N. C. T., and in a few days a spacious building, 50x35 feet, was completed. Of course it is not adorned with a spire, nor painted ceiling, nor stained glass windows, nor carpeted floors, but still, rude and primitive as is the structure, it is *comfortable*; and compares favorably with the soldier's limited means and his rude cabin, as the fine churches at home compare with the citizen's ceiled house and carpeted floor; and the offering, if made in faith, will be accepted from the soldier's hands by a merciful God, as readily as the finest models of architectural skill, which adorn the cities of the world.

Last Friday, the 19th inst., this Chapel was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. B. T. Lacy, from Ex. 20: 24. "*In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee and bless thee.*" Select passages of Scripture were then read by Rev. Mr. Vann, of the Baptist church. After a short address, the dedication prayer was offered by the writer; and the services were closed with an appropriate hymn, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Methodist church. The services were solemn and impressive, and during the sermon many hearts throbbed with emotion, and many eyes melted to tears. On Friday night, an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, of the Presbyterian church. Our Chapel is evidently a favorite place of resort, and whenever the stirring notes of the brass band give the signal for religious services, the soldiers flock from every Regiment, and fill the seats, and turn eager faces to the speaker, as he breaks to them the bread of life. O, it is sweet to preach Christ Jesus to the eager hearer, the scarred and war-worn veteran of more than a score of battles. It is [redacted] ing there, and that a Chaplaincy in one of the Regiments has been tendered to the Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D. It is hoped that Dr. Pharr may find it in his power to accept the commission and give himself to this work.

Cook's Brigade, I learn, is destitute of a Presbyterian Chaplain, though several Regiments are vacant. Cannot some brother come to this field? It will not do to wait at home for a call to a Regiment. That idea, in the soldier's expressive language, "is played out," and he who waits to be *invited* might as well "*go up the spout*" at once. The only practicable mode is to come here, and let the soldiers see you, hear you preach and talk, and learn that you can sleep on a hard bed till it feels soft, and live on corn bread and short rations till you relish it as the choicest dainties, and then you may expect to be popular and useful, and able to secure more Chaplaincies than you can possibly accept. *Who will come?* "*Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.*" *Matt.* 6: 38.

Yours truly, J. R.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

FROM LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.—The Bristol *Gazette*, of Tuesday last, says something is the matter in front. Gen. Longstreet has fallen back to Greenville and Bull's Gap. It is reported that a portion of his forces crossed the river at Strawberry Plains last Saturday, and were attacked on Sunday by the enemy, who drove our forces back. The pontoon bridges were cut loose to keep the enemy from pursuing. The report is that Longstreet fell back to prevent a flank movement. The *Gazette* thinks he fell back in order to better subsist his army, and for a more important reason, which it is deemed imprudent to mention at this time.

PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.—The prisoners of war held in Richmond now number 9,116, including 1,021 commissioned officers. The number has been decreased by 2,400 sent to Americus, Geo.

DEATH OF GEN. BALDWIN.—A telegram from Mobile, states that Brigadier General Baldwin was killed on the night of Friday, the 19th, by a fall from a horse.

CONFEDERATE BONDS AND STOCKS.—RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1864.—At the auction sale to day bonds and stocks declined on an average of seven per cent. Sterling exchange and gold is also lower. Confederate 6's due 1874, brought 124 to 125 1 2; 15 million loan coupons average 175. Sugar and tobacco declined about one dollar per pound to day. Prices have a downward tendency. Six hundred thousand dollars were funded at this Treasury on yesterday.

GEN. FORREST.—No cavalry officer of the South, says the Atlanta *Confederacy*, possesses the individuality of Forrest. He is at once the terror and delight of the enemy, for he dazzles them by his brilliancy, while he crushes them by his powers. He is quite as remarkable in appearance as he is for his feats of daring. Tall and athletic, straight as an Indian, with a soft clear gray eye beaming from an olive complexion, lit with ruddy hues in cheek and lip, and silvery hair, he is a picture for a Rubens!

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—An official despatch from Gen. Polk, received at the War Department yesterday, states that Sherman's column is at Meridian, and have made no movements for several days. The impression is that he is awaiting the arrival of the cavalry which started out from Corinth and Holly Springs under Grierson and Smith.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.—The War Department was in receipt of further intelligence yesterday, from Gen. Polk, to the effect that the cavalry had intercepted and got between Sherman and his cavalry reinforcements, and a collision was expected to occur at any time. Beyond this there has been no movement of interest in that quarter since Sherman halted at Meridian. —*Ib.*

DEMOPOLIS, Feb'y 23.—The enemy's forces along the Mobile & Ohio railroad are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi river. Their mounted infantry in north Mississippi is also retiring, closely pursued by Gens. Forrest and Lee.

MOBILE, Feb'y 24.—A private dispatch to the News, from Enterprise, states that the enemy on the 20th left Meridian for Raymond, or Canton, our cavalry pursuing. Forrest has Grierson surrounded and has captured many prisoners. The bombardment of Fort Powell continues. No particulars.

DALTON, GA., Feb. 25, 1864.—Yesterday Stewart's and Stevenson's divisions did the principal fighting. Breckinridge's old division was partly engaged, and repulsed the enemy who fell back. On our right there was some skirmishing.

At Centre to day, two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempting to flank us on our left, occupied a gap three miles from Dalton, on the New Lafayette road. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out this morning.

Number killed, 6 or 10. Number of Yankees, 35, including a Lieut. Colonel, one Surgeon and eight of their wounded. The Yankee loss, otherwise, is unknown, but much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement, but it is apprehended that the enemy will retreat to-night.

ATLANTA, GEO., Feb. 26, 1864.—A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Artezia, Feb. 25th, says that the Yankees are about Pontotoc. Gholson is following the routed and scattered enemy. Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him, and killed two yankees with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed. Sherman's advance has reached Pearl River.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1864.—Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. Forrest's forces, during the recent engagement near Okalona, did not exceed two thousand, while that of the enemy is estimated at six thousand. Late on the evening of the 22nd, the latter formed three several lines, made a desperate stand, and made three sabre charges on horseback, but at each recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The road is lined with sutlers' stores thrown away, dead horses and yankees. Next morning Gen. Forrest's command were too tired to continue the pursuit. General Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops, arrived, and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton, of Bell's Brigade, severely in the breast. We captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres and saddles, and were pursuing their routed and scattered columns above Pontotoc.

DALTON, FEB. 27.—All Thursday night the enemy were occupied removing the dead and wounded; their loss heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles beyond Tunnel Hill. Wheeler is pursuing them. They robbed the citizens of Tunnel Hill and burnt several houses.

Patton, Anderson and Bates are appointed Major Generals.

[SECOND DISPATCH.

TUNNEL HILL, *via* DALTON, Feb. 27.—The enemy passed through here last night at 12. They will probably not make a stand this side of Chickamauga. One division of Hindman's Corps has reached this place. Our winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed by the Federals. Several dead Yankees were *left* on the field.

Our cavalry and skirmishers are advancing. All signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Feb'y 20.—To Gen. Jordan: I met the enemy in force to-day under Gen. Seymour and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. I hold possession of the battle field and killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I don't know the precise number of prisoners as they are being constantly brought in. My total loss will not exceed two hundred killed and wounded. Among them I mourn many brave officers and men. Gen. Colquit and Col. Harris and officers and men of the Georgia and Florida Troops engaged behaved with great gallantry, and deserve my thanks and the thanks of the Commanding General.

(Signed.) K. E. O. FINNEGAN.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1864.—*To Gen. S. Cooper.*—The following dispatch just received.:

HEAD'QRS STARKSVILLE, Miss., Feb. 22.—*Lt. Gen. Polk.*—Major General Forrest reports at 9 P. M., yesterday evening, two miles south of Pontotoc, we have had severe fighting all day with the enemy the engagement closing about dark.

We have killed about forty of the enemy and captured about one hundred. Our loss is not known, but is not so heavy as that of the enemy.

The prisoners captured report that two of their Colonels and one Lieutenant Colonel were killed this evening.

Colonel Forrest was killed this evening. Colonel Barksdale was badly wounded in the breast. Colonel McCulloch was wounded in the head.

We have captured four or five pieces of artillery.

General Gholson came up this evening, and will follow after them, and drive them as far as possible.

The fight commenced near Okolona late this evening, and was obstinate, as the enemy were forced to make repeated stands to hold us in check, and to save their pack mules, &c., from a stampede.

The fight closed with a grand cavalry charge of the enemy's whole force. We repulsed them with heavy loss, and *completely routed them.*

(Signed) S. D. LEE.

LEONIDAS POLK, Lieut. Gen.

CHARLESTON, Feb'y 26.—An official dispatch from Gen'l Finegan, dated Sanderson, via Tallahassee, Feb. 26th, says: My advance forces occupy Baldwin. My main forces will reach here this afternoon. The enemy has retreated to Jacksonville.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb'y 22.—The following official dispatch has been received here.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—A Yankee picket boat containing one officer, and five men was captured last night, by our Naval picket boat, commanded by boatswain Smith. The prisoners have arrived in the City, they state that the vessel that sunk off the harbor, reported as lost in the gale, was the steam sloop of war, Housatonic, carrying twelve guns, and three hundred men, and that she was blown up by one of our torpedo boats. The whole stern was blown off. Five men were lost. All the others were saved. The torpedo boat was commanded by Lt. Dixon of Mobile. The enemy continue to shell the City.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28th.—Two hundred and fifty shells were fired at the City yesterday and Sunday. Nothing else new.

THE ANACONDA.

The "Anaconda" failed in 1862, when McClellan tried it on a grand scale, and it fails now when Sherman attempts it on a small one. McClellan's anaconda was of monstrous proportions. It reached from Eastern tide-water across our whole Confederacy, through Tennessee, to the Gulf. The snake was fifteen hundred miles long. By simultaneous contractions throughout its length, it was to crush the rebellion in its giant folds. But Lee cut off the serpent's head at Chickahominy, and Beauregard broke its back at Shiloh, and the thing died.

We do not know who is entitled to the paternity of the comparatively small anaconda which was gotten up for the purpose of crushing Mississippi. Perhaps it is one of Gen. Lincoln's little jokes. Whose soever it may be, the snake is dead. Its head and its tail proved failures. The men on horseback on one end, and the men in ships at the other, did not perform their parts, and all came to nought.

As we remarked yesterday, movements that depend on the concurrent successes of several distinct columns, especialy when these are widely separated, are peculiarly exposed to failure. The doctrine of chances shows this to be unavoidable. The risks of failure are multiplied by the number of parts and by the various sources of delay to which each is subjected.

This complete failure of a grand expedition and combination will have a more depressing effect upon the enemy than a defeat in pitched battle. In the latter case they always know how to claim a victory, and to manipulate figures to prove it. But no art can demonstrate that Sherman is at Mobile or Selma. We look to see gold up.—*Sentinel.*

THE LEAD MINES OF VIRGINIA.

The following letter has been kindly placed at our disposal. It will gratify our readers to have so striking an evidence of Virginia's resources in an article so necessary to our military defence as lead. During the past year, the mines referred to in the letter produced lead enough for ten millions of ounce balls, and this year the amount will be doubled. Austinville, we will add, is in Wythe county.

AUSTINVILLE, VA., Feb. 4. 1864.

Col. Jas. J. Graham, Senate of Virginia:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your request "to give you a statement of the quantity of lead produced at the mines here during the 12 months ending December 1, 1863," I beg to state that we delivered to the C. S. Nitre and Mining Bureau, during said period,

10,209 pigs	166 265	lbs. lead.
	61 509 1-2	" buck shot.
	8 685 1-2	" bird "
In all	635 ! 60 lbs.	

And to add, that our supply, or product, decreased during the past year, in consequence of having taken out all the ores *exposed prior to the war*, in consequence of the continued urgency for "more lead!" ever since the war commenced. Government commenced explorations for lead 1st of July last, at its own expense, in a new parcel of land belonging to the Company, lying between the old Mine Hill and the lands of Thomas Jackson. I am happy to state that I succeeded in finding ores equal to any ever found in the old hill. The supply this year from this place you may safely state at double what it was last year.

Very respectfully,

Your friend,

WM. KOHLER,

Agent Union Lead Mine Co., Sup't C. S. Lead Explorations.

By the following Order, it will be seen that Gen. Bragg is assigned to duty in Richmond. His reputation for talents as an organizer, and for general administrative ability, gives promise that his assistance will be very valuable to the President in his new field of service.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adj't Insp'r Gen'l. Office.
Richmond, Feb. 24, 1864.

General Order No. 23.

Gen. Braxton Bragg to assigned to duty at the seat of government, and under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By Command of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r. General.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27th.—Funding progresses freely in this city, but it is certain that many millions of dollars will be excluded for want of time to count the notes at the Treasury, and various depositories before the first of April. The issue of one hundred dollar notes from the Treasury has been suspended. The issue of notes of other denominations continues as heretofore, except small notes which are not issued so freely. The new currency will embrace all denominations now in circulation. The decline in tobacco reported yesterday is chiefly on medium and lower grades. The prices of fine qualities are not materially lower.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29.—Information received to-day indicates that Mead's army is in motion. It is believed to be a demonstration on Madison C. H. to direct attention from movements on our right. To day, about an hour after the mail train for Gordonsville, with Gen. Lee aboard, had passed Frederick's Hall, a force appeared at the latter place.

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 29th.—The enemy's Infantry occupy Madison C. H., ten miles above here. Their cavalry was at Stanardsville today moving in the direction of Charlottesville. Severe commounding has been going on in the direction of Madison Court House to day. It is believed to be no more than a reconnoissance on the part of the enemy and preparations have been made to meet them.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29.—Latest advices from above indicate that the Yankee cavalry are moving on the Central Railroad to Charlottesville and Frederick's Hall.

Gov. Hawes, of Kentucky, is in Macon, where it is expected a meeting of all the officials of that State will be held in a few days.

THE TAX BILL.

An Act to lay Additional Taxes for the common Defence and support of the Government.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*: That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved 24th of April, 1863," there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subjects of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted, or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. *Provided*, That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government: *Provided*, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry, and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed, in the year 1863, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

SEC. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express railroad and dry dock companies and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

SEC. 3. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent., and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent., such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

I. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and of all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed, five per cent.

SEC. 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January, 1863, and the first of January, 1865, ten per cent. in addition to the tax of such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty five per cent., made during either of the years 1863 and 1864, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty five per cent. on such excess.

SEC 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that, the above exemption shall not apply to any person whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

SEC. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864 shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of ninety days west of the Mississippi river. The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863 levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected with the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864 shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment acts of 1863.

SEC. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April, 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits herein taxed *ad valorem*, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of 1863.

SEC 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunatics shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

REFUGEE OF THE ENEMY NEAR SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—*Brig. Gen. Thos. Jordan*:—The enemy landed on Whitemarsh today in considerable force, but were repulsed by our troops and left the Island precipitately.

H. W. MERCER, Brig. Gen.

GEORGIA.—MACON, Feb. 27.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, on the 10th of March.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Miss M McLeod, Rosevale; W Roy, Jr., Lamesh's; Mrs M Irwin, Grey's Creek; Mrs S R Watson, Montevallo, Ala; Dr H P Murphy, Bergaw; P McPherson, Dunaling Creek; D Maller, Lumber Bridge; M A Monroe, Troy; J W Carson, Mrs M Young, S Wm Flack, J A Watson, Sparta, G P Watson, Wm Monteith, Wm Grover, Wm Brown, Bethania; Mrs A G Logan Logan's Store; J W Andrews, E Morrison, Patton's Home; W P Porter, Oxford; Mrs E G Twitty, Rutherfordton; Mrs H Kincaid, Salisbury; M C Baskerville, Davidson College; John Gentry, Chapel Hill; Mrs J V Brown, Hillsboro'; Mrs R Pender, Mrs E Washtad, J Patton, Swannanoa; M T Bell, Taylorsville; Mrs S E Ragan, Rossmar; Mrs R J Hanson, Pactolus; G C McKay, Pleasant Retreat; J McFarland, Duncan's Creek; T E Scarborough, Mrs A S Harper, Mr Gilead; Col A Fuller, Hendersonville; Mrs M C Harper, Lincoln; S F Harper, 2d Army Corps; Rev J Sumner, Hawtree; Dr J Walker, Mocksville, S C Wallis, Charlotte; Mrs T A Wilson, Alexandriana; Capt H M Dixon, 66th N C T; C Bolton, Lenoburg; Mrs Jas McKethan, Wilmington; J K Nance, Prattsville, Ala; A J Sloan, China Grove; Capt T G Gerthell, 49th Tenn Regt; G M D Patterson, Odonville, Ala; Wm M A Conaud, Panther Creek; Mrs D J Auld, Tallahassee, Fla; A FoLeod, Montrose; A A McKethan, Mrs S McKethan, D McLauchlin, D B McKethan, Johnsonville; Capt T J Wells, Mrs E Gillis Fayetteville; E H Morris, Fort Mills, S C; Maj G H Wilder, Raleigh; Dr S H Watkins, Hampden Sydney, Va; Alex Love, Quincy, Fla; A D Wilkerson, Philadelphus; Mrs M McGill, Shiloh; Jno Finley, Wilkesboro'; Rev G S Lawrence, Fort Creek; M McNeill, Solemn Grove; R A McKay, Fulwood's Store; J E Presley, W C Moore, Cuddle Creek; Miss E Memphill, Pleasant Retreat; P Stafford, Harris' Depot; Mr McCuddon, Oak Hill; R Williams, Fayetteville; Mrs M Wilkerson, Lumberton; Miss L A Craven, Jarsaw; Mrs H Thomas, Lawsonville; L Bowden, Sparta; J Gilchrist, Bill's Creek; J Kelsie, Mt Vernon; W K Reid, Bloomingdale; J S Webb, Olliott's Depot, S C; S Roberson, Prospect Hall.

MARRIED.

In the vicinity of Laurinburg, by Rev. Daniel Johnson, on the 18th ult., L. A. McLAURIN, Esq., to Miss MARGIN J. McLAURIN, daughter of the late Lauchlin McLaurin, Esq.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Of Pneumonia, at his residence in Cabarrus county, N. C., on the 27th of Jan'y, Mr. DIONISSIUS ALEXANDER, in the 77th year of his age.

For more than half a century, he was an exemplary and believed member of C. River church. Of him, it might be truly said "he was without guile, a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith—walked with God and was not; for God took him." Of 16 children, he left only four living; but these and a large circle of grand-children, with his lonely widow and numerous christian friends, deeply mourn their loss as irreparable, whilst they rejoice in their assurance of his ineffable gain. By his death, the prayer-meeting has lost one of its most constant and punctual attendants, and the church, one of its brightest and steadiest lights. Nevertheless it is delightful to think of him, whilst in the bosom of his family and church, now bereft, and as having joyfully rejoined the large circle of both who have gone before him. D. R. P., Jr.

In Duplin county, on the 27th of January, 1864, Mrs MARY ANN CARR, wife of Thomas J. Carr, former Sheriff of Duplin, and daughter of J. W. and F. Bonner, in the 37th year of her age. Mrs Carr connected herself with the Presbyterian church at Rockfish, in early life, and her consistent christian conversation, as well as her cheerful resignation to the will of the Master, when the summons came for her to leave her two dear little ones, a bereaved companion, and fond parents and friends, justifies us in saying she lived and died a christian. Oh, what a burthen this well established fact lifts from the heart of mourners. All wish their friends to die the death of the righteous, but none but the righteous dead can appreciate fully the blessedness of his inheritance. We do feel, however,

"How blest the righteous when they die,
When holy souls retire to rest;
How calmly beams the closing eye,
How gently heaves the expiring breast.
Oh, then fast caught the sight of Him,
Before whose glance the heavens grow dim,
And thy rapt spirit is before,
The throne of God, forever more." D. R. B.

In McDowell co, N. C., on Wednesday evening, the 11th Nov. 1863, ANNIE M YANCEY, daughter of J. G. and M. W. Yancey, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Our dear little Annie is gone, and with her so many fond hopes have vanished, that Providence in His all-wise dispensations now alone, never should be realized. The depth of such an affliction as to lose such a dear little lamb—so amiable, so young and so interesting as one can fathom, but those who have been so visited in their family circle. Twas a jewel of rare value that the bereaved parents have lost, and one that shone so brightly wanted it in Paradise. Guardian angels were sent to earth to bear the precious treasure to the spirit-land, and now see, dear little Annie is a jewel in heaven, much prized by her God and His Angels! Our little lamb hath wandered far away from this earthly pasture of sin, sorrow, pain and trouble, but the good Shepherd hath taken her to fields of "living green," and will protect and keep her holy and happy among the angelic choir that is now singing anthems and praising God in the New Jerusalem. Although our dear child cannot come back to earth, let us be consoled, for by the grace of God we can go to her in heaven; and let all the afflicted friends say, "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Let us not mourn the loss of sweet little Annie; our loss is her eternal gain.

"She took the cup of life to sip,
But bitter 'twas to drain;
She meekly put it from her lips,
And went to sleep again."

In this county, on the 11th of February 1864, after a short illness, Mrs CATHARINE GRAHAM, relict of the late Alexander C. Graham, in the 70th year of her age. She was for about 50 years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She leaves 10 children and a large circle of friends to mourn their sore bereavement. In her death, the community has lost a useful member, the poor a kind friend, and the church a bright ornament.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
'How blest the righteous when he dies.'"

CON.

In this town county, on Friday morning, the 19th ult., very suddenly, WILLIAM LEE, infant son of Dani. L. and Margaret J Brock, aged 5 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me."
"I take these little lambs, said He,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$6 00@$8 00
BEEF, retail	$1 00@1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER	$ 4 00@5 00
CORN	$18 00@20 00
COTTON	$ 1 00@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$20 00@25 00
COFFEE	$15 00@18 00
COPPERAS	$ 5 00
EGGS	$ 2 00
FLOUR	$75 00@100 00
IRON	$ 5 00@6 00
LEATHER	$16 00@20 00
LARD	$ 2 00
NAILS	$ 4 00
PORK	$75 00@80 00
PEAS	$15 00@20 00
RYE	$ 3 00
SUGAR	$ 2 00
SODA	$5 00@6 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 2 50@3 00
MEETING, 4-4	$ 2 50@3 00
SALT	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW	$ 0 50@0 75

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE stands adjourned to meet at Centre Church, Robeson county, N. C., on Wednesday, before the second Sabbath in April, the 6th day of the month, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Church Sessions are expected to send up full reports as to their collections for benevolent objects, including the amounts contributed for the education of the children of deceased soldiers and disabled ministers.

The Churches will please bear in mind, that the full amount of their assessments to the Contingent Fund of Presbytery will be required.

The Churches would do well to forward all funds collected for the above objects, to the Treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. Archibald McLean, Fayetteville, before the end of March. J. P. McFARLAND, Stated Clerk.

Feb. 23, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
March 2, 1864.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., FEB. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPT BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is doubtful, he will after investigation under Circular No. 2, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and inevitably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of

COL. PRESTON, Sup't.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

[Signed]
March 4—m1

Situation Wanted.

A TEACHER of the Classics and English departments wishes a Situation. He is an old pupil of W. J. Bingham's, has seven or eight years experience in teaching, can furnish ample testimonials of his ability and aptness to instruct. Address, N. B.,
White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C.
Feb. 24w4pd

Confederate Money Wanted!

WE will receive Confederate States Treasury Notes of all denominations, when the proper change is given, or the full amount of the note presented, taken in goods. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 24w3 No. 19, Hay Street.
**Observer copy inside twice.

Smoking Tobacco, &c.

SMOKING TOBACCO, PIPES AND STEMS for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Feb. 24w3 No. 19, Hay Street.

County Corn.

THE UNDERSIGNED I will sell County Corn, to persons in the two Town Districts, entitled to buy, on Friday of each week, and on no other day.
Feb. 24tf JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
**Observer copy 1t

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

THE current volume (XVI) of the SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW closes with the year 1864. The terms of subscription for this volume remain unchanged, viz: $3. Payments for future volumes will be credited at *five dollars*. (Feb. 17w3

WANTED!

THE following numbers of the SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, for which the prices annexed will be paid:

Volume I., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	$5 00
Volume I., No. 1	2 00
Volume VII., No. 1	1 00
Volume VIII., No. 1	2 00
Volume X., No. 1 and 2, each	1 00
Volume XV., No. 3	1 00

Address Southern Presbyterian Review, Columbia, S. C. [Feb. 17w3

P. TAYLOR

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

1 CASK Dark Madder Prints;
5 Bbls Brown Sugar; Rio and Java Coffee;
Cooking Soda; English Copperas;
English Shoe-Thread; Cut Tacks; Fine Toilet Soap;
Alum, Liverpool and Round Salt.
Old newspapers wanted.
Feb. 17w3

Concord Female College.

THE Subscriber and the entire Faculty of the Synodical College at Rome, Ga., have removed to this Institution. They have brought with them large additions to the Library and Apparatus, and a living energy for the great work before them. They respectfully invite, and in unison with other Teachers who have long been here, they hope to merit, a liberal patronage.

TERMS:

Board per month, *paid in advance*	$35 00
Tuition, per Session of twenty weeks,	$40 to 55 00
French, German, Latin and Drawing, each,	20 00
Music,	50 00

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The usual contingent fees will be expected.

Feb. 17, 1864w5pd J. M. M. CALDWELL.

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,
S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course	$30 00
Intermediate do	60 00
Classical do	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil	1 00

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. [Feb. 10, 1864w6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, July 3d, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS.

The Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	3 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	4 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	6 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	8 00	" Egypt	4 00

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 12, 1863—tf

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged. THO. GUILD, Agent of Exchange.

By order: (Signed) S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
Feb. 10, 1864w4

PERCUSSION CAPS!

100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!

20,000 ENVELOPES!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Pencils! Lead Pencils!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

STEEL PENS for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.

EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES, For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!

A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown Windsor Soap!

WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!

MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

MATCHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH COPPERAS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

IRON!! IRON!!

1500 LBS. BAR IRON, NARROW AND WIDE of superior quality, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

POWDER! POWDER!! A superior article for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

NEW MUSIC! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

BLACK PEPPER! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH PINS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, will offer for sale at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of next March Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land, in 5 different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeill.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or, cash, at the option of the purchaser.

GEORGE McNEILL,
Feb. 10th, 1864] Adm'r of Arch'd Graham.

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO,
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.—tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to
A. McLEAN,
Nov. 25, 1863.tf

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

Miscellaneous Reading.

SEBASTOPOL EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE SIEGE.

Having lately returned from a fortnight's visit to the Crimea, it may possibly interest some of your readers to clear how I found Sebastopol and its neighborhood looking in 1863.

One is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor. There are, indeed, a few guns mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few worm eaten hulks lately raised by Col. Gowen, and off South Bay lies the Admiral's steam yacht, whilst a few coasters are laden with shot and broken shell, the *reliquiæ Danaum* of 1854, 55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where now no Russian official accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of 200 yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Witzel, formerly head waiter of the club-house—the ruins of which are immediately adjoining.

Of all the British cemeteries we visited, we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. Around each enclosure, small or large, low, solid walls have been built and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's Hill, though the grass has grown over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a Colonel of the 55th regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it was gratifying to see that even the round shot which eight or nine years ago, some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave, remain undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's Hill applies equally to the graves of the Light Division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly above them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast.

General Pelissier's headquarters and Lord Raglan's houses are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their deported glory. The huts still surround Lord Raglan's quarters which one sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaclava are as quiet as the grave, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove, the sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bag full of sovereigns was flshed up a few days before our arrival. The field of Balaclava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's heights are thickly covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well-distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines.

The Redan monument is in a disgraceful state; the inscription has been almost obliterated. Some vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall round it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearances, though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and vineyards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Malakoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the rebuilding of a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered.

If possible, the desolation is more apparent on the North than on the South side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. There are said to be three thousand inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met thirty.—*London Morning Post.*

Abernethy used to like very well to talk with Spurzheim, the great phrenologist, who resided for some time in England. One day Abernethy, half seriously, half humorously, said to Spurzheim, "Well, doctor, where do you place the organ of common sense?" Spurzheim's reply certainly sustained the confidence of phrenological deductions with those of experience. "There is no organ," said he, "for common sense, but it depends on the equilibrium of the other organs."

MAXIMS FOR HUSBANDS.—Resolve in the morning to be patient and cheerful during the day. Laugh heartily on finding all the buttons off your shirt—as usual. Say merrily, "boys will be boys," when you discover that the children have emptied the contents of the water jug into your boots. On gashing your chin with a razor, remember that beauty is but skin deep, and in order to divert your thoughts from pain recite a speech from Hamlet or indulge in one of the harmonies of your native land. If breakfast is not ready for you, chuckle and grin pleasantly at the delay, remembering that a merry heart is a continual feast; and go to your daily business with a pleasant smile.

A PLAIN PUDDING.—Six ounces of flour, a half pint of molasses, a half pint of dried cherries, one small teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt, and one egg. A piece of suet the size of a small egg, is an improvement, but not necessary to make an excellent pudding; boil in a cloth an hour and a half, eat with any sauce that is preferred.

THE MILITARY BILL

"SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

"SECTION 2. That all the persons aforesaid, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five now in service, shall be retained during the present war with the United States, in the same regiments, battalions and companies to which they belong at the passage of this act, with the same organization and officers, unless regularly transferred or discharged, in accordance with the laws and regulations for the government of the army: *Provided*, that companies from one State, organized against their consent, expressed at the time, with regiments or battalions from another State shall have the privilege of being transferred to organizations of troops, in the same arm of the service, from the States in which said companies were raised; and the soldiers from one State, in companies from another State, shall be allowed, if they desire it, a transfer to organizations from their own States, in the same arm of the service.

"SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of six months from the first day of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars in a six per cent. Government bond, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, shall be paid to every non commissioned officer, musician and private who shall then be in service, or in the event of his death, previous to the period of such payment, then to the person or persons who would be entitled by law to receive the arrearages of his pay; but no one shall be entitled to the bounty herein provided who shall at any time, during the period of six months next after the said first day of April, be absented from his command without leave.

"SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army, where no disability now exists; nor shall those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted by reason thereof: *Provided*, that no person, heretofore exempted on account of religious opinions and who has paid the tax levied to relieve him from service shall be required to render military service under this act.

"SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, shall enroll themselves at such times and places, and under such regulations, as the President may prescribe, the time allowed not being less than thirty days for those east, and sixty days west of the Mississippi river, and any person who shall fail so to enroll himself, without a reasonable excuse therefor, to be judged of by the President, shall be placed in service in the field for the war, in the same manner as though they were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five: *Provided*, that the persons mentioned in this section shall constitute a reserve for State defence and detail duty, and shall not be required to perform service out of the State in which they reside.

"SECTION 6. That all persons required by the section of this act to enroll themselves, may within thirty days after the passage thereof, east of the Mississippi river, and within sixty days, if west of said river, form themselves into vol, untary organizations of companies, battalions or regiments, and elect their own officers: said organizations to conform to the existing laws; and, having so organized, to tender their services as volunteers during the war to the President; and if such organizations shall furnish proper muster rolls, as now organized, and deposit a copy thereof with the enrolling officer of their district, which shall be equivalent to enrollment, they may be accepted as minute men for service in such State, but in no event to be taken out of it. Those who do not so volunteer and organize, shall enroll themselves as before provided; and may, by the President, be required to assemble at convenient places of rendezvous, and be formed or organized into companies, battalions and regiments, under regulations to be prescribed by him; and shall have the right to elect their company and regimental officers; and all troops organized under this act for State defence, shall be entitled, while in actual service, to the same pay and allowance as troops now in the field.

"SECTION 7. That any person who shall fail to attend at the place of rendezvous as required by the authority of the President, without a sufficient excuse, to be judged of by him, shall be liable to be placed in service in the field for the war, as if he were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

"SECTION 8. That hereafter the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employees or labourers in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, in the Ordnance Bureau, and clerks and employees of navy agents, as also in the execution of the enrollment act, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty five years, and who by the report of a Board of army surgeons shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above said duties, specifying which, and when these persons shall have been assigned to these duties as far as practicable, the President shall assign or detail to their performance such bodies of troops, or individuals, required to be enrolled under the fifth section of this act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties: *Provided*, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen shall be assigned to those duties: *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

"SECTION 9. That any Quartermaster, or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, or Assistant Commissary (other than those serving with brigades or regiments in the field), or officers in the Ordnance Bureau, or Navy Agents, or Provost Marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter employ or retain in his employment any person in any of their said departments or bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the eighth section of this act, in violation of the provisions hereof, shall, on conviction there of by a court-martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any department or district commander, upon proof, by the oath of any credible person, that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty; and said commanders shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offences; and any commander as aforesaid failing to perform the duties enjoined by this section, shall, upon being duly convinced thereof, be discharged from the service.

"SECTION 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws granting exemptions from military service be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and hereafter none shall be exempted except the following:

"1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"2. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members and officers of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President, or the Governor of the respective State, may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

"3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such on the 10th day of October, 1862 and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years, who now are, and for the last seven years have been, in the actual and regular practice of their profession, but the term physician shall not include dentists; all presidents and teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, academies and schools, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years next before the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the benefit of this exemption shall extend to those teachers only whose schools are composed of twenty students or more. All superintendents of public hospitals, established by law before the passage of this act, and such physicians and nurses therein as such superintendents shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the proper and efficient management thereof.

"4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the 1st day of January last, fifteen able bodied field hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon the following conditions:

"1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military service, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation.

"2. Such persons shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form, and with such security, and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of nett beef (said beef to be delivered on foot), for each able bodied slave on said farm or plantation, within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon or pork and beef shall be paid for by the Government at the prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for, and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on the said farm or plantation, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same, to the extent of two thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid at equivalent rates.

"3. Such person shall further bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year while his exemption continues to the Government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that any person exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of twenty five per cent on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: *Provided further*, that persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February, 1864.

"4. In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, may exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and the families of soldiers. He may, also, grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agricultural than in the military service: *Provided* that such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital and labour exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for like articles by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act.

"5. The president, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of any railroad company engaged in transportation for the Government, and such officers and employees thereof as the president or superintendent shall certify on oath to be indispensable to the efficient operation of said railroads: *Provided*, that the number of persons so exempted by this act on any railroad shall not exceed one person for each mile of such road in actual use for military transportation; and said exempts shall be reported by name, and description with the names of any who may have left the employment of said company, or who may cease to be indispensable.

"6. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April the 14th, 1864, entitled an act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service: *Provided*, that all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

"SEC. 11. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant details under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details when-ever he thinks proper: *Provided*, that the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the Government, by reason of said contract unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of said contract: *Provided further*, That when any such contractor shall fail, diligently and faithfully, to proceed with the execution of such contract his exemption or detail shall cease.

"SEC. 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination."

THE YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NORTH-EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the recent alleged Federal outrages in Northeastern North Carolina, by an armed force under Brig. Gen. Wild, have submitted the following report:

"The committee have taken several depositions and collected such further evidence as was accessible, for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the matters referred to them. This evidence is now presented to the House, with a brief outline of the facts proved. In the month of December last, a large force of negro soldiers, in the service of the United States, and under command of Brig. Gen. Ed. A. Wild, invaded the county of Pasquotank. Whilst there they arrested a citizen of the county, Daniel Bright, at his own residence, and hung on the side of the public road, a few miles north of Elizabeth City. Upon his back where he was suspended, was placed a placard with the following words:

This Guerrilla
Hanged,
By Order of Brig. Gen. Wild.
"Daniel Bright of Pasquotank County."

Daniel Bright was a member of the 62d Georgia Regiment, under command of Col. J. R. Griffin, and had received authority from the Governor of North Carolina to raise a company in that county for local defence. Failing in this effort he had returned to his farm, and was there seized, carried off and executed.

"Two most respectable married ladies were also made prisoners—Mrs. Phœbe Munden, wife of Lieutenant W. J. Munden, and Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks, wife of Private Pender Weeks, of Captain John T. Elliott's company. The first was arrested at her own house, in the presence only of her three children of whom the oldest was ten years of age, on Saturday, the 12th of December, conveyed a few miles to Elizabeth City, confined in a room without fire, bed or bedding, with several male prisoners, and tied by the feet and hands. A negro guard was placed in charge of the prisoners. The succeeding day, the other lady, Mrs. Weeks, was placed in the same room. They were constantly guarded, and neither was allowed to leave the room for the most necessary duty but in company with a negro armed soldier. For a more minute recital of the indignities offered the sensibilities of the sex, the committee forbear to do more than refer to the testimony of a fellow-prisoner, and another, a resident of the town and an eye witness of what he describes. Mrs. Munden was in delicate health, and forced from a home immediately laid in ashes, with all it contained, without other apparel than she wore upon her person, and passed several nights in the cheerless and cold apartment to which she was confined at an inclement season, before the humanity of her capture was so far softened as to permit blankets to be furnished for her use. They were kept until Thursday, and then removed to Norfolk. It has been represented to her husband that when Mrs. Munden was carried off her wrists were bleeding with the stricture of the cords with which she was bound.

"These ladies are still held in custody, as will be seen from the latter of Gen. B. F. Butler, in answer to a communication addressed to him by Lieut. Munden and Mr. Weeks, dated Jan 26th, and while he states that he has countermanded the order for their execution, threatened in the event of the hanging of his "colored" soldier by Gen. Wild, he does not disavow in any other respect the acts of the latter.

"Besides these acts of violence, it is in proof that several private dwellings in Pasquotank and Camden counties were set on fire and consumed, among which may be designated those of W. T. White, Capt. Willis Sanderlin and Maj. Gregory. The last, an aged citizen of more than sixty years, was seized and conveyed away. For what purpose, Gen. Wild's own letter to Capt. Sanderlin written after his retreat to Virginia, and bearing date Dec. 22d, will disclose. He says:

"I shall hold Maj. Gregory as a hostage for the "colored" soldier captured near Shiloh. I shall treat him exactly as your people treat that soldier. If they hang him I shall hang Maj. Gregory, and you know by this time that I keep my word."

"Maj. Gregory was released afterwards and returned, not to his home, for that was destroyed, but to his friends, only to die from a paralysis, with which he was stricken while a prisoner in the enemy's hands.

"The committee find that both the companies which the Federal officer designates as "Guerrillas," commanded—the one by Captain Elliott, the other by Capt Sanderlin, were raised in these counties under authority of the Governor of North Carolina for local defence, and to repel invasions, were duly organized, and their officers commissioned by him, and for a year or more had been in the regular service of that State. At the time referred to, they had been attached to and formed parts of the 66th North Carolina Regiment, under command of Col. James W. Hinton.

"The committee content themselves with reporting the evidence to the House with a short explanatory statement. The original letters and placard referred to are before them, and are submitted with this report. They forbear comment. It would add no force to the simple narrative of facts.

W. N. H. SMITH, Chairman.

WITHROP E. HILTON, of New York, in whose possession the police lately found $5,000,000 of Confederate bonds printed, and $1,000,000 in Confederate notes ready for signature, is the same artist who a year or two ago advertised counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes for sale by the quire as *fac similes*, and millions were thus put into circulation. The Yankees pretend that the bonds were ordered by Mr. Memminger, and claim the seizure as a loss to the South. It is more probable that Hilton was engaged at his old occupation of counterfeiting, and the police has merely broken up his den, really doing the South a service.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

Little pearl in coral setting,
Little, tiny, dainty thing,
'Tis of thee, thou mother's jewel,
Of thy beauties I would sing!

Maidens heed thee not my sonnet,
Hie thee to thy star-lit bowers;
Dream of love and build thee castles,
Decked with fancies sweetest flowers.
For my harp I've not been stringing
Tuned to gentle ears like thine;
Thou hast never learned the key-note
Of this simple song of mine.

Bachelor's sedate and prosy,
Every tone thy nerves would jar,
Every strain thy fancied freedom,
Would discordant break or mar.
Go into thy sanctums lonely,
On the mantle place thy feet,
Whittle sticks upon the hearth-stone,
In that *dearly*, sweet retreat,
Stop your ears with tongs or boot-jack,
Throw your papers where you please,
Tumble clothes and books and rubbish
All together at your ease.
Sew your buttons on at leisure,
Free from children, free from wife;
But I *charge* you list not to me,
In this simple song of life.

Mothers, 'Tis for you I sing it,
And for fathers, too, forsooth,
Who have not forgot how precious,
Was their little one's first tooth!

Does thou mind the dimpled darling,
Cooing; jumping on thy lap?
Or its play-things wildly scattered
Round thee on the floor, may hap?
All at once the Mother seizes,
The wee-thing with cry of joy,
And exclaims, "come! Father see it!
Come and see your baby-boy."

"See his tooth, now don't you feel it?
There 't is, the pearly thing!"
While the children all flocked round you,
Little birds upon the wing!
Mother get your thimble, try it,"
Cries the eldest one in glee,
"Rob it, yes, I hear it, hear it,"
"Baby, now let sissy see!"
Mother says "last night I found it,
When no other one was near,"
"Did you" answers father slyly;
I thought 'twas I who found it, dear."

No, you *didn't* Father, either,
Sturdily exclaims his boy
(Six years old) I did it mother,
Giving him my candy toy."
While the next one to the baby,
Pouting, from the rest aloof
Jealous of his growing honors,
Cries "*me* found that 'ittle toof."

Then they smother babe with kisses,
Twenty times the pearl must see,
'Till he catches the excitement
And the fervor of their glee,
Laughing, cooing, crowing, jumping,
'Till he wearies of the play,
Then he shuts his coral portals
Laugh he wont, then, laugh who may.
I surmise the poor gold seeker's
Cry of joy when first he finds,
Hidden in the earth's recesses
Tokens of its glittering mines;
But, if he has wife and children
And would whisper me the truth,
He would say he laughed more gaily
O'er his little one's first tooth.

And if there is a single parent,
Dares disown this household scene,
Then I say there is *one* parent
More on earth than should have been.

From the Child's Index.

EVERGREEN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY REV. JOHN A. BROADUS.

I am a great admirer of evergreen trees. Not merely the magnificent tropical trees, which are seen in the up country only as exotics, (you can get your Dictionary, little reader, and hunt up that word, if you want to,) but our own homely cedar, that stands up so sturdily when its branches are loaded with snow, and the red-berried holly, and the pretty tufts of misletoe, that root themselves in the rough oak bark, and hold fast against all the rude winds of winter, and the grand old solemn pines—I love them all. When the storm-gusts of autumn have scattered all the leaves of the other trees, and the bare branches seem to cut the eye as you look at them, I turn with admiration and delight to the evergreens. No mere summer time trees are they. The little leaves—all our mountain evergreens have little leaves—get very cold sometimes, no doubt they do; I have seen them fairly coated with ice; but never mind, they hold fast to the tree, and that keeps them alive, and they conquer all the cold, and in the very midst of winter the tree has just as many little leaves on it as in summer. Brave little leaves, who doesn't admire them?

And I want to have evergreen Sunday Schools all over our country. Some schools, that look quite flourishing in summer, are sure to die in the fall; not only a great many leaves are blown down, but branches, stock and all fall prostrate, and the only chance next spring is for some new sprouts from the root. And others stand fast, with the body and the branches all in their place, and determined not to give up, but with only a few scattered leaves on the limbs, and these clinging so loosely that you are all the time afraid the next cold wind will blow them off too. How much prettier is a Sunday School where every little leaf holds fast, and let winter do what he may with his wind and snow and ice, all looks bright and full of life in January as well as in July. Such a school, just as the beautiful first Psalm says about a good man, "brings forth its fruit in its season, and its leaf shall not wither"—not merely prettiest, but most useful.

Little reader, can't you be stout and brave, and hold on all winter, and make yours an evergreen Sunday School?—*Greenville S. C.*

There is no Child so young, if he can speak at all, but he can offer up such a little prayer as this, "Lord remember me." Can you tell, young reader, in what part of the New Testament that prayer is found, and who uttered it?

TRUE DUNCAN AND THE CAT.

Once there was a little boy named Duncan. The boys used to call him *True Duncan*, because he never would tell a lie. One day he was playing with an axe in the yard of the school, and while he was chopping a stick, the teacher's cat, Tabby, came along. Duncan let the axe fall on poor Tabby's head and killed her. What to do he did not know. She was a pet of the master, and used to sit on a cushion at his side while he was hearing the lessons.

"Now, fellows," said one of the boys, "we shall see if Duncan can't make up a fib as well as the rest of us."

Big Jones stepped up, and taking the cat by the tail, said:

"Here, boys, I will just fling her into the alley, and we can tell Mr. Cole that the butcher's dog killed her, you know he worried her last week."

Several of them thought this would do very well. But Duncan looked quite angry.

"No!" said he, "no! Do you think I would *lie* for such a creature as that? It would be a lie, *a lie*, A LIE!" And every time he said the word, his voice grew louder and louder. Then he picked up the poor thing in his arms and carried it into the school room, and the boys followed to see what would happen. The master looked up and said:

"What is this? My faithful mouser dead! Who could have done me such an injury? All were silent for a little while. As soon as Duncan could get his voice, he said:

"Mr. Cole, I am very sorry—but here is the truth. I can't lie, sir; I killed Tabby, but I am very sorry for it. I ought to have been more careful for I saw her continually rubbing her sides against the log. I am very sorry, indeed, sir."

Every one expected Mr. Cole to take down his long rattan. On the contrary, he put on a pleasant smile and said:

"Duncan, you are a brave boy. I saw and heard all that passed from my window above. I would rather lose a hundred cats than miss such an example of truth and honor in my school. Your best reward is what you now feel in your conscience; but I beg you to accept this handsome penknife as a token of my approbation."

Duncan took out his little handkerchief and wiped his eyes. The boys could no longer restrain themselves, and when Tom Poole cried, "Three cheers for true Duncan!" all joined in a hearty hurrah.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63y1 Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62ly]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry,
by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary,*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,768.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $230,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,545,252.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	247,668.96

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. M. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
C. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
M. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
C. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

ISSUE MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 11. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 323.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE CHILD'S FIRST TEAR.

LOLA.

I kissed it as it trembling lay,
A moment there—then rolled away—
From off its dimpled cheek;
I kissed, with an answering tear,
That crystal drop so bright and clear—
But words I could not speak.

Yet why? Of grief it was not born,
It told not of a bosom torn—
Of sorrow deep or vast,
No rending heart-strings gave it birth,
Ah surely that is worth all earth,
The one my cradle-wail.

Ah! but I've seen a bright child-eye,
When earth in sadness bade it sigh,
A single drop of pain
Fall on a blushing cheek of rose,
And in its beauteous prison,
A moment glow remain!

And as with wondering gaze I've seen,
I saw how much it did enhance
The beauty of my flower,
A cloud spread o'er the summer sky—
And other drops fell on it too,
Till came the pelting shower.

And when 'twas o'er all shed and torn,
With petals on the dark sod strown,
I did my blossom see
And thus methought that glittering tear
Is but the first, my baby dear,
Of many more for thee.

I looked into the "dark cup brown,"
The future with its sorrows strewn,
And knew that thou must weep.
Oh! would that I might bear them all—
The sorrows that on thee must fall—
Thine eyes from tears to keep.

Oft have I wished these arms of mine,
For this dear head and heart of thine,
A fitting shield could form;
I'd twine them round and round thee so,
That naught of human grief or woe,
The citadel could storm.

But this was human wisdom, dear,
Born of a mother's love and fear,
And in it I forgot
The "white robes round the throne of God"
There but for those who felt the rod,
The grief He did allot.

And when thou sweetly on me smiled,
I gave thee back to Him my child,
And prayed that He would send
What ever storms might purify—
What tears would fit thee for the sky,
And to His glory lead.

And there is *One* who treads *alone*,
The wine press for his loved, his "own,"
Who will not leave thee so;
But through the billows be thy Guide,
And by the furnace all abide,
Till life and tears are o'er.

Alamance March 1, 1864.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

OUR BODILY SENSES GLORIFIED.

Not only will our vile bodies be made like unto Christ's, but our senses in those bodies will also be glorified. Our bodies will be refined and made meet and fit for the glorified abode above, and so also will be our senses. The sense of *sight* will be greatly increased; no longer seeing darkly but clearly face to face. It is natural to man, especially the christian man, "to turn up the eye"—to look upwards, towards the Holiest Place. Light travels swift and far, but the eye can see millions and billions of miles in an instant; and by the aid of the telescope it can be vastly increased. But in heaven when our eye-sight shall be immeasurably strengthened, and the heavenly atmosphere proportionably clear and distinct, we may see clearly far into the distant universe; and see not only with a telescopic view, but as some animals here, at the same time, have also a microscopic faculty, to see the smallest as well as the largest objects. And ever descrying new objects in the ever changing universe, may often enquire: Who and what are these? Great beauty is here seen through a prism, but oh! how surpassingly beautiful must the scenery of the heavenly world appear, when mirrored in glorified eyes and in a pure heart! Dying saints in departing may have partaken somewhat of the wonderful eye-sight, and with Stephen seen "the glory of God and Jesus standing on the right hand of God."

The sense of *hearing* will in like manner be improved; hearing at all times and *from all sides*. And oh! what a world of music—what heights, what depths, what vastness, what sweetness; from angels and archangels; principalities and powers, thrones and dominions; cherubim and seraphim; from patriarchs and prophets, apostles and all, small and great; yea, even Christ in his glorified humanity, as our Elder Brother, and with us in subjection will verify his saying, "I will declare thy name unto my brethren"—"In the midst of the church will I sing praise unto thee." And who knows but that Jesus not only with his glorified eyes sees all things obscure or dark, but with his glorified ears may hear (and hearing understand) all things, in heaven, earth and hell—in all worlds; and from the cry of the raven or a dying mortal to the loftiest flight of a Gabriel or Paul. How far we shall be like him, or how much saints may directly see and hear of us here below, we dare not guess. "Put off thy shoes from thy feet, for the place where thou standest is holy ground."

All the other senses will be equally perfected—even that of *smell* may not be without its use in a great degree; and oh! with what sweet perfume will heaven be savored. In their worship the Elders fall before the Lamb, having golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of the saints. The sacrifices of doing, of alms-communicating, these more than [illegible] pleasing—a sweet smelling savor unto God. The Saviour's name itself would be ointment poured forth, and the saints not Christ are a sweet savor of Christ. There it will be said and truly be said of the church in His presence, "much better is the smell of thine ointments than all spices," "thy cheeks are comely as the turtle's." "I saw upon my garden, that I spice there I may flow out. Let my beloved come into his garden and eat his pleasant fruits."

The second sense is of a totally different character, but we look about in vain for a word to express it. By these and many such things, the Redeemer's glory shone through His meanness in the several parts of His life. Nor was it wholly clouded at His death. He had not, indeed, that fantastic equipage of a throw to other great persons have on such occasions; but the frame of nature solemnized the death of its Author; heaven and earth were mourners. The sun was clad in black; and if the inhabitants of the earth were unmoved, the earth itself trembled under the awful load. There were foes to pay the Jewish compliment of rending their garments; but the rocks were not so insensible—they rent their bowels. He had not a grave of His own, but other men's graves opened to Him. Death and the grave might be proud of such a tenant in their territory; but He came not there as subject, but as an invader—a conqueror. It was then that death, the king of terrors, lost his sting, and on the third day the Prince of life triumphed over him, spoiling death and the grave. * * *

It is the glory of the world that He who formed it, dwelt on it; of the air, that He breathed it; of the sun, that it shone on Him; of the ground, that it bore Him; of the sea, that He walked on it; of the elements, that they nourished Him; of the waters, that they refreshed Him; of us men, that He lived and died amongst us, yea, that He lived and died for us; that He assumed our flesh and blood and carried it to the highest heavens, where it shines as the eternal ornament and wonder of the creation of God. It gives, also, a lustre to Providence. It is the chief event that adorns the records of time and enlivens the history of the universe. It is the glory of the various great lines of Providence that they point at this as their centre; that they prepared the way for its coming; that after its coming they are subservient to the ends of it, though in a way indeed to us at present, mysterious and unsearchable. Thus we know they either fulfill the *promises* of the crucified Jesus or His *threatenings*, and show either the *happiness* of receiving Him, or the *misery* of rejecting Him.

Selections.

From the Southern Presbyterian Review.

A SLAVE MARRIAGE LAW.

We accept the Address on "Slavery, and the Duties growing out of the Relation," published in the July number of this *Review*, as the first fruits of the new era in our discussions of that interesting topic. Embarrassed hitherto by our political connexion with the puritanical Yankees; engaged, for the most part, in fortifying the scriptural lawfulness of the institution; and struggling to secure our rights, under the late constitutional compact of union, in respect to this species of property, against the insidious attacks of our faithless associates: the abuses incident to the relation, and the remedies for them, if not virtually tabooed amongst us, have been at least subordinated to other more menacing aspects of the angry controversy.

It must be so no longer. We must look into the private management of our negroes with fresh diligence. We must subject our slave code to a rigid inspection; criticism must be free and bold; abuses must be exposed; and the inner life of slavery reformed and restored, as far as may be, to the pattern shown us in the Bible. We ought to do this upon our distinct accountability to God, and with the best lights afforded by our own experience; not out of vain respect, as some would have us do, to the prejudices of enemies, or weak brethren, or to save fair appearances. If we begin our work from any such motives as these last, we shall do nothing but blunder. We can not hope, do what we may, to win for our cause the good opinion of the self-righteous, abolitionized people of the United States, or their yoke fellows of England, unless we take the fatal step of emancipation. Wrapped in the ample folds of their pride and self-conceit, these intermeddling nations realize the worst form of hypocrisy:

> "Compounding for sins they are inclined to,
> By damning those they have no mind to."

"Without are dogs." We especially of the Confederacy, who ought to know something of slavery, have committed the unpardonable sin of setting at naught their counsel and their example in this very matter. We have presumed to think for ourselves. We have presumed to prefer Moses to Wilberforce, and Paul to Beecher. That is enough. We are worse than dogs. We may now go forward, so far as any favorable effect upon them towards ourselves is concerned, to deal with our outlawed institution in our own way, as completely as if no such people were in existence.

The Address breaks the new ground well. We commend its general positions entirely. We are sorry, however, where we find so much to approve, that there should be even one thing from which we must dissent. But we deem the propositions to regulate the marriage of slaves by law, as fraught with imminent danger to that very feature of our slavery which really determines the character and destiny of the whole system: as we will now proceed to show.

Slavery, as it exists among us, is a *domestic* institution. This remark is so familiar, that we fear its significance is not felt or understood. It may be worth while, therefore, to give it some emphasis. We mean then, that the slave is, with us, the subject of family government, and not of political government. The family is his State. The master is his law giver. He is in no sense a member of municipal society, but of the household estate. We have, it is true, somewhat abridged the master's natural power in respect to the punishment of crimes committed by the slave. Of these, at least of the higher sort, the State, through her courts, takes cognizance in like manner as of those committed by freemen. Yet even here we have not gone far, but still wisely leave the mass of small offences and misdemeanors to the mild, though summary, jurisdiction of the master. This abridgement, moreover, no matter to what extent it may be carried, is grounded upon the vindication of public justice, and the prevention of public wrongs; and can hardly be deemed a modification of the domestic character of our system. But whatever cognizance the criminal law may take of the slave, it is a principle which goes to the very foundation of the institution, and permeates its whole superstructure, that the civil code absolutely nowhere recognizes his presence in the body politic, except as property. It accords to him no rights; it exacts of him no duties; it accepts and treats him, in all civil respects, as a grown-up and life long child.

Now, it is evident that a legal recognition of marriage among slaves, would be the first and decisive step towards a total inversion of the relation of that class to the State and to the family. Marriage is based upon contract; and hence such a regulation would at once introduce the slave to our notice as legally capable of contracting civil obligations, and as liable to civil duties. The extent of this change may be perceived at a glance. It would amount to a revolution in the status of the slave, as great as a transfer of allegiance from one power or state to another would effect in the condition of a free people. As great, we repeat, in theory; but practically, it would be attended with consequences perhaps incalculably greater. A transfer of allegiance in the one case might be made, as it often has been made, without a shock or a jar to the social order. We can not hope for any such quiet result in the other case. For, to remove the legal incapacity of the slave to contract, would be to overthrow a distinctive fundamental principle of domestic slavery; to confuse our jurisprudence with an illogical jargon, and to let in as a flood many of the evils of a virtual emancipation. The door once opened—the threshold once passed—where do you purpose to stop? where can you stop, consistently with your premises? You say that not to legalize marriage is in some way to deny a natural right. Granted, for the sake of the argument. There are other things quite as natural as the affections which prompt us to marry. The right of private property, for example: the law of *meum* and *tuum* is even more deeply imbedded in human nature, and more universal among mankind, than the passions involved in the continuation of the species. What then? Must we legally accord this natural right also to slaves? Must the law authorize them by deed or will? Must the legislature put in motion the costly apparatus of judicial actions and remedies, to enforce their contracts and to redress their injuries respecting property? Such folly finds no advocates. It would evidently amount to a declaration of civil freedom to a person yet supposed to be held in pure bondage; and no legislator or judge could see his way clear amid the cloud of unending confusions and contradictious perplexities with which it would envelope our simple and well-ordered system. Yet a slave marriage law would, upon principle, lead us straight to this consummation.

Of course it would be useless to enact such a statute, without providing some means of enforcing its observance and of punishing its violations. Has any body thoughtfully considered the extremities which must beset the legislature in that task? Take the corrective right of *divorce*—how will you adjust that among married slaves? Some States do not allow divorce for any cause between free persons. That will never do between slaves, manifestly. They would be sure to think it is not good to marry at all, and to neglect their newly acquired legal rights altogether. We should have to moderate our legislation in this behalf, according to the profound unannulled precept of Moses, to suit the hardness of their hearts. But we have never yet heard a wise man venture a suggestion as to what that legislation ought to be. Possibly, however, you may succeed in the framework of a statute well enough on paper. But when you come to its practical administration in the courts, how will you avoid the difficulty of thronging those tribunals with *slaves*, as parties litigant to *civil* suits? This glaring self-contradiction can be avoided but in one way. The legislature might authorize the solemnization of marriage between slaves; and then leave all the rest—the terms of separation or dissolution of the contract—to the will or discretion of the master, as we do now. But what good could this poor contrivance do? It would still be bottomed upon the absurdity that the slave has legal capacity to contract; nor would it prevent or mitigate a single evil of our present system, for it would leave the master in full possession of his authority over his slaves—the very thing complained of.

This then, is our capital objection to a slave marriage law. We think the reasoning by which it is sustained admits of no reply. It would snap at once the tie that binds the slave to the family, and place him, as the subject of civil legislation, under the dominion of the State. From that unlucky moment we may date the decay of *domestic* slavery, until the whole fabric would totter to its base, or fall, "like the sudden downcome of a tower," with vast and hideous ruin. *Political* slavery—for slavery of some kind is the normal condition of the negro—would supervene (if we may change the figure) with its social ulcers and rank gangrene.

Let us come now to some of those considerations which are urged in favor of a legal regulation of marriage among slaves. The most important is, that our legislative disregard of this relation is unnatural and unscriptural. This position is not stated in any distinct form of argument that we can lay hold of, but exists in the popular mind as a sort of floating imagination, and is always expressed in those vague general terms, so convenient to reformers who are either unable or afraid to bring their projects to the touch stone of reason and truth. The position deserves the most thorough and candid investigation. If true, it consigns to infamy, along with ourselves, all those departed generations of worthy Christians, who, since the establishment of African slavery on this continent, have winked at open uncleanness and adultery over the whole land and in their very households.

Let us distinctly understand what our law does in the premises. That it does not commit any *positive* violation of nature and Scripture, will be admitted on all hands. The most that can be charged is, that in our marriage code the slave is ignored. And from this pretermission it is inferred that our legislation "sets at defiance the precepts of the Bible, the dictates of nature, and the moral sentiment of humanity." This inference rests upon the false assumption that a legal recognition is somehow or other essential to the moral validity of marriage. And this assumption is, in turn, the product of confused ideas concerning the nature of marriage, as contemplated by human law and moral law.

The former treats it as a civil institute for the welfare of society; the latter as a religious institute for the health of the soul. When the legislature elaborately prescribes what persons shall contract marriage, and at what ages; with what forms and ceremonies the rite must be solemnized; upon what terms the tie shall be impaired or dissolved; and to say all in a few words, what shall be the reciprocal rights and duties arising out of the relation; it proceeds purely upon political considerations, designed to secure, as far as may be, the peace, the order, and the increase of the commonwealth. As these objects are quite within the scope of unaided human wisdom, it is probable, if we had no Bible, our regulations would not be much different from what they are in our actual circumstances. When civil purposes fail, the end of the law for marriage fails also. And it seems not more self-absurd to encumber the statute-book with a marriage law for cattle than for slaves, who are equally without civil capacity. But when we contemplate the marriage institution from a moral stand-point, we see it designed, in its divine origin and end, as a help meet not so much for the citizen as for man, and less for the body than for the immortal spirit. It draws its obligations from a source infinitely higher than human authority. God himself is its author. It needs not the witness of men; God himself is its witness. It needs not the cementing ministry of magistrate or priest, but the holy joining of the Lord. The nuptial torch, though unsolemnized by legal forms, may be lighted with as pure a flame as ever burned upon the altars of lawful wedlock. *Consensus facit nuptias*, is the simple fundamental maxim in the league of marriage. Hence we conclude that there is, in moral contemplation, a wide distinction between the faithful cohabitation of our slaves as man and wife, though unrecognised in law, and a promiscuous sexual intercourse; and that such connexions, notwithstanding the want of legal sanction, are valid *in foro conscientiae*, and conformable to the word of God.

Fortunately, the sacred volume does not leave us to mere deductions, but furnishes a system of practical legislation adapted to a people conditioned as we are in respect to slavery. And it may have escaped those whose squeamish humanity is ready to belch forth its sour crudities at our polity, that Moses is in like condemnation. It seems clear that his marriage laws were framed wholly with reference to the free-born population, and ignored the slave as much as ours. Let us not be misunderstood. We meet, indeed, in the Hebrew law, with allusions to marriage among slaves; but it is among Hebrew slaves, who lost in their bondage only their liberty temporarily, and none of their civil rights. They might be restored at any time to full citizenship by right of redemption, and certainly would be so restored at the sabbatical year. Moses was strictly consistent with himself, therefore, in recognising marriage among this class. But as respects the other class, purchased of the heathen round about, who were pure bond-men forever without civil rights, and to whom neither the sabbatical year nor sound of jubilee ever brought liberty, there is no where a hint that the Hebrew marriage law comprehended them. To comment on the proof-texts, if we had space, which we have not, or ability, which we have not, would be irksome. We beg the curious, therefore, to read over the Mosaic legislation, with an eye single to this point, and judge for themselves.

This Hebrew procedure is, in a manner, gospelized to us from what we observe in the New Testament. Rome, it is known, tolerated slavery. Her iron law did not recognise the marriage relation among slaves. There was, however, a relation recognised, which the Romans called *contubernium*. It was nothing but the unauthorized cohabitation between slaves as husband and wife; *conjugium* being their term to express the lawful estate of matrimony between free persons. Now this *contubernium* which Christ and His apostles met with in every family and country of the em; ire, where they went about doing good and teaching truth, is very analogous to that matrimonial state obtaining among our slaves, which, for want of a corresponding accuracy in our language, we call *marriage*. We have no single word which expresses the idea. If the relation was immoral, it was a sin second in openness and universality to idolatry only. That it has been passed over in the New Testament without rebuke or censure, must be admitted. That we do not find, in the frequent allusions to the rights and duties arising out of slavery, an intimation condemnatory of an evil so wide-spread and monstrous, can not be denied. What may we infer from this omission? It is hardly possible to answer but in one way. The relation itself was not sinful.

It is proper, in concluding this part of the subject, to observe that, when we say our law ignores the marriage relation between slaves, the assertion must be taken with some qualification. We give it, indeed, several side-wise recognitions. It is so far favored, for example, in the administration of the criminal law as to entitle the slave, in a case of homicide, to the benefit of the rule, that when a person finds one in the act of adultery with his wife, and instantly kills him, it is not murder, but manslaughter only.

Thus the *contubernial* relation, recognised by public opinion, and favored to a certain degree in law, is evidently neither defiant of Scripture nor shocking to nature or humanity. While it fits well with the normal and legal status of the slave, it gives full play to all his proper passions and affections. There is not a solace or delight known to the pure nuptial bed; there is not a joy or attachment, whose cheerful conversation of man with woman in connubial life is calculated to afford, but may find here a healthful fruition and development. And who has failed to witness frequently in the cabins of the slave as beautiful instances of conjugal love and helpfulness as ever adorned the godly mansions of the free-born? Abuses there are, we allow—great abuses and deplorably general. Can it be shown, however, that these will be lessened in number or magnitude by the proposed experiment? What we want here is not a rambling disquisition, or an ornate encomium upon the blessings of lawful matrimony—much of which may truthfully be said of the *contubernial* state—but something like an accurate and intelligible balance struck between what we shall gain and what we shall lose by the change referred to. Let us, then, pursue the subject a step or two farther.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

A FEW DAYS AT THE FRONT.

Last week we went to Dalton and passed a few days with the soldier in camp. The visits involved a few hours ride on the cars, and the seeing and hearing of some things, which we could wish corrected. We heard more profanity than was agreeable—one, especially; a young officer of as respectable a family, that he ought to be a gentleman, could not get out a sentence without some form of oath. To all such young men, we commend General Washington's opinion on the senseless and vulgarity, to say nothing of the sinfulness, of swearing. We are sorry to say, this people have sinned, and are yet giving, the Almighty great reason to be angry with us, for the constant taking of His name in vain.

The portion of the army we were with, has not been greatly visited by revival influences. We had hoped to meet with Rev. R. B. Lester, one of the Georgia Conference Missionaries, but he was absent. We heard a good report of his beginnings in the army. Some of the Georgia Brigades we visited, were under pastors absent, having gone to the front, on picket duty. We saw some of the officers, however, and found them disposed to afford every facility to the troops.

The Sabbath we spent in the camp was an unfavorable day, for service in the open air. Just at the time for collecting a congregation, there was a drizzling rain, which rendered it necessary for preacher and congregation to keep on their hats. The mode of worship was primitive. The small audience sat on logs, stumps or camp stools, in irregular groups, or stood around or leaned here and there against a tree or hut, and listened attentively to the word. There was an entire absence of formality, and the circumstances under which these groups come together, impress the preacher with the idea, that he has nothing now to do but to preach the gospel to men who have come to hear, not for conventional reasons, but solely to be profited. There is something to encourage him, in this very thought; and he enters upon his work with an advantage not very often enjoyed by the preacher who appears from Sabbath to Sabbath before the stated congregation, called together by every variety of motive. It cannot but be, these army Missions will result in great good, if the field be worked skillfully and industriously—in dependence, of course, upon the divine blessing.

The condition of the army is good. The soldiers have built for themselves very comfortable log huts, well chinked with clay, and, having large fire places and plenty of wood, they can be tolerably comfortable even in the severest winter weather. We saw none who seemed likely to suffer from being ill clad, and very few who were barefooted. They spoke cheerfully of their privations and patriotically and hopefully of the cause, seeming to feel that all that is needed is a spirit of endurance and self-sacrifices among those in the rear." The new Conscript law is popular with them, and they will be greatly disappointed and perhaps disaffected, if the authorities permit those now ordered to the field to shirk duty and to find "soft places" here and there, instead of sending them "to the front."

As to food, while we heard of no suffering, there are no signs in the Commissary Department of great plenty. Those with whom we tarried principally, were near enough to home to draw some supplies thence, and just now their Commissariat was pretty well stocked. Camp life, too, has made our soldiers fertile in inventions, and is training a wonderful number of cooks. Necessary utensils for cooking and serving up a meal are scarce, and one mess waits on another. A wash bucket will pass the rounds of a company. A kettle or skillet will do service for the same meal in two or three messes.

One break as will get cold, waiting for the platters, etc., to set out a table—they being meanwhile in use in another mess. A hearty "socialism" is engendered—old times are revived: "neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; they had all things common." Camp life seems likely to make an end of individualism, and our soldiers will come home a gregarious race. By such shifts and expedients, however, with half a chance they will live pretty well. All take a hand in preparing a meal. Bob, the cook, was sick; but Captain R. parched the coffee and made an excellent cup (tin, of course,) of it; Lieut. A. got up and cooked a first rate beef pie; while young W. W. tried his hand on some pastry, and gave us a very respectable apple pie. One of the mess surmised that he would bring home quite a favorable opinion of camp life, especially of its *cuisine*. "Better fun," says Bob, now convalescing, "this is only a little *flurry*—soon over. Next week you see de boys stand all about, *cracking crus'*, and glad to get 'em." And, so it may be; for there is nothing certain in a soldier's life except toil and hardship.

And, thus they live from hand to mouth, a hard, unsatisfactory life: these brave young men consuming the precious years of opening manhood in learning the art of war, and in growing familiar with a manner of life, which we pray God they may never need to know or to be accustomed to hereafter. They deserve much from the country. Let not their country men be slow in acknowledging the debt and in meeting their obligations to their defenders.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Texas.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL,
Stated Clerk.
JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Permanent Clerk.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 10, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG, *Ch'm of Com. of arrangements, Charlotte, N. C.*

TO PERSONS SENDING US MONEY.—Subscribers and others are informed that Confederate Treasury Notes of a higher denomination than $5, will not be received by us for subscription or other debts, after the 24th inst., except upon the deduction of the 33⅓ per cent. tax. With this deduction, we shall be pleased to receive ALL issues of Confederate Notes, *except those of one hundred dollars*, which will not be received at all by us after the 24th instant, when our ability to fund them will cease.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY COMMITTEE of Fayetteville Presbytery, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Annie, $5.00; Mrs. M. J. F., $4.00; "A Mother and 2 Daughters," $10.00; Mrs. Gen. T. J. J., $30.00; Maggie and Lizzie, $10.00; M. J. M., $5.00; W. Connell, $6.00; M. C., $10.00; Rev. J. B. S., $50.00; C. C., $10.00; J. G. T., $4.00.

DR. LACY'S ADDRESSES.—The people of Fayetteville were favored last week with a visit from the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., whose addresses at Raleigh, Greensboro', Lexington and other places have been already noticed in our columns. These addresses were repeated in our town to large and interested audiences on Tuesday and Wednesday evening. Dr. L.'s object is two fold: First, to encourage, strengthen and animate our people, under the sufferings and privations of the war, to act the men and win independence of the detestable foe; and secondly, to raise funds for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of North Carolina. In this latter object the Dr. is succeeding well. Notwithstanding the many demands upon the purses of the people, wherever he goes he receives liberal contributions. At this place they amounted to about eleven hundred dollars. These contributions will bring joy and gladness to many a sick and wounded soldier, in the delicacies and comforts they will furnish to those who are languishing in the hospitals. Nor is the Dr. less successful in the first branch of his object, though the effects may not be so palpable. His addresses are well calculated to do good. They are not mere political harangues. Bold and defiant as to the enemy, and thoroughly confident of final success in the bloody struggle upon us, there is a constant reference to the teachings of the Bible and to God as the source of our confidence, that comports well with the speaker's sacred calling and instills right principles and feelings into the hearts and minds of his hearers. It is hoped that Dr. Lacy will be able to repeat his addresses in other portions of the State.

PRAYER FOR FRUITFUL SEASONS.

A minister of the gospel, in the *Religious Herald*, proposes that on the second Sabbath in April proximo, every minister of the gospel, of every denomination in the Confederacy, preach from these words, 2 Chron. 7: 13, 14: "If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locusts to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among my people; if my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land." The proposition is a good one, at least as far as it calls attention to the importance of humiliation and prayer as a means of securing fruitful seasons through the present year.

The object proposed is one of the very greatest importance to the Confederacy. For three years the war has been raging with unparalleled violence, taxing the strength of the whole people to meet the shock. Tens of thousands of men, who had been before producers, have become simply consumers. Instead of feeding themselves and others, they must be fed. Their work now is to repel the advance of the ruthless invaders of our rights and liberties; while those left at home must support them and their families. Add to this the fact, that the last two seasons have not been favorable to crops, at least in some parts of the Confederacy, and it is not surprising that there is at present great scarcity in many places. Famine prices prevail, not only in regard to the luxuries of life, which might very easily be accounted for in blockade times, but also in regard to the most common and necessary articles of food; so that many are filled with grave apprehensions as to the future. We do not believe that the enemy will ever be able to starve out the rebels, as he has boasted again and again that he would do. The productive resources of the Confederacy are too great, and the spirit of our people too determined for this. But a short crop the present year might create serious difficulties in supporting in the field the armies that ought to be placed there, and in feeding also the home population. The advice so often given to the farmers since the war commenced, to make bread and meat, is therefore doubly important this year. A neglect of it might bring us into the most serious straits, and even endanger the cause in which so much blood and treasure have been already expended.

Prayer is certainly one of the means for attaining this desirable object. The seasons are in God's hands. He gives the early and the latter rain, or withholds the showers from the earth, as may seem good to Him. And not only in the text referred to in the beginning of this article, but in many others, has He given us encouragement to ask of Him the rain and the sunshine, each in its season, that the earth may yield her increase and the people may rejoice in plenty. The labor of man is in vain without His blessing; and this blessing is given in answer to prayer. True, He "causeth the sun to rise upon the evil and the good, and sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust." He does not always measure His favors by the merits of those who receive them. Far from it. But prayer in a proper spirit is a most precious and efficient agency in procuring the blessings we need—in enlisting the favor and protection of Him who rules in heaven and on earth, and who metes out to each of us the measure of comforts for this life, no less than our destiny for eternity. Let us then, in our approaches to Him, be specially mindful of the fact, that He governs the seasons, and controls all the agencies by which food for man and beast is secured. With His blessing through the next six months, we may smile for at least another year, at the impotent rage of our enemy to starve us into submission to his unholy purposes.

"A SLAVE MARRIAGE LAW."—We regret the necessity that compels us to divide this article, a part of which appears on our first page. The remainder will be published in our next issue. We bespeak for the whole article the attentive perusal of our readers. They will find it to pay them well. We know that it has already been a relief to more than one conscientious christian mind, in regard to the subject of which it treats. Though the article appeared anonymously in the *Review*, it may not be amiss to say that it is from the pen of a talented son of our own State.

A NEW MOVE.—The Rev. R. S. Webb, chaplain 44th Regiment N. C. Troops, sends to the N. C. *Christian Advocate* one hundred and sixty-five dollars, contributed by the commissioned officers of that Regiment, to send the *Advocate* to the families of poor soldiers belonging to the Regiment. While thousands have been contributed all over the country to send religious papers to the soldiers, this is the first instance we have observed in which the soldiers have thus contributed for the benefit of the people at home.

LIBERALITY.—Rev. A. Converse, D. D., senior editor of the *Christian Observer*, has received from some of his friends in Richmond, Va., $640, as a token of grateful remembrance for his past services in sustaining and conducting the paper so many years.

INDECISION PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

The scene exhibited on Mt. Carmel, (1 Kings, 18,) when the prophet called Israel together to choose whom they would serve, finds substantially many a parallel still on earth. There is much halting between two opinions, whether to serve God or the world. There is wavering and hesitancy—perplexing questions as to the value of eternal things compared to those that are temporal. There is sometimes much zeal for God and Christ and holiness, then a returning again to the world. The spirit of God makes a powerful impression upon the heart, then there is a complete obliteration of this impression by the world. The hearer of the word is almost persuaded to be a christian, then soon becomes as careless as before.

To all such the question of Elijah to Israel is put: "How long halt ye between two opinions?" This indecision is foolish as well as criminal. In God's sight, *you are practically making a choice*, while maintaining this state of mind. "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." This is the law laid down by Himself. There is no neutral ground within the territory of the King of kings. Though sometimes tossed to and fro, sometimes leaning to the side of God and holiness and sometimes to that of the world and sin, as holy and heavenly or unholy and carnal influences prevail for the time, God in Christ regards you as in rebellion against Him and enlisted on the side of His enemy. All who are not following Him are His enemies. *He* therefore determines the matter which you imagine has been left undetermined till some "more convenient season." You are written down *for the world*, unless engaged unequivocally on the Lord's side.

This must necessarily be so. Earth is the seat of a mighty contest. It is a rebellious province of the Lord. As one man its inhabitants have said, "We will not have Him to reign over us." What does He do? He calls us to desist, to lay down our arms, to engage under the standing of truth and holiness, promising free pardon for all offences and such favor as God only grants to those whom He loves. Could He not crush the strength of the rebels and send them "to their own place?". But He forbears; for He has "no pleasure in the death of the wicked." He would remove their rebellious hearts and make them faithful friends. He would wash their souls from sin and make them pure and holy. He would save them from His wrath and make them heirs of immortal blessedness.

The contest then is one between sin and holiness. The parties have been arrayed ed for nearly six thousand years; God and holy intelligences on the one side, with Satan and the revolted subjects of God's government on the other. Can a God of justice, love and mercy permit neutrality in such a conflict? Sin and holiness the issue—God or Satan to be sovereign—Christ or the world to be chosen—and *you* be permitted to stand by indifferent spectators of the conflict, or suffered to fly, first to one side and then to the other! No—the nature of a holy God and His duty to those whom He governs forbid it! The conflict is not one of doubtful merit. Indecision shows the heart to be wrong; and God so reckons it. Fly then from this refuge of lies, and "choose ye *this day* whom ye will serve."

AN APPEAL TO PRAYER.—A lady "who lives under the shadow of the enemy's camps," sends to the *Richmond Sentinel* a request from "the ladies on the border" to "the mothers, wives and sisters of the Southern Confederacy," that they "unite with them in observing the third and fourth Fridays of March, as days of fasting and prayer for the success of our cause, and the protection of our brave officers and men in the coming campaign."

Let those to whom this appeal is addressed remember the day. There is power in prayer—in united, fervent prayer, such as "the mothers, wives and sisters" of our brave soldiers would address, under such circumstances, to the throne of the heavenly grace for the dear ones on the battle field.

"A SKETCH of the Life of Randolph Fairfax, by the Rev. Philip Slaughter, Editor of the *Army and Navy Messenger*. pp. 48.

This is an interesting pamphlet, called forth by the sacrifice of another lovely young christian soldier on the altar of his country. He served and suffered as a private, first in the Rockbridge Artillery of the "Stonewall Brigade," and then in the 1st Reg. Va. Light Artillery, 2nd corps army Northern Virginia. He fell at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12th, 1862. May God in mercy raise up a host of young men of like patriotic and christian character to fill all positions in the country, civil and military.

AN AGED MINISTER FALLEN.—The Rev. Samuel W. Dock, D. D., President of Tusculum College, and one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in East Tennessee, died on the 3rd of February, in the 78th year of his age.

WAR AGAINST MINISTERS AND WOMEN.—During a recent raid of the Federalists into Bertie county, N. C., they went to the house of Rev. Benjamin Williams, pastor of the Baptist church at Mar's Hill, took all his money, and tore up his and his wife's clothes!

INFAMOUS.—*The Old Dominion*, a Yankee paper published in Norfolk, in a recent number, contains the annexed order in relation to the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, an aged and venerable clergyman of the Episcopal church, because he would not bow the knee to Baal or worship the image of the Beast. "O Lord, how long!"

HDQ'RS NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25th, 1864.

Special Orders No. 44.

[Extract.]

IV. It having been reported to the General Commanding that S. H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, is an avowed secessionist, and that he takes every opportunity to disseminate his traitorous dogmas much to the annoyance of his loyal neighbors, and that on one occasion at a place of worship, while the prayer for the President of the United States was being read, his conduct was such as to annoy and disgust the loyal portion of the congregation, and believing a whole some example is necessary for the benefit of Mr. Wingfield in particular, and the class in this community he represents in general, men of education and ability, who use the talents God has given them for the purpose of stirring up strife against the Government of the United States.

It is therefore ordered that the Provost Marshall arrest Mr. S. H. Wingfield, and that he be turned over to Colonel Sawtelle to work for three months clearing the streets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, thus employing his time for the benefit of that Government he has abused, and in a small way atone for his disloyalty and treason.

By command of
Brig. Gen. E. A. WILD,
GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Capt. & A. A. G.

A VOICE FROM THE CAMPS.

MR. EDITOR,—Nothing strikes the mind with more surprise, than the contrast between the state of feeling in the army, and that croaking spirit so frequently manifested of late, by some of our citizens in the rear. Indeed so great is the contrast, that were one from another world, unacquainted with our affairs here, to visit us at this particular juncture, he would readily conclude that the two classes (i. e. soldiers and citizens) were two distinct races of men. The soldiers, on the one hand, are undergoing all the hardships, exposures and dangers of the war; yet they are buoyant and confident of success; the citizens, on the other hand, who live at ease and in safety, (being protected by a "wall of stout hearts," as one writer has elegantly said,) are exceedingly despondent. While the soldier is daily offering *his own blood* on the altar of his country, a great many citizens complain bitterly if they are required to make the *most trifling sacrifices.*

Now what can be the cause of this great difference between the two classes reared in the same country, in the same schools, and sometimes in the "bosom of the same family?" Is it possible that the soldiers, by being frequently exposed to danger, have become reckless?

I think not; for I never saw men who could give sounder reasons for their hope of success, than these brave soldiers do.

Where, then, is the cause?

Shall we accuse our good friends in the rear of a want of patriotism, or of a want of historical knowledge? Which horn of the dilemma will they take?

A due amount of patriotism will teach them to lay their all on the altar of their country; and proper historical knowledge will teach them that an enlightened race never was enslaved.

The voice from the Camps is this:

Dear Friends: lift up your desponding heads and take fresh courage. Pray to God and he will give you patriotism; read your Bibles and you will find the proper historical knowledge to elevate your depressed spirits.

Come out like men and women that are determined to be free.

It is true you cannot all wield the musket; but if you are Christians, you may wield a weapon far more powerful.

To our fathers, we would say we want your advice; to our female friends, remember Moses' sister; to those able to bear arms join us on the battle field; to all, come forward and let us make one united and powerful effort for independence.

Let us all do our duty to God and our country, and the year 1864, will tell with glorious results to our cause.

We shall behold a young nation destined to become the light of the world.

YOUNG TENNESSEEAN.

"A LENTEN PASTORAL."

Bishop Johns, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia in an earnest pastoral address, published in the *Southern Churchman*, says some very pointed things to the pleasure-seekers about Richmond and elsewhere who, up to the moment when Lent commenced, were making merry greedily:

"If the religion of the gospel were a mere ritual service, the perfunctory performance of which accomplished its purpose and secured its benefits, then the policy which some pursue might be sustained. In the intervals of the special appointments they would be free to live as they listened—engrossed by other interests—immersed in other pleasures—so compensating themselves for their loss in these respects, pending their temporary interruption by ceremonial observances, drinking more deeply of worldly enjoyments, so as to endure with less discomfort the abstinence which decency demands during the times of ritual restriction—sporting in sensual delights with increasing avidity as the period for their intermission approached—a breaking off, when it does arrive, with an abruptness expressive of the reluctance with which the suspension is submitted to and of the relief which its end will afford. 'Worshipping the Lord and serving their own gods.'" * * * *

"Perhaps we must feel the formidable danger pressing more closely upon our very life, before individuals will forbear to labor supremely for their private interest and become identified in the great struggle for national existence and safety.

"If whilst those on whom the responsibility rests are striving to the uttermost to provide sustenance for those noble men who form our army, and are enduring hardships, and facing death for our defence—others are hoarding up the provisions of the country, and speculating on its necessities, or lavishly consuming them on their own lusts—need we be surprised if hostile hands are permitted to plunder what is thus perverted or prostituted?

"If whilst the groans of the wounded and dying, and the wail of the bereaved, are coming up to us from every part of our land, we drown them by noisy merriment; if we go in the drapery of mourning, and, as it were, dance gaily around the fresh graves of the worthy dead, who have fallen in protecting us—need we be amazed if yet sorer chastisement is sent to bring us to our senses and scourge us to becoming sobriety?

"Oh, why should we be stricken any more? Let us examine and try our ways. Let us rend our hearts and not our garments, and turn unto the Lord our God with fasting and prayer, for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger and repenteth him of the evil.

"And then instead of succumbing through a craven dread of difficulties, and inglorious love of ease, like Issachar as a strong ass couching down between two burdens, who saw that rest was good and the land that it was pleasant and bowed his shoulders to bear, and became a servant unto tribute—we shall rise in the strength of the mighty God of Jacob, and give ourselves with true devotion to our country, ready for any sacrifice its welfare may demand."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Co. B, 27TH N. C. T., COOK'S BRIG.,
March 7, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—In obedience to the appointment of Presbytery, directing me (with four others) to labor in the army from the middle of February to the middle of March, I left my home on that cold Wednesday morning, (Feb. 17th) and arrived within the lines of the Army of Northern Va., on Friday. I am laboring again in Cook's Brigade, which consists of the 27th, 15th, 46th, and 48th Regiments of N. C. Troops. I occupy Capt. White's tent, who is quarter-master, and at this time absent in N. C. He will not return until my time is out. So by his absence and by the kindness of the field officers, this tent is assigned me, and I am most comfortably quartered. I mess with Major Webb and Capt. Sloan of the 27th Reg., and those who know these gentlemen, will readily understand that I lack nothing which generous hospitality and a soldier's means can afford. I have every possible facility for preaching—constant and easy access to any and every body whom I may wish to approach. On the last Sabbath of last month, I dedicated the new chapel of this Brigade, received two persons into the communion of the Presbyterian church and administered the Lord's supper. Two hundred, I suppose, partook on the occasion. It was the first time it had been administered in this Brigade, and it was a sweet and sacred and delightful privilege, and seemed to be greatly enjoyed. I have a Bible reading class that meets each Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. I suppose about a hundred attended it, all with their Bibles or Testaments. Our first lesson was the first four chapters of St. Matthew; our next lesson was the next three chapters, and our next lesson will be a sort of review consisting of the three chapters which contain the Sermon on the Mount. It would delight your heart to witness the free, easy and instructing exercise at this class. All have their Bibles or Testaments, and we commence with the reading of the assigned lesson, each reading aloud some two, three or four verses, and so it passes around. I then briefly comment and explain, giving an analysis of the Book and then the chapter; difficulties in questions are propounded and discussed. We have Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and privates, and all seem to be interested, intent and pleased. Bro. B. T. Lacy, who called over to see me a week or ten days ago, says *our chapel is the largest in the entire army;* and it is filled every Sabbath morning. At the distance of a quarter of a mile along the ridge where we are encamped, you come to Kirkland's Brigade quarters. This Brigade is now on picket, and so we use their chapel. It is convenient, and on each Sabbath and on every night we have services in the two chapels. I have preached about fifteen times since I have been here, and every few days at 3 p. m., I hold an enquiry meeting at which some ten or fifteen already attend, and some have already begun to indulge a hope of pardon and eternal life. This evening I hold another enquiry meeting.

Last week we had quite a stir about the Yankee cavalry raiders. The Brigade was ordered off to Madison, and at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, they passed along. They returned at about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, worn and weary and footsore, and on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, left again for Richmond; but the orders were countermanded at Gordonsville, and two regiments, that night at about 12 o'clock, returned shouting and singing, and the other two regiments the next morning. The raiders were effectually and gloriously repulsed by our troops down at and about Richmond, and our boys were relieved and so returned.

The army are in fine health and still better spirits. It is a trite saying but it is true—if any man feels despondent and gloomy, just let him come to the army and see our noble men—our brave, patient, cheerful, hopeful, self-sacrificing defenders,—God bless them—and he will feel himself humming or singing

"Give to the winds thy fears;
Hope, and be undismayed."

As a faint illustration of the uncertainty of an army's stay or movements, last Monday night I preached, and appointed an enquiry meeting for the next afternoon, and gave notice that Bro. Lacy, at the request of this brigade, would deliver his noble and eloquent address on Gen. Jackson, at 11, a. m., the same morning; but that same morning by day-break, *our whole brigade was ten or twelve miles distant*, and none were left but the barefoot, the sick and the camp guard, &c. It was a terribly bad day, cold, raining, snowing; nearly all that day, but through it all they trudged. That day looked terribly gloomy; the voice of merriment and play all hushed, the rain dropping drearily. It was sadder than Goldsmith's "Deserted Village;" and at intervals the band would play. I went down to visit some of the sick, and one or two dismal ladies left in camp. I had returned; I was sitting and thinking of our boys and what might befal them before they returned. I thought of what they were suffering for us, our wives and children and homes far away, when suddenly the lonely band that had also been left here, struck up "*Lorena.*" I confess I wept, while I prayed for my country and her soldiers.

These movements above referred to, superceded, of course, our meetings; but by Saturday all were back, and that night I preached again, and the services are going on as before.

To-morrow the Chaplains' Association meets again, at Orange C. H. This Association meets every Tuesday fortnight. I attended the last one, and will be there to-morrow, "*Deo volente.*" It is very interesting. The last chairman opens the meeting with a sermon and then calls the meeting to order. A new chairman is then chosen, who presides during the meeting, and opens the next one, when another is chosen, and so on. The brigades of this army are then called by name, and the Chaplains or Army Missionaries rise and state what is done or doing in his regiment or brigade. It is quite like the exercise in our Presbyteries, called "Free conversation on the state of religion." It would be interesting to give a brief account of what was said and done that day, but time and space forbid. After this was through, the subject of the "distribution of the Scriptures" in the Army, was taken up, and each Chaplain was directed to report at the next meeting, the actual want. A committee was appointed to prepare an address for the people at home on this subject; also to make a general report for the churches and people at home on what has been done, is doing and needs to be done for the kingdom of God, in the Army. Almost every thing at this meeting, and wherever I have been through the army and in the tents of the soldiers, &c., is cheerful and hopeful.

I cannot give you a better idea of our winter quarters, than to say it is like a vast boarding school for men and boys, *at play time.* Prisoners' base, ball, laughing, singing, shouting, the drum and fife, the band playing, cooking, chopping, trees falling, the mail carrier's arrival, &c., &c., all are redolent of vivacity and cheerful hope. The men too are so attentive and serious at preaching, so considerate, polite and obliging to the preacher, so ready and eager to take your tracts and papers, and listen to your words; again I say, *God bless our soldiers.*

This brigade has three chaplains, a Baptist of the 15th, and two Methodists of the 46th and 48th Regiments. Last Fall, the the 27th Regiment had a chaplain, (Bro. Fairley, of our church) who resigned, and they have none now. Can't a good, active man of our church be secured for this excellent regiment? The Baptist chaplain, and one of the Methodist are absent at present. Bro. Plyler and I work very harmoniously together.

About a mile from here is Davis' Brigade, consisting of three Miss. Reg's, and the 55th N. C. Regiment. I have preached there twice. They are enjoying a great and glorious revival. Bro. Witherspoon of our church, is chaplain of one of the Mississippi regiments, and they have had meetings daily for more than a month. When I was up there, I think at least one hundred were asking 'what must we do to be saved.' Bro. Witherspoon is a host in himself—an able, earnest and laborious chaplain and God is greatly blessing his labors. There are revivals going on in some other brigades.

In a paper which I picked up to-day, dated Feb. 20th, I see it stated that the number of chaplains in Ewell's and Hill's corps is *eighty six.* Methodists 36, Presbyterians 20, Baptists 20, Episcopalians 6, Roman Catholics 3, Lutheran 1. This same paper states that a year ago, over half of the regiments were without chaplains; then there were whole brigades without chaplains, and regiments which had scarcely a *sermon.* This has ceased to be. There is not a brigade which has not one or more chaplains, and the supply of Missionary labor has been far greater than during any previous year.

The other brethren appointed to spend this period of time with me, are Jordan, Atkinson, Wiley and Currie. Jordan is over in Scale's brigade. Where the others are, if they have gone at all, I am not able to say. I am thoroughly satisfied that the method our church is pursuing is the very best possible, i. e., try to have one chaplain in each brigade, and then send out Missionary laborers for one or two months. The advantages of the Missionary laborer are, that he can do much more preaching, and help the chaplain, like visiting brethren help a pastor in a protracted meeting. He has free control of his movements and a wider field; he is not confined to one regiment, but may go wherever there seems to be most need and desire for his services. He is his own man, and is not under military regulations. The disadvantages are chiefly his eating and lodging, and unless he messes with some officer or soldier, it will be very expensive and often inconvenient, and when he does it may be burdensome. These and all other disadvantages are obviated, if he has friends or christian brethren at head-quarters. He may board and lodge in the neighborhood of the regiment or brigade, but that costs greatly these times. Brethren ought to write beforehand and have these matters arranged. Bro. B. T. Lacy will correspond with those who have no acquaintances in the army; but there are few if any in that condition. The churches should think of these things and make their contributions to this object accordingly; if not needed, it can be employed and disbursed for tracts, papers, Bibles, &c., &c. It costs about fifty five dollars to get to the Army of Northern Va., and the same to return, and if he has to pay for board, washing, &c., &c., it would much more than double the amount. As I said before, I am among friends and brethren, and know nothing of such difficulties; but among strangers, I can readily understand there might be much to baffle and disappoint an inexperienced minister. No one has an idea how much, how difficult, and what various ministerial work will be required until he comes and tries it. Blessed and delightful work it is, easy and sweet it is with God's presence, and accessible and obliging men; but still it is *labor.* Hardly any room for manuscripts, and none for stiff scholasticism. He must be ready for almost every thing and at all times. He must be "Dick in a minute." There are scores of other things I feel like saying, but I have made this letter too long already.

Fraternally yours,
J. HENRY SMITH.

A REVIVAL IN PRISON.—Rev. L. W. Allen is engaged in carrying on a very interesting revival among Confederate prisoners at Fort Johnson. A number of officers have professed conversion and been baptized.

NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

THE SITUATION.—The Macon *Confederate* thinks that, upon the whole, the situation in the West is perfectly satisfactory. The State of Mississippi is almost wholly cleared of Yankees. Sherman is once more in his fortifications around Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and there are no Yankees whatever in the northern part of the State. The enemy now therefore hold about the area of one county—*and nothing more.*

Never did an expedition prove such an abortion as has that of Sherman. He traversed a poor piney woods belt of land running through the southern portion of the State, and burned the small cabins and small villages of its inhabitants, and tore up in all about fifty miles of railroad. The plea that the Yankees now set up that the expedition set out only for the purpose of forcing back Gen. Polk upon the Tombigbee river is the merest stuff and nonsense. It is perfectly plain that they were after Mobile, and that Sherman and Farragut were to co operate together.

We expect the latter has not heard of the retreat of his ally, or else he would abandon his efforts against the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay. Our works there, and along the shore to the city are stronger than our works about the harbor of Charleston, and there need not be the slightest apprehension felt about Lincoln's Admiral taking them. It is simply impossible for him to affect anything with his water craft in that locality.

FUNDING TREASURY NOTES.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The amount funded at the Assistant Treasurer's office in this city, for the past six days, is two million two hundred thousand dollars.

DEMOPOLIS, March 8.—Treasury notes funded here during the past week amount to about three hundred thousand dollars.

There is nothing new from the front.

FEDERAL SPY EXECUTED.—DEMOPOLIS, March 11th.—McGibbon, a Federal spy was executed this morning.

MACON, March 8.—Upwards of two and a half millions of Treasury notes have been funded here in four per cent. bonds. They are now funding at the rate of over half a million daily.

WILMINGTON, March 9.—One million forty-three thousand two hundred dollars have been funded here up to 12 o'clock to day.

We are authorized to state that the denominations of the Bonds under the new "currency act" will be as follows, to wit: $100,$500,-$1,000,$3,000, and $5,000. By comparing these denominations with the sums proposed to be funded, depositors can ascertain *precisely* the numbers and sizes of the Bonds which he will receive for his certificate; the certificates as well as the Bonds will be transferable under existing rules of authentication for Registered Bonds.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION DETAIL.—It is required by the Bureau of Conscription that all applications for exemption or detail, except for service in the military bureaux, departments, &c, shall be made in writing to the enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant and other testimony under oath. The enrolling officer will endorse his opinion on each and every application, and transmit it to the commandant of conscripts, for his approval, with a certificate for approval. If the enrolling officer approve the application, he may grant a certificate o exemption for a period not exceeding sixty days, which shall remain in force for that period unless countermanded by the commandant of conscripts. Every applicant for exemption or detail whose claim shall be refused by the enrolling officer and commandant of conscripts, will be allowed an appeal to the Bureau of Conscription and the War Department. But until the application has been made to the enrolling officer and the commandant of conscripts applications will not be entertained by the War Department.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE TRIUMPH.—Our readers will receive with pleasure, the cheering intelligence, which the telegram below contains. It will be seen that Gen. Mat. W. Ransom, a gallant son of North Carolina, has routed the enemy at Suffolk, Va., and at last accounts, had the worse than Vandal Yankees flying before his pursuing columns:

HEADQUARTERS SUFFOLK, VA.,
March 9th,
VIA WELDON, March 10.

To Major General Picket, Petersburg, Va:

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to day, and after a short struggle, drove them in a rout out of the town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery, and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores.

The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges, and leaving everything behind them.

We pursued them beyond Bernard's Mills.

(Signed) M. W. RANSOM,
General Commanding.

Bernard's mill is four miles beyond Suffolk, and has long been a camping ground for the Yankees in that section. It was strongly fortified.

THE TAX ON GOLD.—The *Enquirer* says:

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the tax on gold and silver, bullion or dust, be collected in kind at five per cent. Gold will cease to be a very valuable investment, since one thousand dollars in gold pays fifty dollars in gold, which, at twenty three for one, is equal to eleven hundred and fifty dollars in Confederate money, and as the difference in value decreases under the operation of this tax, gold will cease to be sought after to the depreciation of the currency of the country.

Who pays this tax? And for the benefit of whom is it paid? The hoarder of gold must bring hidden treasures to light, and he must pay them over for the use and benefit of the country. Is there any reason why this very proper law should be interfered with? None whatever. But we expect some effort will be made to relieve gold. It will not be successful if the people will carefully watch the movers in it.

THE PETERHOFF.—The Wilmington *Journal* says, the Federal blockading steamer reported to have sunk off the Cape Fear on Sunday morning last, has been ascertained to be the *Peterhoff*. She went down in thirty feet water, about seven miles southwest of Fort Fisher. Her smoke stack only was visible at last accounts. Several articles of furniture have floated ashore from the wreck.

The *Peterhoff* was taken last year by the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Rio Grande. She was an English vessel, bound ostensibly, at least, to a Mexican port, and her seizure created considerable talk in England. As usual, however, Earl Russell submitted, and even justified the action and course of the Yankees.

The *Peterhoff* has run her course, and will never again blockade or be blockaded.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

We have Atlanta papers of Tuesday last. They contain but little of importance from Gen. Johnston's command. The *Register* says, the two belligerant armies are watching each other with a jealous vigilance. The close proximity of the two lines places us in about the same position as when we occupied Murfreesboro, and the enemy Nashville. Cavalry skirmishing was then of almost daily occurrence, previous to the great conflict, and the same state of affairs has now commenced. On Saturday last, Wheeler's cavalry attacked the enemy near Ringgold, and after a lively fight, drove the enemy back with considerable loss, we having succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. Otherwise all is quiet. We may look now for a repetition of these brushes with the enemy until a grand move shall be made.

FROM THE FRONT.—There is nothing special from the front to day, says the Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner*, of Tuesday, further than it is believe that a grand move is on the *tapis*. Whether this opinion be fully sustained or not by present appearances can only be decided by those well acquainted with military movements. As to our own part we are ready to concur in the belief that something will soon transpire that will wake up this department, and cause matters to assume an aspect both lively and interesting. The cowardly Yankees in our front, it is apparent, will not fight us, hence they will be made to fight or leave the country.

DEMOPOLIS, March 7.—A dispatch to Gen. Jackson, dated Canton, 2d, says the enemy's army with the 10th and 17th corps, and between 25,000 and 30,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, left Canton that morning, after remaining three days. Sherman reached there the 28th, remained six hours, and then pushed on to Vicksburg, leaving McPherson in command. He sent back nine couriers in great haste to McPherson on the 29th, urging him to hasten to Vicksburg, via Livingston and Brookville.

A large number of empty transports passed down the river to Vicksburg, said to be for the purpose of taking Sherman's army up the river. The enemy destroyed the Railroad eight miles below Canton, and in the country burned houses and destroyed provisions. Over 200 of the enemy were killed or captured. Ross killed 55 out of 70 negro cavalry near Yazoo city. Several wagon trains were also taken. The enemy destroyed no railroad bridges. Cyphered dispatches were captured from the enemy's couriers. Transports are going down the Yazoo river.

SHERMAN IN VICKSBURG.—Sherman has gone back to his base to get a breathing spell and fix up for another movement. The *Mississippian* of the 4th of March says:

"Our latest intelligence is to the effect that Sherman did not stop his retreat until he was safely within the fortifications of Vicksburg, where his entire army now is. There was scarcely any need for such an extraordinary hurry, but when an army is once thoroughly frightened, it is hard to check them. It must be very humiliating to Sherman, notwithstanding his loud mouthed boasting at Meridan, to be compelled to go back without accomplishing one of the objects of his grand raid."

SHERMAN'S FAILURE.—General Polk has published a congratulatory order to his army on the occasion of the disastrous termination of Sherman's campaign. He says: "The concentration "of our cavalry on his column of cavalry from "West Tennessee formed the turning point of the "campaign. That concentration broke down his "only means of subsisting his infantry. His "column was defeated and routed and his whole "force compelled to make a hasty retreat. "Never did a grand campaign, inaugurated with "such pretension, terminate more ingloriously. "With a force three times that which was opposed to its advance, they have been defeated "and forced to leave the field with a loss of men, "small arms and artillery."

CAVALRY SKIRMISH.—A BLOCKADER SUNK.—A dispatch was received at the War Department from General Ross, stating that he had come in conflict with a company of negro cavalry, in the vicinity of Canton, Mississippi, numbering seventy men, and that he had succeeded in putting to death fifty-five out of the seventy.

The main body of Sherman's forces were at Canton at last accounts, supposed to be *en route* for Vicksburg.

General Polk telegraphs that some two hundred and fifty of the enemy's cavalary had been killed or captured on the route of their retreat.

A letter was received in this city yesterday, stating on the 6th instant a Yankee blockader had been sunk off Fort Holmes by the fire from the fort. The name of the vessel was not ascertained. She was pierced by two Whitworth guns and a 10 inch Columbiad, and sunk immediately.

THE FORCE OUR TROOPS WILL HAVE TO FIGHT THIS SPRING.—While the armies of the Confederacy have been strengthened by the recent conscription and the men already put in the ranks, the Federal armies will be much weaker than those they fought last year. But a few weeks since the yankee papers published two important facts—one that the last draft had not added 50,-000 men to the ranks of their army. This was official from the Provost Marshal General. The other was a statement made by letter writers, that not 40,000 of the veterans had re enlisted. This last important fact caused alarm in Congress and in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution was passed calling on the President to furnish a list showing "the number of re enlisted veteran volunteers from each State, and other information in the connection." On the 1st instant Lincoln replied to this call, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of War, who said that, in his opinion, it would be "*prejudicial to the public service*" to transmit to the House at the present time the information requested. The fact is that the drafts in the United States have proved utter failures. The new draft, which commenced in the yankee States yesterday, will result as all the others have. The $300 commutation clause is still in force, and the green backs will pour in. The disastrous defeat of Gilmore in Florida the rout of Grierson and Smith in Mississippi, the disgraceful failure of Sherman's advance on Mobile, the repulse of the last "on to Richmond," and the general gloom thrown over the yankee prospects by these occurrences, will not encourage going into the ranks. The commutation might be advanced to $600, and it would be cheerfully paid. With our strengthened armies in the field, let our people take courage and do all in their power to sustain them, in comfort. The stage is cleared. The curtain is slowly rising on the spring campaign. Already we see the shining sandals of Victory, and as it rises higher it will disclose to our view the glorious crown which encircles her brow.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 14.—At auction to-day Confederate bonds, 8 per cent, due 1881, brought 115 1 2; interest bonds, 15 million loan, and registered, 122; cotton loan bonds 190, closing 187. Stocks generally lower Gold 23. Sterling exchange 20 1 2

Nothing of interest from the Peninsula to-day.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.—RECOGNITION RUMORS, &C.

The *Herald* of the 5th contains first accounts of the raid to Richmond. Says it is neither definite nor satisfactory.

The draft ordered for the 10th has been postponed.

The news from Sherman is conflicting. A later dispatch says Sherman has returned from his extended reconnoissance, and that he never intended going near Selma.

Latest quotations of gold 161 1-2.

[Second Dispatch.]

RICHMOND, March 12th.—Flag of truce boat brought 600 prisoners.

Dates to the 10th with European advices to the 29th ult., received. Recognition rumors again circulating in financial circles. It is now said France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England.

An exciting debate took place in the House of Commons relative to the Laird Rams. A motion calling for the correspondence in the case was rejected—yeas 153, nays 178.

The Danes have at last regained Duppell.

The Congress of settlement meets in London, but hostilities will not cease.

The release of the Tuscaloosa has been ordered by the British Government.

Gold in New York on the 9th advanced to 169 1-2, and closed at 165 3 4.

[Third Dispatch.]

RICHMOND March 12th.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 7th received. Nothing definite had been heard from Sherman. The report of the arrival in Vicksburg was contradicted.

Kilpatrick's expedition is conceded a failure.

Another attack upon Newbern is deemed imminent, and active preparations are making to repel it.

Gen. Grant was *en route* for Washington.

It was reported that Meade is to be court-martialed on charges preferred by Sickles.

Serious collisions have taken place between the troops and people of Southern Illinois. Mobs of a similar character in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

The Consul from the Imperial Regency of Mexico has reached Washington.

Later European News unimportant.

Muir, formerly British Consul to New Orleans, died in England.

Confederate steamer Georgia left Cherbourg on the 15th ult.

RICHMOND, March 14.—Vague rumors, of speedy recognition of the Confederacy, under which the Confederate loan had advanced to fifty nine currency in London on the 9th ult. The London Post mentioned a report on the 24th, and repeated it on the 26th, and up to the time of the departure of last steamer, the report was not contradicted. The son of Minister Dayton arrived at New York on the 9th with dispatches from his father, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He stated to his friends that the Emperor had announced his conclusion that something should be done with a view to terminate the civil war. It had been waged, long enough without definite results.

Report excited very little attention in this community—scarcely topic of conversation.

SHERMAN'S RETREAT.

We think with the Savannah *Republican*, that the ignominious retreat of Sherman in the West, even though his army should not lose a man, is equal to a victory for us. Such an exposition, without accomplishing anything beyond frightening the women and children, burning down houses over their heads and stealing bread from their mouths, is a disaster, and will be pronounced and felt—felt not only now, but in the future. Such puerile manœuvers will demoralize any army on earth, and the idea of returning to Vicksburg without seeing Mobile, after all their boasting, must be mortifying indeed!

The retreat of Sherman, we say, is a victory for Polk—not such a one as we would have preferred, but still a substantial though bloodless victory, in which he saved the State of Alabama from desolation by a wise disposition of his gallant little army. All honor to him for winning it without the loss of a man.

If the abortive effort of the enemy thus far are samples of the entertainment they are to give us the coming Spring then the road to independence is clear. Indeed, their new enrollment law with a commutation of only three hundred dollars, when they are in such need of troops, looks very much like giving up the fight.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of J. R. F. Burroughs vs. T. G. Peyton, and L. P. Abrahams vs. the same, the Court of appeals of Virginia on yesterday rendered a decision. These cases came before the Court on *habeas corpus*; the plaintiff praying to be discharged from the custody of the conscript officer, on the ground that they had furnished substitutes, this one under the State law, of Feb. 1862, the other under the Confederate States law.

The Court *unanimously* rejected the petitions in both cases, and remanded the parties to the military officer. The opinion was delivered by Judge William J. Robertson, and is able and elaborate. It brought under review the constitutionality both of conscript law and of that repealing the exemptions of such conscripts as have furnished substitutes; and it fully sustained the action of Congress in both instances. The conscript law is a legitimate exercise of the power of Congress to raise armies, which is distinct from and additional to, the power to employ the militia of the country. The privilege of putting in substitutes, until recently allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizen, and not a contract in any respect to which the Government was a party. Nor would the Government have had a right to make such a contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace, it was, of course, repealable at the will of Congress. Even if Congress had had the power to make such contract, and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessarily attaching, would have rendered the contract repealable, if in the judgment of Congress, the exigencies of the country required it. The preamble to the law repealing substitutions, affirms this necessity, of which Congress is the sole judge.

The application of the recent law suspending the *habeas corpus*, in certain cases, was waived on both sides, the writs in the present cases having been sued out before the passage of said law. The cases, therefore, came up strictly on their *merits*. They were argued for eight days, by Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, John H. Gilmer, Syrus A. Branch and W. W. Crump, for the petitioners, and Messrs. G. W. Randolph and T. P. August for the Government, before Judges Allen, Daniel, Monoure and Robertson. After this laborious investigation by distinguished counsel, and a court of eminent virtue and ability, the judgment as we have stated was unanimously reached, sustaining the Government fully and on every point. This decision must have a large influence in quieting all doubts and scruples as to the constitutionality of the laws which were passed upon. In Virginia, at least, all question is now ended.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

SCHOONER CAPTURED.—Capt. Emmerborough and eight men, of the signal corps, captured, on 11th inst., off Nansemond river, schooner *Zeke Baker*, with valuable stores. She was valued at $10,000.

MARCH 16, 1864.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD
...ds adjourned to hold its next semi-annual meeting ...e Church of Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C., ...Thursday before the third Sabbath in April next, at ...o'clock, A. M. Sessions of the Churches are request... to send up full and correct statistical reports.
R. H. LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

...E PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE
...ds adjourned to meet at Centre Church, Robeson ...nty, N. C., on Wednesday, before the second Sabbath ...pril, the 6th day of the month, 1864, at 11 o'clock, ...

...urch Sessions are expected to send up full reports ... their collections for benevolent objects, including ...amounts contributed for the education of the child... of deceased soldiers, and disabled ministers.
...e Churches will please bear in mind, that the full ...unt of their assessments to the Contingent Fund of ...bytery will be required.
...he Churches would do well to forward all funds col... for the above objects, to the Treasurer of Presby... Mr. Archibald McLean, Fayetteville, before the ... of March.
J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.
...eb. 25 1864

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET
PORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

...is report is only intended to apply to the day of its ... Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it ...erefore impossible to give an accurate report except ... day to day.

...ON	$8 00@$8 50
...R, retail	$1@$1 25
...SWAX	$ 2 75
...TER	$ 4 00@$5 00
...N	$22 50@$25 00
...TON	$ 1 50@$1 75
...TON YARNS	$20 00@$50 00
...EE	$15 00@$20 00
...PERAS	$5 00
...S	$2 00
...UR	200 00@220 00
...	$ 8 25@$15 00
...THER	$15 00@$40 00
...D	$3 00
...S	$4 50
...K	$1 00@$2 50
...N	$24 50@$25 00
...	$20 00
...A	$5 00
...AR	$8 00@$10 00
...UTS TURPENTINE	$ 2 75@$3 25
...RPENTINE, 4-4	$ 3 50@$5 00
...	$44 50@$4 00
...LOW	$ 0 @ 2 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAX IN KIND!
NOTICE TO FARMERS.

OFFICE P. Q. M., 4TH CORPS DIST., N. C.,
Fayetteville, March 10th, 1864.

...ORDER from Controlling Q. M. of the State, ... Farmers are required to haul 12 miles instead of ... be paid the excess of 8 miles at 5 cents per cwt ...ile.

...rmers are hereby notified that their Bacon must be ... and in good condition when delivered, or it will ...eived as Salt Pork. They are also requested to ... their Tithes in Kind, or five times the value of ...timate will be collected.

...order of Major B. DUNN,
Controlling Q. M., N. Carolina.
J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. and P. Q. M., 4th Dist., N. C.
March 16, 1864-2t

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 20 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DIEWS,
Goldsboro, N. C.
March 16, 1864.-6 pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, | JULIUS SCOTT,
Wilmington, N. C. | Petersburg, Va.
March 9, 1864-m6

BANK OF CLARENDON,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,
March 8, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and corporations having balances due them on the books of this Bank, that the same must be drawn by the 26th inst., and that no deposit will be received after that day before the 1st of April. All deposits remaining undrawn after the day above named will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States, and paid to depositors at par. Any check drawn on this Bank previous to the 26th inst., must be presented for payment by that time.
J. W. SANDFORD,
Cashier.
March 9, 1864, 3t

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., FEB. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.
By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 22, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders, No. 83, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or in doubt, he will refer investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2 Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup't.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
[Signed]
March 4—m1

Concord Female College.

THE Subscriber and the entire Faculty of the Synodical College at Rome, Ga., have removed to this Institution. They have brought with them large additions to the Library and Apparatus, and a living energy for the great work before them. They respectfully invite, and in union with other Teachers who have long been here, they hope to merit, a liberal patronage.

TERMS:

Board per month, paid in *advance*,	$35 00
Tuition, per Session of twenty weeks,	$10 to 50 00
French, German, Latin and Drawing, each,	20 00
Music,	40 00

Each Boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The usual contingent fees will be expected.
Feb. 17, 1864-m6pd J. H. M. CALDWELL.

English & Classical School,
CLINTON, N. C.,
S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course	$30 00
Intermediate do	60 00
Classical do	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil	1 00

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C.
[Feb. 16, 1864-m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order
JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, July 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order
JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:
C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or seamen, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Meridian, Miss., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp't Gen.
Feb 20, 1864-

PERCUSSION CAPS!
100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!
20,000 ENVELOPES!
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.
EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES,
For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!
A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown Windsor Soap!
WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!
MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH COPPERAS! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

IRON!! IRON!!
1500 LBS. BAR IRON; NARROW AND WIDE of superior quality, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

POWDER! POWDER!! A superior article for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

NEW MUSIC! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

BLACK PEPPER! For sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS ₩ pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
DAVID MURPHY.
Jan. 19, 1864-

Cotton Yarn for Wool.
NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool recording to the tenure of our advertisement of the 20th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 2 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.
APPLY SOON, to
A. McLEAN.
Nov. 6th, 1863-tf

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.
DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Marion, S. C.,) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Bow Street, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished.
Jan. 6-3mos*

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$30 00
" Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	2 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, or a counterpane of quilt and a drinking cup.
Rev. W. H. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER. }
Address St. Lawrence P. O., Chatham county.
Feb. 10, 1864-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 20th January, 1864. Circulars will be forwarded on application.
Jan. 14, 1864, 3t

Miscellaneous Reading.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

The Southern Confederacy has enjoyed from the beginning great advantages over the Yankees in the superior abilities of its military leaders, and especially the heroic character of its rank and file, who, we verily believe, taken as a whole, has never been equalled by any military population on the face of the earth. The Yankees have had three or four times our numbers, and we may not deny that by means of discipline they became good soldiers. But their best Generals cannot be compared with Lee and Jackson, and there is a still greater difference between thier private soldiers and those of the Confederacy. The Yankee armies are in great part made up of mercenaries, the dregs of civilization, without any sentiment of honor or patriotism, and whose highest soldierly qualifications are their discipline and brute courage. The Confederates, on the contrary, are, in the general, men of character, of self respect, having interest in society, and who have taken up arms, not for the miserable pay they receive but from the most exalted motives of patriotism. Many of them, fighting in the ranks, are men of property, others professional and educated men, men of refinement, culture, and moral and social elevation. It is not astonishing to us that an army composed of such materials has triumphed so often over the most tremendous odds. Efficiently officered throughout, it would never have sustained a defeat. The world does not contain its equal. It has never yet received half the praise it deserves. It becomes both the Government and the people of the Southern Confederacy to manifest, by every means in their power, their profound sense of the illustrious services and unparalleled sacrifices of the private soldiers of the South.

The officers of the Confederate army, whose highest honor it is that they command such men, should do everything in their power to promote their comfort and welfare. Gen. Lee and some other military leaders, set an example in this respect, which might be imitated with benefit by all their subordinates. The great Napoleon was the soldier's idol, not more on account of his transcendant genius than because he carefully studied the wants of the private soldiers, not deeming it beneath his dignity to look minutely and systematically into the manner in which all their necessities were supplied. He was said to be the best quartermaster in his own army, and his eagle eye was as watchfully bent over the provision for their daily wants, as over the front they showed in the hour of battle. Never was extraordinary merit in the ranks unobserved or unrewarded by him. There are some subordinate officers in our army who might learn a valuable lesson from the great Corsican. Whilst enforcing discipline sternly and uniformly, they may do much to lighten the toils and alleviate the sufferings of the most heroic body of men in the world, by manifesting active sympathy with their troubles, supplying as far as possible their reasonable wants, and encouraging in them that self respect and manly pride which belong to the Southern character. Let not our private soldiers feel that they have ceased to become men because they are soldiers. Let them not imagine that they are degraded to mere machines because they are fighting in the ranks. Having given up comfortable homes, and friends and kindred, let them feel that they still have friends in their officers, that they are not without one soul upon the earth who cares for them. Or if there be officers—and we trust and believe the number of such in the Confederate army is small—who look upon their men as inferior beings, let them bear in mind that the surest road to military success is in the love and and affection which soldiers have for those who command them Soldiers will fight to the death for a man they love, when they will yield but a cold and mechanical support to any other. The love of his soldiers for the man Napoleon was as much a means of his success as his great military capacity. And let all our officers study not only the comfort and welfare of their soldiers, but husband carefully the precious resources of human life still left us. In one of Napoleon's most magnificent campaigns, in which he captured, by one single operation, eighty thousand men, he did not have ten thousand Frenchmen. We trust that hereafter in economizing our other resources, we shall avoid that reckless waste of priceless blood which has too often marred the pages of our military history.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

INDUSTRY.—Nature instructs you to be active. The brook runs busily over the pebbles and never stays. The streams hasten to join the large river, and the river to meet the sea. Countless seeds are quickening into life, and strike their roots downward. Presently the plant bursts from the earth; it puts forth its tender leaves and its young blossoms; the flowers in every variety of color and fragrance are spread in the sunbeam. The grain appears like a soft green mantle over the field of labor; it puts forth 'first the blade, then the ear, then the ripe corn is in the ear.' The vine reaches out its tendrils like hands, and takes hold of some prop, whereon to hang its clusters. The trees are busy in perfecting the fruit for man. The spider throws her glittering thread from shrub to shrub, and runs to and from the bridge of her own building. The silk worm spins, that we may be covered delicately, and folds itself up in its cone like chamber, to slumber awhile and to come forth with wings. The bee labors to prepare food for himself, and a banquet for us. The ant, provident for winter, lays up its store. The birds sing a song among the branches, as if their tuneful hearts were full of praise. The young lamb gambols by the side of its mother. The duck leads her brood to the water, and the shining fish glides along its depths. The hen provides for her chickens and gathers them under her wings. We may gather a lesson of industry from these inferior creatures. All, with different voices, seem to call on us to be active—they seem to tell us to obey the commands of the Creator.

Goethe was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter, being reproved for some fault, blushed and burst into tears. He said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. The crimson hue and those silvery tears become her better than any ornament of gold and pearls. Those may be hung on the neck of a wanton, but these are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full blown rose besprinkled with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her guilt. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

SOCIAL READING.

Books, like other good things, are often abused, misused or neglected, when too cheap and common. Do we actually read as much and as well as did our fathers and grandfathers, who enjoyed few advantages in the issues of the press compared with our day of teeming presses? We skim over many books, it is true, we turn hurriedly over the pages of a novel or tale, or a magazine, and many persons now a-days gain a cheap reputation for extensive reading by cramming their brains with compends and reviews and tables of contents. We talk about Shakespear, and Milton, and Bacon, and other honored names of time tested value in our goodly heritage of English literature—but how few of citizens now under forty have read these works? How few reared under our modern systems of forcing, cramming and skimming, have known anything about any great authors beyond the names of some of their famous works?

How many can be found for instance whose acquaintance with Shakspear scarcely goes beyond the list of the stock plays that have been very tragically misrepresented in our theatres? How many whose acquaintance with Shakspear and Milton only extends to the excerpts and detached passages in school selections for reading and in books of quotation?

Have we not neglected in great part the good old way of thorough reading and mastering an author's mind and spirits? In former days when books were less common and opportunities of leisure enjoyed and improved because they relieved business, social reading was a favorite enjoyed in many families or assemblies of friends and neighbors. One would be elected, according to voice and qualifications, or each in rotation would take his or her part in reading from some work chosen for that purpose. The voice of the reader and the occasional interpolations of comments and questions would impress the contents of the volume on the minds of all hearers, far more effectively and lastingly than would have been done by a bare silent perusal. There is nothing like reading out for impressing what is read—and as it is not convenient often to do this otherwise, hence the use and advantages of appointed times and occasions for reading to and for the family, or a club, or group of hindered hearers.

In the family—unless where there happens to be a freshly filled cradle—reading aloud can be generally conducted and enjoyed without interruption to domestic employments. The knitting needle was for this reason a special favorite with our grandmothers as its noiseless gliding would not disturb reading or conversation. The sewing and the darning needle may also be used except when on very intricate jobs or by new hands, without diverting the mind from conversation or attentive listening. The same remark will apply to sundry other employments once common with female fingers. Many of the families now in "refugee" homes could agreeably and pleasantly employ an hour at least of every day in thus listening to the reading of their best reader from any preferred volume—giving place, of course, to the newspaper, and allowing a few minutes for comments on each paragraph or statement worthy of such attention or explanation. A good newspaper thus treated becomes a value and a power in a family equal to a good teacher and instructor.

Our schools could usefully introduce the newspaper under proper limits, and perhaps would do so were it not the design of many of them not to teach the "art of thinking" so much as to cram as much as possible of text books into the memory and prepare the victim for a parrot like examination. The brains and memories of children are thus treated pretty much as geese are treated for the Strasbourg pies, by morbidly developing and forcing one organ at the expense of health.—*Charleston Courier*

GOOD ADVICE.

Gen. Howell Cobb, whose timely speech has done much good throughout the country, discourses as follows:

Dont hide the key of your smoke house. What do you want for your provisions? How much gold extorted from a suffering country will satisfy you? Go home and ask if you have given up everything that can be spared. Have you given any orders to hide provisions until other prices can be had? If so repent and do better. The army must be fed. Call it anarchy, revolution, lust, or whatever you please, but I tell you my command must and shall have food, law or no law. I speak frankly. Do you prefer greenbacks to Confederate money? I trust if there is such a man here the Yankees will burn everything he has and him with it. Talk not of Jews; you are a speculator yourself when you with hold from the soldier your provisions. There is one truth, and that is, that many a Yankee was born here in the South; and many a Southern man has been born North. In the business of extortion there are many uncircumcised Jews. Can a more humiliating spectacle be seen, than a man who has sent his son to the army—the body wounded and dying of hunger—yet the father resorting to every means to hide his bread and meat from him? Shall it be written that the son suffered from hunger while his father hoard-d provisions—that they gave their sons but refused their meat? Not a tear was shed when the boy went off, but every energy is displayed to protect their property. My friends, you are fighting a nation of people who are unworthy to associate with you. But how much meaner are they than those just spoken of? Give us freedom and poverty rather than subjugation. With what alacrity and energy do our women always respond to the demands of patriotism. In the first year of the war they sent enough clothing to the army to last two years. They are working day and night for our soldiers. Talk not of Roman matrons, Spartan mothers, or the women of our first Revolution. The world has never seen such women as are now in the South. Should all other means fail to win our independence—should the men refuse to fight longer our battles—I will as a last resort, assemble the women of our land and march them forth for duty in the field. I love my home, my wife, my children and ease, but I would rather be buried in one common grave with them than submit to Yankee rule.

TAKING THE VOTE.—The Cincinatti *Christian Advocate* says that the negroes in the District of Columbia have by vote decided in a general meeting the question, "Shall we have white or colored preachers?" and the vote *was largely for the latter*. With infinite simplicity the sage writer adds: "This shows they are *beginning* to have confidence in themselves, and that they can care for the selves spiritually as well as physically." The conclusion will amuse Southerners, who know the negro so well as to be fully aware of the fact that they would prefer the constant preaching of the most illiterate Sambo to that of a Pierce or Buscom; and that the more ignorant they are, the better satisfied are they with "brethren of their own color."

From the Confederate

OFFICE OF THE TREAS. OF LIT'T FUND,
RALEIGH Feb. 2, 1864.

To the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, and all others concerned.

At a meeting of the Literary Board this day held, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by the Board, That the Treasurer of the Literary Fund issue a letter, directed to the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools and all others concerned, notifying them of the existence of a law authorizing the Treasurer to pay drafts upon that Fund in *Confederate notes*, and advising the holders of such drafts, or checks given in payment of such drafts, to present them before the 1st day of April next; and also of the act of Assembly giving the Board power to call upon those holding drafts upon the Literary Fund for common School purposes to present them for payment within six months, and of the exercise of this power at the present meeting.

Resolved further, That he call the attention of Chairmen having monies on hand, to the recent act of Congress, entitled "an act to fund, tax and limit the currency," and advise them to fund the Confederate Treasury notes in their possession for school purposes as soon as practicable.

I would respectfully ask the particular attention of those to whom this letter is addressed, to the importance of the above resolution and I would urge upon the holders of drafts upon the fund, or check issued by the present or former Treasurer, to present them for payment at the earliest practicable moment, that they may have time to fund before the 1st of April. The tax of 33 1 3 per cent. on all Confederate Treasury notes of a denomination above five dollars, makes the necessity of funding such notes in four per cent. bonds, before that date, apparent to all, and Chairmen or Superintendents of Common Schools having such notes on hand, should lose no time in investing them so as to avoid this tax. By funding in several bonds of $100, or $200 each, they will be able to suit the convenience of teachers in some instances, while some of these bonds they may exchange here after for their amounts in the new issue of notes, with those who would use them in payment of taxes. But these considerations are too apparent to need elaborating.

The income of the Literary Fund is entirely in Confederate Treasury notes, and the increased distributions recently made were owing, in part, to the depreciated currency to be paid over to the common Schools. The passage of the bill at the last session of the legislature, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the drafts in Confederate notes, was, under these circumstances, an act of simple justice.

The Board, to obviate the danger of drafts, to a large amount, being kept back for presentation at a future day, in hopes of payment of a better currency from the Fund, has to day exercised the power of requiring all drafts to be presented within six months from this time, it having been clothed with such power by another act of the late session. The holders will, therefore, see that they are present within the time limited.

Very respectfully,
R. H. BATTLE,
Treas. Lit. Fund.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smile of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man.

He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.

No, that man cannot be miserable who has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised and trodden upon by the world.

HOPE.

A case is rarely desperate until the patient's spirits fail him. It is a good plan to give the sufferer every encouragement. But while telling him it will be sure to get well, the doctor should take care not to scare him with big doses and exaggerated descriptions of his disease. Suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* answers to deprivation of individual freedom of the will, and the power of the will in resting disease cannot be over-estimated. Sweeping conscriptions are equivalent to big doses, which frighten the patient and exhaust his vital energies. Tales constantly told, of the enemy's gigantic preparations, like highly colored pictures of the ravages of the cancer, horrify the patient. Our political quacks are using, or threatening to use, all these expedients to kill their victim.

In that sharp fever of the body politic which we call war, the crisis turns often times on a most trivial circumstance. The history of the Netherland furnishes an example. The war had lasted nine years; fifteen out of seventeen provinces were in the hands of the enemy; the exchequer was crippled; Holland and Zealand alone held out, but they were cut in twain by the brilliant expedition from Philipsland, the occupation of Schouwen, and the approaching fall of its capital. Germany, England and France all refused so stretch out their hands to save the heroic but exhaustless little provinces. The Prince of Orange and his little country were all alone. But he and they were undaunted. "Even if we should not only see ourselves deserted by all the world, but all the world against us," said the Prince, "we should not cease to defend ourselves to the last man. Knowing the justice of our cause, we repose entirely in the mercy of God." His was a sublime faith, and his people shared it; for they loved him with all their hearts, and had unbounded confidence in him. They all called him "Father William."

"Look at Holland," says the historian, Motley—"not the Republic, with its sister provinces beyond the Zuyder Zee—but Holland only, with the Zealand archipelago. Look at that narrow tongue of half submerged earth. Who could suppose that upon that slender sand bank, one hundred and twenty miles in length, and varying in breadth from four miles to forty, one man backed by the population of a handful of cities, could do battle nine years long with the master of two worlds, the "dominator of Asia, Africa and America."—and conquer him at last?"

Nor was William entirely master of that narrow shoal where clung the survivors of a great national shipwreck. North and South Holland were cut in two by the loss of Harlem, while the enemy was in possession of the Natural capital of the little country, Amsterdam. The Prince affirmed that the cause had suffered more from the disloyalty of Amsterdam than from all the efforts of the enemy. Moreover, the country was in a most desolate condition. It was almost *literally* a sinking ship, for the destruction of the bulwarks against the ocean had deluged the land, and "an enormous outlay both of labor and money was indispensable to save the physical existence of the country."

It was at this moment that a desperate, but sublime resolution took possession of the Prince's mind. There seemed but one way to exclude the Spaniards forever from Holland and Zealand, and to rescue the inhabitants from impending ruin. The Prince had long brooded over the scheme, and the hour seemed to have struck for its fulfillment. His project was to collect all the vessels of every description, which could be obtained through out the Netherlands. The whole population of the two provinces, men, women and children, together with all the moveable property of the country, were then to be embarked on board this numerous fleet, and to seek a new home beyond the seas. The wind mills were then to be burned, the dykes pierced, the sluices opened in every direction, and the country restored forever to the ocean from which it had sprung.

Just as this sublime resolution was about to be carried into effect, the Grand Commander, Requesens, died suddenly, and after only four day's sickness. A pause in the war ensued. The little provinces gathered up their strength, repaired their losses, and, after many years more of battling, made good their independence.

We are in no such strait as the Hollanders, and if we were, their example ought to nerve us anew, strengthen our determination, and encourage us to preserve to the bitter end. And we will do it. What has been already done gives assurance of what is to come. Before the war began few believed that the people of this generation would show the hardy virtues which distinguished our ancestors. Now we boast that we have equalled them in courage, eclipsed them in achievement. It remains to exhibit our fortitude, and, by the blessing of God, we shall exhibit it sublimely before the war is ended and the day star of peace sheds its mild radiance on a worn but free and independent people.—*Rich. Whig.*

VALUABLE RECIPES.

It has been ascertained by experiment, that good fresh yeast taken internally, is a sovereign remedy for putrid sore throat. It gives almost instant relief.

WATERY POTATOES.—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy.

RICE BREAD.—Take one pound of rice, and boil it gently to a thick paste, which when mixed with the usual quantity of yeast, will be sufficient to make [illegible] pounds of flour or barley meal into a dough. When risen, bake it in the usual way.

RHEUMATISM.—After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars' worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some blood-root, (called also red-root, Indian paint, &c.,) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other.

CONSUMPTION.—The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will, in time, completely eradicate the disorder:

Live temperately, avoid spirituous liquors; wear flannel next the skin, and take every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine-glassful of the expressed juice of green hoarhound. One who has tried it says: "Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pain of my breast, enabled me to breathe deep, long and freely, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years."

SAGO BREAD.—This light and nutritious article for invalids made in the following manner: Two pounds of sago, to be well soaked in water, or milk, several hours; mix it with as much flour: add saleratus and good yeast, (a little Indian meal if liked;) when well raised, give it a handsome bake. It is delicious, healthy, and cheap.

Children's Department.

WAKE LITTLE CHILDREN.

Wake, little child, the morn is gray,
The air is fresh and cool;
But pause a while, and kneel to pray,
Before you go to merry play—
Before you go to school.

Kneel down and speak the holy words
God love your simple prayer
Above the sweet songs of the birds,
The bleating of the gentle herds,
The flowers that scent the air.

And when the quiet evenings come,
And dew-drops wet the sod,
When bats and owls begin to roam,
And flocks and herds are driven home,
Then kneel again to God.

Because you need him day and night,
To shield you with his arms;
To help you always to do right,
To feed your soul and give it light,
And keep you safe from harm.

"DIRTY TIM."

Mr. Wilson was sitting in his parlor, reading. His little daughter, bustling into the room in great excitement, exclaimed,—

"I hate that wicked boy: I do so!"

"Gently, my daughter," said her father, "What is the matter? I am sorry to hear you speak so. You should hate no one, however wicked he may be. Suppose the gentle Jesus had hated the wicked: do you think He would have died to save us? You know, Alice, we must try to be like Him in all things."

"Yes, papa; but 'Dirty Tim' is throwing stones at the poor little birds! I must not love him when he does that, must I?"

"It is cruel indeed for him to do so; but you must not hate him for it. Perhaps he does not know any better. Does my little girl always do what she knows to be right?"

Alice hung her head, and blushed, but did not reply,

"Let us send for Tim, and talk to him. Perhaps we may pity him, but not hate him."

Alice was rather frightened at the idea of being in the same room with that dirty, cruel boy. She nestled close to her father, and waited for Jane to bring him.

He was a bright, sensible looking boy, but sadly disfigured by dirt and rags. Everybody called him "Dirty Tim." Jane had taken him rudely by the arm to bring him in, and he expected at least a scolding. He tried to look bold and careless, and came swinging his hat with an air of defiance.

"Well, my boy," said Mr. Wilson, kindly, "what have the little birds been doing to you, that you should pelt them with stones?"

Tim looked surprised at such a question. He stopped swinging his hat and said,—

"They ain't done nothing. It was only fun."

By a few more questions, Mr. Wilson learned that Tim had no mother. His father drank, and left his son to be knocked about by everybody. He was almost a little heathen; but he had loved his mother. Even now he almost wept when he spoke of her.

Alice's anger was quite overcome by the story. She whispered to her father, begging him to let her give him some of her brother Willie's half-worn clothes, that he might go to Sabbath school and hear about Jesus.

"Poor Tim! I don't hate him now," she said. "I am so glad Jesus knows all about him. I hope He will make him a good boy."

The little girl's wish was fulfilled. Mr. Wilson took pains to have him taken away from his miserable drunken father, and gave him employment. Soon Tim was the most attentive member of his class in Sabbath school. He was no longer "Dirty Tim," "Tidy Tim" might now have been his name. Alice had no more cause to hate the peaceful, industrious boy.

Have you not reason to be thankful, dear children, to that Saviour who has commanded His people to "feed His lambs," and lead them in the narrow way to heaven?

THE WHITE BUTTERFLY

Annie! my dear little Annie, I should be glad if you would sit still and try to read, as the other little girls do.

These words were said by a teacher in a Sunday school to a merry-looking little girl of six years of age, who had come one fine Sunday morning with her hands and face very clean, and her flaxen hair nicely parted over her forehead. Her name was Annie Foster and you will be pleased to hear, that all her school-fellows loved her, because she was so kind and gentle; and her teacher loved her very much. But you will want to know, my dear little readers, why Annie was inattentive that morning, and whether she sat still after her teacher reproved her. Well, I am sorry to say, she did not, but kept on playing with something she had hidden in her pocket; so that when her teacher was telling the class how kind Jesus was to young children when He was on earth; how he loved them; called them to him, and blessed them, Annie did not know a word of what had been spoken.

"Annie, dear," said her teacher, "what have you in your pocket? Let me see."

Then she pulled her hand out of her pocket, and in her little fingers was struggling a beautiful large white butterfly! She had caught it in the green fields as she came to school. I fancy I hear some of my little readers say, "How cruel of Annie to catch the poor butterfly, and then put it in her pocket, where it could not breathe!" But she did not think how much it would hurt the pretty insect and that it would never be able to fly again in the green fields, or enjoy the beautiful sunshine.

Annie Foster began to cry, when she saw that it could not fly, and how it dropped its wings. She looked very sad when she was told it would soon die. Her teacher told her that God had made the butterfly, and that she should never hurt any thing that God had made, although it might be very small. God does not my dear children, forget to take care of the butterfly, as well as you. He feeds the sparrows, and listens to the songs of angels; and God is always pleased when little children are kind to the creatures he has made.

LITTLE BENNY'S DEFINITION.—"Children! I said to a class of little ones, 'what is conscience?' I knew it was a hard question for such young minds, but I wished to draw out their thoughts.

They looked at each other, but gave me no answer.

'I guess I don't know such a big word as that," says one.

Then I asked if they had never felt something within them when about to do wrong, say, "Little boy, don't do so; it isn't right!"

Light broke over their faces at once. When the question was put in a simpler form, to their experience, they understood it.

'Now,' I repeated, 'What is conscience?'

'It's when Jesus whispers into our hearts,' spoke out my good little Benny. Was not this a sweet answer, and a comprehensive one?

'*Jesus* whispering in our hearts!' Jesus? No abstract principles to be reasoned about, and made the basis for dry philosophical controversy, but a fresh reality, springing from a living fountain.

'Jesus *whispering!*' Not the voice of many waters, nor thunders of the law, but a gentle, soft, and winning whisper.

'Jesus whispering into our *hearts!* Not the ear of sense, not to the proud, questioning mind, but into the heart, where dwell the highest affections, the purest motives.

Surely God's truths sometimes find their best interpreters in these 'little ones!' God grant my darlings may ever listen to this voice of 'Jesus whispering into our hearts,' and thus press joyfully on until they meet the blessed one in glory.

A POLITE BOY.—The other day we were riding in a crowded railway carriage. At one of the stations an old man entered and was looking around for a seat, when a boy ten or twelve years of age rose up and said:—"Take my seat sir."

The offer was accepted, and the infirm old man sat down.

"Why did you give me your seat?" he inquired of the boy.

"Because you are old, sir, and I am a boy?" was the reply.

The passengers were much pleased and gratified. For my part I wanted to seize hold of the little fellow and press him to my bosom.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '63-1° Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860-1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1860. [mar 5, '62-1y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, PLOW PLATES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860-1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging to its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,685,838.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.22

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. C. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. P. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, Wilm'gton

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
Felix Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860-tf

THE FOLLOWING ISSUE IS FROM A PHOTOSTATIC COPY.

THE ORIGINAL COPY WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR FILMING.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

VOL. VII.—NO. 171. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854. WHOLE NO. 324.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Two copies, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January REFUSED to go on the mail system, and when the time paid for expires this paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twenty lines, or less, first insertion, [illegible] For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, [illegible] For a square of twenty lines, or less, per annum, [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] inserted with the [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Our soldiers, almost Chinese exception, I am told, indulge in smoking, and our Government has ordered rations in tobacco to be served to them. This may furnish to the fanatical spirits of the North an additional provocation for the prosecution of the war unto utter extermination. Be this as it may, our soldiers do smoke and will smoke hereafter more, if that can be, than heretofore. I offer them therefore the verses below, in which they will find their indulgence turned to an excellent moral and spiritual use. If they will practically adopt the sentiments contained in these lines, for one I will say, let them smoke and let the government supply them with the means.

The first part is by an unknown author. The second is by no means equal to the first; but yet worth the space it will fill. K.

"SMOKING SPIRITUALIZED."

PART I.

This Indian weed, now withered quite,
Though green at noon, cut down at night,
Shows thy decay; all flesh is hay—
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The pipe, so lily-like and weak,
Does thus thy mortal state bespeak;
Thou art e'en such—gone with a breath—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thou beholdst the vanity
Of worldly stuff, gone with a puff—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul within,
Think on thy soul, defiled with sin;
For then the fire, it does require—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

Then scent the ashes thrown away;
Then to thyself thou mayest say,
That to the dust, return thou must—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

PART II. *By Ralph Erskine.*

Was this small plant for thee cut down?
So was the Plant of Great Renown,
Which mercy sends, for noble ends—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

The promise, like the pipe inlays,
And by the mouth of faith conveys
What virtue flows from Sharon's rose—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

In vain th' unlighted pipe you blow;
Your pains in outward means are so,
Till heavenly fire, your heart inspire—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

The smoke like burning incense towers,
So should a praying heart of yours,
With ardent cries, surmount the skies—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.

The varieties of human character are numerous; but probably that which most universally excites the admiration of the world is energy. Indeed, it is the nature of this quality to force itself into notice. A man who has this element in his constitution, must be active. Like a mass of matter in the process of fermentation, he has that within him which will not suffer him to be at rest, or remain quiescent in a state of idleness.

You see he is pressing forward when anything is to be achieved. He is never intimidated by difficulties. Alps rising on alps are no check to his adventurous spirit; the tumultuous ocean, the thundering floods, the lowering heavens, interposing in vain between him and his purpose. His energy bends the most adverse circumstances to his will; and that which enlightens the timid inspires him with confidence, and causes him to put forth increasing efforts.

While others hesitate, he acts; while they are alarmed, he has met and overcome the danger. Even failures and defeats become to him only lessons of experience.

He is not discouraged or deterred from attempting again, because hopeless power is limited and therefore he cannot always compel success.

You find him incessantly employed; the accomplishment of one design is, with him, only a prelude to the commencement of another. This quality is generally united with a superior intellectual capacity; and perhaps is, in some degree, the effect of it; but whatever are the subordinate causes by which it is produced, whether it reflect from great mental powers, or from physical organizations, or from both, it is unquestionably a blessing which cometh down from the Father of Lights.

And like every other boon bestowed by Him, it should be received with thankfulness and diligently employed to His glory. It is the christian possessed of this quality? Then let him exhibit it in his unceasing efforts to do good and accomplish. Such a one like Paul, will be always active; will throw his energy of character into [illegible] that he undertakes. He will live and act

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

Rev. John H. Bridges, Rev. Alex. Wilson, Editors.

PATTERSON & CO.

The Presbyterian

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of N. C. Presbyterian."

☞ The Editorial duties of the paper are conducted by an Executive Committee consisting of Rev. A. Wilson, Rev. J. H. Bridges, Rev. R. H. Morrison, Rev. J. Douglas, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. M. Wilson, Rev. J. Mack, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Douglas, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Douglas, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Douglas

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

DESPOTISM, March 14.—Major General [illegible] published an address to his division, [illegible] Five speeches were delivered by Major Generals Featherston and Cantey [illegible] when the whole division, which is largely composed of Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianians and Arkansians, unanimously re-intend for the war.

Ragsdale and Robinson, of the 5th Arkansas regiment, sentenced to be shot to-day for desertion, have been reprieved.

FROM GEORGIA—MORE LAW BY GUNS.

DALTON, March 15.—The Dalton, Ohio, *Empire* office was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on the 8th. Several citizens and soldiers were killed during the melee. The *Empire* was a Valandigham organ.

Over one hundred [illegible] deserters have been landed by the army since Saturday. The weather has suddenly turned cold.

DALTON, March 16.—Lieut. Gen. Hood had a grand drill of his corps to-day. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather it was largely attended; especially by General officers. After the drill a sham battle was fought by the entire corps. The musketry and artillery firing drew forth the warmest praise of all who witnessed it. Weather exceedingly cold.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 14.—Telegraphic communication has been re-established to Jackson, and north to Senatobia and Waterford, and south to Brookhaven and Amite.

An arrival from New Orleans reports the death of Mrs. Gen. Beauregard.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 16.—At session to-day Confederate Eights, due 1881 brought 114 and interest; five years Bonds opened at 107 and closed at 1 2; registered sixteen million loan, 1881 2; Gold 21 1 4; Silver 19 1 4. Sterling Exchange 20 3-4.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Our pickets report increased activity among the enemy's steamers between Folly and Cole's islands. The enemy are again at work on Battery Gregg, and also engaged hauling ammunition. No firing on the city to-day.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, March 14.—Advices from Jackson report that Gen. Sherman is moving down the river from Vicksburg with troops. It is supposed that he is going up the Red River.

Gov. Clark has ordered a meeting of the legislature at Macon on the 24th instant. The telegraph is working as formerly in Mississippi, all the damage done the line by the Yankees having been repaired.

A large force is at work on the Railroads, and repairing is going forward rapidly.

THE CURRENCY.—The idea prevails extensively among the people that after the 1st April, Secretary Memminger will again flood the country with paper money, and that, consequently, Treasury notes will again depreciate, and prices rise, as soon as the money "mills" are put into active operation. Every body should understand that the "Currency Act" of Congress expressly revokes all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make and issue notes. He has no longer the authority to issue one dollar, except in exchange for the present currency, at the rate of $2 of the new for $3 of the latter which may remain unfunded on the 1st April. The revenue of the Government is to be derived from taxes, and from the sale of six per cent bonds, exempt from taxation.

The new currency will be kept in constant circulation between the Treasury and the people, until $500,000,000 of bonds are sold. The sale of the bonds from time to time will withdraw from circulation a portion of the currency, and the disbursements from the Treasury will put it into circulation again. It is important that these facts should be generally comprehended in order that more confidence in the new currency should prevail. The days of Confederate "shucks" are passed.

ASGOMBE RAID.—We learn through the *Whig*, that information has been received at Pineville, from the West, that Averill, with large reinforcements, is preparing for another raid into that section. The enemy apparently despairing of accomplishing anything in Virginia with the "Grand Army of the Potomac," seem to have abandoned the policy of pitched battles, and concluded to try what virtue there is in frequent and extensive raids. Unable to break through the living wall of brave men on the line of the Rapidan, they Raggedy at Washington are endeavoring to undermine it by starvation.

This intelligence comes in apparently reliable shape, and the authorities, forewarned, will doubtless be prepared to give them a suitable reception. The adventurous Averill will try to repair the disastrous failure of Kilpatrick's expedition; but there is no reason why the tables should not end in the same manner. Those raiders some commissioned to do the deeds of land pirates, and all who are captured should meet the fate which their abuses of the laws of civilized warfare deserve.

FIGHT IN PROGRESS.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph of the 15th says the Yankees on Monday advanced their lines to a position near Rheyville Junction, but returned to Whitesburg on the advance of our forces to meet them. Monday morning. The principal battle between the [illegible] in East Tennessee imminent.

CONGRESS AND GENERAL LEGISLATION.—The Macon Telegraph understands that the Committee on Confederate Relations in the Georgia Legislature have reported unfavorably upon the bill requiring the interpretation of the Assembly.

DECLINE IN PROVISIONS.—The Augusta *Chron. & Sen.* is happy to note a reduction in the price of the necessaries of life in that market. Wednesday good beef sold as $4 40 current per lb. Wednesday good beef sold as $4 40 current per lb. Veal, and the market still [illegible] provided, and the market was abundant at $4 50 per lb. Irish Potatoes was sold from wagons at $15 per bushel, and the same sold at $4. Corn meal sold at $40 current per bushel—considerable was purchased at these low figures. A much further reduction is expected as money gets tight.

APPREHENSIONS OF RAIDS IMMINENT.—A letter from Hagerstown, Maryland, says that [illegible] in the apprehension of a rebel invasion in the spring, many of the farmers in that section of the State are selling their horses and cattle preparatory to moving North. Washington is one of the largest and most [illegible] section in the State of [illegible] breaking out of the rebellion. [illegible] been much heavy losses, [illegible] destroyed by the rebel army, [illegible] put in an unusually [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington, March 14, 1864.—From the [illegible] Confederate States of America, [illegible] Proclamation of the President of the United States [illegible] Proclamation of the Congress of the Confederate States [illegible] Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States [illegible]

[illegible] Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States [illegible]

[illegible] Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States [illegible]

[

Miscellaneous Reading.

SINKS FOR GAIN—THE COUNTRY'S CURSE.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* truthfully remarks: The canker that is eating at the very heart of the Republic and threatening its destruction, is the almost universal greed for gain—the desire to accumulate money and lay up wealth. It is rapidly poisoning the fountains of the public patriotism, and laying the foundations for the betrayal of those great principles in which our revolution had its birth. Every class of society, and men of every peculiarity of character, from the boy not yet out of his teens, to the gray-headed miser trembling upon the brink of the grave; from the merchant in his store, to the soldier in the camp, are almost without exception more or less infected with this evil spirit of accumulation. It is manifested everywhere, and seems to enter into every man's thoughts, and to-day it controls the actions of thousands of men, whose minds ought to be employed upon the paramount questions of securing our independence and bringing this war to a close. In the wild pursuit of dollars, men have forgotten that our liberty is not yet secure; in their unpatriotic thirst for wealth, they have lost sight of the startling fact which should be ever before their eyes, that if the rebellion fails, all they have legitimately acquired as well as their ill-gotten gains will be involved in one common ruin—that the Confederate notes which they now clutch with such frantic eagerness, and make so many sacrifices of principle to obtain, would not in the event of our subjugation, be worth the paper upon which they are printed; that the day which witnesses our subjugation, will see every man in the Confederate States a bankrupt. Rapine, forfeitures, confiscation, military exactions, and unmeasured and unreasonable taxation, will sweep away the last remnant of wealth and will leave the people a nation of beggars and the slaves of northern taskmasters, who will extort from our future toil what they fail to obtain from our present store.

How is it that this mania for getting rich has so suddenly seized upon a people who, only three years ago, would have considered themselves incapable of trafficking upon their country's distress? Men who were then alive with patriotic emotions, and considered no sacrifice of means or of personal comfort too great, are now found rushing madly into the vortex of speculation, apparently regardless of the condition of the country, or the tendency of their ungodly trafficking upon the result of this struggle.

If this race for wealth affected only those who are actually engaged in it, it would even then be censurable, for what right has any man to be thinking of self, and his own interests, while his country is rocking and tossing in the throes of revolution and national birth, and the liberties of himself, his neighbors, and his posterity, are trembling in the balance? But when the mad passion for accumulating money, and the mania for speculation can only be indulged at the hazard of every political interest, the lives of his countrymen who are battling with the foe, and by jeopardizing our ultimate success, his conduct is not only unpatriotic, but positively criminal.

It is the greed for gain, and the spirit of speculation which has taken possession of a portion of our people, which has depreciated our currency, and produced the financial difficulties now so seriously threatening the Government. It is this which has enhanced the price of every article of food and every garment of clothing. By its pernicious influence, it has infected men, whose only thought was of their country, and the mighty and fearful dangers that environed it, and transferred them body and soul from the service of their country, to the unholy worship of mammon.

Let these men not be deceived. The eyes of the devotees of liberty are upon them; they will be branded hereafter with an infamy as enduring as time, and more terrible than death. They will be marks at which the unmoving finger of scorn will be pointed, long after this war is closed, and will perhaps live to curse the day when the devil first prompted them to disregard the mandates of conscience, and the outcries of a bleeding, struggling nation, and speculation upon distresses they should have aided to avert.

Cure for Colds.—Take a large tea-spoonful of flax seed, with two pennyworth of extract of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put it into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table spoonful of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice. Note. The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it be put in the whole, it is liable in a little time to grow flat. Drink a half pint on going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome.

This recipe generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds, that have almost been settled into consumption, in less than three weeks.

Sweet Apple Pudding.—Take one pint of scalding milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces, and bake not less than three hours; the apples will afford an excellent dish jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious yet simple puddings made.

Horseradish.—One drachm of freshly scraped horseradish root put into a bottle with four ounces of water in a close vessel for four hours and made into syrup with double its weight of sugar, is an approved remedy for hoarseness; a teaspoonful may often be taken effectually after teaspoonfuls of syrup of tolu, or other cough drops known to fail in answering expectation.

I was informed, [illegible] of gold was being sold in Richmond for $3 [illegible] of which is the official quotation published in New York, which puts "out the blockade," and I make some extracts from them, some of which, it occurs to me, may be interesting to your readers in the present juncture of affairs, and I communicate them to you.

Extracted from a letter of Rev. Charles Inglis, a tory, to Joseph Galloway, a tory, dated at New York, Feb. 26th, 1779. [The third year of the war.]

"The Congress money is now so low that in Philadelphia 20 Congress dollars are purchased for one Spanish dollar. This of itself must ruin their cause, unless some remedy is applied. The only one that can be effectual is the acquisition of a large sum in specie.

"The recruiting parties for the Continental army are called in, as none could be prevailed on to enlist, notwithstanding a bounty of £200 has been offered to each soldier. Their army is to be composed of drafted men from the militia and of such as are hired at an enormous price by Loyalists to serve in their place.

"The people in general are more tired of the war than ever, and the depreciation of their paper money fills every department with discontent and perplexity. Even the Continental soldiers curse the Congress as a set of villains. A scarcity of provisions is universally felt, and it is the opinion of many that famine must ensue if matters are not soon made up.

"The affairs of Congress are in as bad a way as you could expect or desire at this time. They are broken into the most violent factions and parties.

"Washington is now at Middlebrook, in New Jersey, with about 9500 men; but how they will be able to support their army is beyond my comprehension.

"Our cruisers have been very successful. About one hundred privateers have been fitted out of this port—more are preparing. They have already 150 prizes besides those sent in by the King's ships. You may readily conceive how much the rebel trade must be distressed by these, and what scanty supplies they must receive from Europe."

John Langdon, in a letter dated at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June, 1776, and addressed to Josiah Bartlett, says:—"I like the resolutions of Virginia well, they ever have been firm as rocks; near relations to the Yankees."

Extracts from a diary kept at Valley Forge, by Albigence Waldo, Surgeon in the Continental army, 1777–78.

Dec. 28—Yesterday upwards of fifty officers in Gen. Green's division resigned their commissions. Six or seven of our regiment are doing the like to day. All this is occasioned by officers' families being so much neglected at home on account of provisions. Their wages will not by considerable purchase a few trifling comfortables here in camp and maintain their families at home while such extravagant prices are demanded for the common necessaries of life. What then have they to purchase clothes and other necessaries with?

"Adjutant Selden learned me how to darn stockings and to make them look like knit work—1st, work the thread in a parallel manner, then catch these over and over, as above. [Probably referring to a pen and ink drawing of it.]

"Fresh beef and flour made me perfectly sick—especially as we have no spirits to drink with it, but others stand—so must I.

"The brig taken from the enemy is the greatest prize ever taken from them. There is scarlet, blue and buff cloth sufficient to clothe all the officers of the army, and hats, shirts, stockings, shoes, boots, spurs, &c., to finish complete suits for all. A petition is to be sent to his Excellency that this clothing may be dealt out to the regimental officers only as a moderate price, excluding commissaries, bull drivers, &c., There are 4000 or 5000 epaulettes of gold and silver, many chests of private officers' baggage, and General Howe's silver plate and kitchen furniture, &c. This cargo was sent to clothe all the officers of the British army."

THE DEPTH OF SPACE.

In 1837, Professor Bessel, of Germany, commenced a series of astronomical measures for the purpose of getting the exact distance of the fixed stars, a thing that had never been done. The instrument which he used in connection with a powerful telescope, in his experiments, was a heliometer (sun measurer.) After three years hard labor he was so fortunate as to obtain a parallax, but so minute that he could hardly trust his reputation upon it. But after repeated trials and working out the result, he was fully satisfied that he could give the true distance as 61 Cygni. But who can comprehend this immense distance! We can only convey an idea to the mind of this distance, by the fact that light which travels 17,000,000 of miles a minute, requires no less than ten years to reach it! Just let my one try to take in the idea. One hour would give 720,000,000 of miles; one year, then—8,760 hours—gives 6,307,200,000,000. And this multiplied by ten gives 63,072,000,000,000.

This, according to Bessel, is the distance of the nearest fixed star to the sun. All astronomers confirm the correctness of Prof. Bessel's calculations. But this distance great as it is, is nothing to be compared to the distance of the Milky Way. Sir William Herschell says that the stars or suns that compose the Milky Way are very remote that it requires light, going at the rate of 12,000,000 of miles in a minute, 1000 years to reach the earth. And he says there are stars, or nebulæ, five hundred times more remote! Now make your calculation: 1000 years reduced to minutes, and then multiply that sum by 12,000,000, and the product by 500. What an overwhelming idea! The mind sinks under a thought; an angel could not tax it to its vast scope for comprehension. David says: "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom [illegible] ruleth over all." Oh nothing [illegible]

The Fourteenth Connecticut, Col. New York Herald says the eight months [illegible] Governor [illegible] a company of [illegible] to accompany the body of Lincoln from [illegible] will number [illegible] men and officers [illegible] Lieut. Francis [illegible] connection in Ill must go the body of May, while the remains between Lincoln and Chase will be divided in the Fifth Corporation. The portfolio of the first McClellan will be the Executive mansion, with Lincoln and Fremont as competitors.

A CHRISTMAS.

In 1688, John, Duke of Bedford, [illegible] father of the present Duke, [illegible] party and Paris. The [illegible] guests, Russell, Cheyne [illegible] speedy, had been [illegible] the time, that it [illegible] in England, and [illegible] a venerable gentleman [illegible] been dead [illegible] the Duke had [illegible] necessity even [illegible] guished [illegible] of the [illegible] guests of whom the Duke confessed to be an object of intense interest during the next eighty years. In his sleepy attack upon him, six pigeon efficacy [illegible] visionary his guilt, and in a gateway letter to Wentworth, who seems to have formed a prominent [illegible] for Ahab, in consequence of [illegible] of the lottery, he tells [illegible] Duke will not dare to prosecute, for that he has reserved some things which would make him tremble even in his grave.

The Duke, it seems to have been agreed, was extremely avaricious, and this guilt however failing gave a color to the story. Among this charges, among others, the Duke of Bedford was defended by various writers in Woodfall's paper at the time, and of late days by Lord Mahon, Lord Brougham, and, we believe, Lord John Russell himself. Nevertheless, a few months ago an extract from some English paper or magazine went the rounds of publication in our journals, in which it was stated that among the Woburn papers and correspondence, lately published, was a diary of the Duke of Bedford in question, kept while he resided at Paris on this mission, some portions of which, if they did not precisely justify the assault of Junius, went very far to mitigate its bitterness.

This charge of bribery was brought against the Duke of Bedford in 1764, the transaction on which it was founded having occurred the year before. Exactly one century afterwards a charge of the identical nature was brought by the Richmond *Whig* against Earl Russel. The *Whig* said that an English gentleman of high respectability, just from England, has stated to the editors that the belief in England was very general, if not universal, that both Russel and Lyons had been bribed by Seward. That on a late occasion, when the latter visited Canada, he was, in consequence of the prevalent belief in that province, treated with the utmost contempt, the Governor General not even having put himself to the trouble of receiving him in Montreal, but leaving him to find his way as best he could from the wharf in a cab, or hack, or some such conveyance. The duke of Bedford was the richest nobleman of England at that day. His descendant is poor and encumbered with a new Earldom, which he has not money enough to support.

Whether the charge in both these cases, or in either, was true, we cannot, of course, undertake to say. But the coincidence is a little singular, and the suspicion even seems to indicate that the avarice of the Russels is hereditary, and well known.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Gen. Forrest.—Wherever Forrest goes he makes his mark. No matter what opinion may be expressed of his military capacity, his genius never fails. He always wins, and not less by wondrous strategy than by heroic pluck. The Mobile *Register* says:

The Confederacy, and especially the State of Mississippi, owe it to Gen. Forrest to erect a monument to his heroic energy and courage. What he did for Georgia last year, in throwing his shield between that State and the invading band of Straight, he has now done for Mississippi and Western Alabama. It was he who defeated the Yankee campaign. It was owing to his address, courage and celerity of movement, not only that Smith and Grierson were whipped and chased out of Mississippi with immense loss, but that Sherman was forced to take the back track, because the combined movement in which he was engaged had been frustrated and brought to naught by Gen. Forrest. If our infantry and artillery had been put into the fight as Forrest did his troopers, there is every reason to believe that we should have been rejoicing now, not only in a baffled attempt of the foe, but in a victory that would place alongside of Fleurgus's splendid success in Florida. Gen. Forrest made a complete job of the Grierson column. That braggart cannot repeat his jocular boast of his successful canvass of the State of Mississippi. Forrest has whipped him soundly, and sent him howling and bruised back to Memphis. So much for that street report that Grierson was returning and Forrest retreating before him.

The Confederate Dead at Gettysburg.—There appears, says the Philadelphia *Bee*, to be a considerable feeling in and around Gettysburg, that a place be set apart for the burial of the Confederate dead who are now buried promiscuously over the battle field or in the vicinity. The recent rains have washed the places where they are buried, and the bones are exposed; besides which, in a short time, the land will be put in cultivation, and no trace of their last resting place will be left. Common humanity would dictate a removal to some spot, not in or about our own National Cemetery, but the purchase of ground somewhere, where their Southern friends may, when this rebellion is crushed, and all is peace, make their pilgrimage here. Our State should not make the purchase, but could be requested, but [illegible] Southerners should express such a desire, and would carry it to completion we should say—let it be done, for the sake of our common humanity. The hostility of the dead has ceased; let them be in a spot where a father, a mother, can visit their last resting place, "when this cruel war is over."

A Hero.—The *Standard* says:

"We have learned that among the Confederate prisoners who reached here by the late truce boat, there was a color sergeant of a North Carolina regiment, who deserves to have his name printed in all the papers of the Confederacy, and to receive the special compliments of the President and of our whole people. He was shot down on the bloody field of Gettysburg where he was, unhesitatingly picked up as a prisoner. As he fell he received from the Yankees who should not have the ability which the hell horse so proudly and so loyally and obligingly threw from the field, he left them in his hands. Watching his opportunity he subsequently passed them beneath the lining of his jacket and tore them into shreds and were thus [illegible]

What glory can any Yankee have of his grand and [illegible] of this noble soldier?

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing from [illegible] under date of Feb. 20th, gives the following:

[illegible] this city, to the [illegible] from [illegible] severe [illegible] [illegible] the Yankee Congress, [illegible] was adopted, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 13.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 325.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions until the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be discontinued unless renewal shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, Five Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $20 00

" " " six months, 10 00

Notices of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 40 00

" " " six months, 20 00

Notices from persons with whom we have no regular advertising will be recommended by the money.

Selected Poetry.

GOD'S CONSCRIPT.

Come forth, my precious first-born, come,
Away with weeds of soft delight;
Adieu to joys of peaceful home—
Come, we must dress thee for the fight;
For at my gate
God's heralds wait,
And claim thee for his warring host:
Heaven's Conscript, haste and take thy post.

O Thou, to fight the world designed!
Lo! first around thy boyish head
Salvation's starry helm we bind,
Its blood-red plumage o'er thee shed,
Proof to hell's dart,
Across thy heart
In holy confidence we press
The seven-fold plate of righteousness.

Next, clasping round thy loins, we brace
Truth's radiant belt; upon thy feet
The sandals of the gospel place;
Now is thy vest of steel complete.
Go, warrior, go,
Defy the foe,
Thy head is clad, thy feet are shod
With all the panoply of God.

Last, to that right hand we entrust
The Spirit's sword—uplift, and wield;
And blazing on thy left, adjust
Faith's broad, impenetrable shield.
See to the air
Thy banner glare,
Christ's blood-red cross—there, there, my Son,
Ten thousand saints have fought and won.

Now is thy every want prepared,
And ready stands thine chosen train,
In battle's hour [illegible]
Reproach, and Hatred, Care and Pain
Fear not, my child,
Their aspect wild,
A seraph each disguis'd will prove,
Glory and Gladness, Peace and Love.

Thou shalt with girding wounds be gor'd,
But see what healing balm I bring;
Not costlier that which Mary pour'd
Upon the everlasting King.
All pangs of hell
Its virtues quell,
Thrice with new strength in battle's strife,
Accept, my son, the word of life.

Ha! thro' that blood and manly brow,
Inward lament, and tears I scan.
O yes! 'tis sad aside to throw
The stay and sympathy of man.
[illegible] rude bonds,
While [illegible] soul
The yearn[illegible]sh, and lean
To wrest from twin-born [illegible]
In spirit upon things unseen.

Upon thy Master's gory cross,
Unflinching heart and will to bend,
Feel joy in sorrow, gain in loss,
Torture in ease, and foe in friend—
Doom hate, want, sward,
Thy richest hoard,
Find death in life, and life in death—
Go, boy—God claims thy latest breath.

Now thou hast had my last embrace,
Hast heard thy father's last command,
Turn, turn from home thy longing face,
Go, take in God's bright host thy stand;
The battle's din
Comes rolling in,
God's saints are shouting; hie thee, hie,
Haste, boy, and share their victory.

—Robert Wilson Evans.

STRIVING.—The more prominent any person's character is, the more likely he is to suffer in this way,—there being in the heart of every man, unless greatly subdued by grace, a pleasure in hearing anything which may sink others to his level, or lower them in the estimation of the world. We seem to ourselves elevated in proportion as others are depressed. Under such circumstances I derive consolation from the following reflections:—

1. My enemy, whatever evil he says of me, does not reduce me so low as he would if he knew all concerning me that God knows.

2. In drawing the balance, as between debtor and creditor, I find that if I have been robbed of pence, there are pounds and talents placed to my account to which I have no just title.

3. If man has his "*day*," God will have his. (See 1 Cor. iv: 4, the marginal reading.)

THE HEART AND TONGUE.—The anatomists teach that the heart and tongue hang upon one string. And hence it is, that as in a clock or watch, when the wheel is moved the hammer striketh, so the words of the mouth answer to the motions of the heart; and when the heart is moved with any perturbation or passion, the hammer beats upon the bell and the mouth sounds.—Psa. 45: 1; Rom. 10: 10; Luke 6: 45. The reason why so many are tongue-tied in their devotions to God, is because they are heart-bound; they cannot bring out words there is no stock within; their words stick in their mouths because they have no form in their hearts.—*Dan. Featly.*

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SIN OF ANANIAS, WHAT?

To many the sin of Ananias may seem very small, if any sin at all. He had sold all his land and brought a part of the price of it, and without, as it seems, saying a word, cast it down at the Apostle's feet. Where was the sin? Had he not the liberty to give or not give—to give a part or the whole just as he saw fit? And for him quietly and silently to move and give the half, more or less, of his property for a benevolent object—to feed the hungry—to feed the anxious that they might stay and hear the gospel of Christ—that their souls might be blessed—that saints and angels might rejoice, and that they might go home rejoicing, and live to do good and enjoy God forever; where was his sin? Does it not seem as if, instead of being punished, he should have been commended and loved? If some one now should sell all he had and bring half the money and without boasting give it to the church for any urgent benevolent object, would you not think he deserved the favor of God and man? If so, why not Ananias? He did not say what he gave was all or only a part. And what mattered it, if they did not know or did know it was or was not the whole or only a part? They were simply to receive what was given, and give to those for whom it was given.

Where then was the sin? 'Twas not in the giving—'twas not in giving only a part, 'twas not in giving at that particular time, or giving to whom they did or for the object they did. No, it was not in any or all of these; for they were all right and proper, good and praise-worthy. Where then was the sin, or was there any? Ah! there is an Achan—a lie somewhere, and a great one too. If man does not see it, God does; if thou hast not lied unto men, thou hast unto God, and since it is really a lie and unto God, it is no small matter to be trifled with, but sufficiently great to meet a *public, immediate* and *condign punishment*. Ananias and Sapphira belonged to the church, and perhaps did very much for it, and likely were esteemed the most pious and zealous members in it; but somehow or other they are guilty of a lie, and though it may seem hard to tell what it is—though man may not discern it or know it—yet it is a lie, and, as every lie is, it is awful—awful as being not unto men, but unto God. God seeth and knoweth all things, and man may lie and it may not be known by man or punished by man, yet the vengeance of God will overtake him and not suffer him to escape. The wrath of God abideth upon him; the lie has left its foul impression upon the heart, and the man where e'er he goes feels mean and guilty; he knows that God knows it and is angry with him, and he is afraid that man will find him out: God is punishing him in his restless, guilty conscience, and he is afraid man will also punish him. He is miserable now, and he dreads the eternal future.

Ananias lied not unto men but unto God; the lie was not in his words to men but in his heart to God. He conceived the lie in his heart. Man could not look into the heart, but must judge by the words. God looketh at the heart and judgeth by the thoughts—and men often lie, really lie in their thoughts to God when they do not their lips to men. Thus did Ananias, with them[illegible]is sin, and his awful sin. We and *here* was [illegible] perhaps Ananias may often think, [illegible]lie with our lips thought, that if we do not [illegible] that we are —*tell* a lie to our fellow men, [illegible]. So pretty fair christians and good citizens we may appear to men, and have the praise of men, but not of God. For he is not a christian who is simply one outwardly, but inwardly in heart. Ananias was outwardly before men a christian, but not inwardly before God. His heart was not right—like Simon Magis, he was in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity. He was a whited sepulchre, fair without but loathesome within, approved and admired by men but abhorred and condemned by God. His thoughts were sinful—lying thoughts; and as he thought in his heart so he was—so God saw him to be and dealt with him accordingly.

His lie was a suggestion of Satan, for Satan filled his heart to lie; but he permitted Satan to do it. He embraced and cherished the evil suggestion. He conceived the lie in his heart, and it became his own and sinful. He might have banished the evil suggestion of Satan, as Christ did, and so have been free from the lie and its awful guilt before God. But he did not, for Peter asks him, why Satan filled his heart—why he permitted Satan to do it? He conceived it in his heart, but why did he do it? What good reason can a reasonable man give for sinning—for letting into the heart such a guest as Satan, and for being led captive by him at his will? Why, what good reason for conceiving such a lie or any lie in the heart? Why did Ananias do it? If Satan had persuaded him to *tell* a lie to men, without wishing it in his heart, it would not have been so bad, but why hear him and allow him to urge thee to lie to the Holy Ghost—to indulge it, to wish and conceive it in thy heart? For in thy heart thou hast lied to the Holy Ghost, not to men but to God.

He lied in his heart, but what was his lie? It was that he would sell all and give but a part, and without saying it was a part or the whole—give it as if the whole, and thus get the credit and praise of giving all—as others were doing. Why, then, did he lie? 'Twas to get the praise of men; and who tempted him? 'Twas Satan, that old serpent, the father of lies. But did he get the praise of men? No, no—his name is handed down to posterity stained with the awful guilt of lying—lying to the Holy Ghost—to God. His name and his lie will be memorable while the world stands, yea, while eternity endures. But did he get the praise of God? No, far from it. He lost God's favor which is life, and felt the fierceness of his anger and wrath in eternal death. The lie was in his heart and his action spoke it out—it not to men at least to God. God discerned his thought afar off, but he waited till he told it in his action, then God's anger overleaped the eternal throne and struck the heaven-offending culprit down [illegible] the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh! beware, beware, puny man, how you offend the eternal Majesty of high heaven. You may not come forth and lie with your lips to your fellow men, but you may have the lie in your heart and you may act it out in your life. Man may not see nor know it, but God sees and knows it; and though you escape the vengeance of man, the vengeance of God will not suffer thee to escape. Be sure your lie will find you out, and you will have to reap the evil fruit thereof, either in this life or in the life to come—perhaps in both. B. S.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PROFANE SWEARING.

MR. EDITOR:—It is said by those who have had better opportunities for observing than I have possessed, that profane swearing is a common vice among our soldiers. To express surprise at this might seem to indicate that I knew little of the reputed habits of soldiers in all countries and in all ages. I am not ignorant of the fact that the vice has been so prevalent amongst the class, that some persons would appear to think that to be a soldier is to be a profane swearer—that the two are at least almost identical. But, Mr. Editor, I have not been accustomed to rank *our* soldiers with others who have borne the same name. Ours, for the most part, are from a different class of society, have been brought up under different influences, and in a social point of view, have far more at stake. They are not mercenaries, pursuing war as their trade and for pay. They are not seeking to make conquests through motives of ambition or for the sake of plunder. They are patriots repelling invasion; husbands defending their wives and children; freemen risking their lives for the maintenance of their rights, civil and religious. I cannot class them with common soldiers, and I cannot feel that I ought to look for the prevalence of the debasing vices among them which are characteristic of the army in other countries. The dignity of their position and the sacredness of the cause in which they are so nobly perilling their lives, ought to give an elevation to their feelings and character, which should lift them far above the corruption of the ordinary camp life.

Still, the report comes to us that profane swearing is a prevailing iniquity even among our soldiers. Many who never uttered a profane oath before, and perhaps had thought that nothing would ever induce them to utter one, have learned the fearful art since they have entered the army. Some of these, as if they would avoid all suspicion on the part of their comrades, that they had ever felt a scruple on the subject, are said to be the most frequent, open and foul-mouthed of all about them in profaning God's most holy name. Alas! what will avail the earnest and incessant prayers of God's people at home, to secure His blessing upon our country and its cause, if those who stand forth in the front rank of their country's defenders, daily and hourly insult Him on His throne!

Allow me, Mr Editor, to commend to the special attention of our soldiers, the [illegible]ned eloquent remarks from the pen [illegible] Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina, of the la[illegible]ware that he was one of the na[illegible]. You are [illegible]ar raised on the South-most gifted men ev[illegible]d. He was also one e[illegible]n, or on American so[illegible]s able advocate of the most ardent as well [illegible]the present cares of our country's rights, in t[illegible] struggle. Though an eminently pious man, he was as far removed as any other man from every thing that is "puritanical," in any bad sense of that term. You will see from the tone of deep and stirring earnestness which he employs, how great and awful a sin he regarded profane swearing to be. Oh! that every reader of your columns would ponder well these words of wisdom and of power. K.

"The highest authority has assured us the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. So sacred were oaths esteemed among the Romans that they needed no protection from law. The perjured man was simply exposed by the censor, and that was enough. The brand of infamy was upon him, and like the taint of leprosy, debased him from the fellowship of his species, and left him to the vengeance of the insulted God.

And yet what gives to perjury its malignity above a common lie, is perhaps the most common of all the sins that are daily committed—it is want of reverence for God. The oath or vow breaker carries it to the point of positive contempt. He openly defies that august and terrible majesty before which angels bow and seraphangels veil their faces. It is a sin, the enormity of which the imagination cannot conceive, because no thought can compass the excellence of Him whose prerogative it is to be, who sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers, who spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in. That a puny creature of the dust, born to-day and gone to-morrow, should have the audacity to pour contempt on that glorious name which seraphs adore with rapture, is enough to astonish the heavens and convulse the earth. Yea, still more wonderful is that miracle of patience which endures the monsters, when one word would arm all nature against them, make the ground treacherous beneath them, heaven terrible above them, and hell ready to meet them at their coming. The magnitude of the sin cannot be exaggerated, and yet the principle to which it is indebted for its pre-eminence in guilt, is constantly exemplified in the speech and intercourse of those who would be shocked at the imputation of any thing that approximates to perjury. *Profane swearing*, light and frivolous appeals to the Almighty, the indiscriminate use of the lot, all these are only different forms of expressing irreverence for God. They contain the ingredients of the same poison with perjury and vow breach. It is a startling fact that the very circumstances which distinguish these from an ordinary falsehood and have armed the sentiments of mankind against them, brand the speech of the *profane swearer* with the same species of crime. It is not, I admit, the same in degree, but it is the same in kind. The thoughtlessness which is often pleaded in extenuation of the guilt, is a confession of the fact. It is a proof how little veneration the name of God inspires, when we can repeat it in reiterated blasphemies, without even being conscious that a word is escaping our lips which fills heaven with awe. It is a proof how near we come to despising it, when we can use it in the mere wantonness of sport, as a convenient expletive to fill up the chasms of discourse. It is a proof that all respect for it is gone, when we can use it to point a jest, to season obscenity, and to garnish a tale. It is enough to make the blood curdle to think of the name of God bandied about as the bauble and plaything of fools.

This offence cannot go unpunished. If there be a God, He must vindicate His own majesty and glory. There must be a period when all shall tremble before Him, when every knee shall bow and every heart do reverence. The sword of vengeance cannot always be sheathed, nor the arm of vengeance slumber. Engrave it on your minds, fix it in the very depths of your souls, that it is a fearful thing to make light of God. It is the very spirit and essence of all evil, the very core of iniquity. There is no language of earnestness in which I would not warn you against it; no language of expostulation or entreaty in which I would not implore you against it. If you could see it as the angels see it, or as the spirits of just men made perfect see it; if you could see it as you yourselves will see it in the day when God shall arise to shake terribly the earth—when Jesus shall sit upon the throne of His glory and the tribes of the earth shall be gathered before Him; if you could see it as it is, in the naked deformity of its guilt, you would flee from it as from the very pestilence of death. You may sport with the whirlwind and trifle with the storm; you may lay your hand on the lion's mane and play with the leopard's spots, you may go to the very crater of a burning volcano and laugh at the lava which it belches out in thunder—you may trifle with any and every thing, but trifle not with God. Let there be one holy thing upon which you dare not lay a profane hand, and let that be the name of God. Above all things let His throne be sacred and His praise glorious. Who would not fear thee, Oh, thou King of Saints!"

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE DUTY AND EXTENT OF PRAYER.

MR. EDITOR: The duty of prayer is made very plain in the Bible. Our Saviour consecrated one of his most beautiful and instructive parables to illustrate this great truth, that men ought always to pray and not to faint. An Apostle says, "I will that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands without wrath or doubting." There are some who think that the obligation to pray is not binding upon them, because the Bible teaches that "the sacrifices of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord." There is no obligation resting upon any one to offer upon the altar of Jehovah the sacrifice of the wicked. But there is a solemn obligation resting upon every one to offer to God the sacrifice of broken hearts of broken and contrite spirits, such as he will not despise. For if men are to pray everywhere then the difference is inevitable that all men are to pray.

Again, the Apostle says pray without ceasing. Passages of Scripture might be indefinitely multiplied bearing upon this point. But these are more than sufficient to indicate the path of duty in relation to this subject. We are not only to pray for ourselves, but for all men. For the Apostle says, "I exhort, first of all, that prayers, supplications and intercession be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty." There is only one class of the human family excluded according to the Bible from an interest in our prayers—those who have committed the unpardonable sin. For it is written, "I do not say that ye shall pray for them." But if this sin can now be committed, it is impossible for us to determine with certainty who of our race have been guilty of this great sin. We are, therefore, to encircle the world in our devotions, and to hold up in the arms of our faith before a common mercy seat *all men*.

There is no class of persons more in need of the prayers of God's people than our rulers. This is especially true in times of revolution, such as that through which we are now passing. In the Bible it is written, "thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." It is more than probable that if we could be permitted to examine the archives of the Most High, and look into the records of eternity, we would find that the violation of this plain Scriptural rule is one of the national sins for which the judgments of heaven are now so heavily resting upon us as a people. The mantle of charity has not been sufficiently thrown over the infirmities of those whom God in His providence has raised up as rulers in the land. There are some who seem to act as if they had received a commission to denounce, revile, and even curse the rulers of their people. If our people would pray more for our rulers, and revile them less, it would be better for us. For if we are ever permitted again as a people to live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty, it must be by the blessing of the God of nations, secured in answer to the prayers of his own elect, who cry day and night unto him, saying, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach.

W. W. P.

Selections.

PATIENT HOPE.

We often think of you, brave and suffering soldiers, in your privations and perils, and gladly would we relieve them if we could. But we too are suffering at home, in many a way that you are exempt from. We are common sufferers. Let us then cherish a common patience of hope. No great end in this life was ever purchased without sufferings. Christianity was established in the world only after the unparalleled and mysterious sufferings of Jesus had been followed by the prolonged sufferings of "the noble army of martyrs." The Reformation, with its rights of civil and religious liberty, was purchased by a thirty years war, in which a whole generation passed away. Holland wrung her freedom from Spain by sufferings from battles, sieges, starvation, sickness, military and financial mismanagement and incompetence, of which we have now but a very feeble conception, and the result left her strong and glorious, as long as she was true to the principles for which she contended. England struggled for half a century, passing from Charles to Cromwell, and from Puritan to Cavalier, and from Jacobite to Orange and Hanoverian control, before she settled down into her present condition. Every people must have their birth-throes, and they are usually throes of agony. When passing through them, we must suffer.

But let us be patient. The end will come at last, and when it does come it will be more glorious and enduring than if it had been bought at a smaller price. The first Revolution lingered on for seven years, but it came to an end, and those who were at first denounced as rebels, traitors, &c., were in the end honored as patriots and benefactors. These sufferings may be severe, but they have not yet reached to what men have often endured to purchase the right of self government, nor have they reached to what would probably be the inevitable result of the loss of that right. Then be patient and hopeful, and the end will come at last, and to you all the more joyfully, because of these antecedent sufferings.

HINTS INTENDED TO PROMOTE PEACE AND HARMONY IN A FAMILY.—1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed in the day; so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper of each individual.

4. To look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.

5. When any good happens to any one, to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to lift up the heart in prayer.

7. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to their state.

9. To watch for opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of everything, of the weather, etc., and encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly to servants, and praise them for little things when you can.

12. In all little pleasures which may occur to put self last.

13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves, "Have I not often done the same, and been forgiven?"

15. In conversation, not to exalt ourselves, but bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with the younger ones, and treat them with respect, remembering that we were once young too.

17. Never to judge one another, but attribute a good motive when we can.

18. To compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of the day.

JOHN BUNYAN'S FLUTE.—A Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, Eng., has in his possession the flutes with which Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours. Bunyan is said to have manufactured it in prison out of the leg of a stool, which being replaced in the stool, when the turnkey attracted by the sound of music, entered the cell to take it away, escaped "confiscation."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

We must use the powerful weapon of prayer while we wield carnal weapons. We must learn to subdue ourselves while we fight against our foes. Prayer gives us the victory over our evil hearts. It is the death of pride, that great sin of our nature. No proud man prays; this may be taken as an axiom.

Our Lord has given us the contrasted pictures of a proud and an humble man in the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. Turn to the place and read. Hear the proud man congratulating himself that he is not as other men are, and recounting before the Lord his good deeds; then listen to the poor, down-cast Publican, who, smiting his troubled breast, cries out: "God be merciful to me a sinner." "This man went down to his house justified rather than the other; for every one exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." Prayer not only destroys pride, but it calms the troubled heart; it inspires hope, it kindles love, it sustains faith, and nerves the soul for endurance. "Prayer," says the pious Bishop Hall, "is like an arrow shot towards Heaven; it always returns with a blessing on the point."

Prayer is the best preparation for battle. When Jackson (our Stonewall Jackson,) was on the eve of battle, his servant knew it by the fervency of his prayers. "We shall have a hard fight to morrow," he would say, "for the General is praying a good deal to-night." God invites us to call upon him. He will hear our cry and will send us help. Oh! let us come before the Lord with humble and contrite hearts. Let us try the power of prayer. Think of the wonders that have been accomplished by prayer. God rules. Wars are [illegible] from his hands. He rules the world now by the means that he did in olden times. If people sin, He punishes them; if they repent and turn away from their sins, He will be merciful, and will pardon and bless and establish them in the earth. We need more prayer among our people. Let Christians everywhere, in the army and out of it, cry mightily unto the Lord for help.—*The Southern Paper.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH.—"Awake, put on thy strength, oh Zion." The church then has the strength. Wherein does it consist?

Not in age. It may have lived through the lapse of centuries. It may have outstood revolutions which buried empires. It may have witnessed the setting up and throwing down of many successive thrones. It may have connection sure and unbroken with the first Church which the Redeemer planted on the Plains of Judea and yet not be strong.

Not in wealth. I care not how boundless that wealth—how exhaustless its treasures. It may gather into itself all the discovered and the undiscovered wealth of all worlds, and yet be weak.

Not in numbers. We like to have a large church. We believe that it will eventually become co-extensive with the world. This consummation of the church's hopes and prayers might, however, be realized, and yet the church not be strong.

Not in the earthly dignity and rank of its members. The names of kings, and courts, and cabinets might have a place on its roll. Men of honor and influence—all the dignitaries of the earth might be, nominally, sons of the church, and yet it have no strength.

Nor in temporal prosperity. There may be no open foes, internal or external—no fires of persecution, or floods of opposition—no discordant views and aims, and no straitened circumstances whatever, all this and yet no strength.

But a church's strength does consist, in the living, growing, shining, active piety of those who compose it. Here is the hiding of its strength—the secret of its might. It may have lived but a single year. It may be absolutely in poverty, in respect of this world's goods. It may number scarcely a score of souls, and these the obscurest in the community. It may scarcely have once been gladdened by the sunshine of earthly prosperity, and yet be strong. If theirs be the prayer of penitence and the life of faith continually, if they have a zeal and devotedness corresponding with their obligations and professions, that church cannot help being strong—strong in God and in the power of His might, valiant for the truth, and wise to win souls unto Christ.—*Rel. Herald.*

SOLID FOOTING.—In a conversation Rev. Mr. Innes had with an infidel on his sick-bed, the latter told Mr. Innes that when he was taken ill, he thought he would rely on the general mercy of God; that, as he never had done anything very bad, he hoped all would be well. "But as my weakness increased," he added, "I began to think, is not God a just being, as well as merciful? Now, what reason have I to think he will treat me with mercy, and not with justice; and if I am treated with justice," he said, with much emotion, "where am I?" "I showed him," says Mr. Innes, "that this was the very difficulty the gospel met and removed, as it showed how mercy could be exercised in perfect consistency with the strictest demands of justice, while it was bestowed through the atonement made by Jesus Christ. After explaining this doctrine, and pressing it on his attention and acceptance, one of the last things he said to me, before leaving him, was, "Well, I believe it must come to this, I confess I here see a solid footing to rest on, which, on my former principles, I could never find!"

A SUBLIME POSITION.—What, in the history of nations, is more sublime that a single nation contending with a foe three times as strong as itself, with the practical sympathies of all the civilized world against it, with the treasures of earth shut out from it, and open to the enemy—a single nation thus contending against such overwhelming odds, daring to die rather than be slaves. This is the condition of the Confederacy.

67733

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 13.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 325.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

[illegible] per annum, in advance.

[illegible] after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the [illegible] and when the time paid for expires the paper will be discontinued, unless a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] Insertions, or less, first insertion, Five Dollars; [illegible] subsequent insertion; less than six months, One Dollar.

[illegible] Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $20 00

" " " " " " six months, 10 00

Not to engage at quarter time; or less, per annum, 40 00

" " " six months, 20 00

[illegible] with whom we have no regular [illegible] must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

GOD'S CONSCRIPT.

Come forth, my precious first-born, come,
Away with words of soft delight;
Adieu to joys of peaceful home—
Come, we must dress thee for the fight;
For at my gate
God's heralds wait,
And claim thee for his warring host:
Heaven's Conscript, haste and take thy post.

O Thou, to fight the world designed!
Lo! first around thy boyish head
Salvation's starry helm we bind,
Its blood-red plumage o'er thee shed,
Proof to hell's dart,
Across thy heart
In holy confidence we press
The seven-fold plate of righteousness.

Next, clasping round thy loins, we brace
Truth's radiant belt; upon thy feet
The sandals of the gospel place;
Now is thy rest of steel complete.
Go, warrior, go,
Defy the foe,
Thy head is clad, thy feet are shod
With all the panoply of God.

Last, to that right hand we entrust
The Spirit's sword—uplift, and wield;
And blazing on thy left, adjust
Faith's broad, impenetrable shield.
See to the sky
Thy banner glare,
Christ's blood-red cross—there, there, my Son,
Ten thousand saints have fought and won.

Now is thy every want prepared,
And ready stands this chosen train,
In battle's heat thy body-guard,
Reproach, and Hatred, Care and Pain
Fear not, my child,
Their aspect wild,
A seraph each disguis'd will prove,
Glory and Gladness, Peace and Love.

Thou shalt with girding wounds be gor'd,
But see what healing balm I bring;
Not costlier that which Mary pour'd
Upon the everlasting King.
All pangs of hell
Its virtues quell,
Thrice with new strength in battle's strife,
Accept, my son, the word of life.

Ha! thro' that blood and manly brow,
Inward lament, and tears I mean.
O yes! 'tis said aside to throw
The stay and sympathy of man.
[illegible] rude control,
Wi[illegible]ng soul
The yearn[illegible]sh, and lean
To wrest from twin-born
In spirit upon things unseen.

Upon thy Master's gory cross,
Unflinching heart and will to bend,
Feel joy in sorrow, gain in loss,
Torture in ease, and foe in friend—
Doom hate, want, inward,
Thy richest hoard,
Find death in life, and life in death—
Go, boy—God claims thy latest breath.

Now thou hast had my last embrace,
Hast heard thy father's last command,
Turn, turn from home thy longing face,
Go, take in God's bright host thy stand;
The battle's din
Comes rolling in,
God's saints are shouting; hie thee, hie,
March, boy, and share their victory.

—*Robert Wilson Evans.*

SLANDER.—The more prominent any person's character is, the more likely he is to suffer in this way,—there being in the heart of every man, unless greatly subdued by grace, a pleasure in hearing anything which may sink others to his level, or lower them in the estimation of the world. We seem to ourselves elevated in proportion as others are depressed. Under such circumstances I derive consolation from the following reflections:—

1. My enemy, whatever evil he says of me, does not reduce me so low as he would if he knew all concerning me that God knows.

2. In drawing the balance, as between debtor and creditor, I find that if I have been robbed of pence, there are pounds and talents placed to my account to which I have no just title.

3. If man has his "*day*," God will have his. (See 1 Cor. iv: 4, the marginal reading.)

THE HEART AND TONGUE.—The anatomists teach that the heart and tongue hang upon one string. And hence it is, that as in a clock or watch, when the wheel is moved the hammer striketh, so the words of the mouth answer to the motions of the heart; and when the heart is moved with any perturbation or passion, the hammer beats upon the bell and the mouth sounds.—Psa. 45: 1; Rom. 10: 10; Luke 6; 45. The reason why so many are tongue-tied in their devotions to God, is because they are heart-bound; they cannot bring out because there is no stock within; their words stick in their mouths because they have no form in their hearts.—*Dan. Featly.*

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SIN OF ANANIAS, WHAT?

To many the sin of Ananias may seem very small, if any sin at all. He had sold all his land and brought a part of the price of it, and without, as it seems, saying a word, cast it down at the Apostle's feet Where was the sin? Had he not the liberty to give or not give—to give a part or the whole just as he saw fit? And for him quietly and silently to come and give the half, more or less, of his property for a benevolent object—to feed the hungry—to feed the anxions that they might stay and hear the gospel of Christ—that their souls might be blessed—that saints and angels might rejoice, and that they might go home rejoicing, and live to do good and enjoy God forever; where was his sin? Does it not seem as if, instead of being punished, he should have been commended and loved? If some one now should sell all he had and bring half the money and without boasting give it to the church for any urgent benevolent object, would yon not think he deserved the favor of God and man? If so, why not Ananias? He did not say what he gave was all or only a part. And what mattered it, if they did not know or did know it was or was not the whole or only a part? They were simply to receive what was given, and give to those for whom it was given.

Where then was the sin? 'Twas not in the giving—'twas not in giving only a part, 'twas not in giving at that particular time, or giving to whom they did or for the object they did. No, it was not in any or all of these; for they were all right and proper, good and praise-worthy. Where then was the sin, or was there any? Ah! there is an Achan—a lie somewhere, and a great one too. If man does not see it, God does; if thou hast not lied unto men, thou hast unto God, and since it is really a lie and unto God, it is no small matter to be trifled with, but sufficiently great to meet a *public, immediate* and *condign punishment*. Ananias and Sapphira belonged to the church, and perhaps did very much for it, and likely were esteemed the most pious and zealous members in it; but somehow or other they are guilty of a lie, and though it may seem hard to tell what it is—though man may not discern it or know it—yet it is a lie, and, as every lie is, it is awful—awful as being not unto men, but unto God. God seeth and knoweth all things, and man may lie and it may not be known by man or punished by man, yet the vengeance of God will overtake him and not suffer him to escape. The wrath of God abideth upon him; the lie has left its foul impression upon the heart, and the man where e'er he goes feels mean and guilty; he knows that God knows it and is angry with him, and he is afraid that man will find him out: God is punishing him in his restless, guilty conscience, and he is afraid man will also punish him. He is miserable now, and he dreads the eternal future.

Ananias lied not unto men but unto God; the lie was not in his words to men but in his heart to God. He conceived the lie in his heart. Man could not look into the heart, but must judge by the words. God looketh at the heart and judgeth by the thoughts—and men often lie, really lie in [illegible] thoughts to God when they do not the[illegible] lips to men. Thus did Ananias, with the[illegible] sin, and his awful sin. We and *here* was a[illegible] perhaps Ananias may often think, [illegible]lie with our lips thought, that if we do not [illegible] that we are —*tell* a lie to our fellow men, [illegible] So pretty fair christians and good citizens we may appear to men, and have the praise of men, but not of God. For he is not a christian who is simply one outwardly, but inwardly in heart. Ananias was outwardly before men a christian, but not inwardly before God. His heart was not right—like Simon Magis, he was in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity. He was a whited sepulchre, fair without but loathesome within, approved and admired by men but abhorred and condemned by God. His thoughts were sinful—lying thoughts; and as he thought in his heart so he was—so God saw him to be and dealt with him accordingly.

His lie was a suggestion of Satan, for Satan filled his heart to lie; but he permitted Satan to do it. He embraced and cherished the evil suggestion. He conceived the lie in his heart, and it became his own and sinful. He might have banished the evil suggestion of Satan, as Christ did, and so have been free from the lie and its awful guilt before God. But he did not, for Peter asks him, why Satan filled his heart—why he permitted Satan to do it? He conceived it in his heart, but why did he do it? What good reason can a reasonable man give for sinning—for letting into the heart such a guest as Satan, and for being led captive by him at his will? Why, what good reason for conceiving such a lie or any lie in the heart? Why did Ananias do it? If Satan had persuaded him to *tell* a lie to men, without wishing it in his heart, it would not have been so bad, but why hear him and allow him to urge thee to lie to the Holy Ghost—to indulge it, to wish and conceive it in thy heart? For in thy heart thou hast lied to the Holy Ghost, not to men but to God.

He lied in his heart, but what was his lie? It was that he would sell all and give but a part, and without saying it was a part or the whole—give it as if the whole, and thus get the credit and praise of giving all—as others were doing. Why, then, did he lie? 'Twas to get the praise of men; and who tempted him? 'Twas Satan, that old serpent, the father of lies. But did he get the praise of men? No, no—his name is handed down to posterity stained with the awful guilt of lying—lying to the Holy Ghost—to God. His name and his lie will be memorable while the world stands, yea, while eternity endures. But did he get the praise of God? No, far from it. He lost God's favor which is life, and felt the fierceness of his anger and wrath in eternal death. The lie was in his heart and his action spoke it out—if not to men at least to God. God discerned his thought afar off, but he waited till he told it in his action, then God's anger overleaped the eternal throne and struck the heaven-offending culprit [illegible] down to the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh! beware, beware, puny man, how you offend the eternal Majesty of high heaven. You may not come forth and lie with your lips to your fellow men, but you may have the lie in your heart and you may act it out in your life. Man may not see nor know it, but God sees and knows it; and though you escape the vengeance of man, the vengeance of God will not suffer thee to escape. Be sure your lie will find you out, and you will have to reap the evil fruit thereof, either in this life or in the life to come—perhaps in both. B. S.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PROFANE SWEARING.

MR. EDITOR:—It is said by those who have had better opportunities for observing than I have possessed, that profane swearing is a common vice among our soldiers. To express surprise at this might seem to indicate that I knew little of the reputed habits of soldiers in all countries and in all ages. I am not ignorant of the fact that the vice has been so prevalent amongst the class, that some persons would appear to think that to be a soldier is to be a profane swearer—that the two are at least almost identical. But, Mr. Editor, I have not been accustomed to rank *our* soldiers with others who have borne the same name. Ours, for the most part, are from a different class of society, have been brought up under different influences, and in a social point of view, have far more at stake. They are not mercenaries, pursuing war as their trade and for pay. They are not seeking to make conquests through motives of ambition or for the sake of plunder. They are patriots repelling invasion; husbands defending their wives and children; freemen risking their lives for the maintenance of their rights, civil and religious. I cannot class them with common soldiers, and I cannot feel that I ought to look for the prevalence of the debasing vices among them which are characteristic of the army in other countries. The dignity of their position and the sacredness of the cause in which they are so nobly perilling their lives, ought to give an elevation to their feelings and character, which should lift them far above the corruption of the ordinary camp life.

Still, the report comes to us that profane swearing is a prevailing iniquity even among our soldiers. Many who never uttered a profane oath before, and perhaps had thought that nothing would ever induce them to utter one, have learned the fearful art since they have entered the army. Some of these, as if they would avoid all suspicion on the part of their comrades, that they had ever felt a scruple on the subject, are said to be the most frequent, open and foul-mouthed of all about them in profaning God's most holy name. Alas! what will avail the earnest and incessant prayers of God's people at home, to secure His blessing upon our country and its cause, if those who stand forth in the front rank of their country's defenders, daily and hourly insult Him on His throne!

Allow me, Mr Editor, to commend to the special attention of our soldiers, the refined eloquent remarks from the pen [illegible] Dr. Thornwell, of South Caroli[illegible] of the la[illegible]ware that he was one of the na[illegible] You are [illegible]er raised on the South-most gifted men ev[illegible]. He was also one orn, or on American so[illegible]s able advo- of the most ardent as well [illegible]he present cates of our country's rights, in [illegible] man, struggle. Though an eminently pious man, he was as far removed as any other ma[illegible] from every thing that is "puritanical," in any bad sense of that term. You will see from the tone of deep and stirring earnestness which he employs, how great and awful a sin he regarded profane swearing to be. Oh! that every reader of your columns would ponder well those words of wisdom and of power. K.

"The highest authority has assured us the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. So sacred were oaths esteemed among the Romans that they needed no protection from law. The perjured man was simply exposed by the censor, and that was enough. The brand of infamy was upon him, and like the taint of leprosy, debased him from the fellowship of his species, and left him to the vengeance of the insulted God.

And yet what gives to perjury its malignity above a common lie, is perhaps the most common of all the sins that are daily committed—it is want of reverence for God. The oath or vow breaker carries it to the point of positive contempt. He openly defies that august and terrible majesty before which angels bow and arch-angels veil their faces. It is a sin, the enormity of which the imagination cannot conceive, because no thought can compass the excellence of Him whose prerogative it is to be, who sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grass-hoppers, who spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in. That a puny creature of the dust, born to-day and gone to-morrow, should have the audacity to pour contempt on that glorious name which seraphs adore with rapture, is enough to astonish the heavens and convulse the earth. Yea, still more wonderful is that miracle of patience which endures the monsters, when one word would arm all nature against them, make the ground treacherous beneath them, heaven terrible above them, and hell ready to meet them at their coming. The magnitude of the sin cannot be exaggerated, and yet the principle to which it is indebted for its preeminence in guilt, is constantly exemplified in the speech and intercourse of those who would be shocked at the imputation of any thing that approximates to perjury. *Profane swearing*, light and frivolous appeals to the Almighty, the indiscriminate use of the lot, all these are only different forms of expressing irreverence for God. They contain the ingredients of the same poison with perjury and vow breach. It is a startling fact that the very circumstances which distinguish these from an ordinary falsehood and have armed the sentiments of mankind against them, brand the speech of the *profane swearer* with the same species of crime. It is not, I admit, the same in degree, but it is the same in kind. The thoughtlessness which is often pleaded in extenuation of the guilt, is a confession of the fact. It is a proof how little veneration the name of God inspires, when we can repeat it in reiterated blasphemies, without even being conscious that a word is escaping our lips which fills heaven with awe. It is a proof how near we come to despising it, when we can use it in the mere wantonness of sport, as a convenient expletive to fill up the chasms of discourse. It is a proof that all respect for it is gone, when we can use it to point a jest, to season obscenity, and to garnish a tale. It is enough to make the blood curdle to think of the name of God bandied about as the bauble and plaything of fools.

This offence cannot go unpunished. If there be a God, He must vindicate His own majesty and glory. There must be a period when all shall tremble before Him, when every knee shall bow and every heart do reverence. The sword of vengeance cannot always be sheathed, nor the arm of vengeance slumber. Engrave it on your minds, fix it in the very depths of your souls, that it is a fearful thing to make light of God. It is the very spirit and essence of all evil, the very core of iniquity. There is no language of earnestness in which I would not warn you against it; no language of expostulation or entreaty in which I would not implore you against it. If you could see it as the angels see it, or as the spirits of just men made perfect see it; if you could see it as you yourselves will see it in the day when God shall arise to shake terribly the earth—when Jesus shall sit upon the throne of His glory and the tribes of the earth shall be gathered before Him; if you could see it as it is, in the naked deformity of its guilt, you would flee from it as from the very pestilence of death. You may sport with the whirlwind and trifle with the storm; you may lay your hand on the lion's mane and play with the leopard's spots, you may go to the very crater of a burning volcano and laugh at the lava which it belches out in thunder—you may trifle with any and every thing, but trifle not with God. Let there be one holy thing upon which you dare not lay a profane hand, and let that be the name of God. Above all things let His throne be sacred and His praise glorious. Who would not fear thee, Oh, thou King of Saints!"

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE DUTY AND EXTENT OF PRAYER.

MR. EDITOR: The duty of prayer is made very plain in the Bible. Our Saviour consecrated one of his most beautiful and instructive parables to illustrate this great truth, that men ought always to pray and not to faint. An Apostle says, "I will that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands without wrath or doubting." There are some who think that the obligation to pray is not binding upon them, because the Bible teaches that "the sacrifices of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord." There is no obligation resting upon any one to offer upon the altar of Jehovah the sacrifice of the wicked. But there is a solemn obligation resting upon every one to offer to God the sacrifice of broken hearts of broken and contrite spirits, such as he will not despise. Now if men are to pray everywhere then the inference is inevitable that all men are to pray.

Again, the Apostle says pray without ceasing. Passages of Scripture might be indefinitely multiplied bearing upon this point. But these are more than sufficient to indicate the path of duty in relation to this subject. We are not only to pray for ourselves, but for all men. For the Apostle says, "I exhort, first of all, that prayers, supplications and intercession be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty." There is only one class of the human family excluded according to the Bible from an interest in our prayers—those who have committed the unpardonable sin. For it is written, "I do not say that ye shall pray for them." But if this sin can now be committed, it is impossible for us to determine with certainty who of our race have been guilty of this great sin. We are, therefore, to encircle the world in our devotions, and to hold up in the arms of our faith before a common mercy seat *all men*.

There is no class of persons more in need of the prayers of God's people than our rulers. This is especially true in times of revolution, such as that through which we are now passing. In the Bible it is written, "thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." It is more than probable that if we could be permitted to examine the archives of the Most High, and look into the records of eternity, we would find that the violation of this plain Scriptural rule is one of the national sins for which the judgments of heaven are now so heavily resting upon us as a people. The mantle of charity has not been sufficiently thrown over the infirmities of those whom God in His providence has raised up as rulers in the land. There are some who seem to act as if they had received a commission to denounce, revile, and even curse the rulers of their people. If our people would pray more for our rulers, and revile them less, it would be better for us. For if we are ever permitted again as a people to live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty, it must be by the blessing of the God of nations, secured in answer to the prayers of his own elect, who cry day and night unto him, saying, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach.

W. W. P.

Selections.

PATIENT HOPE.

We often think of you, brave and suffering soldiers, in your privations and perils, and gladly would we relieve them if we could. But we too are suffering at home, in many a way that you are exempt from. We are common sufferers. Let us then cherish a common patience of hope. No great end in this life was ever purchased without sufferings. Christianity was established in the world only after the unparalleled and mysterious sufferings of Jesus had been followed by the prolonged sufferings of "the noble army of martyrs." The Reformation, with its rights of civil and religious liberty, was purchased by a thirty years war, in which a whole generation passed away. Holland wrung her freedom from Spain by sufferings from battles, sieges, starvation, sickness, military and financial mismanagement and incompetence, of which we have now but a very feeble conception, and the result left her strong and glorious, as long as she was true to the principles for which she contended. England struggled for half a century, passing from Charles to Cromwell, and from Puritan to Cavalier, and from Jacobite to Orange and Hanoverian control, before she settled down into her present condition. Every people must have their birth-throes, and they are usually throes of agony. When passing through them, we must suffer.

But let us be patient. The end will come at last, and when it does come it will be more glorious and enduring than if it had been bought at a smaller price. The first Revolution lingered on for seven years, but it came to an end, and those who were at first denounced as rebels, traitors, &c., were in the end honored as patriots and benefactors. These sufferings may be severe, but they have not yet reached to what men have often endured to purchase the right of self government, nor have they reached to what would probably be the inevitable result of the loss of that right. Then be patient and hopeful, and the end will come at last, and to you all the more joyfully, because of these antecedent sufferings.

HINTS INTENDED TO PROMOTE PEACE AND HARMONY IN A FAMILY.—1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed in the day; so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper of each individual.

4. To look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.

5. When any good happens to any one, to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to lift up the heart in prayer.

7. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to their state.

9. To watch for opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of everything, of the weather, etc., and encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly to servants, and praise them for little things when you can.

12. In all little pleasures which may occur to put self last.

13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves, "Have I not often done the same, and been forgiven?"

15. In conversation, not to exalt ourselves, but bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with the younger ones, and treat them with respect, remembering that we were once young too.

17. Never to judge one another, but attribute a good motive when we can.

18. To compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of the day.

JOHN BUNYAN'S FLUTE.—A Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, Eng., has in his possession the flute with which Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours. Bunyan is said to have manufactured it in prison out of the leg of a stool, which being replaced in the stool, when the turnkey attracted by the sound of music, entered the cell to take it away, escaped "confiscation."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

We must use the powerful weapon of prayer while we wield carnal weapons. We must learn to subdue ourselves while we fight against our foes. Prayer gives us the victory over our evil hearts. It is the death of pride, that great sin of our nature. No proud man prays; this may be taken as an axiom.

Our Lord has given us the contrasted pictures of a proud and an humble man in the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. Turn to the place and read. Hear the proud man congratulating himself that he is not as other men are, and recounting before the Lord his good deeds; then listen to the poor, down-cast Publican, who, smiting his troubled breast, cries out: "God be merciful to me a sinner." "This man went down to his house justified rather than the other: for every one exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." Prayer not only destroys pride, but it calms the troubled heart; it inspires hope, it kindles love, it sustains faith, and nerves the soul for endurance. "Prayer," says the pious Bishop Hall, "is like an arrow shot towards Heaven; it always returns with a blessing on the point."

Prayer is the best preparation for battle. When Jackson (our Stonewall Jackson,) was on the eve of battle, his servant knew it by the fervency of his prayers. "We shall have a hard fight to morrow," he would say, "for the General is praying a good deal to-night." God invites us to call upon him. He will hear our cry and will send us help. Oh! let us come before the Lord with humble and contrite hearts. Let us try the power of prayer. Think of the wonders that have been accomplished by prayer. God rules. Wars are controlled from his hands. He rules the world now by the means that he did in olden times. If people sin, He punishes them; if they repent and turn away from their sins, He will be merciful, and will pardon and bless and establish them in the earth. We need more prayer among our people. Let Christians everywhere, in the army and out of it, cry mightily unto the Lord for help.—*The Southern Paper.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH.—"Awake, put on thy strength, oh Zion." The church then has the strength. Wherein does it consist?

Not in age. It may have lived through the lapse of centuries. It may have outstood revolutions which buried empires. It may have witnessed the setting up and throwing down of many successive thrones. It may have connection sure and unbroken with the first Church which the Redeemer planted on the Plains of Judea and yet not be strong.

Not in wealth. I care not how boundless that wealth—how exhaustless its treasures. It may gather into itself all the discovered and the undiscovered wealth of all worlds, and yet be weak.

Not in numbers. We like to have a large church. We believe that it will eventually become co-extensive with the world. This consummation of the church's hopes and prayers might, however, be realized, and yet the church not be strong.

Not in the earthly dignity and rank of its members. The names of kings, and courts, and cabinets might have a place on its roll. Men of honor and influence—all the dignitaries of the earth might be, nominally, sons of the church, and yet it have no strength.

Nor in temporal prosperity. There may be no open foes, internal or external—no fires of persecution, or floods of opposition—no discordant views and aims, and no straitened circumstances whatever, all this and yet no strength.

But a church's strength does consist, in the living, growing, shining, active piety of those who compose it. Here is the hiding of its strength—the secret of its might. It may have lived but a single year. It may be absolutely in poverty, in respect of this world's goods. It may number scarcely a score of souls, and these the obscurest in the community. It may scarcely have once been gladdened by the sunshine of earthly prosperity, and yet be strong. If theirs be the prayer of penitence and the life of faith continually, if they have a zeal and devotedness corresponding with their obligations and professions, that church cannot help being strong—strong in God and in the power of His might, valiant for the truth, and wise to win souls unto Christ.—*Rel. Herald.*

SOLID FOOTING.—In a conversation Rev. Mr. Innes had with an infidel on his sick-bed, the latter told Mr. Innes that when he was taken ill, he thought he would rely on the general mercy of God; that, as he never had done anything very bad, he hoped all would be well. "But as my weakness increased," he added, "I began to think, is not God a just being, as well as merciful? Now, what reason have I to think he will treat me with mercy, and not with justice; and if I am treated with justice," he said, with much emotion, "where am I?" "I showed him," says Mr. Innes, "that this was the very difficulty the gospel met and removed, as it showed how mercy could be exercised in perfect consistency with the strictest demands of justice, while it was bestowed through the atonement made by Jesus Christ. After explaining this doctrine, and pressing it on his attention and acceptance, one of the last things he said to me, before leaving him, was, "Well, I believe it must come to this, I confess I here see a solid footing to rest on, which, on my former principles, I could never find."

A SUBLIME POSITION.—What, in the history of nations is more sublime that a single nation contending with a foe three times as strong as itself, with the practical sympathies of all the civilized world against it, with the treasures of earth shut out from it, and open to the enemy—a single nation thus contending against such overwhelming odds, daring to die rather than be slaves. This is the condition of the Confederacy.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C, on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Ch'm of Committee of Arrangements, Charlotte, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Committee of Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th of April.

The following is a list of the members: R. L. Dabney, B. M. Smith, E. T. Baird, T. E. Peck, B. M. Palmer, *Ministers*; W. E. Webb, T. C. Perrin, W. L. Mitchell, W. F. Finley, J. G. Shepherd, *Ruling Elders.*

The Chairman is authorized by the Presbyterian people of Charlotte to assure the Committee of a cordial welcome.

JOHN B. ADGER, *Ch'm.*

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.—The confident hope was expressed at the commencement of the present year, that the Rev. James H. McNeill, whose name appears at the head of our columns, would soon return from the army and resume his duties as Editor. This expectation has not yet been realized and may not be for some months to come, though we still hope that his absence will not be very greatly protracted. In the meantime, however, to avoid errors that have frequently occurred in directing letters on business connected with the office, the Editor *pro tempore* places his own name in connection with that of the nominal Editor. Mr. McNeill has been in no way responsible for the editorial conduct of the *Presbyterian* for nearly two years past.

In our last list of acknowledgments of money received for sending *Presbyterian* to soldiers, the name of Mrs. M. C. Colvin should have been Mrs. M. C. Collins.

CURRENCY NOTICE.—All Confederate Treasury Notes are received at this office in payment of dues, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars. The tens, twenties and fifties (old issue) are subject to a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. The others are received at what they call for on their face. We should be pleased to add one or two thousand new subscribers to our present list, either for the army or for the home folks, and take our pay in the much abused tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue, as stated above.

TO MEMBERS OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.—We are requested to inform the delegates living on the line of the Railroads, who design attending the meeting of Presbytery at Poplar Tent, that conveyances will be in readiness for their accommodation at Concord Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, and at Alexandriana on the Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, on the evening of the 13th of April.

PRAYER FOR GEN. LEE.—A lady correspondent, writing on business, makes a timely suggestion, which we give in her own words: "In your last issue, I observe a call to special prayer. Shall we not add to the subjects mentioned there, a special petition that our Heavenly Father will, in his goodness and mercy, spare the life and health of our beloved chieftain, Gen. Lee? One year ago we had our Jackson, whose name was a tower of strength to us, and a terror to our enemies. He was taken from us, and are we not even now in danger of putting our trust too much in the noble instrument by which it has pleased God to chastise our enemies, forgetting from whom cometh all things? May He keep our hearts from idols, that in peace and freedom we may worship and serve him in spirit and in truth."

PAUL THE PREACHER.

1 Cor. 2: 2.

Of all men whom the history of the world can present for our study, no one has wielded so great or controlling an influence over the social, intellectual and moral condition of our race, as the Apostle Paul. In labors, as a preacher of righteousness he was more abundant and more successful than any of his contemporaries in the primitive church; while, in his inspired writings, he has transmitted the burning thoughts of his heart to all after ages. We, the christians of this day, can now bear witness, as fully as could a Byzantine audience fourteen hundred years ago, to the saying of Chrysostom, that "Paul by his letters still lives in the mouths of men throughout the whole world. By them not only his own converts, but all the faithful even unto this day, yea, and all the saints who are yet to be born, until Christ's coming again, both have been and shall be blessed." And not only has this power over men been experienced by believers in the same glorious truths that he held, multitudes "that no man could number," who have never come to a saving knowledge of the truth, have nevertheless felt his influence, as a mighty stream, bearing them along irresistibly and materially affecting their condition in time. The Jews of Thessalonica uttered a truth, of which the history of mankind can testify, when they designated him as one "who turned the world upside down." Revolutions in social and moral life have always followed in the wake of the Apostle's teachings.

The source of this power is found in the sentiment to which reference is made in the heading of this article. Not only at Corinth, but wheresoever he went in his mission to man, he "determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." And whenever, moved by the Holy Ghost, he wrote to distant ones of truth and duty, "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," was the substance of his message. And it is this subject, entrusted to him as a chosen vessel to bear to others, rather than any transcendent powers of his own, that has given him his preëminence among men. He has done more than any other to reveal "Christ crucified" to the world; and in proportion to his success in this, has been his influence over the hearts and lives of men.

In the Apostle's example, as the text exhibits it to us, we have THE GREAT SUBJECT FOR MINISTERIAL STUDY. To *know Christ* in His peculiar relationship to sinners, as the Saviour, as "Christ crucified," is the subject to which Ministers of the Gospel should devote themselves.

Every profession has its own circle of knowledge. Those peculiar attainments that fit a man for usefulness and eminence in one vocation, by no means enable him to excel in another. The knowledge of *law* does not prepare for the successful practice of *medicine*. The *merchant*, devoted solely to his profession, is poorly qualified for a *mechanical* employment. And so of every calling, however humble. It has a knowledge peculiar to itself, that he must possess who devotes himself to it. Without this he may bear the name—his profession can be nothing more than nominal. He cannot succeed in the legitimate object of his profession.

"Jesus Christ, and him crucified," embraces the circle of knowledge that makes wise unto salvation. Here those peculiar facts and principles are exhibited that are distinctive of the christian faith, as a system of religious truth for such creatures as we are by nature. Here both the disease that afflicts our ruined race, and the glorious provision that Infinite Wisdom has made for our healing are presented.

(1.) In "Christ crucified" the impotence of man is seen. "For if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law." Had it been possible for man to restore himself to the favor of God, the sacrifice of the cross would not have been made. To himself would have been committed the work of restoring the image lost, of rendering satisfaction for the past, and of working out a righteousness for a present acceptance and for an eternal reward. The fact that "we are not under the law but under grace"—that we work not out a righteousness of our own, but accept of a righteousness prepared by another, that when this acceptance is urged upon us, we are exhorted to look away from ourselves even for strength to lay hold of another as our refuge—teaches us that of ourselves we can do nothing. We are utterly helpless, ruined and undone, "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," "without God and without hope in the world," aliens by nature and sinful and only sinful by practice.

(2.) In "Christ crucified" the majesty of God's law is vindicated. On His head was poured out the wrath justly incurred by those who had violated that law. The sinless Saviour was substituted for the sinful creatures He would save. "He was wounded for *our* transgressions, bruised for *our* iniquities, and had the chastisement of *our* peace laid upon Him." "He gave Himself a ransom" for us. "He bore our sins in His own body on the tree." "He was made to be sin *for us*, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." God can now be just and the justifier of the ungodly who believe in Jesus. The way to a full, free and eternal pardon is open to the rebellious sons of men. They have but to lay down their arms, accept of the salvation purchased by "Christ crucified," and be at once admitted into the family of God.

(3.) In "Christ crucified" the most powerful appeals are made for peace and reconciliation with God. Here are exhibited the facts connected with His birth, life and death. The manger in Bethlehem, with its touching story of human privation and suffering; the scenes of poverty and want, of reproach and ingratitude, of love and mercy, through which the Divine Saviour passed during the years of His earthly pilgrimage; the Garden of Gethsemane, with its tale of inexpressible anguish, when darkness covered the soul of the Son of God and the powers of hell combined to overwhelm Him; the Judgment Hall of Pilate, with its mockery and insult, its cruelty and shame, its falsehood and perjury, by which justice was outraged and humanity shocked; the Cross of Calvary, with its dark and bloody tragedy, at which earth shook to its foundations and the sun withdrew his face; all these are at once presented in "Christ crucified."

What a fruitful theme for study has the minister of Christ, who devotes himself truly to the subject matter presented in his calling! Grand beyond all conception, and well worthy of an angel's mind and heart!

CHAPLAIN FOR OUR PRISONERS.

We copy the communication below from the last *Central Presbyterian*. The facts stated by Capt. Strickler in regard to the religious interest among the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island, are certainly most gratifying. We rejoice to hear that God is manifesting His power and love to our brave men in their lonely imprisonment. His ways are in the sea and His footsteps in the deep waters. Imprisonment by cruel enemies may be the very means ordained to rescue the immortal soul from a most intolerable slavery. The appeal for a chaplain to come on and labor for the Master among these anxious prisoners is commended to the attention of ministers. Whether any such arrangement as that suggested by Capt. Strickler could be made we know not. But whether or not a chaplain can go on to minister in word and doctrine to these prisoners, their spiritual interests call for the special prayer of God's people throughout the Confederacy. Though we may not be able to reach them through a chaplain, we can reach them through the Spirit of God. He can bless such knowledge and such means of grace as they already possess to the good of their souls. God is not straitened, neither is His word bound.

Here is the communication:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, March 3d, 1864.

REV. WM. BROWN,—*Dear Sir:* I trust the subject which I bring to your attention in this letter will be considered of sufficient importance to excuse the liberty which I take in addressing you. My object is to give you a brief statement of the spiritual condition of the officers confined in this prison, and to enquire whether you and your brother ministers in Richmond cannot send us a good man to "care for our souls."—There are about 2,300 officers at this place. A profound interest on the subject of religion pervades the entire prison; but there are too few to break to us the bread of life. The harvest is fully ripe; but alas! the laborers are few. We send to you the Macedonian cry, "Come and help us." I think that one of your best men, strong in faith and intellect, could accomplish more for the Master's kingdom in three months here than he could at home in half a lifetime. We are almost wholly idle, and could, therefore, attend religious services every day without the slightest inconvenience. Indeed such services would be welcomed by even the most indifferent as a refuge from the terrible monotony which now afflicts us. Many conversions have occurred during the last three months, effected by the simple instrumentalities of Bible classes and prayer meetings. What we want is a man who can reach and influence officers of all grades. For such an one there is the best opportunity offered here for doing signal service for God and our people that has occurred during the war. Who can estimate the influence 2,300 converted officers would exert when they returned home? I know not upon what condition such an arrangement can be effected with the U. S Government; nor, indeed, whether it can be accomplished at all or not, but the great and almost certain good to be gained, seems to demand an effort. I commit the matter into your hands. There is nothing inviting in our prison life; yet nothing that should intimidate a true soldier of Christ from accepting the work here proposed. It is a heavy cross, but we bear it cheerfully for our country's sake; much more cheerfully should it be borne for Christ's sake. The moral effect of a man voluntarily coming into a temporary exile for the sake of immortal souls would be very great. Your nephew, Lt. Brown, is quiet well. I will be glad to receive as early an answer to this as you shall find it convenient to give.

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,
G. B. STRICKLER,
Capt. College Company,
Washington College, Va.

PAPERS FOR SOLDIERS.—The *Central Presbyterian* states that the number of copies of that paper sent to the army is now "much greater than ever." Among the acknowledgements for this object, we see a contribution of *four hundred and fifty dollars* from the Tabb Street church, Petersburg. We hope *our* friends will not take it amiss if we state that, though contributions to send the *N. C. Presbyterian* to the army have been quite liberal, during the present year, the number sent is not "greater than ever." It has somewhat diminished since the advance in price and the resumption of a whole sheet, though the amount of money has increased. There is still a heavy demand for our paper by the soldiers unsupplied.

YANKEE RULE OVER MINISTERS.—We see it stated that the Rev. J. Miller, of the Lutheran church, in Shepherdstown, Va., having received a call to the church at Staunton, was refused permission to leave the former place by the Yankees. The reason assigned was that there are too many rebel preachers already in the South. Mr. Miller has resumed the charge of the church at Shepherdstown, and requested the Staunton church to secure the services of another pastor. The real cause of the refusal was, doubtless to annoy and perplex, as they have on several occasions sent "*rebel*" *preachers* within our lines.

BIBLES FROM THE ENEMY.—A correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder*, writing from Goldsboro', says, that the first installment of the 100,000 Bibles and Testaments from Baltimore, procured through the agency of Levi Thorne, as a donation from the American Bible Society, have arrived. Over 30,000 Bibles and Testaments have already come to hand at Goldsboro', and the rest are expected as soon as the agents for their transmission are apprized of their safe arrival.

SAD DEATH OF A MINISTER.—The Rev. Jos. A. Linn, member of the Evan. Luth. Synod of N. C., was thrown from his horse on Sunday, the 20th ult., returning from one of his churches, in Rowan county, and mortally damaged. He was taken up in a state of total insensibility, and so continued until Monday evening. He spoke but few words. "Tell my brothers in the Ministry," said he, "that I died at my post." The Salisbury *Watchman* says that Mr. Linn was a man of uncommom amiability and goodness of heart—kind and gentle to all, at home and abroad—a highly beloved and useful pastor, and a most excellent citizen.

LARGE DONATIONS.—The Methodist church in Wilmington has given to benevolent purposes within the past three months, about $10,000. Of this, over $3,500 have been for the Soldiers' Tract Association and for the *North Carolina Advocate*, and a larger sum to the Army Mission. This has been done by a community more burdened with scarcity of provisions and high prices than any town in the State.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

MR. EDITOR:—For the convenience of the members of the Committee of Revision and of the General Assembly, I would request you to publish in five successive portions of your columns, the New Book of Discipline in the shape and form in which our late lamented Thornwell left it. It has not yet been acted upon at all by the Committee of the Church in this Confederacy. I would have preferred to publish a few copies of it in pamphlet form but for the expensiveness of such things now.

There are ten chapters, as follows:

Chapter I. Discipline, its nature, object, and the persons subject to it.
Chapter II. Of offences.
Chapter III. Of the parties in cases of process.
Chapter IV. Of actual process.
SEC. 1.
General provisions applicable to all cases of process.
SEC. 2.
Special rules pertaining to trials before session.
SEC. 3.
Rules specially applicable to the trial of a minister.
Chapter V. Of cases without process.
Chapter VI. Of witnesses.
Chapter VII. Of the various ways in which a cause may be carried from a lower to a higher judicatory.
SEC. 1.
General review and control.
SEC. 2.
Of references.
SEC. 3.
Of appeals.
SEC. 4.
Of complaints.
Chapter VIII. Of dissents and protests.
Chapter IX. Jurisdiction.
Chapter X. Limitation of time.

I give you now the first three chapters.

Yours truly,
J. B. A.

CHAPTER I.

DISCIPLINE, ITS NATURE, OBJECT, AND THE PERSONS SUBJECT TO IT.

1. Discipline is the exercise of that authority, and the application of that system of laws, which the Lord Jesus Christ hath appointed in His Church. Its ends are the rebuke of offences, the removal of scandal, the vindication of the honor of Christ, the promotion of the purity and general edification of the Church, and the spiritual good of offenders themselves.

II. An offence, the proper object of discipline, is any thing in the faith or practice of a professed believer which is contrary to the word of God. The Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, are accepted by the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America as standard expositions of the teachings of Scripture in relation both to faith and practice.

Nothing, therefore, ought to be considered by any judicatory as an offence, or admitted as matter of accusation, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, as interpreted in these standards, or from the regulations and practice of the Church, founded on Scripture; and which does not involve those evils which discipline is intended to prevent.

III. All baptised persons, being members of the Church, are under its government and training, and when they have arrived at years of discretion, they are bound to perform all the duties of members. Only those, however, who have made a profession of faith in Christ are proper subjects of judicial prosecution.

CHAPTER II.

OF OFFENCES.

I. Offences are either personal or general, private or public.

II. Personal offences are violations of the Divine law considered in the special relation of wrongs or injuries to particular individuals. General offences are heresies or immoralities, having no such relation, or considered apart from it. All personal offences are, therefore, general; but all general offences are not personal.

III. Private offences are those which are known only to one or a few persons. Public offences are those which are notorious.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PARTIES IN CASES OF PROCESS.

I. In ordinary cases original jurisdiction in relation to ministers of the Gospel pertains exclusively to the Presbytery, and in relation to other church members to the session. But any court may take immediate cognizance of offences committed in its presence, and the higher courts may institute process in cases in which the courts below having been enjoined to do so, have refused to obey.

II. In the case of personal offences, the injured party can never be a prosecutor without having previously tried the means of reconciliation and of reclaiming the offender required by Christ.—Matt. xviii. 15, 16. A church court, however, may judicially investigate them as general offences when the interests of religion seem to demand it. Neither in the case of private offences can those to whom they are known become accusers without having previously endeavored to remove the scandal by private means.

III. General offences may be brought before a judicatory either by an individual or individuals, who appear as accusers, and undertake to substantiate the charge; or by common fame.

IV. In cases of prosecution by common fame, the previous steps required by our Lord, in the case of personal offences, are not necessary. There are many cases, however, in which it will better promote the interests of religion to send a committee to converse in a private manner with the offender, and to endeavor to bring him to a sense of his guilt, than to institute actual process.

V. In order to render an offence proper for the cognizance of a judicatory on the ground of a common fame, it must first be determined that a common fame really exists; and no rumor is to be considered as such unless it specify some particular sin or sins, is widely spread, generally believed, and accompanied with strong presumption of truth.

VI. It may happen, however, that in consequence of a report which does not fully amount to a general rumor as just described, a slandered individual may request a judicial investigation, which it may be the duty of the judicatory to institute. If, upon investigation, he should be found guilty, he may be dealt with, as if he had been convicted by regular prosecution; and in case of an appeal, the judicatory may appoint some one to represent an accuser, as in prosecution by common fame.

VII. Independently of any such request, every church court has the inherent power to demand and receive satisfactory explanations from any of its members concerning any matters of evil report.

VIII. In all cases of prosecution on the ground of common fame, the judicatory may appoint one or more individuals, being members of the court, or if it be a session, being communicating members of the same church with the accused, to represent common fame.

IX. The original and only parties to a trial are the accuser and the accused; and in case of prosecution by common fame, common fame, or the person representing it, is the accuser, and has, in all the courts, all the rights of an original party. These parties, in the appellate courts, are known as appellant and appellee.

X. Great caution ought to be exercised in receiving accusations from any person who is known to indulge a malignant spirit towards the accused, who is not of good character, who is himself under censure or process, who is deeply interested in any respect in the conviction of the accused, or who is known to be litigious, rash, or highly imprudent.

XI. Any prosecutor, but especially the prosecutor of a minister of the Gospel, shall be previously warned, that if he fails to show probable cause of the charges, he must himself be censured as a slanderer of the brethren in proportion to the malignity or rashness that shall appear in the prosecution.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

MADISON, N. C., March 17th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—I send you some account of my visit to the army, which you can use as you see fit.

I reached the camp of Scales' Brigade on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, and found there Rev. J. Rumple, of Salisbury, Rev. Mr. Vann, (Baptist) chaplain of the 13th Reg., and Rev. Mr Wood, (Methodist) chaplain of the 22nd. The Twenty-second, being encamped at some distance from the other regiments, had built a chapel for their own use and the other four regiments had united and were just finishing a "brigade chapel" with seats for about four hundred and fifty persons, and four large chimneys. These chapels are, of course, of the most primitive style. They are made without nails or planes; rude, simple, unadorned. But they are tolerably comfortable, and the congregations that meet within them are as earnest and attentive as any I ever saw. I attended a meeting of the chaplains and missionaries of Gen. Lee's army and was much struck with the grave, earnest, devoted spirit manifested, and with the amount of work done and yet remaining to be done. The entire harmony prevailing among these brethren of all denominations is indeed a godly sight. They have evidently "determined to know nothing among our soldiers but Jesus Christ and him crucified."

Feeling that what was done for some of our soldiers must be done speedily, the ministers present in Scales' brigade determined to begin laboring and looking, with prayer, for immediate results. We therefore instituted nightly services in the chapel, besides our daily visitations in the regiments.—Soon a deep and solemn earnestness was visible and then plainer evidences of anxiety, till at last it became evident that a revival was in progress among us. The tokens of the Spirit's presence were too plain for doubt. Numbers came to ask "what they must do to be saved," and then one and then another began to hope that they had found the Saviour. Daily the number of both classes increased and when I was obliged, unwillingly to leave, the blessed work seemed to be still increasing in power and extent. May the blessing of God be yet more abundantly given to our brave soldiers and to those who minister to them in holy things.

We organized Bible classes in all the regiments, and a christian man's association for the brigade. The Sabbath before I left, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Bro. Rumple, in the brigade chapel, to about eighty communicants. And now let me say that in all my life I have never seen men who value the word of God given in any form as these soldiers value it. Never once did I meet an unkind or disrespectful response to the subject of religion brought to the attention of a soldier.

D. E. J.

ARMY LIFE FAVORABLE TO HEALTH.—The general impression at the commencement of the war, that the hardships and exposures of active army life would be extremely unfavorable to health, has been removed by subsequent experience. Newly enlisted men have often suffered, but after this "seasoning" process, they have become more robust and healthy than ever in their lives. Some have so much improved in their appearance that on returning home on furlough their friends hardly knew them. Even on short rations the soldier seems to preserve his stoutness and appearance of excellent keeping.

What is true of the soldier is also true to a considerable extent of chaplains. We have recently received a letter from a minister, who before the commencement of the war, had been compelled temporarily to give up his charge on account of feeble health, and it was feared might never be able to resume his labors. He now writes:

"I have been chaplain of these troops for nearly three months, and you will be glad to learn that my health *never was better in my life*; although I have already undergone a great amount of exposure in the camp and on the march and preached every night in the week except Saturday. I am thankful, too, to say that the Lord's blessing has already to some extent been added to my labors."—*Soldiers' Visitor.*

ARMY CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES.—It is gratifying to know that the cold and storms of winter have not frozen up or quenched the zeal of our ministers for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. We confess that we had our fears during the autumn that the approach of winter might be the signal for the return of many of the missionaries to their charges and their comfortable homes. We are happy to know, however, that these apprehensions have not been realized. Where any have returned, others have taken their places. Indeed the number has been much increased, rather than diminished. The Presbyterian Church, last summer, had something over fifty of her ministers in the good work; now there are upwards of one hundred,—more than eighty of whom derive their support from the churches at home without expense to the government. So it is, we trust, with other churches. In this noble work, we would forget all denominational distinctions, and look only at saving the souls and building up in the faith our brave men in arms, and we trust the only rivalry will be, as to which shall do most to accomplish that glorious end.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

DEATH OF DR. HITCHCOCK.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, formerly President of Amherst College, died recently at his residence, in Amherst Mass., in the 71st year of his age. In 1822, Dr. H. was the Pastor of the Orthodox Church, in Conway, Mass. From this church he was called to a professor's chair in Amherst College. In 1845, he was chosen President of the College,—which office he resigned in 1854. He has been extensively and favorably known for many years as a scientific geologist and an able and highly approved writer.

OUR SLAVES AND OUR SOLDIERS.—Of the $444 contributed for our army missions, at the recent session of the Florida Baptist Convention, $30 were the gift of the blacks at the Sabbath afternoon meeting. "Had they known beforehand that a collection was to be taken up the amount would have been much greater. While the hat was passing round, many were seen going about trying to borrow money to throw in."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

FUNDING.—The Macon *Confederate*, of the 15th, says the amount of bonds funded in Georgia is about $12,000,000. The *Confederate* thinks $25,000,000 will be funded by the 1st of April. If the nine States—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas will fund so much as this only $277,000,000 of the $600,000,000 now in circulation will be withdrawn from circulation and converted into bonds, leaving $375,000,000 still outstanding and in the hands of the people.

BURNSIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* understands official information has been received at the War Department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington N. C. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—RICHMOND, March 28th.—Official dispatch from Mobile on Saturday gives news from New Orleans to the 18th. The Yankees met a severe reverse near New Iberia, two regiments reported captured. All the gunboats, eight, have left for Red river. Col Holmsad, 31st, Mississippi, attacked the enemy at Chocktawhatchie bay, killed 25 and captured over 500 cattle. The Banks of this city have reconsidered their resolution, rejecting old 5's after 1st April. Will receive pay in them until further notice.

THE SENTIMENT OF EUROPE.—The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, delivered an address in Milledgeville, Georgia, a few nights since, on the sentiment of Europe in reference to the Confederate States. Mr. Lamar went to Europe over a year ago, and had good opportunities of ascertaining the tone of European opinion. He found the intelligent people every where candid in expressions of sympathy for the Confederates, and of admiration for the dignity and statesmanship of our rulers, and the valor, endurance, and the fortitude of our soldiers and people; but there were considerations of a political character, operating to deter any official recognition, or intervention by the Governments of Europe. Still the approval of intelligent European opinion was cheering. Great Britain was sensitive of any act that should incur the hostility of the United States. France was deterred by the refusal of other powers to join her. Russia alone was open in her partiality for the United States. The ignorant populace of Germany had been beguiled by Northern fanaticism and had sent recruits to the Northern armies. The Pope has declared our nationality an established fact.

The financiers of London had taken the Confederate loan, while they refused to touch that of the United States, which was a financial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement which the Richmond *Sentinel* makes upon full information from the Treasury Department, will be acceptable to the public.

The four per cent. Certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, *or of any assignee.* The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collectors will be authorizad to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for $300. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more—viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand.

HARD IF TRUE.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Southern Guardian* of the 10th, commences the publication of a series of letters giving an account of matters and things in Knoxville, Tennessee. The writer is a clergyman, who has been driven from his home for his devotion to the South, and has taken refuge with his family in Columbia. Speaking of Knoxville after its occupation by the Federal forces he says:

"There are some men whom we can always confide in, men whom danger, calamity, threats of tyrants commanding wrong, only press closer to our side, but alas! how few. When friendship is to be maintained at the expense of jeopardy to property, to reputation, to life, then we are furnished with the test and measure of its strength. I saw many in Knoxville tried in this furnace and they came out of the fire unscathed, and I thank my God faith in my kind is established. But the wretched, drivelling, money makers in Knoxville, I found unfaithful to friend, to country and to God. This is a lesson for those who will learn. I know no one in Knoxville who has made a fortune, during this war who has not, to save that fortune become a Judas. We cannot serve God or country and Mammon."

FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—The hoarder of five dollar notes will soon be glad to produce them and throw them into the circulation. After the first of April they will be undesirable as compared with the new currency, and the smaller notes: for they will all have to be funded in four per cents. prior to the 1st of July, or submit to a tax of one third. So the small note famine will be ended in a few days.

It has been asserted, says the Richmond *Whig*, that Mr. Davis was unfriendly to Gen. Johnston and had no confidence in him. Nevertheless he has placed Johnston in command of the most important army in the Confederacy, next to Gen. Lee's. Many have believed that the President was inimical to General Beauregard, and yet it is whispered that the close of the campaign in Florida (which cannot be very long delayed—unless Gillmore suffers to be besieged) will find Beauregard once more in the vicinity of the Great River and among a people to whom his name, more than any other, is a tower of strength.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Another flag of truce boat is expected at City Point in a few days. Several hundred sick and wounded prisoners will be sent off by the next boat. There is a proposition now pending to enlarge the number sent by flag of truce to three or four thousand each trip.

From appearances it looks as if the exchange was growing into regular system again. It is to be hoped it will not be again interrupted by any new complications.

GOV. VANCE IN THE ARMY.—ORANGE, C. H. March 27th.—Gov. Vance, of N. C. addressed the troops of Daniel's brigade in an able and eloquent speech for two hours yesterday—will speak again to-morrow, and every day this week. Generals Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnson, Rodes, and many general officers were present to hear him yesterday. Weather fine. Roads drying fast. Nothing from the front.

LONGSTREET MOVING.—Advices from East Tennessee represent that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. Our forces are now at Morristown. The Yankee army is on yonder side of the river, having been forced by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.—*Richmond Enquirer, 26th.*

EAST TENNESSEE.—We have the report from East Tennessee that the Yankees, who have advanced as far east as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some 15 or 20 miles from Knoxville. This retreat of the enemy has dissipated for the present, at least, all prospects of a fight.

FROM THE NORTH.

YANKEE SPECULATIONS OF THE WAR. WHAT IS THE PROSPECT OF ITS TERMINATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing of the probable termination of the war, says:

The administration is still endeavoring to make the public believe that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that the war will be ended with the campaign of next summer. Never was there a greater delusion. To those who know the real facts, it is evident that the end of the war, so far as the conquest or the subjugation of the South is concerned is as *far off now as it was two years ago.* The South may not have as many troops in the field in 1864 as they had in 1863. But, if they only have only three hundred thousand they can give abundant employment to over six hundred thousand, and if they have four hundred thousand, they can attack Washington besides.

It is understood that the South will act entirely on the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far as possible into the interior of the country, where they expect to defeat them. And there is very little doubt that they will depart from the defensive system, so far as to make an attack upon Washington. If they do this, and act on the defensive everywhere else, they have means and material for carrying on the war for five years more. I am satisfied, from the information that reaches me, that Richmond will never be abandoned so long as the Confederacy can put fifty thousand troops in the field.

THE REVERSE IN FLORIDA.

The reverse in Florida hangs heavily on the Northern mind. The New York *World* says:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will shortly take up the Florida affair, with a view of ascertaining who is responsible for that disaster. Gen. Seymour, who commanded the expedition, and who is now under arrest, has been sent for. Mr. Hay, the President's private secretary, who carried the instructions to Gen. Gilmore, will be examined by the committee. Both Mr. Stanton and Gen. Halleck, it is said, wash their hands of the affair.

Speaking of the expedition into Florida, the *World* says:

We hear of the final abandonment of the Florida expedition. Jacksonville is to be held, but the bulk of the troops have been withdrawn to their old quarters. Twelve hundred Union troops have been sacrificed, but Mr. Lincoln has not secured his three electoral votes. Nor are Mr. Hays' prospects for a membership in the next Congress flattering.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST "JOKE" ON THE FLORIDA MASSACRE.

The President, on hearing of the bad generalship which, as it at first appeared, characterized the management of our forces at Olustee, in Florida, and the heavy slaughter which followed, burst out with the following exclamation: "It seems to me there are no heads down in Florida except dead heads." Of course every one in the vicinity laughed as heartily as the President himself did when Ward Lamon sang for him, as they rode over the graves and among the burying parties after the battle of Antietam, the negro melody of "Jump Jim Crow."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The radicals will either persist and try and nominate Chase or Butler at Baltimore for the Presidency, while the Germans will run Fremont. One of the St. Louis Germans papers says it would rather have a Democrat than Mr. Lincoln for another term.

It appears from official documents in the State Department that during the year ending with December nearly two hundred thousand foreign immigrants arrived in the United States.

After the passage of the Lincoln resolutions in the Indiana Legislature, the President sent in to the Senate the nomination of four Indiana colonels to be made brigadier generals. The President is up in his "etiquette."

The house Military Committee have had under consideration the question of increasing the pay of soldiers. They have nearly matured the bill, and it will fix the rate of advance about as follows: Privates, eighteen dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; sergeants, twenty-two dollars; and orderly sergeants, thirty dollars. The increase is as large as the Government can afford to pay.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19, 1864.—I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of judge Brewer, Dr. Alfered G. Welch and Eisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant is due here to morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of Gen. Grant, and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

The mass meeting in New York city, in favor of McClellan for the Presidency, was held according to the announcement, already noticed in this paper. Amos Kendall presided. Cooper Institute was crowded. The resolutions declare in favor of the "speedy suppression of the rebellion" and so forth. We do not see that we have any interest in the struggles of the war parties, save that Lincoln is likely to wear out sooner than a fresh man, and, therefore, to be preferred. The meeting was "mammoth" of course. New York is populous enough to give any party a mammoth meeting.—*Sentinel.*

The following remarks of Garret Davis, of Kentucky, in the U. S. Senate a few days since, are too good to be lost. They were offered in reply to the charge that he (Davis) had offered a resolution in 1861, for the expulsion of his colleague, Mr. Powell:

"Now, Mr. President, with near three long years of a bloody and terrible experience in relation to this matter, and to the dark and threatening future before us, I here declare explicitly that the wisest patriotic man in the land may well doubt whether the position of my colleague against military coercion was not right, and whether the true mode of treating this great sedition and rebellion was not by refraining from the shock of arms and appealing to patriotism, fraternity, and the interests of the great sections of the United States. Upon that proposition I doubt now myself. If I had had then the same lights I now have, I neither would have spoken or voted for the expulsion of my colleague."

From the Examiner.

SUBJUGATION HOPELESS.

Northern confidence in subjugation begins to decline. It has been very strong for eight months past. It has been so buoyant that Federal bonds, which, intrinsically, are not worth ten cents in the dollar, have been supported at ease at about seventy cents, compared with gold. They are now below sixty; and the Washington Government have found it necessary to order a sale of the public specie as a means of producing a temporary fall in gold or corresponding rise of Federal credit. The case is felt throughout the North to be alarming. The war has now been prosecuted so far, that even if checked at this point a full and final settlement of the public obligations will produce a Federal, State and municipal debt of not less than four thousand millions of Dollars. This is far more than the whole property of the South, available for confiscation, would produce, if seized and sold. Deducting for the expenses of sale and dishonesty of agents, that property would not produce a net result to the Treasury of one thousand millions. One year still remains to Lincoln; and that year will suffice to run up the Federal debt, exclusively of all sums available for reducing it, to a net aggregate exceeding the public debt of the British Empire. This view of the subject begins to fasten itself upon the reluctant mind of the North. Financially, the war has become a great disaster; no matter how it may eventuate. Succeed or fail, the case must be virtually the same;—an intolerable public debt, loss of prestige, loss of character, loss of constitutional liberty, and more afflicting than all to Yankee pride and self-esteem, a prodigious loss of money.

The opinion which went farther than any other to establish the conviction for some time past so strongly felt by the Northern people, that the "rebellion" was about to break down, was the specious one that a prostration of Southern finances was equivalent to the utter failure of the Southern cause. This conviction was natural to a people in the habit of looking at every question from a dollar and cent point of view. If Southern armies could be created by no other means than tempting pecuniary bribes proffered in the name of bounties; if supplies for these armies could be procured only by virtue of "highest bids" of money for agricultural products;—then the Yankee idea of the identity of military and financial resources would be well founded. But the very weakest of all the inducements which bring Southern soldiers to enlist, is that of the *pay.* The entire Southern army have just re-enlisted for the war; at a time when the public currency, in which the soldiers receive their pay, was at the lowest depreciation; and yet the money inducement was no more feeble in the crisis just past, than it was at the beginning of the war, when the money promised them was nearly equivalent to specie.

But even if Southern armies were not thus indifferent to the virtues of the dollar, they could still be maintained at the standard strength, even during a complete suspension of public credit. For the war which the South is fighting is a war of necessity, for, not liberty alone, but for very existence. It is felt to be such by every man, woman and intelligent child in the land; and this universal conviction not only fills up our muster rolls with volunteers, but would, if volunteering did not supply the requisite military strength, support Government in the harshest enforcement of a universal conscription. Of what importance is the mere pecuniary credit of Government, when it is clothed with complete power over the citizen's person for any military duty which it may require of him—especially when the duty would be volunteered by the citizen, even if the power to compel it did not exist; and when public opinion is so strong as at once to induce a voluntary tender of service, and to afford the amplest support to any compulsory measures which Government might resort to on finding it necessary to coerce it? The very success of the enemy in bringing our liberties into serious peril, has reduced the resource of mere financial credit to the smallest importance.

The same stress of necessity applies to the subject of military supplies. If Government could not obtain credit for a dollar among outside capitalists, over whom it had no power or jurisdiction, it still has absolute control over all supplies at home. This control is more than equivalent to the advantage which would be afforded by the most flourishing finances. Government's power over provisions is not resisted by the community, but thoroughly acquiesced in. There may be a little murmuring from individuals, and a little discontent in exhausted localities; but these cases are exceptional. It is a general fact, that the Government has full power over supplies, and that this power is acquiesced in and supported by the community. This is the case, without any reference to the market value of money, or to the financial credit of Government.

The anomaly does not often occur in modern times; but it now exists in this Confederacy, that military vigour and financial credit have become distinct and independent circumstances. The credit of the Confederacy was never lower than during the last six weeks; and yet, it is doubtful, whether its military success has ever before been so great during the same length of time. The French Republic achieved all its military renown after the disastrous ruin of its credit and during the period of a hopeless bank uptcy. But it did so when surrounded by external circumstances very much like those by which the Confederacy is now beset—when cut off from all external communication, and beleaguered by armies threatening ruin and fierce revenge upon Government and people. Military necessity superceded all other considerations. Men were conscribed and supplies impressed to the full extent required by the emergency. Soldiers fought without any reference to their monthly pay, and citizens surrendered supplies without any regard to the prices returned. The two circumstances of isolation and overshadowing danger conspired, as they now conspire in this Confederacy to deprive financial credit of all military importance.

The North has learned by this time that military vigour may remain after a financial bankruptcy almost complete and irretrievable. It has by this time discovered that so long as the South can muster and feed an army, it will continue to fight on indefinitely; and may fight even more bravely and successfully with an empty exchequer than with a full one. It is more often the case than not, that the greatest and most glorious achievements of nations have been effected amid circumstances of financial ruin and general desperation. It is almost a truth, that nations are thoroughly great and heroic only when they have lost the illusions of arrogant hope, and the love of wealth and material prosperity. The independence of North America was achieved in the "times which tried men's souls." The first Revolutionary war was fought by the American fathers without a Government, without a treasury, virtually without an army, and by means of what it would be a mockery to call money. The only hope which remains to the North of subjugating the Confederacy rests in the fact that it has never yet reduced the "rebellion" to complete desperation. It has never yet applied the pressure of its power so cogently as to force into exertion all the heroic qualities of the Southern character.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.—At the last sale of bonds, stocks &c, by Messrs. Lancaster & Co., gold sold at 2034 to 2014 averaging 21. This was paid for in currency subject in a few days to a reduction of 3313 per cent. The amount realized, therefore, by the sellers of the gold is only two-thirds of the nominal price received, or fourteen dollars in Confederate currency for one in gold. This is an immense decline from thirty for one—the price gold commanded here about the time of the passage of the currency act—and strikingly illustrates the beneficent operations of that measure. Other prices have not yet come down in like ratio with gold, but they will infallibly follow the lead of that imperial guide. The opinion is expressed by sagacious men that in two weeks gold will be worth not more than ten for one.—*Richmond Whig, 26th.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insert. Insertion.

Departed this life at his residence in Asheville on the morning of the 1st of March, 1864. JAMES ALFRED PATTON, in the 24th year of his age. Here he was born, and here he resided, adorning the relations of son, husband, brother, master, friend, and creditably filling offices of honor and trust in the community; but vacant is his place in the family circle, and at the Council Board! Deaf now is his ear to the voice of affection, and the communings of friendship! Dark indeed are the dispensations of Almighty God! If the love of kindred—the affection of friends—the tears and prayers of those bound to him by tenderest ties, could have availed, death's hand had been stayed—this useful life been spared! Endowed with talents—educated for usefulness—with a high sense of the good and the beautiful—and possessed of sensibilities that made him the friend of the unfortunate and the poor, we anticipated for him a long, bright, honored and useful career. But the Almighty has ordered otherwise—the relations he sustained and the offices he filled, have been vacated by death. Although feeble in health, he was among the first to volunteer for his country's defence, mingling in the battle scenes of Bethel, and the first campaign of the Peninsula. Driven from the army by chronic disease, from which he was long a sufferer, he bore its pangs with martyr meekness, and uncomplaining fortitude, not ceasing from active usefulness until utterly prostrated. Patriotic, public spirited, liberal as he was just, he has passed away from the earth, lamented by an entire community. We cherish the memory of his manly virtues! Let us imitate them in life, and be admonished by his early decease to set our house in order, that we may be ready for "the coming of the Son of Man!" H.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the morning of the 20th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, in the 88th year of his age.

For about seventy years, the deceased was a consistent, zealous member, and for upwards of sixty years, a faithful Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Ashpole. Although for the past few years, he was prevented from attending regularly to the church of his choice, by the infirmities of age, still his devotion to her interests and his zeal for her prosperity, continued unabated even to the last. He truly rejoiced in her prosperity and mourned over her adversity. His connection with the church dated back beyond the memory of any of its living members, and he was appropriately regarded by all as the spiritual father of Ashpole church. And now that he has ceased from his labors, and the great Head of the church has taken him from the church militant to the church triumphant, his godly example and his many christian virtues will long live in the memory and be cherished in the hearts of his successors. To the church of Ashpole his memory will ever remain fragrant—as precious ointment poured out. But while we mourn his loss, especially as an exemplary christian and a model Ruling Elder in the Church of Christ, he was also a good citizen, and a kind and obliging neighbor, a devoted father and friend, and charitable in all the private relations of life. Mr McLean was emphatically a good man—discharging all his public and private duties with much prudence and in the spirit of meekness, charity and love. He said to the writer a few days before his death "that he had no enemy in the world to his knowledge." The death of such a man is not only a sore bereavement to the church to which he was devoted, and the community in which he lives, but it is a public calamity—the loss of his example and his influence will be widely felt. But while we mourn his death our sorrow should be coupled with thanksgiving to God, that He spared his useful life to such an extended age, and that he was permitted to leave us such comfortable and conclusive evidence of his discipleship with Jesus Christ, and his willingness to depart and be with Him, which is far better. Among the last broken accents that fell from his lips were these, in substance: "Lord Jesus come quickly." Truly "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

A. McQ.

Of congestion of the brain, near Fort Caswell, Feb. 12th, Mr JOHN ARCHIBALD McKAY, aged thirty-nine years, eight months and ten days, a member of Capt McBryde's company from Richmond county.

Although he was called away unexpectedly, there is satisfactory ground for a good hope that he was prepared for his solemn exit. He had been for many years a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and a Deacon in the same. He was a man of a pure and honest heart. And no higher praise can be awarded him than that the wicked and malicious can find no point in his character to assail. He was one of the many thousands who have fallen victims to this cruel war. Though he fell not in the shock of battle, yet he fell at his post in the discharge of his duties. May the God of all comfort be to his aged and afflicted mother and to all the bereaved friends, a very present help in this the time of their peculiar need. C.

On the 23d inst., at the Charlotte Female Institute, after a brief illness of pneumonia, MAGGIE S., daughter of the late Rev. F. K. and Margaret S. Nash, aged 17 years.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Company H, 18th Reg. N. C. T., occasioned by the death of their late Captain, THOMAS T LAWSON, who died in camp on the 24th day of February, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the Company has lost a gallant and serviceable officer, and we regret his death as that of a well tried friend whose right hand was ever ready to employ itself in our behalf.

Resolved, 2nd. That while the Confederate Army has been deprived of a prompt and zealous officer in the death of Capt. Lawson—a loved and useful member has also been stricken from the social circle around our homes.

Resolved, 3rd. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved friends and relatives, and particularly to the partner of his short run life; with the reflection that his soul he trusted to the God who "doeth all things well," and confident in his trust his spark of life was breathed out as sweetly as in the quiet repose of a peaceful slumber. May the same God temper the winds to the afflicted and direct them to that haven of rest where strife is at an end, and peace is the Summer sun that never knows a setting.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy of the same be forwarded for publication to the N. C. *Presbyterian, Biblical Recorder*, and Milton *Chronicle*.

LIEUT. R. L. MOIR,
SERGT. J. C. RATLIFFE,
CORPL. S. W. CARTER,
PRI. T. S. FEATHERSTONE,
} Com'tee.

FORT HOLMES, March 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of Company E, 40th Reg. N. C. T., Sergt D. C. Bule, and privates N. McCallum, and A. C. Oliver, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the company's feelings in regard to the death of our fellow soldier, JOHN A. McKAY, who died at Fort Campbell, on the 19th day of February last.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we do acknowledge the hand of God in calling from our midst one of the most estimable members of our company, and humbly bow to His will in so doing.

Resolved, That it is our belief (founded upon the knowledge of his christian conduct while a soldier with us, and in his passage through the dark "valley of the shadow of death") that for him to die was gain, and that he is now enjoying the "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Resolved, That we do tender the bereaved family our most sincere condolence, and would say to them that their loved one will rise from his slumbers in the tomb, at the resurrection of the just, and live forever more.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, and Fayetteville *Observer*, with the request that they be published.

J. M. McKINNON, Ch'm.
H. W. McARN, Sec'y.

RECEIPTS TO MARCH 27, 1864.

J McDuffie, Black River Chapel; Mrs I Nengle, Pleasant Ridge; Mrs H L Owen, Hillsboro; J G Walker, Cedar Grove; Misses Robinson, Geo Robinson, Dobbinville; J M Earnhardt, R J Sloan, G W Houston, Query's; A H Stewart, 35th N C T; C H Gingles, Fort Deposit; G W Alexander, Army of Tenn.; T T Maxwell, Mocksville; Mrs C Bogle, Taylorsville; Mrs I Nicholson, Lethe; Mrs S Ezzle, Jno Bullock, Williamsboro; Mrs L O Gregory, Sassafras Fork, Mrs E J Stallins, Wilmington; A Jones, A Black, Carthage; W D McMillan, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs M Brown, Vil'a Barry; Miss S T McPheeters, Raleigh; J H Stevenson, New Sterling; Wm Smith, Oaks; J C Kirkpatrick, Sharon; Jno Baird, Bethel Hill; M M Rough, Newton; Dr D C Mebane, Greensboro'; Mrs D Winecoff, Concord; S A Harris, Tally Ho; H Baseler, Hillsboro'; M T Alexander, Dallas; H Query, Charlotte; Mrs M Davis, Mrs E A Keerans, Science Hill; M Shaw, Jr., Dundarroch; W R Utley, Wilmington; M E McArthur, Falsons; Rev G H W Petrie, Montgomery; A C McDonald, Pine Level, Ala.; J N Kelly, Western Prong; Lt J A Kelly, F M Willis, J E Alford J H McDonald, Camp Wyatt; Mrs R Stevenson, Statesville; J N Rainer, Col J H Wood, 4th N C Troops; J R Johnston, Catalnia Grove; Mrs M A Hester, Oxford; A Norwood, 27th N C T; Mrs M McLennan, Rush's Mills; Mrs J Campbell, Alfordsville; Mrs L J Robeson, Prospect Hall; Miss J McVicker, Dundarroch.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The 188th Session of Orange Presbytery will commence at Bethesda Church, Caswell county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

Clerks of Sessions are requested to send up their Statistical reports to me not later than the meeting of Presbytery. J. D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD

Stands adjourned to hold its next semi-annual meeting in the Church of Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C., on Thursday before the third Sabbath in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessions of the Churches are requested to send up full and correct statistical reports.

R. H. LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

Stands adjourned to meet at Centre Church, Robeson county, N. C., on Wednesday, before the second Sabbath in April, the 6th day of the month, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Church Sessions are expected to send up full reports as to their collections for benevolent objects, including the amounts contributed for the education of the children of deceased soldiers, and disabled ministers.

The Churches will please bear in mind, that the full amount of their assessments to the Contingent Fund of Presbytery will be required.

The Churches would do well to forward all funds collected for the above objects; to the Treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. Archibald McLean, Fayetteville, before the end of March. J. P. McPHETERS, Stated Clerk.

Feb. 25, 1864.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 50@4 00
BEEF, retail	$1@1 25
BEESWAX	5 2 75
BUTTER	$ 5 00@6 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	
COTTON YARNS	$20 00@60 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS	$5 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	220 00@240 00
IRON	$ 3 00@5 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS, retail	$5 00
PORK	$3 00@3 50
PEAS	$25 00@30 00
RYE	$25 00
SALT	$5 00
SUGAR	$8 00@10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 3 00@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50@5 00
SALT	$3 50@4 00
TALLOW	$2 50@2 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

A DIVIDEND of Nine per cent. has been declared out of the funds of this Company, payable on and after Monday, 28th inst. Stockholders will please call and collect the same before Thursday the 31st inst., or the funds will have to be subjected to a tax of 33⅓ per cent., and will be paid accordingly to the stockholder.

J. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

March 30w2

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD CO.

THE Corporation will give in and pay the Tax due to the Confederate States on the Shares of this Company. Stockholders will therefore be relieved from giving in and paying said Tax.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

March 30w2

List your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last five working days in April next, commencing on Friday, the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. O'Neill, on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. O'NEILL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

March 23—w6

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23t0 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 30tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 20 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins, &c., &c.*

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864-8t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,

NO. 38 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., FEB. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPT BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of

JOS. PRESTON, Sup't.
(Signed) C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

March 4—m1

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,

S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course	$30 00
Intermediate do	60 00
Classical do	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil	1

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. [Feb. 10, 1864w6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 19, 1863.—tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.—tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to A. McLEAN.

Nov. 25, 1863.—tf

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Marion, S. C.,) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Row Street, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished.

Jan. 6—3mos*

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$30 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	5 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER. }

Address St. Lawrence P. O., Chatham county.

Feb. 10, 1864.tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 22d inst., 1864. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Jan. 16, 1864, 7t

Miscellaneous Reading.

STEAM AND WATER POWER.

A Virginia gentleman, of much experience, in alluding to the use of steam in Agricultural operations, says:

"I think the use of *steam*, particularly in threshing, grinding, etc., is likely to constitute a new and important era in agricultural operations and its incidents. I look forward to the time when steam engines will be so simple and cheap as to be considered important and almost indispensable operatives on every large farm. I have been using one as an important and valuable adjunct to water power. It is, perhaps, enough now to say, that steam and water work together in perfect harmony. I have a grist mill, flour mill, saw mill, and many other machines, all of which can be propelled by water power alone, or steam power alone, or combined in equal quantities, or by using more of one and less of the other. It would be useless to describe the particular *modus operandi*, as no two persons would allow the same fixtures. Suffice to say, that nothing more is required than a band wheel on any part of the machinery allowing it, to which the band from the engine wheel may be applied; the size of these wheels to be regulated by the motion required. It is for each individual to calculate whether the nature of his operations justifies the expense of the preparation. I would not consider that a grist mill alone would justify it unless on the principle that the owner could afford to use the engine at a loss a small portion of the year, to enhance his custom greatly during the remainder. But it is not often that such a power is confined to a single operation; for after procuring it these addenda cost comparatively very little. Nothing but an extra band and threshing box is necessary to thresh wheat; nothing but a band and bark mill is necessary to grind bark for a tannery; and an engine to heat the water to extract the substance of the bark, grind it etc., is almost indispensable in a large tannery; so that, without coming in conflict with the prudent and proper injunction not to have too many irons in the fire, it may still be judicious and proper, when you have a certain power, to make it work for you as many different ways as possible, particularly where the same supervision will answer for all. Indeed it may be important to combine several in order to justify the expense of procuring the power. I have bestowed more time on this branch of the subject because I know of nothing more essential to the development of the resources of the country. Many a bold stream is allowed to carry its tribute to the ocean unemployed, merely because of itself it is regarded insufficient to accomplish the desired objects—a deficiency conveniently supplied by the combination discussed. * * * * * * * If anything could be done effecting the cheap introduction of steam into our agricultural operations, such as grinding corn, threshing wheat, sawing plank, etc., I should regard the measure of agricultural importunity and aspiration as completely filled. There is a comfortable degree of humanity in conducting arduous and laborious avocations without the exhaustion of animal muscle."

SUGAR.—It is stated in an Albany (N. Y.) paper that, when the navigation of the Mississippi closed, the Yankees took immediate steps to supply a substitute for the sugar which the Western States had usually procured by that route, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of sorghum syrup were produced in the West last year. They are endeavoring to find a mode of refining sugar from the syrup, in which they will doubtless succeed.

Besides this, the Yankee government procured from Europe, last spring, seeds of various kinds of sugar beet, and distributed them through a range of two hundred miles in Illinois, so as to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to their growth. The result is said to have been most gratifying.

Beet sugar is said to be the most important crop in France, 148,000 tons having been produced in 1861 against 9,000 tons in 1837. In all Europe, 200,000 tons, worth $40,000,000, were made in 1861.

These facts may serve as hints to some of the Confederate States, in this time of scarcity of sugar and molasses.

EFFECT OF LIGHT.—A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant being deprived of Heaven's free light would only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valois, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.—*Dr. Moore.*

SOAP FOR CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—Take one bar of yellow soap; cut it up small; add to it the gall of a beef; put it over the fire until the soap is entirely melted; (a farine kettle is the most convenient vessel to melt it in;) then add one ounce of fine pulverized saltpetre and one pint of alcohol; pour it into a vessel (previously greased,) of a size to make the soap at least one inch thick. When firm enough to cut before it hardens, cut it into cakes of a convenient size. This soap will be found excellent for taking grease spots out of woolens and silks, and is a capital preventive of chapped hands.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM EMBODIED IN THE TAX AND FUNDING ACTS.

These two acts constitute one system, and should be studied in connection. They will be best understood by an explanation of the practical duties of the tax payer and currency holder under each. To begin with.

THE TAX ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

This act is additional to the act of April 24, 1863, which it also modifies, and in some respects repeals. The duration of the act is for the year 1864, alone; though it imposes a retrospective tax upon certain profits of 1863. Its operation is through the same machinery with the old law. It imposes taxes.

1. UPON PROPERTY.—Upon the value of all property, (unless specifically taxed otherwise) held Feb. 17, 1864, and assessed at its value in the year 1860, is levied a tax of five per cent., payable June 1, 1864.

The list of exemptions will be seen below; also the property taxed otherwise by the act. Merchandise is not included in this act.

Embraced in the tax are land, negroes, horses, mules, cattle, and all live stock on plantations; also, plantation tools, instruments and provisions of every description, constituting the whole agricultural property of the country.

2. Houses and lots, furniture, books, household and kitchen utensils and provisions, and all sorts of supplies, appertaining and established establishments in cities and towns.

3. Cotton and tobacco, (held as an investment—not as merchandise—so we construe the law) and, in general, all property not named in the remaining items of the act.

If the land, negroes, cotton or tobacco were purchased after July 1, 1863, they are valued at the price paid for them.

From the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, is deducted the value of the tithes delivered to the government; provided that if the tax in kind should exceed the five per cent. tax, the whole tithe is to be paid, nevertheless.

This tax is due and to be collected on 1st June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable. A question of some importance occurs here, viz:—whether the tax on agricultural property is to be paid in advance, and the value of the tithes refunded from time to time, or whether the tithe is to be first delivered, and the ascertained *residue* to be paid? We think the latter the correct mode, for reasons to be hereafter given.

2. On the value of gold and silver watches, jewelry and watches—assessed at the same rate, viz: of the year 1860, ten per cent.

3. On the value of shares in any bank, railroad company, or other joint stock company—assessed not at its value in 1860, but at its value February 17, 1864, a tax of five per cent.

4. Upon the *amount* of Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, and upon the *amount* of all bills of exchange on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent. Also, upon the amount of solvent credits, bank bills and currency, (unless such credits are used in a registered business, the profits of which are taxed, and except also, non interest bearing Confederate money,) a tax of five per cent.

This tax includes notes, accounts, (except mercantile or others used in taxed business,) bonds, whether State Corporation or Confederate; also, 7.30 notes. Query—Does it include call certificates? We think not, they being regarded as the currency they represent. It is not clear, however.

An important question arises, whether this tax is payable in *currency* or in *kind*? i. e. whether five per cent. of the actual gold coin, for example, is to be paid? We incline to the affirmative opinion, for the reasons hereafter given.

5. Upon moneys held abroad five per cent. of *their value* February 17, 1864, at the place where the tax is assessed.

The foregoing taxes are all applicable to the year 1864, alone, and payable. (except the agricultural property tax.) June 1 1864.

TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFITS.

1. There are, in addition to the taxes of 1863:

A tax of ten per cent. levied upon almost every species of profits made by buying and selling between July 1, 1863, and July 1, 1865, viz: Upon the profits made on liquors, agricultural products, cattle or live stock, manufactures, or merchandize, in gold, exchange, coin, stocks, bonds, notes or credits, and on any PROPERTY OR EFFECTS, (sweeping words.)

Are profits on cotton and tobacco included? We think not, these items being taxed as property by section 1.

2. On the excess of profits over twenty five per cent. by any joint stock company, bank, railroad, factory, &c., during the year 1863, a tax is levied of twenty five per cent.

These two taxes are payable *now*.

A like tax with number 2 is levied upon joint stock companies, for 1864, payable July 1, 1865.

EXEMPTIONS.

1. For each head of family, $500; for each minor child, $100 more, and for each son in the army or died in the service, $500 more.

2. For each soldier's widow or family of minors, $1,000.

3 For each soldier in service or disabled, $1,000, provided his property (not including furniture) is less than $1,000.

4. Provision is made for deduction from value of property injured by the enemy, or of refugees.

5. Confederate bonds held for minors or lunatics are exempt, if the interest is less than $1,000.

Such are the provisions of the tax act. We come next to,

THE FUNDING ACT.

The general effect of this law is to compel funding, or submission to heavy taxation.

The holder of currency may be either an individual, a bank or a State. Section 12 refers to the duties and privileges of a State holding currency; section 10 to those of a bank

REST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The *individual holder* of ordinary Confederate Treasury notes, not bearing interest, is affected as follows:

1. If he holds $100 bills non interest bearing, he must fund said notes in four per cent. Confederate bonds (described more fully hereafter) before April 1, 1864, or else pay then a tax of 33 1-3 per cent, and on May 1, 1864 another tax of 10 per cent. and so on monthly 10 per cent. until the bill is absorbed in October. After April 1st, the said taxes attach to the note as if credits were written thereon. The note is no longer receivable for public dues, and no longer exchangeable for the new issue of currency hereafter described but may be exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds, after deducting the taxes due.

These provisions necessarily enforce the funding of $100 bills.

2. The holder of 50's 20's and 10's must fund said notes by April 1, 1864, in four per cent. bonds, or pay 33 1-3 per cent taxation attaching to each bill. He can exchange the bill so taxed for a new issue of treasury notes at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old bills, or for four per cent. call certificates at the same rate, payable on call in the new issue or four per cent. bonds; he can also pay taxes, postage and the like at the same rate. On January 1, 1865, however, a tax of one hundred per cent. is imposed upon all such old bills not funded or exchanged.

3. The holder of $5 bills must fund or exchange them in like manner—the date of funding however, being July 1, 1864.

The 100 per cent. tax, payable Jan'y 1, 1865, on bills not funded, does not seem to apply, however to $5 bills.

4. The holders of bills under $5 are not affected by the funding act. So much for holders of non interest bearing notes.

5. Holders of $7,30 notes cannot use them longer in payment of public dues. They are converted, by the direct operation of the act, into bonds payable two years after peace.

6. Holders of call certificates are governed by the same provisions as holders of the currency into which these were convertible. If not converted, interest will be paid on two thirds of their face, after April 1, 1864, and they continue convertible into treasury notes of the new issue at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old. Holders of such certificates under the act of March 23d can (by section 18) receive the bonds therein provided for.

TALLYRAND AND [illegible].

It [illegible] was a fine [illegible] Havre on foot from Paris [illegible] hour of the French revolution [illegible] bloodsheds of his native [illegible] every wreck of property [illegible] passage to America. In [illegible] was a beggar and a [illegible] to earn his daily bread.

"Is there any American [illegible] he asked of the conductor [illegible] bound to [illegible] letter to a person [illegible]

The landlord [illegible] a moment, and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs either from America or England, I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who in his life was bishop, prince and minister, ascended the stairs a suppliant, stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly lighted room sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows, and upon Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and touching expression. His face was striking in outline, the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His brow, vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, was clad in a dark but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced, stated, that he was a fugitive, and, under the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, solicited his kind and feeling offices.

He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English.

"I am a wanderer; an exile. I am forced to fly the New World, without friend or home. You are an American. Give me then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner; a life of labor would be a Paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends; a gentleman like you, doubtless, has many friends."

The stranger gentleman arose. With a look that Tallyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he retreated backward—his voice was full of meaning.

"I am the only man of the New World who can raise his hand to God and say—I have not a friend, not one, in all America."

Tallyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied these words.

"Who are you?" he cried, as the strange man retreated to the next room; "your name?"

"My name," he replied, with a smile that had more mockery than joy in its convulsive expression, "My name is Benedict Arnold."

THE FINANCES OF THE NORTH.—The vast expenditures of the North and the rapid accumulation of her debt excite serious alarm with her people. A New York paper, speaking on the subject, says:

"Our national finances are involved in extreme peril. It is clear that we are approaching a fatal catastrophe. Nor is this the most alarming symptom. Gold must rise much, with a corresponding increase of our debt and expenditures. Indeed should the war continue, and there be no alternative than additional Treasury notes they will, before the close of the next fiscal year fail to command 40 cents on the dollar in gold, and our debt exceed several thousand millions of dollars. Indeed, our enemies at home and abroad, the rebels and their allies in the North and in Europe, already announce impending national bankruptcy and repudiation, and there are many devoted patriots who fear such a catastrophe.

"That the danger is imminent is a truth which must not be disguised. Here lies the great peril of the Government. It is not the rebel armies that can ever overthrow the Union. It is the alarming increase of the public debt and expenditures, and the still more appalling depreciation of the national currency, that most imperil the great republic. We are upon the verge of ruin. We are hanging over the gulf of an irredeemable paper system, and its spectral shade, repudiation, is seen dimly in the dark abyss."

Gov. Seymour, in a message to the New York Legislature, referring to the rapid accumulation of the debt of the North, says:

"There are varying ideas as to the amount of indebtedness which will cause national bankruptcy, and as to how long a war can go on without causing national ruin; all agree in this: there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy; that there is a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is, "How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us?"

Referring to some statements in Congress of the enormous expense of the war, an New York paper says:

"Behind all this expenditure there is a system of deception. False estimates are made; the amount of debt is concealed, and deficiency bills help along the short comings of the appropriations. The 37th Congress appropriated $2,128,300,200, and at the same time authorized debts in paper issues to the amount of $2,700,000,000. That was the work of a single Congress!"

WITTY.—The Yankees having elected Anthony Kennedy, a Union man, Judge in the Jefferson (Va) District, one of them asked a lady "what she thought of it?" She replied that she thought, under the circumstances, it was very appropriate." Being surprised at such a reply from a Southern lady, the Yankee asked her, "why she thought so?" "Because," she replied, "as you have kept your horses in the Court House, and thus made a stable of the temple of justice, it is altogether proper that you should put an ass upon the bench."—*Staunton Spectator.*

A GUERILLA RAID.—The Atlanta *Appeal* has just learned the particulars of the capture of a large lot of cattle by some of Longstreet's men, reported some weeks ago:

The drove had reached a point about nine miles from Knoxville, and was under the escort of three companies of the Indiana six months men. A party of Gen. Longstreet's scouts, eleven in number, discovered the prize, and notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, at once determined to secure it if possible. Placing themselves in ambush at a favorable point, at the proper moment they delivered a fire from their carbines, which disabled some eight or ten of the Yankees. Immediately drawing their revolvers, they made a charge, firing as they ran. So dismayed were the Yankees that all broke and fled, except one captain and forty three privates, who surrendered without resistance. The captors immediately started for Gen. Martin's camp, twelve miles distant, which they succeeded in reaching with all their prisoners, and nine hundred and eighty of the cattle. Not satisfied with this, they procured aid from Gen. Martin, and returning on the road, picked up over two hundred more of the cattle that had escaped from them on the route.

We regret our inability to give the names of the daring actors in this affair. They deserved, as they received, a public acknowlegment of their services, which was made by General Longstreet, in a general order, and they were also granted a furlough of sixty days. Seven of the number were members of Terry's Texas rangers, and four of the 3d Arkansas cavalry. We should like to record their names, if possible.

GEN. LEE ON SHORT RATIONS.—A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* writing from the Army of Northern Virginia, says:

"The rations now issued are better than they were some time ago, and are likely still to improve. General Lee has issued a beautiful address upon the temporary scarcity of rations, and he gives example as well as precept. At a dinner to which he was invited the other day, he refused the rich viands with which the table was loaded, and made his dinner off *beef and bread*—remarking that *he could not consent to be feasting, while there was a scarcity of rations amongst his men.* If a similar spirit existed amongst the people at home, the scarcity of provisions in the army would indeed, be temporary. If instead of constantly croaking about the dangers of starvation, the people would *reduce their rations* in order to feed the army, this goblin of Yankee invention would soon disappear. The soldiers are grateful for the sympathies bestowed upon them so lavishly, but they say that they can't live on *sympathy*—they must have meat and bread as well."

A CAVALRY EXPLOIT.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has the particulars of a very handsome affair which occurred last week, near Snickersville, in Loudoun county. A party of seventeen men, of different companies of the 6th Virginia cavalry, "disbanded" until the 15th instant to recruit, heard that a party of Yankees were coming up towards Snickersville, and determined to go into "active service" and attack them. The Yankees numbered twenty-three men, of of the 21st New York cavalry. They were charged as they came up the mountain, four killed, four wounded, and all the rest captured except three. These three were pursued until they took refuge with a body of 50 of their comrades who were approaching, and who were too strong for our men to attack. The prisoners were brought off safely. Only one of our men was wounded.

EARNINGS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The Herald has been a very fortunate ship, and while others and faster ones have been caught on their first and second trip, has succeeded in eluding the Northern cruisers for upwards of a year and a half. Her owners can well afford to lose her now. Her earnings have been enormous—as may be gathered from the following specimen, relating only to her voyage outward from the South. The Herald has made eighteen runs and has brought out on an average 800 bales of cotton each run making in all 14,400 bales. Allow a margin so as to bring the figures within bounds of a certainty and call these 12,500 bales, put them on a very moderate computation at £50 a bale all around, and it appears the Herald has been successful in bringing into the market no less than £600,000 or $3,000,000 worth of cotton during the last 18 months or if we take the full number as given above £720,000 or $3,600,000.—*Bermuda Advocate.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—In the obituary column of the *Religious Herald*, we find a touching incident related, that will interest our readers:

"A poor man who lost his eye sight from a spell of fever and whose sister's children read for him, was a great lover of the Herald, and last year he wished to subscribe for it, and get it regularly instead of depending on some other subscriber. Having no money, what was he to do? He would not ask a friend, though he knew many who would have furnished it. He adopted this plan: As soon as the chinquepins opened in the fall, he took to the bushes, and there, feeling for the fruit, he picked away, and sold until he raised the desired amount, and instantly paid for his paper." Surely, wherever there is a will to secure the weekly visits of a religious journal, there is a way to meet the expense; and those who live without one, deprive themselves and families of it, without necessity.

SPIRIT OF OUR PRISONERS AT THE NORTH.—In speaking of Confederate prisoners, the New York *Herald* says: "As a general rule, the prisoners seem happy and contented. There are but few, if any, that would subscribe to the President's amnesty. Two only have done so, and those have been sent away. On the contrary they are exceedingly obstinate in their adherence to the bogus Confederacy, and no sentiment of a contrary nature is permitted among them. The two mentioned as subscribing allegiance to the Federal Government had a narrow escape from assassination at the hands of their fellow-prisoners, rendering their removal necessary. Stories have been set afloat, of a large and growing Union sentiment among them, which are simply absurd and groundless."

It is horrible to think what discoveries science is constantly making. It is not sufficient that some eminent astronomer at Cambridge should discover a comet per month, but Prof. Tyndall must state that the weight of this earth is such, and the velocity with which it moves so great, that if it should suddenly stop, the heat it would create would be sufficient to reduce it to a thin vapor. Prof. Tyndall adds that "if after the stoppage of its motion the earth should fall into the sun, as it assuredly would, the amount of heat generated by the blow would be equal to that developed by the combustion of five worlds of solid carbon."

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Take the weight of ten eggs in sugar, the same of stewed apples, half the weight of butter; use only half the eggs, and season with nutmeg. The same recipe is equally good for potatoes.

Children's Department.

LITTLE FREDDY'S SONG.

One morning when Freddy's mother was sitting sewing by the window, she heard him singing in the garden below. He was singing "The Happy Land," and as she listened she heard that he changed a line of the song, and she called him up to her room to ask him to sing it over again, because she wished to know why he had changed the words.

"Come here, darling, mother wants you," she said,

The little boy jumped up at once, for he was a very obedient child. As he entered his mother's room he said, looking up with a bright smile, "What is it mamma? What do you want with your little boy?"

The mother kissed the upturned face as she replied, "I want you to sing the 'Happy Land to me, dear."

Freddy did as he was bid. He sang on and on till he came to this verse—

"Bright in that happy land
Beams every eye;
Catch hold of father's hand—
Love cannot die!"

"What do you mean, my dear," said his mother, "by these words: '*Catch hold of father's hand*?"

Freddy looked thoughtful for a moment, then his face brightened up. "Why, mamma," he replied, "when I'm out on the street for a walk with my father, and we come to the broken stones and bad places in the pavement, *I just catch hold of father's hand*, and he helps me over quite safely. Yesterday when we were out, he had to help me over the piles of brick and stone where they are building the new shop, and he said I would find rougher places than that in the path of life when I grew older; but if I loved the Lord and trusted in him, he would always help me over them. My father was right, wasn't he mamma! The Lord will help me, won't he, on the way to the Happy Land?"

"Yes yes, my darling," said the mother, kissing the sweet face of her child. "Your father was right. The Lord will help you all through the journey of life, if you put your trust in him. All you have to do, when trials and temptations come, is to *catch hold of your heavenly Father's hand*, by faith and prayer, and he will help you over the difficulties, my boy, just as surely and safely as your earthly father helps you over the rough places in the street,"

Freddy smiled. "I will remember it, mamma," said he. "I'm sure its very pleasant to think the Lord takes notice of such little boys as me."

"Yes," said the mother, "It is very pleasant; and now, darling, you may go to your play, but do not forget what we have been talking about,"

Ever after this, all Fred's mother had to do when he grew cross or naughty, was to say, "*Catch hold of father's hand, now, darling,*" and he would breathe a secret prayer for help to conquer himself and brighten up in a moment.

Several years have passed away, and Freddy is almost a man now. He is at college and though he is far away from his mother, whenever sorrow, temptation, or trial, comes to him he fancies he can hear her gentle voice, saying, "Catch hold of Father's hand now, dear, and he will help you over it.

CHRIST AND THE LITTLE ONES.

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah the mother one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of his finger, they say.
And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel, and Samuel, and John,
I shall carry the baby, sweet Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head and smiled;
"Now who but a doating mother
Would think of a thing so wild?
If the children were tortured by demons;
Or dying of fever—'twere well;
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel;"—

"Nay do not hinder me, Nathan,
I feel such a burden of care,—
If I carry it to the Master
Perhaps I shall leave it there.
If he lay his hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know;
For a blessing for ever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So over the hills of Judah,
Along by the vine-rows green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between;
'Mong the people who hung on his teaching,
Or waited his touch and his word,
There the row of proud Pharisees listening.
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now why shouldst thou hinder the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how from morning till evening
He teacheth, and healeth disease?"
Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children;
Permit them to come unto me!"
And he took in his arms little Esther,
And Rachel he set on his knee;

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth care above.
As he laid his hands on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love,
As he said of the babes in his bosom,
"Of such are the kingdom of heaven"—
And strength for all duty and trials
That hour to her spirit was given.

JULIA GILL.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—I Know—that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

I Know—whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him, against that day.

We Know—that all things work together for good to them that love God.

We Know—that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

We Know—that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is.

We Know—that He was manifested to take away our sins.

A LESSON FOR CHILDREN.

"There is," says one, a tree called the Manchaneel, which grows in the West Indies; its appearance is very attractive, and the woods of it particularly beautiful; it bears a kind of apple resembling the golden pippin. This fruit looks very tempting and smells very fragrant; but to eat of it is instant death; and its sap or juice is so poisonous that if a few drops of it falls on the skin it raises blisters and occasions great pain. The Indians dip their arrows in the juice, that they may poison their enemies when they wound them. Providence has so appointed it that one of these trees is never found, but near it there also grows a white wood, or a fig tree, the juice of either of which, if applied in time, is a remedy for the diseases produced by the Manchaneel.

Now, when I read this account, I thought of sin and salvation. Sin, like this poisonous apple looks pleasant to the eye, and men desire it—eat of it and die. We may think there is no harm in such a thing—it is only a sin; but who would eat only a little poison? The least sin if not forgiven, will ruin our souls forever. This is fruit that must not be tasted; yea, it ought not to be looked upon, or thought of. It is sin that gives to the darts of Satan all the fiery qualities, and to the arrow of death all its bitterness. Now, all who have looked upon the fruit of this tree have desired it, and have eaten of it; and if not delivered from its fatal effects, will surely die; but there is a remedy at hand the precious blood of the Son of God, which soothes the troubled conscience and cleanses it from all sin,

"Not balm, new-bleeding from the wounded tree,
Nor blest'd Arabia with her spicy groves,
Such fragrance yields."

"Apply therefore to this means of cure, and fly to a crucified Saviour! there is no time to be lost!—the disease every moment is increasing! Go to the great Physician without delay, and say, 'Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean!"

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.—A poor Sabbath School girl was found by a lady in a hospital, very near her end. The lady asked her, "My child, what do you most of all things desire?"

She replied, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me me?"

Lady. Have you no fear of death?

Child." Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

L. But are you not afraid that some of your sins are yet unpardened?

C." If we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another and the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

This little story shows us, first the importance of storing the memory with texts of Scripture in youth; and secondly, the value of texts in a dying hour."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. B. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '631y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers'; opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry,
by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack; and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,062.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,555,822.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	247,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'ton.
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
G. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 14.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 326.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO MY WIFE.

BY JAMES CAMPBELL.

The joys of life have fled, Fannie,
The joys of life have fled;
The world is very cold, my love,
And blessed are the dead.

I fain would lay me by thy side,
And sleep so sweetly there,
Till Christ shall call on us to rise,
And meet him in the air.

My love, beneath our Father's rod,
Thy husband's heart is crushed.
For thee, my love, for thee it cries,
Refusing to be hushed.

One weary month has passed away,
Since love has on me smiled,
And all that once seemed bright and fair
Is now a dreary wild.

At night I miss you from my side,
At morn I miss your kiss.
And in and out, and everywhere,
Your form and voice I miss.

Blest Comforter, I look to thee:
My earthly joys are dead.
O, come and o'er my bruised heart
Thy sacred influence shed.

Saviour, my load is heavy now,
I'm weary worn and weak,
And Thou art strong—I come to thee—
Thy promised rest I seek.

Abba, dear Father, in my heart,
O, shed thy love abroad,
That I may praise thy holy name,
Beneath thy chastening rod.

My loved ones, Father, are with thee,
They're entered into rest.
All tears are wiped away, and sighs
No more shall heave their breast.

May husband, wife, and children dear
In heaven together meet,
And cast their blood-bought golden crowns
At their Redeemer's feet.

And they shall part, no, nevermore;
And they shall shed no tears;
And they shall live, and love, and sing
Through the eternal years.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian

WEARY OF LIFE.

"*And Rebekah said to Isaac, I am weary of my life.*"—*Genesis* 27: 46.

These are times that try the souls and bodies of men; and while the soldier may suffer more in body, his family may suffer more in mind, often crying out, like Rebekah of old, "I am weary of my life." How unsatisfied is man! Sometimes life is felt so dear that "all that a man has will he give for his life." Anon it is such a burden, he longs to be rid of it. If his weariness arises from the cares and troubles of this world, as in the case of Job and Jonah, it is sinful; but if from a longing to go to a better, as with Paul, it is proper, though the best condition is a willingness to do or suffer, to stay or go, as God orders, ever saying, "Thy will be done." For the christian has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come—life and death, yea all things are his and to work for his good, now and forever. If he sins, he is forgiven, yet chastised; as of the Israelites whose carcases fell in the wilderness, it is said, (Ps. 99: 8.) "God forgave them, though he took vengeance of their inventions. Forgiven! then were they not saved? "Took vengeance;" then were they not punished? So of all christians, forgiven and saved, yet chastised here below, while the wicked may be exempt till the day of judgment and eternity.

Weary of life, in the case of Rebekah, arose from a sinful cause, though the reason she gave seemed a good one; but it was not the real cause of her weariness. She falsified, yea, in plain Bible language, *lied*. And perhaps christians, as well as others, tell more lies in giving *excuses* for doing wrong, and especially for not doing their duty, than in any other way. We are not always bound to give an excuse, but if we do, we are bound to tell the truth. Isaac was thought to be on his death-bed, though he lived 43 years longer, and wished to bless his favorite son Esau; but Rebekah wishes *her* favorite, Jacob, to get the blessing. Jacob hesitates, not because of sin, but from fear of detection and its consequences. But complying, he succeeds and is blessed, which, on Esau hearing, he threatens to kill him, after his father's death. Now Rebekah fears Jacob will be killed; and then the nearest kinsman will kill Esau. Thus besides losing Isaac her husband, she would lose both her sons. These thoughts troubled her and made life a burden, and herein, and not in Jacob's marrying, are found the reasons of her being *weary of life*.

Now, in this whole transaction, sin was the cause of trouble in the family, making life a burden. Isaac sinned in wishing to bless Esau; for God had said, "The elder shall serve the younger," and he was punished when he saw the overruling hand of God in blessing Jacob and *his own sin*, for he trembled exceedingly and ratifying the blessing said, "Yea, and he shall be blessed." He is also punished in having to part with Jacob, even when he is thought to be on his death-bed. Rebekah had lied, and she also must part with him, *her favorite*, and likely never saw him again; and doubtless her remaining days were no pleasure to her. Jacob too had lied, and must leave his dying father and fond mother and a fugitive flee his country and home for his life. And ever after *the fear of man* is before his eyes. He fears Laban, his father-in-law, and flees from him. Esau marches against him, but he fears to meet him or to go home with him. Anon the honor of his house is violated, but he fears and holds his peace. His sons take vengeance, and he fears he and all his will be destroyed. His sons go to Egypt to buy corn and are roughly treated, and he fears still worse. The way of the transgressor is hard—forgiven but severely chastised. Thus Isaac and Rebekah and Jacob sin and suffer—cast down, but not destroyed. Esau also sins in seeking the blessing for "which he had neither a divine nor human right." God had promised it to the younger, and Esau had bargained it to Jacob. He lies and deceives not less than Jacob, and he himself, not Jacob, as he alleges, is the supplanter of his brother. Thus they all walk in their own carnal and sinful ways, and, nevertheless, the will of God is done.

Again, and lastly, we notice as a cause of weariness, not only that God punishes, but punishes in such a way as to make the transgressor see and feel that it is on account of his own sin. Thus Isaac and Rebekah and Jacob all saw, and doubtless Esau too, if not in this life, in the life to come. Jacob deceived his father and was verily guilty, and God retaliated on him by suffering Laban to deceive him with Leah instead of Rachel; and in turn God took vengeance on him through Jacob, though he changed the wages ten times. Thus also God overruled Joseph's dealings to call the sin of his brethren to their remembrance, that they felt verily guilty; and till his dying day they feared he would take deserved vengeance. So also the widow of Zarephath felt in the death of her son that God was calling her sin to remembrance. And doubtless many these times are having their sins called to their remembrance by God's special dealings with them. And it is their sins that give edge to their trials and make them so weary of life. The remedy is, "cease to do evil and learn to do well." Do good and you will get good, and so life will be a blessing to you and to others.

R. A.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE WILDERNESS—THE WAR.

God has kindly revealed to us the fact, that He does not willingly afflict the children of men. Why then do our national troubles continue, since God is as powerful as He is merciful and could stop them at any moment? It is because God is as just as He is powerful and sin must be punished.

Now what is the peculiar sin which so excites the wrath of the Most High? Secret things belong to God, but I think that He has revealed enough concerning the children of Israel to show us that our great sin is *unbelief*.

By a mighty hand and an outstretched arm, God brought Israel out of Egypt; and our deliverance from the United States was scarcely less remarkable. He raised up for them, great and good leaders, and how wonderful has He blessed us in like manner.

The children of Israel went out of Egypt without a supply of clothes, yet God supplied their necessity by not suffering those that they had to wax old. They were not provided with food, yet He gave them manna from heaven.

When this war began we were not so well prepared for it, as were the children of Israel for their journey through the wilderness. We had no manufactories of our own, and before leaving our Northern neighbors we did not take the precaution to borrow of them "jewels of silver and jewels of gold," wherewith to buy our necessaries from others. Notwithstanding this, God has mercifully provided us with food, raiment, and the means of defending ourselves against His and our enemies.

God's mercies to Israel were new every morning and fresh every evening, yet some of them grew weary and sighed for the flesh-pots of Egypt with bondage. Alas! that this part of the story should find a parallel in our case.

Instead of encouraging and helping Moses, some of the people spoke disrespectfully of him, complained against him and even strove with him. Have not some of our rulers need of the meekness of Moses to enable them to bear trials of a similar nature?

Idolatry was another sin which this stiff-necked people committed. Instead of serving God, who had wrought such a deliverance for them, they made a golden calf and worshipped it. And are there not those among us who have been gathering together gold to make a god for themselves? Notwithstanding the many sins of the children of Israel, God brought them safely to the borders of Canaan.

There are many who think that but for accidents which occurred at certain battles, we would have conquered a peace months ago. What prevented this consummation so devoutly to be wished? We believe that the same cause that prevented Israel from entering Canaan has prevented us thus far from attaining our independence.

That God who had given His chosen people so many evidences of His mercy and His power, had a right to test their faith in Himself. Therefore the same spies that brought in the clusters from Eshcol reported that the cities of that country were walled and very high and that the men were giants. Caleb and Joshua had not forgotten their dry passage over the Red Sea and the refreshing stream which flowed from the rock, therefore they advised that they go up at once and possess the land; for said they, their defence is departed from them, and the Lord is with us, fear them not.

The wicked Israelites refused to trust God, and for their unbelief He turned them back into the wilderness, there to wander and to *die*.

God has given to the people of the Confederate States of America remarkable evidences of His love for them and of His power to take care of them. O, let Him not say of us as He did of Israel: "How long will this people provoke me, and how long will it be ere they *believe me, for all the signs which I have showed among them?*

Caleb and Joshua believed God and they entered Canaan. O, let us do good, and trust in God, and we will yet see our beloved South a free and happy land.

Selections.

From the Central Presbyterian.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 16, 1864.

Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 11th, in which you remind me of my place on the committee appointed by the last Assembly "to take into consideration the propriety of revising the scheme of beneficiary education," and add, "Please send me your entire views upon this subject. It is one in which you have taken and shown a special interest."

My zeal as a propagandist of views that I have long held, is the apology I make for replying through a newspaper, rather than by mail; and the favor shown to the overture that asked for this committee when I brought it up in the Presbytery of Lexington, and the entertainment of it when it came up in the Assembly, emboldens me to make every effort to push it further, and encourage me to assume any responsibility that any one member of the committee can, in a change that I consider vital to the standing and efficiency of the Church.

The measure I would recommend is an entire abandonment of the plan of beneficiary education by the Assembly as such. The minute I would prefer would contain a preamble setting forth in brief the reasons for such an abandonment; then a resolution discharging the Executive Committee of Education, and referring to Presbyteries and Sessions the work that they deem necessary in this department; then a second resolution handing over to the Committee of Publication the books and property of the committee that has been discharged, (though I believe one committee is already performing both functions,) with instructions to receive such monies as continue to come in, and apply them with such others as it may be necessary to raise, to carry out any existing contracts on the part of the Assembly; then a last resolution appointing a committee to prepare and submit to the Assembly for its adoption a pastoral letter setting forth the reasons of the change, and urging Presbyteries and Sessions, and especially individual pastors to attend with great circumspection to such cases of pious candidates for the ministry as may seem to require assistance; but, above all, in view of any injurious check by this sudden action of the Assembly, to labor to revive the spirit in the families of the Church of a consecration of educated men to the pastoral office.

My reasons for this action are these seven:

I. First, that beneficiary education is the means of lifting men very eminently often in their social position. This, with very pious men, or, in the earlier stages of the thing, with any man, or even in later stages with very eminent men, is not likely to be an undue incentive. But when such a system becomes stereotyped and nation-wide in its machinery, and well understood in its mode and easiness of application, it might be expected to induce just the wrong class of feeble and disappointed men to study for the ministry.

II. Second, I charge that what might have been inferred from reason has actually taken place. I desired to have the statistics of the old board to show how many had entered upon their funds, how many were dead, how many were preaching, and how many therefore had dropped off altogether. I aver as far as a man can without actually quoting the figures, that this sum is astonishingly great. And though these are the earlier stages, which, as we have already hinted, are the most innocent, and though noble men have been raised up in some instances by the plan, the charge is that, particularly over the North, it has already adulterated the Church, and brought into it anything but that noble material that we have been accustomed to expect in our Presbyterian ministration. Far be it from me ever to malign scores of brethren who are superior to myself in every element of clerical efficiency. But what the board has done in helping men who are really the outbirth of an earlier system, is not to be an argument addressed to our sense of personal respect when it comes to perpetuating a plan, which these men themselves cannot deny begins to show evidences of what might be expected in its continued administrations.

III. Third, it is not needed. It stands in the way of the educational interests of the South. Whatever may be said of the North, any man in this Southern country, of energy sufficient to deserve to be a minister, can be one by an apprenticeship in teaching. He can earn often in one year enough to educate him for three. It will make him manlier. It will weed out the young scholars of the country, and give us the hardier and self-reliant. It will give vigor to his piety and certainty to his ministerial views. It will give him friends, and if there is any reason to hurry him into the ministry, other than an early marriage or impatience for the end, assistance will be furnished, and in that most jealous and scrutinizing way of Presbyterial or sessional arrangement for his case.

IV. Fourth, it will bring back into the field the other grasses which our system of agriculture has expelled. Say what you will, an artificial system always leads to a slow recession of the provision that is made by nature. The provision that is made by nature, when sanctified by grace, is that my son and yours are to be educated by my money and yours, and to be consecrated like any other possession to the service of the sanctuary; and if we depart too long from this, the springs of this sort of provision begin to dry up, and A B, and C D, and E F, who are educating their sons as lawyers, refuse to do it as ministers, and G, and H, and I, who ought to be ministers themselves, refuse to become so or at least to struggle for the post as their neighbors do for other professions. There is a woful falling off of any but the material of the education board in the families of the country. It is like any other eleemosynary provision. It palsies the nerve of self-support when it becomes permanent. And we have no idea that the needy are better than the comfortably off, as the stock on which to engraft any influential profession.

V. Fifth, it does not add even in the respect to numbers. It may at first, but what a thing does at first is not a criterion of its success when it has to keep up its influences all through a century. A church is not to be judged of by mere numbers; and I suppose that ours is the last that would agree to be estimated in its ecclesiastical success by a mere counting of its lists, because it could double those lists by a mere altering of its terms. By a mere lowering of its claims in this very matter of an educated ministry, it could double its ministry, and double its worshipping assemblies in a very short time. So that if the point of numbers were really in favor of the beneficiary provision, there would still be a question. But we believe that in the Methodist Church, or Baptist, or any, however numerous, this eleemosynary system would in the end abate the numbers. The Episcopal church discards it as to all but a diocesan plan, for the very reason of those wholesale workings to which I have called attention. A church depends for its success not upon the breadth but the point of its impression. And if we send into a new country inferior men, they are not so good for our cause as if we waited twenty years and spread over half the space with a character of ministration that could invite the blessing of heaven when we did enter into the occupation of a territory. Nothing smothers our interests so, or builds up other denominations so much at our expense, as the long incumbency in new settlements that are growing up, of utterly incompetent men, who for long years together are the only samples of our Church, and the only means of judging of its claims, possessed by whole territories of important people.

VI. Sixth, the many indigent young men that will come out of this war, making this a very inopportune time to diminish, instead of increasing, the means of education, is just no argument at all in the respect of their indigence, or in the respect of any argument other than the advancement of the Church. We protest against any movement that would provide for our deserving soldiers in any way that should connect itself with the supply of a ministry. It would be a most infatuated form of fulfilling a high public obligation. No one can doubt that the war will pour into our ranks many of the noblest of the land. But to mix in the very least the claims they have to our love with the need we have of their service, would be in the highest degree extravagant. To let the poor or maimed, who have been heroes in the cause of the South, take one step toward the sacred desk by any help that is the prompting of our gratitude, would be the wildest form of expensive compensation.

VII. Seventh, the strongest argument, therefore, that we have to meet, and the best is, that, not as an eleemosynary means for them, but to supply the Church, the Church will particularly need a beneficiary fund after the war, to make up for lost time in the studies of her young men; and to meet the numerous cases of soldiers impoverished by the war, who will be needed for the services of the Church. The General Assembly will look very carefully at these considerations. The South on the one hand must furnish her own ministry, and the Providence of God, on the other seems to be enabling her to do so by revivals in camp. Must she wait till all these men already interrupted at their books, can get back to the place where they left off, and then go into the work by teaching? This will be pressed, as a reason to postpone at least the intended innovation. But that it is not a good reason may appear from the following considerations: First, is it worth while to inaugurate an extended system in the election of a place and a secretary, and in the payment of a salary for causes confessedly temporary; for while the plan is an old one, it must be remembered that the inauguration of it at the South is as yet only provisional? Second, is it wise to pass such a time for the altering of our plan, and let it, by the filling of its offices, take root and win a prescriptive and far less manageable hold among the schemes of the Assembly? Third, will not the South be cut off from foreign teachers, as well as from foreign ministers; and will not the demand be such as to make it more than usually easy for a young man to support himself during a course of education? Fourth, is not the time alleged to be lost, lost at any rate, except in its fine practical preparations; and ought not the young man to be encouraged to count it lost, and to arrange for that much longer devotion to his studies? Fifth, if, after all, help is needed, is not the Presbytery the very organ to secure it; and is not the enthusiasm of churches the very thing to appeal to when their young men come home with warm places in their regard, and with every fact and feeling at hand to guide them in their contributions?

Fearing that I have been a great deal too long for the editor if not for yourself in this matter, and praying, my dear brother, that the Great Head of the Church may guide all the parties aright in this important matter,

I remain yours, sincerely,

JOHN MILLER.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.—"To consider history only as a magazine of facts, arranged in the order of their dates, is nothing more than the indulgence of a vain and childish curiosity; a study which tends to no valuable or useful purpose. The object of the study of history is one of the noblest of the pursuits of man. It is to furnish the mind with the knowledge of that great art on which depends the existence, the preservation, the happiness and prosperity of States and nations.

That the connection of politics with morality is inseparable, the smallest acquaintance with history is sufficient to show. No nation has afforded a more striking example than the Romans have done, of the necessity of good morals to the preservation of political liberty and the happiness of the people. This is a doctrine of so much importance that it cannot be too seriously considered nor attended to. Unlike, in this respect, to many other political truths which are interesting only to statesmen and those who conduct the machine of government, this truth is of importance to be known and considered by every single individual of the community; because the error or fault is in the conduct of individuals, and can only be amended by a conviction brought home to the mind of every private man, that the reformation must be begun by his own virtuous and patriotic endeavors. Virtue is necessary and indispensably necessary to the existence of every government, whatever be its form; and no human institution where men are assembled together to act in concert, however limited their numbers, or however extensive, however wise may be their governors, however excellent their laws, can possess any measure of duration without that powerful cement, virtue in the principles and morals of their people.

The force of the torrent of corruption in the degeneracy of a nation is never so sensibly perceived, so strongly felt as when one man of uncommon virtue makes a signal endeavor to oppose it. If his example, though ineffectual to excite a general imitation, is yet strong enough to attract applause, there is still some faint hope that *that* nation or people is not beyond the possibility of recovery."—*Tytler.*

CONVICTION OF SIN.—A negro once said to a minister: "Yesterday morning, when you preached, you showed me that the law be our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. You talk about the ten commandments. You begin at the first, and me say to myself, 'Me guilty!' the second; "Me guilty!' the third; 'Me guilty!' the fourth; 'Me guilty!' the fifth; 'Me guilty!' Then you say the sixth, I suppose plenty people live here who say,—'Me no guilty of that!' Me say again in my heart, 'Ah! me no guilty!' 'Did you never hate any person? Did you never wish that such a person, such a man or such a woman, was dead?' Massa, you talk plenty about that; and what I feel that time I can't tell you. I talk in my heart, and say, Me the same person. My heart begin to beat—me want to cry—my heart heave so much, me don't know what to do. Massa, me think me kill ten people before breakfast. I never think I so bad. Afterward you talk about the Lord Jesus Christ, how he take all our sins. I think I stand the same like a person that have a big stone upon him head, and can't walk—want to fall down. O Massa! I have trouble too much—I no sleep all night, and wept much. I hope the Lord Jesus Christ will take my sins from me! I shall go to hell forever."

DEAD.—There are many dead people in the world who are not yet buried. There are thousands who have been dead many years and do not know it. When a man's heart is cold and indifferent about religion, when his hands are never employed in doing God's work, when his feet are never familiar with His ways, when his tongue is seldom used in prayer and praise, when his ears are deaf to the voice of Christ in the Gospel, when his mind is full of the world, and has no time for spiritual things—then a man is dead.

SARCASM.—"Does Dr. John Smith make money by his practice?" "No, but by his *practices*."

A PULPIT TEMPTATION WITHSTOOD.—Some time after the conversion of John Cotton, it came to his turn to preach at St. Mary's, when high expectation from his known abilities was raised through the University, that they should have a sermon set off with all the learning and eloquence of the place. Mr. Cotton had now many difficulties in his own mind concerning the course he was to pursue. On the one hand, he considered, that if he should preach with a scriptural and Christian plainness, he should not only wound his own fame, but also tempt carnal men to revive an old cavil, that religion made scholars turn dunces; whereby the honor of God might suffer not a little. On the other hand he considered, that it was his duty to preach with such plainness as became the oracles of the living God. He therefore resolved to preach a plain sermon; such a one as he might in his own conscience think would be most pleasing to the Lord Jesus Christ; and accordingly he did so. But when he had finished, the wits of the University manifested their resentment, and the vice-chancellor showed much dissatisfaction. He had, however, many encouragements from some doctors, who, having a better sense of religion, prayed him to persevere in that good way of preaching he had now taken. But the greatest consolation was, that by the sermon he became a spiritual father to Dr. Preston, one of the most eminent men of his time.

HOUSEHOLD INSTRUCTION.—The following account is given by Milner, in his "Church History," of the family order observed by Eleazer, count of Arian, in the fourteenth century: "I cannot, said the count, allow blasphemy in my house, nor anything in word or deed which offends the laws of decorum. Dice and all games of hazard are to be prohibited. Let all persons in my house divert themselves at proper times, but not in a sinful manner. In the morning, reading and prayer must be attended to. Let there be constant peace in my family, otherwise two armies are found under my roof, and the master is devoured by them both. If any difference arise, let not the sun go down upon your wrath. We must bear with something if we have to live among mankind. Every evening all the family shall be assembled at a godly conference, in which they shall hear something of God and salvation. Let none be absent on pretence of attending to my affairs. I have no affairs so interesting to me as the salvation of my household. I seriously forbid all injustice which may cloak itself under color of serving me."

A THOUGHT FOR THE SOLDIERS.—You have consecrated your little all in this life to your bleeding country. Your life, this is all to you.

But have you thought for a moment what must be your life hereafter? Many a dear soldier in this war has taken his last farewell of mother, of home, of all here. Have you thought it may be so to you? Just as likely to be you as any other. Surrounded as you are by associates, friends in camp, you have time to think. Perhaps you never swore an oath until you went into camp. You were never taught to swear by a mother, and in all probability you solemnly promised her, as you were about to leave her, that you would not profane the Lord's name. Have you thought of this? At night, after the fatigues of the day, and in all probability, after you have permitted many a wicked oath to escape your lips, does not the spirit of your mother in tears present her image before you? And does not the thought that your mother prays for you condemn you?—*Soldier's Visitor.*

HIS TESTAMENT SAVED HIS LIFE.—A few months ago a soldier was in the hospital at Harrisonburg, Va., who was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. A minnie ball passed through his elbow in the direction of his body; struck his Testament in his pocket, passed through part of it—stopping at the parable of the *Sower*; and would evidently have gone through his body, had it met with no such impediment. He says he "had been a wicked and thoughtless man, and his having the Testament seemed to have been rather accidental, than his having so much regard for the Word of God. But as God had sown his seed with such a mixture of mercy, he was not only very grateful, but, God being his helper, he intended to improve upon so merciful a warning, and convince those about him, that the seed was sown in good ground, and he hoped would produce fruit to the glory of God."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"GRACE FOR GRACE."—John 1: 16—Wiver remarks that the preposition "*for*" in the original "has a peculiar signification, which, however, is easily traced to its primary import—grace over against, in equal measure with, grace; a subsequent portion of grace in the place of that which preceded,—and thus grace uninterrupted, unceasingly renewed."

THE HAVEN.—Mr. Dod, in the sixty-third year of his age, had a fever with very threatening symptoms; but things turning happily at the crisis, and the physician having thereupon said to him, "Now I have hopes of your recovery," Mr. Dod answered, "You think to comfort me by this; but you make my heart sad. It is as if you should tell a man, who, after being sorely weather-beaten at sea, had just arrived at the haven where his soul longed to be, that he must return to the ocean, to be tossed again with winds and waves."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Ch'm of Committee of Arrangements, Charlotte, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Committee of Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th of April.

The following is a list of the members: R. L. Dabney, B. M. Smith, E. T. Baird, T. E. Peck, B. M. Palmer, *Ministers*: W. P. Webb, T. O. Perrin, W. L. Mitchell, W. P. Finley, J. S. Shepherd, *Ruling Elders.*

The Chairman is authorized by the Presbyterian people of Charlotte to assure the Committee of a cordial welcome.

JOHN B. ADGER, *Ch'm.*

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF HYMN BOOK.—The Committee on Revision of the Hymn Book will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the day before the meeting of the General Assembly. This committee consists of Rev. Messrs. T. V. Moore, J. W. Pratt, Thomas Smyth, J. B. Stratton, John Leyburn, and G. H. W. Petrie.

B. M. PALMER, *Chairman.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—From I. A. Dumas, $60 for Confederate Bible Society, to constitute Mrs. Bettie Allen and Miss Lucy Dumas Life Members of the Society; from Salem church, Alexander county, $8.00, to send Bibles and Testaments to the soldiers.

AGENT OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Rev. E. A. Bolles, general agent of the Confederate States Bible Society, is now on a tour of visitation to the churches in Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Iredell, Gaston and other counties in the middle and western part of this State. Mr. B. will find many friends of the Bible cause in these parts, and it is hoped that liberal contributions will be made.

MEMBERS ADDED.—The *Central Presbyterian* states that at the last communion in the 2nd Presbyterian church in Richmond, (Dr. Hoge's,) sixteen members were received, of which ten were upon a profession of their faith in Christ. "At a time when additions to our churches are so few, except from the army," adds the *Presbyterian*, "it will give special pleasure when we state that in both of our churches in this city, they have been much larger this year than usual."

THE WORD OF GOD FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Board of Managers of the Confederate Bible Society have contracted with Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, of Columbia, S. C., to publish 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms, pocket edition, suited for the soldiers.

"SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST."—The Rev. J. Battle has disposed of his interest in the paper, and the firm of Henderson & Co. will conduct it hereafter. The editorial columns will continue under the control of the Rev. S. Henderson.

MINISTERIAL LABOR IN THE ARMY.—An army chaplain, in a religious journal, urges an increase of missionaries and chaplains among our soldiers, says: "Too many of our preachers of all denominations are lounging away, wasting their talents and time in small, selfish, stingy, worldly-minded churches, that think more of speculating on the necessities of the people and the Government, than they do of paying their debts or of keeping up family prayer; while thousands of the bone and sinew of the land are perishing on battle fields or in hospitals without preparation for death."

SEEKING FOR A PASTOR.—Speaking of a church, without a pastor and wishing to have one, the *Southern Lutheran* says: "We are afraid that the brethren stand on ceremony, and therefore cannot see what is

PAUL THE PREACHER.

1 Cor. 2: 2.

There is exhibited in these words an INSTANCE OF TRUE MINISTERIAL ZEAL in the prosecution of his work. It was "Christ crucified with him, and nothing else. Here was scope enough to employ all the energies of his mind, and to this they were assiduously devoted.

Let it not be inferred, however, that the Apostle was disposed to depreciate human learning; or that any species of knowledge was treated lightly by him. *He was no enemy to an educated ministry.* Among the most learned of his day, he well understood the advantages of a well trained and a well stored mind. Brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught to grapple manfully with the severest education of the age; placed by these advantages before all the Apostles as to positions of usefulness; wielding an influence, as he then was, in favor of his Master that no other Apostle was wielding, and that too because of his superior mental acquirements; called to defend the true God and "Christ crucified" before kings, princes and philosophers—before enemies of every nation, every condition in life and every religious creed; surely *he* would see the importance and appreciate the privilege of possessing that comprehensive knowledge which would enable him to meet, on their own ground, the enemies of truth and righteousness. He who has an armory well furnished and who has been called upon to use every weapon he possesses, will not be disposed to esteem lightly any legitimate means of defence. He whose principle it was to become "all things to all men," that he might win some, would not reckon anything worthless that would aid him in attaining his object.

The Apostle means that "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," was the subject of his thoughts and the object of his labors. He devoted his mind constantly and earnestly to this, and made all other knowledge its hand-maid. As far as other things would serve to elucidate, confirm, or strengthen—as far as they would enable him to present to others and enforce upon others "Christ crucified"—they were esteemed valuable. He made all the human learning and all the intellectual attainments he possessed cluster round the cross. He brought them, as free-will offerings, and cast them at the feet of Jesus, the Saviour. To whatever subject his mind was directed, "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," was the centre round which it revolved. To Him it ever reverted. It never extended beyond the circumference that bounded this knowledge. At all times and in all circumstances, his soul was filled with this subject of study. Wherever the providence of God cast him—whether he journeyed by the wayside or rested in the house of a friend—whether he was tossed by the waves of the great sea, or preached Christ by the river side at Philippi—whether regarded as a god by the idolators of Lystra, or stoned as a sacrilegious impostor by the same fickle multitude—whether he sang praises to God in the prison of Philippi, or was hospitably entertained by his grateful jailor—whether he proclaimed the one living and true God before the Areopagus at Athens, or related the simple story of the cross to the ignorant inhabitants of Melita—whether he preached righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come to a trembling Felix, or received forty stripes save one for his faithfulness to his Master—whether surrounded by all the pomp and power of Rome, or all the learning and philosophy of Greece, or all the prejudice and bigotry of Jerusalem—whether among his fellow disciples, or the enemies of his Lord—whether making tents in Corinth, or beholding in beatific vision all the glory of his risen and ascended Saviour in the third heaven—whether he ate or drank, rejoiced or wept, labored or rested, suffered or exulted, lived or died—"Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," was the one thing to him. This knowledge filled his soul, was heard from his lips, sparkled in his eye and was exhibited in his life. Nothing else could fairly be said even to share his thoughts or his affections with it.

Ministers of the gospel are under strong temptation oftentimes, to "know" other things in their work than "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified."

They are at best but "earthen vessels," "men of like passions" with others. Their hearts and their affections are rarely under the influence of the one idea that embraces their profession, to the extent of the example presented in the Apostle. They have their seasons of coldness or lukewarmness. They need themselves the exhortations and appeals that they are expected to urge upon others, while they often feel that "no man cares for *their* souls." They do not live always, as they are too often supposed to do, under the immediate smiles of their Divine Master. Peter like, they are too often found following Him "afar off," either from want of entire and hearty consecration to the labors and duties of their calling, or from fear of man.

With these human feelings and failings, common to themselves and their flocks, they are not unfrequently possessed with the additional weakness of desiring to *please* rather than to *profit* their people. There are those now in every community, as well as in the days of Isaiah, who say, "Speak unto us smooth things." Give us something on the Sabbath day to *entertain* and *please*—something to *attract* us and others to the sanctuary. The pressure for such things is very great sometimes—so great that it is hard for flesh and blood to resist; and if there be not a very high sense of ministerial accountability to *God* rather than to *man*, the effect will be seen. The pulpit will not always hold up "Christ, and Him crucified," with the faithfulness that it should. It then becomes a theatre on which the *preacher* is exhibited rather than the *Saviour*. The pulpit is thus dragged from the high position it was designed to occupy in the economy of the world's salvation, far above the atmosphere of mere earthly wrangling and disputation, and made to display the passions, the prejudices and the follies of human nature. Such a course is a most criminal prostitution of sacred things—a sin against God and treachery to immortal souls. Woe to him who is guilty of it!

The kind and affectionate presentation of truth is not condemned as a part of this ministerial weakness. Kindness and affection were eminently characteristic of the Saviour Himself in His teachings. And His *life*—it was a living example of *love*, such as the world had never seen and never can see again. Love gave Him to us. Love kept Him with us till His work was done. His love for us is the strongest cord to draw us to His embrace. "Christ crucified" cannot be properly exhibited to us unless this feature be clearly and distinctly held up. The Saviour does not *drive*; He *draws*. His wrath does not *frighten* so much as His love *constrains*. "We are not under the *law*, but under *grace*"—a grace that gently leads us to Him who "loved us and gave Himself for us."

MR. MILLER'S LETTER.

We copy into our columns this week the Letter of the Rev. John Miller, of Petersburg, Va., on the subject of ministerial education, as conducted through the benevolent efforts of our church. Mr. Miller was author, we believe, of the overture to the last General Assembly on this subject, and is a member of the committee appointed by that body to prepare a report for the approaching meeting in Charlotte. It is nothing but right that those who advocate such a radical change of policy on the part of our church, should have their views presented to the public and fairly canvassed. Certainly, such change as that asked for should not be adopted without a thorough conviction of its necessity, and of the superiority of the new plan to the old. That the old Board of Education of our church was instrumental in bringing into the ministry many faithful laborers, no intelligent Presbyterian can doubt. Even Mr. Miller will not deny this. That some unworthy objects received assistance, will be freely acknowledged by all. But that the number of these was as great as Mr. M. intimates, we do not believe; and that any other agency would be more fortunate in helping the worthy and avoiding the unworthy, we very much doubt. The truth is, the Pastors, and the Sessions, and the Presbyteries, one or all, have been responsible for the blunders committed, and not the Board of Education. These unworthy objects were *recommended* by somebody that the Board deemed competent to speak as to their character. And generally, we believe, the error has been committed at the very fountain head, by the individual Pastor. He was mistaken in the young man that he recommended to the Presbytery. The Presbytery trusted in his judgment, and was misled. The Board, of course, looking to the Presbytery, fell into the same error. But why make the Board responsible?

But we are unconsciously running into a discussion of the merits of the question, which was not our purpose. We only intended to express our dissent from the views advocated by Mr. Miller. For we regard his letter as simply an argument against *all assistence* to young men desiring to enter the ministry in our church. People may be deceived in the objects upon which their charity is bestowed—therefore it should be withheld. If he had really advocated a change from a general Board or Committee to the Church Session or the Presbytery, we should have looked upon his letter differently. But this is not the point of his argument. It is only, *if*—you *will* render assistence, let the Presbyteries, or the Sessions or individuals be responsible. The whole force of the letter, unless we greatly misapprehend it, is against all outside assistence. If a young man does not work his own way into the ministry of our church, in spite of poverty or other obstacles, he has no business to be there.

USEFULNESS IN THE ARMY.—Rev. A. Philippe, chaplain of 29th Va. regiment, writes to the *Southern Lutheran*: "After three years of experience, I am persuaded that there are not times or circumstances under which a chaplain can be more useful than in seasons of active campaigning. A sermon after a hard march, or when the troops are in line of battle, is generally more attentively and profitably listened to than under almost any other circumstances. A word of sympathy and encouragement privately addressed to a wounded, broken down or sick soldier, lying by the wayside, is most sure to do good. Likewise papers are more eagerly sought and read, on the march and in the line, than they are under different circumstances."

A GREAT PROCLAMATION.

Listen, dear soldier! I have a message for you, not from your chief magistrate, nor from your general, but a great proclamation from the King of kings, a gracious and tender invitation which comes to you from God the Father, from His Son Jesus Christ and from the Holy Spirit, echoed back and urgently enforced by the pleadings of pious friends, perhaps of a christian mother. "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon." "And the Spirit and the bride say, come and let him that heareth say, come. And let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." There can be no mistake; these words are for you, if you are a sinner and need a Saviour. God invites; stay not, therefore, to enquire if you feel your need of salvation sufficiently. That feeling is only sufficient when it leads you to come; linger not in the vain attempt to find something to give in exchange for, or to merit, this salvation. The price is already paid, even the precious blood of Christ. His righteousness only can avail. Like the seaman in a storm on the coast, delay not, when a pilot is offered you, to say, do I feel my need of him sufficiently? Can I not do something to save myself? If you linger, your doom will be sealed. Hasten, then, to take the Lord Jesus Christ as your Pilot, your Guide, your All, remembering that this is all of grace—the sinner is nothing and can do nothing. All is done, and Christ must be all in all!

"Come ye weary heavey laden!
Lost and ruined by the fall;
If you tarry till you're better,
You will never come at all."

CHRISTIAN AVOIDANCE OF HIGH PRICES.—The order of Benedictine monks—it is well known—"extended the arts and husbandry of civilized life into many barbarous regions." This was the fruit of obedience to the injunction of their founder, that they should be employed, during certain hours every day, at labor in the field or in their different trades. One rule of that founder is especially worthy of remembrance and emulation in times like the present: —"The monks were required always to sell the products of their industry *at a somewhat lower price than was given for other worldly fabrics*, so that in all things God might be praised."

Alas, that, amid the sore troubles of the land, this praise has been withheld from God by Christians generally! If they had been more moderate in charges than other men—if they had shunned the highest market prices when these amounted to more than "just compensation" for risk—and it had been seen that they were impelled to this course by the influence of religion—in what an attractive aspect would the gospel of Christ have been clothed before the eye of the public! The church would have been preserved from the odium of excessive speculation and unavenged extortion. The rapidity of other classes would have been shamed into a more generous—nay, a more just line of action. The depreciation of the currency would have been less rapid; the government would not have been compelled to flood the country with such enormous issues of treasury notes; the burden of taxation would not have fallen so heavily on industrial pursuits; the families of soldiers would have found a more comfortable support, at cheaper rates than have prevailed; there would have been fewer desertions from the army on account of the privations of suffering households; the campaign of the past year would have been less marked with disaster; a brighter hope of early peace would have shone on our standards at present; the morals of the people would have been in a more healthy tone; and the religious condition of the country would have been marked by tokens of prosperity many times more auspicious than we can now discern in the signs of the times.

All these results would have followed from a policy on the part of Christians generally, akin to the policy required by the rule of Benedict. Under such circumstances of national embarrassment and national danger as have characterized this eventful war, is not the spirit of that rule the spirit of Christianity—the spirit of Christ himself? Have we who profess faith innocently thrown away the opportunity to bring about these results? Is it too late now to secure them, at least in part? Let us try the experiment. Let us attempt to repair the mischiefs which have grown out of our failure to improve this opportunity. Who will set the example of a wiser course? Who will copy the example when set!—*Religious Herald.*

"IT'S A WAY WE HAVE IN THE ARMY."—This is one of those peculiar expressions which we hear in camp life. It seems to indicate that *ways* in the army may be different from *ways* out of the army, and yet pass with impunity. It implies that the infinitely wise and holy God will allow scenes of wickedness in the army, which would not be allowed elsewhere. Judging from the actions of many soldiers, one must conclude that they here egard God in a different light from that in which they regard him at home. That they look upon sin in a very different light there from that in which they regard it at home. That while they would regard it wrong to use profane language at home, in the presence of their wives, their mothers, and their sisters, there is nothing wrong in doing the same thing in the army. That while it might be wrong to make a constant use of intoxicating drink at home; while they might realize the injurious effects of its constant use upon the physicial system at home, yet there would be nothing wrong in the sight of God in using it, even to intoxication, and they may use it constantly and freely in the army without any serious injury to the human system. Now if this is what is meant by the use of the above expression, we must earnestly protest against its use, for God is angry with sin everywhere. We cannot take his name in vain with impunity in the army any more than at home. We cannot use intoxicating liquor to excess with impunity in the army any more than in the quiet of home. God sees and hears all things in the army as well as in the quiet retreat at home. Soldier, remember God is in the army, and you must account for all you do and say there as well as elsewhere.

INFANT BAPTISM IN CAMP.—A correspondent of the *Central Presbyterian* mentions the baptism of a child in the camp of Pegue's battalion, several Sabbaths since, by Rev. H. R. Scott, an Episcopal minister. He says: "Mr. Scott told me that the child's grand-mother was baptized in the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I hope this infant will live to see the time when she will be prouder of the fact that she herself was baptized in a rude log chapel, surrounded by the rough soldiers of the Confederate States, than of the grand ceremony and pomp which attended the rite administered to her ancestor."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian

REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

CHAPTER IV.

OF ACTUAL PROCESS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL CASES OF PROCESS.

I. Process against an offender shall not be commenced unless some person or persons undertake to make out the charge; or unless common fame so loudly proclaim the scandal that the court finds it necessary for the honor of religion, to investigate the charge.

II. When complaint is laid before the session of Presbytery, it must be reduced to writing, and nothing further is to be done at this first meeting of the judicatory, unless by consent of parties, than to give to the accused a full copy of the charges with the names of the witnesses then known to support them, and to cite all parties and their witnesses to appear and be heard at the next meeting, which meeting shall not be sooner than ten days after such citation. At the next meeting of the judicatory, the charges shall be read to the accused, and he shall be called upon to say whether he be guilty or not. If he confess, the Church may deal with him according to its discretion; if he plead and take issue, the trial shall proceed.

III. The citations shall be issued and signed by the moderator or clerk, by order and in the name of the judicatory; he shall also issue citations to such witnesses as the accused shall nominate, to appear on his behalf.

IV. In exhibiting charges, the times, places, and circumstances should, if possible, be particularly stated, that the accused may have an opportunity to prove an *alibi*, or to extenuate or alleviate his offence.

V. When an accused person refuses to obey the citation, he shall be cited a second time, and this second citation shall be accompanied with a notice that if he do not appear at the time appointed (unless providentially hindered, which he must notify to the court,) or that if he appear and refuse to plead, he shall be dealt with for his contumacy.

VI. The time which must elapse between the first citation of an accused person and the meeting of the judicatory at which he is to appear, is at least ten days. But the time allotted for his appearance on the subsequent citation, is left to the discretion of the judicatory; provided always, however, that it be not less than is quite sufficient for a seasonable and convenient compliance with the citation.

VII. In case a party accused shall absent or secrete himself, so that process cannot be served on him, the judicatory shall enter upon its record that fact, together with the nature of the offences charged, and shall suspend the accused from all church privileges, until he shall appear before the court, and answer to the charges against him.

VIII. Judicatories, before proceeding to trial, ought to ascertain that their citations have been duly served, and especially before they proceed to ultimate measures for contumacy.

IX. The trial shall be fair and impartial. The witnesses shall be examined in the presence of the accused, or at least after he shall have received due citation to attend; and he shall be permitted to cross examine them, and to ask any questions tending to his own exculpation.

X. The judgment shall be regularly entered on the records of the judicatory, and the parties shall be allowed copies of the whole proceedings, at their own expense, if they demand them; and in case of the removal of the cause to a higher court, the lower judicatory shall send a complete authenticated copy of the whole record to the higher judicatory.

XI. No professional counsel shall be permitted to appear and plead in cases of process in any of our ecclesiastical courts; but an accused person may, if he desire it, be represented before the session by any communicating member of the same church; or before any other court by any member of the court. A member of the court so employed, shall not be allowed, after pleading the cause of the accused, to sit in judgment upon the case.

XII. Questions of order, which arise in the course of process, shall be decided by the Moderator. If an appeal is made from the chair, the question on the appeal shall be taken without debate. Decisions on points of order shall be recorded, if either party desire it.

XIII. The record of the proceedings, in cases of judicial process, shall exhibit not only the charges, specifications, and sentence of the court, but all the testimony and all the circumstantial evidence which had an influence on its judgment; and nothing which is not contained in the records shall be taken into consideration in reviewing the proceedings in a higher court.

SECTION II.

SPECIAL RULES PERTAINING TO TRIALS BEFORE SESSION.

I. Process against all church members, except ministers of the Gospel, shall always be entered before the session of the church to which such members belong.

II. The punishments to be inflicted by the session are admonitions, rebuke, suspension from the communion of the Church, and in the case of gross and flagrant offenders, who will not be reclaimed by milder measures, excommunication. It may also suspend or depose a ruling elder from his office, with or without suspension from the communion of the Church, as the case may seem to require.

III. When an accused person having been duly cited, shall refuse to appear before the session, or appearing shall refuse to plead, he shall be suspended from the communion of the Church, for his contumacy. And this sentence shall in no case be removed until he has not only repented of his contumacy, but given satisfaction in relation to the charge against him.

IV. The sentence which a session may pronounce, if it is thought expedient to publish it, shall be published only in the church or churches which have been offended; otherwise, it shall pass only in the court.

V. As cases may arise in which many days or even weeks may intervene before it is practicable to commence process against an accused church member, the session may, in such cases, if they think the edification of the Church requires it, prevent the accused from approaching the Lord's table, until the charges against him can be examined.

VI. When the offence with which the party is charged, took place at a distance, and it is not convenient for the witnesses to appear before the session having jurisdiction, that session may either appoint a commission of their own body, or request the session of a church contiguous to the place of the facts, to take the testimony for them. The accused must always have notice of the time and place of the meeting of the commission.

SECTION III.

RULES SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO THE TRIAL OF A MINISTER.

I. As the honor and success of the Gospel depend, in a great measure, on the character of its ministers, each Presbytery ought, with the greatest care and impartiality, to watch over the personal and professional conduct of all its members. But as, on one hand, no minister ought, on account of his office, to be screened from the hand of justice, nor his offences to be slightly censured; so neither ought scandalous charges to be received against him, by any judicatory, on slight grounds.

II. As the success of the Gospel greatly depends upon the exemplary character of its ministers, their soundness in the faith, and holy conversation, and as it is the duty of all Christians to be very cautious in taking up an ill report of any man, but especially of a minister of the Gospel; therefore, if any man knows a minister to be guilty of a private, censurable fault, he should warn him in private. But if the guilty person persist in his fault, or it become public, he who knows it should apply to some other bishop of the Presbytery for his advice in the case.

III. In all ordinary cases process against a Gospel minister shall be entered before the Presbytery of which he is a member.

IV. If it be found that the facts with which a minister stands charged happened without the bounds of his own Presbytery, that Presbytery shall send notice to the Presbytery within whose bounds they did happen; and desire them either (if within convenient distance) to cite the witnesses to appear at the place of trial; or, (if the distance be so great as to render that inconvenient,) to take the examination themselves; and transmit an authentic record of their testimony; always giving due notice to the accused person of the time and place of such examination.

V. Nevertheless, in case of a minister being supposed to be guilty of a crime or crimes at such a distance from his usual place of residence as that the offence is not likely to become otherwise known to the Presbytery to which he belongs, it shall, in such case, be the duty of the Presbytery within whose bounds the facts shall have happened, after satisfying themselves that there is probable ground of accusation, to send notice to the Presbytery of which he is a member, who are to proceed against him, and either send and take the testimony by commissioners appointed by themselves, or request the other Presbytery to take it for them, and transmit the same properly authenticated.

VI. If a minister, accused of atrocious crimes, being twice duly cited, shall refuse to attend the Presbytery, he shall be immediately suspended. And if, after another citation, he still refuse to attend, he shall be deposed as contumacious, and suspended or excommunicated from the Church.

VII. Heresy and schism may be of such a nature as to infer deposition; but errors ought to be carefully considered, whether they strike at the vitals of religion, and are industriously spread; or, whether they arise from the weakness of the human understanding, and are not likely to do much injury.

VIII. If the Presbytery find, in trial, that the matter complained of amounts to no more than such acts of infirmity as may be amended, and the people satisfied; so that little or nothing remains to hinder his usefulness, they shall take all prudent measures to remove the offence.

IX. A minister deposed for scandalous conduct shall not be restored, even on the deepest sorrow for his sin, until after some time of eminent and exemplary, humble and edifying conversation, to heal the wound, made by his scandal. And he ought in no case to be restored, until it shall appear that the sentiments of the religious public are strongly in his favor, and demand his restoration.

X. As soon as a minister is deposed, his congregation shall be declared vacant; but when he is suspended, it shall be left to the discretion of the Presbytery whether his congregation shall be declared vacant.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CARD PLAYING.

It is a lamentable fact that, amid the solemnity of the bloody scenes through which we are passing, this practice for amusement prevails in certain localities. It is a manifest token of a decline in good morals. We might expect nothing better from the regular patrons of the "black art," but from the professed followers of Christ, even the *world* looks for greater consistency. Member of the church of God, what did you do when you "named the name of Christ?" Did you not accept the condition of discipleship, and solemnly profess to "take the cross," and follow the Saviour? Is it not implied in that profession, that you would not be "conformed to this world," and that you would "abstain from all appearance of evil?" Now, I appeal to your conscience, if this "amusement" is consistent with the Scriptural character of a christian? Is it "abstaining from the *appearance* of evil!" Moreover, you are bound in "whatsoever you do, to do all to the glory of God." Can you do this at the card table? Do you suppose that a stranger would ever suspect you of being a christian, as you sat with evident "enjoyment" of the "game?" Never! Handling as you do, the spotted implements of fraud, and skilled in the art that belongs only to the gambler, you would be justly regarded as a usurper of his position. But then, Christ expects you to "let

your light shine," to "so shine before men, that they may see your *good works*, and glorify your Father in heaven." Surely, by virtue of the associations of this practice, and the general character of those who use it for villainy, you cannot expect to recommend either your religion or yourself.—Then, beware how you compromise your religion, and bring reproach upon the church of Christ. "Whatsoever is not of faith, is sin." There is but one safe rule for a Christian in all such matters; and that is, *never to occupy debatable ground.*

Closely connected with the foregoing, there is another "evil" under the present "sun," which, it is to be hoped is not "common among men." Yet, amidst the "skum" evolved, or from thoughtlessness, or the want of sense, it is known to exist. It is that of parents, professedly christian parents, teaching their children the "elegant accomplishment" of playing cards. This is placing them in possession of a kind of knowledge which may be their ruin, temporally and eternally. It is placing them directly in the way of manifold temptations, and the dire effect of such teaching may be the same, as if they had been trained expressly for gambling. What shameful inconsistency is here. Christian parents, when you dedicated your children to God, and had the seal of the covenant impressed upon their brows, you solemnly engaged to "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord"—to "train them up in the way they should go." Is instruction in the use of cards any part of the "nurture of the Lord." Do you wish them to "go in the way" which your folly points out? O then, cease imparting a power so dreadful and dangerous. God holds you responsible for the solemn trust He has committed to your care, and for the influence you exert over *His*, by your own act of dedication. Engage in nothing yourself, and teach your household neither by precept nor example, these things upon which you cannot earnestly invoke the blessing of God. Then will your little ones, and yourselves, be ornaments to the church, and benefactors to the State.

L.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

FUNDING.—The following are the amounts funded at the different depositories, as far as ascertained:

Lynchburg, $3,750,000; Charlottesville, $2,258 991; Augusta, $15,700,000; Montgomery, $9,500.000; Lagrange, $1,141,900; Mobile, $11,423 600; Petersburg, $7,300,000; Wilmington, $6.00 ,00); Raleigh, $3 110.0 0; Goldsboro', $2,208 434; Columbus, $7,265,000; Fayetteville, $2,135,200. Richmond, about 21,000,000.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—We are glad to be able to state, for the benefit of our self-sacrificing, patriotic ladies, that the Steamer *Advance* brought in thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards on the last trip. We hear this from good authority and believe it to be true. We hope they will soon be distributed so the noble women of the State may have the benefit of them.—*Progress 4th.*

WAR NEWS.—Information was received at the War Department yesterday, that between five and six o'clock Monday evening, three gunboats of the enemy appeared off Fort Powhatan, not far from Jamestown, and shelled the fort for a considerable time. No casualty is reported.

We have a general confirmation of the fight at New Iberia, northwest from New Orleans, referred to in the official telegram from General Maury. The affair was undoubtedly one of importance.

There are private advices from New Orleans, which state that the extent of the enemy's loss was not known, but it is reported that hundreds—one report says thousands—of the enemy's wounded were arriving at New Orleans. The gentleman who brought this news read the *Picayune* of the eleventh instant, in which the loss of a battle was acknowledged, although no details of it were given.

We notice that it is stated in our Southern exchanges, on the authority of certain private information obtained through the lines, that all the Yankee troops had left Madisonville and gone back to New Orleans, drawn thither, it is supposed, by necessities on that side of the lake.—*Examiner.*

WEST TENNESSEE.—The condition of affairs in West Tennessee is described as wretched and deplorable in the extreme. Since the withdrawal of Forrest's forces, the band of traitors and tories under the notorious Fielding Hurst, have become a terror to the country.

Not long since, all the business portion of Jackson, west of the public square, was burned. It is supposed that this also was the work of Hurst's men, four of whom were soon apprehended and hung. The towns of Brownsville, Lexington and Purdy have also been recently visited by fire, and a large portion of each destroyed. This, it is supposed, is also the work of Hurst and his outlaws.—*Examiner.*

ANOTHER SWORD TO GEN. BRAGG.—The Atlanta *Register* reports a sword intended for Gen. Bragg, exhibited by Col. Wright, Superintendent of the Atlanta Arsenal, ordered by the Brigades of Gen's Bate and Finley, of the Army of Tennessee.

It has a scabbard of German silver, the mountings of which, together with the guard, are plated with gold. On the scabbard is a gold plated scroll, bearing the following inscriptions:

"Presented to Gen. Braxton Bragg by the Brigades of Bate and Finley as a slight token of their high appreciation of his military services, and a compliment to his personal gallantry witnessed by them amid the misfortunes of the Bay at the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25th, 1863."

On a small shield on the scabbard is inscribed:

"To him whose history shows that he loves his country more than he loves himself."

The blade is perfectly plain, but beautifully polished. The sword was made by Messers. A. Marshall & Co., of Atlanta. The engraving on the mountings of the scabbard was done by Mr. Wm. Hawksley, Superintendent of the Armory of the Atlanta Arsenal.

CONFEDERATE TAXES IN VIRGINIA.—The amount of Confederate taxes for 1863 received at Richmond from the collectors in Virginia is $18,859 891,12. And a considerable amount is yet to come in.

RICHMOND, April 21.—Snow depth of five or six inches fell this morning, followed by rain. James river again rising.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF THE MILITIA FORCES OF VIRGINIA.—We have obtained a copy of the following important letter, addressed by Secretary Seddon to Governor Smith, of Virginia. It is a reply to a proper effort made by Governor Smith to assign the second class militia to local duty, and provide against their removal from the limits of the Commonwealth. It will be seen that the Secretary does not relinquish his claim on this portion of the militia, but postpones it to "the contingencies of the future." The other portion of the militia is peremptorily conscribed:

MARCH 29, 1864.

"*Governor Smith:*

"Your letter of the 22d referred to Conscript Bureau with following endorsement:

"The men in these militia organizations come, in my judgment, under the liabilities to military service, declared by the acts of the Confederate Congress. They are none of those 'troops of war,' kept by a State in time of war, in the contemplation of the Constitution. Being so composed of those capable of active service in the liable, [illegible] the ages of eighteen and forty five, field, between [illegible] conscribed and devoted to the must be at once [illegible] ther by their own selection old organization, or [illegible] those who 'would belong or by assignment. [illegible] already in organization to the reserve forces, being [illegible] (though under tion, similar in a great degree [illegible] dated for the State authority,) to those contem[illegible] there not reserves, and by their union with [illegible] gether liable to conscription, holding perhaps to be a larger local force than might otherwise be collected, need not at once be called into Confederate service, but may be allowed to remain as they are *until further orders*. The claim to them cannot be surrendered, but the contingencies of the future must determine whether they may not be more usually employed in their present organization than in new reserve companies for Confederate service.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War."

Examiner.

RICHMOND, March 31st.—The number of army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac have been reduced to three by consolidation—Generals Syke's, French's, Newton's, Spinola's and Meredith's have been detached from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Pleasanton also detached will report to Rosencranz.

Recent rains have caused a heavy freshet in James river—water within three feet of the great flood in 47. The new currency will not be ready for general circulation in several days. Small amounts will be given out at the Treasury in exchange for small amounts of old. In the *habeas corpus* case to day Judge Lyons decided that officers of the militia are liable to conscription.

FROM ORANGE C. H.

ORANGE C. H., March 31st.—Northern dates to the 27th. The capture of a company of Yankee cavalry at Wingfield, Kanawha, acknowledged.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation defining the amnesty proclamation. He says the amnesty only applies to persons at large, free from arrest, confinement or duress, who shall take the oath with the view of restoring peace and establishing national authority. Prisoners excluded from amnesty may, like all other offenders, apply to the President for clemency.

Alexandria, La., surrendered to Admiral Porter on the 10th, without opposition.

Fort de Russey prisoners have arrived at New Orleans. Gen. Banks left New Orleans for the field on the 10th.

Four thousand Yankee cavalry reported captured by Rebels at Union City, Tenn., on the 24th.

Owen Lovejoy is dead.

Nine French frigates at the mouth of the Rio Grande—attack on Matamoras expected.

Chronicle says Grant's policy is to keep moving on the enemy's track.

Saulsbury delivered a speech in the Yankee Senate, calling Lincoln a usurper, accusing Stanton of falsehood. The Speech produced, says the *Herald*, a much deeper impression than anticipated.

Gold 68.

EXCITING NEWS FROM GEN. FORREST.

ATLANTA, April 1st.—Special to the *Appeal*, dated Grenada, 31st ult., says Memphis *Bulletin* 28th received. Steamer J. D. Perry arrived from above on the evening of the 27th, and the city of Alton this morning, bringing exciting news from Gen. Forrest. Late Friday evening last, when the Perry left, a Cairo dispatch just received, said Paducah city was on fire and fighting going on. The city of Alton left Saturday evening from above and confirmed the news—that Paducah was in ashes—fighting still going on between the gunboats and rebels on shore. Pickets driven in.

COLUMBUS, FRIDAY NIGHT.—Attack expected—steamer Perry fired into at Hickman as she passed, without serious damage.

New York dates to the 27th quote gold at 169 1-2.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT PADUCAH; KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Flag of truce boat with 1,000 prisoners expected on Wednesday.

Official dispatches from Gen. Forrest state that he moved direct from Jackson to Paducah, in 50 hours. He held the town for 10 hours and could have held it longer, but finding the small pox raging, he evacuated the place. He captured many stores and horses, and burnt a steamer. His loss at Union City and Paducah 25 killed and wounded, Col. Thompson, of Ky., among the killed. The enemy's loss at Paducah 50 killed and 000 wounded. Yankees captured during the expedition are en route for Demopolis.

ABOLITION VOTE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The following is the vote cast in New Orleans for the candidates for Governor, at the late election:

Hahn,	3,025
Fellows,	1,137
Flanders,	1,007
Total vote cast,	5,769

The vote of the city before the war was from 20,000 to 25,000, and take this fact in connection with the 5000 troops in Banks' army (all of whom voted) into consideration, the whole fraud and folly of the yankees in this election stands naked before the world.—*Macon Confederate.*

INTERESTING CASE DECIDED.—An interesting case was decided in Judge Lyons' Court at Richmond on Thursday. Major B. A. McMullen, Capt. Wm. R. McMullen and Lieut. E. B. McMullen, of the militia, were brought in on a writ of *habeas corpus* praying to be released from the custody of Maj. Thos. G. Peyton, the enrolling officer at Camp Lee, by whom they, being commissioned officers of the Va. State militia, were unlawfully detained. Mr. J. H. Gilmer, represented the petitioners. The fact that each of the petitioners was a commissioned officer of the Virginia militia was proved; whereupon, they having nothing further to offer, the Judge decided that they were not unlawfully detained in custody by Major Peyton, and forthwith remanded them to his custody. Mr. Gilmer filed a bill of exceptions and will carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

RICHMOND MARKETS.—Apples, $150 to $200 per barrel; Irish potatoes, $15 to $18 per bushel; onions, $35 to $40 per bushel; white beans, $40 to $45; mixed beans, $35 to $40; black-eyed peas, $35 to $40; beeswax, $5 to 5,50 per pound; tallow, $4,50 to $5; dried apples, $2 per pound.

Hay and fodder, $25 per 100 pounds; shucks, $18; straw, $8; cloverseed, $250 per bushel.

Bacon, $6,50 to $7 per pound; pork, $5,50 to $5; fresh beef and veal, (by the quarter), $3 to $4; butter, $10 per pound, active; cheese, $4 to $6; lard, $8.

Flour, $225 to $250 per barrel for superfine; corn meal, $42 to $45 per bushel; corn, $40 per bushel; oats, $20 to $25 per bushel.

Sugar, $8 50 to $9.50 for brown, $10 to $11 for crushed; coffee, $12; tea, 20 to $35; New Orleans molasses, $42 to $45; sorgbum molasses, $35 to $40; rice, $1; tallow candles, $6; salt, 40c. to 50c. per pound.

Nothing doing in leaf tobacco this week. The sales last week were at the following rates: Inferiour lugs, $18 to $20; good, $25 to $30; fine, $30 to $40; inferior leaf, $45 to $50; good, $70 to $80; fine, $90 to $110; and bright to fancy wrapper, $500.

A COINCIDENCE.—Simultaneously with the late gathering of Yankee Generals at Washington, says the Columbus *Sun*, was a similar congregation of military leaders at Richmond. The first was attended by nearly all the great lights of the Northern army; the second embraced a large portion of the Southern army. Was this coincidence accidental? In the absence of anything more definite, we cannot conclude otherwise, and yet there are some features in the coincidence which are by no means common-place.

A PROTEST.—Forty-one members of the Georgia Legislature before adjourning on Saturday night, protested against the passage of the Stephens' resolutions because they believed Congress had the right to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus; because the law of Congress, though of doubtful construction in regard to dispensing with a warrant supported by oath, should be construed by the courts, and not by the Legislature; because the resolutions in their tendency forestall the decision of the courts; because it is the duty of law-abiding citizens to acquiesce in the actions of Congress until the courts decide upon their constitutionality; and because the discussion involved in the resolutions tends to array people against the government, and is fruitful of much evil.

REV DR. ARMSTRONG OF NORFOLK BEFORE THE BEAST.—It has been already announced that Butler has sent the Rev. James D. Armstrong, D. D., of Norfolk, Va., to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for being "disloyal." The following is the official report of the "examination" of Dr Armstrong:

Question. Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to day? Answer I prefer not answering.

Q. What is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath and while coming out of the Custom House with you made the remark that he "would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or something to that effect? A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause? A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Congress.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you since the commencement of the war preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause—one that would please the loyal and displease the disloyal? A No sir.

Q. Where were you born? A. In New Jersey, I came to Virginia when nineteen years old.

Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the president of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion? A. I have.

Q. Do you think this a wicked rebellion? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you, since the commencement of this war, opened your church on any fast or thanksgiving day recommended by the President of the United States? A No, sir.

Q. Did you ever open your church on Jeff. Davis' recommendation? A. There has been meeting for prayer.

Q. Should the President of the United States within a short time recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the government of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meetings to that end?—A. I should not?

Q. Do you look upon slavery as a divine institution? A. I look upon it as allowable.

Q. Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right? A. I did.

Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the promine nt rebels—Jeff Davis, for instance—as just and right? A. I should not.

Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment? A I am not.

Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his Confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the government since the commencement of the war? A. I do not.

Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate? A. With the Confederate.

Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, J. M. Mason, and their former colleagues in the United States Congress just preceding the year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show works meet for repentance? A. I do not.

Q. Did or do you now regret the Federal loss at Smithfield a few weeks since? A. I do not.

Q Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable? A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag? A. I do.

Q. Should you know of any blockade runners or secret mail carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information thereof to our authorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserved? A. I would not have anything to do with it.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Northern dates to the 31st. A collision occurred on the 28th at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, between rebel sympathizers and Unionists; five of the latter killed, twelve wounded. Two rebels killed. Latest dispatches say that the rebels, 300 strong, are entrenched at Gallilay's Mills, under command of the Sheriff. 400 men of the 54th Illinois regiment were marching to attack them. Attack on Maltoon threatened by rebels from Chilby and Moultrie continues. No other news of importance.

Gold on the 30th under 64.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 31.—A telegram from Springfield, 30th, says Col. Oats, Provost Marshall Gen., started for Charleston last night, and telegraphed to day for 41st regiment. General Heintzelman has been requested to send 5000 troops from Indianopolis. This indicates troubles in that section of a serious character.

RICHMOND, April 3d.—In the House of Commons on the 18th, the motion that the alleged complicity of the Stansfield member of the House in a plot to assassinate the Emperor of France deserved serious consideration, was rejected by (10) majority—result received with great cheering. The vote is generally regarded as deserved.

Conservative attack on the Government. Efforts of the Conservatives to overthrow the ministry will be renewed after Easter.

The House of Lords will give judgment in the Alexandria Case soon after Easter.

The Pope is seriously ill.

Collisions between French papal troops continue.

Liverpool Cotton Market firm.

Judge Guild returned from Fortress Monroe last night. He reports negotiations favorable to the return of all Confederate prisoners during the next thirty days. No particulars of his interview with Butler made public.

New York Herald of the 29th received.

Dispatches from Cairo state that Forrest attacked Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th with seven thousand men. Three attacks on the front were repulsed by the garrison—the rebels leaving [illegible] dead on the field. Gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels from occupying it. During the fight, the rebels plundered the stores of immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed—yankee loss 14 killed 45 wounded; front part of the city was destroyed, including the hospital, gas works and some of the finest residences. The Court House, Post Office and Continental Hotel uninjured. The rebels retired at night after burning the depots, and the steamer Dacotah on stocks, proceeding in the direction of Columbus. Telegram from Fort Smith says that the army of the frontier is in motion, supposed destination Northern Texas.

The yankee House of Representatives laid on the table, by a vote of 68 to 40, resolutions granting the use of the Hall to George Thompson, an English abolitionist, for a lecture.

Reorganization of the Army of the Potomac rapidly progressing.

On the 28th gold fell to 64 1 2 in consequence of the issue of gold certificates. It rallied and closed at 66.

A CHANGE IN BRITISH FEELING.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* writes under date of the 20th February:

"I may as well mention another phase of British feeling. A few weeks ago I think the almost universal impression was, that the South was nearly at its last gasp, and that a few months, perhaps weeks, would see the long struggle at an end.

This impression has passed away, and, how or why, I cannot explain, the popular opinion is just now exactly the reverse. It is the North which is now believed to have reached nearly the last stage of exhaustion, and the general expectation now is that we shall very soon receive the news of some overwhelming reverse on the part of the Northern army, such as the capture of Washington, the march of the Southern army upon Baltimore, &c., and even the successful occupation of Philadelphia is confidently predicted.

There is an air of assurance about the secessionists in London, and their English sympathizers and allies, that I have never witnessed before since the war began, and if any dependence is to be placed upon what I have heretofore called my thermometer, there would seem to be some real grounds for this confidence. The Confederate Cotton loan, which a few weeks ago, had sunk to 30 to 35, has experienced a wonderful recovery, and now stands at 55 to 60. There must have been some cause for this other than the ordinary fluctuations of the money market, for the stock has not reached this latter figure at a sudden jump, but has been creeping up gradually, day by day, with a steadiness the more remarkable as there has been no apparent reason for the restoration of confidence in it among the moneyed men. I will not attempt to explain or account for the present state of things. I only tell you what that state is."

THE RECRUITING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The system of recruiting which has recently been followed in this city is one of the greatest scandals of the war. It has been one of organized pillage, resort being had to hocusing with narcotic poisons, threats, violence, false representations and kidnapping, in order to furnish victims to the bounty brokers and fill up the army with discontented and unfit men. Cripples, old men, mere boys, men laboring under incurable diseases, and soldiers previously discharged for physical disability, form a great part of the recruits recently enlisted in this city.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—SPEECH OF HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in his speech in Congress, recently said:

But sir, the saddest question embraced within the scope of my remarks remains to be answered as I draw them to a close. Has the policy pursued for the last three years resulted in the formation of *a more perfect Union?*

No language that the tongue of man can utter would form so expressive an answer to such a question as a silent survey of the dreadful scene which lies before us. A gulf of blood and tears and all of human agony which the afflicted race of man can know this side of the dread abodes of the damned, divides the suffering and miserable sections of a once fraternal and contented people. Statesmen of Christian faith, imbued with the lofty spirit of Him who gave his blessing to the merciful, could a rain span this horrid chasm and bind together the torn and bleeding figments of the Union. But an evil star is raging in our sky, and under its malign power the legislation of the land appears as the frenzied, muderous, disjointed dreams of a madman in his cell.

Such a penal code as now stands in the way of the return of the men, women and children of the South to their allegiance, has no parallel in the annals of the human race. A thousand miles of gibbets with the dangling halter and the ready executioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity; the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of the depopulated country to the unsparing demands of a more than Norman conquest; the utter extinction of every vestige of the present form of Government by States, all this and infinitely more is contained in the enactments which already stain the records of American legislation. But why need I dwell upon the evidences of disunion? The great leader of the Administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens,) has deliberately here announced after all our sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further, and admits all these seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at last at the hands of those who speak for the Administration on this floor

RECEIPTS TO APRIL 4, 1864.

D B Bain, Kyle's Landing; Danl. McNatt, Fayetteville; Mrs E A Patton, Swannanoa; M Hughes, Bellefonte, S C; Mrs A Hudson, Concord; Jno. McNiet, Miss M J Campbell, Gilpolis; H McLaurin, Morven; G A McIver, D D McIver's; Jno McNair, Alfordsville; G M Thew, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs M Patterson, Little Rockfish; A F Brevard, Iron; Mrs E C Elliott, Flint Rock; B W Raleigh; W L Henderson, Marion, Ala.; W M Shelby, Intercourse, Ala.; McD Morrison, Ft Holmes, Mrs L A Makepeace, Franklinsville; Mrs B McNitt, Asheboro; J Martin, Pittsboro; G W Harris, 63d N C T; J W McMurry, Greensboro; Jno Allen, Mrs N Hunter Query's; Mrs L O H Dickson, Ebenezerville, S C; Mrs E McCorkle, Rev J A Davis, Yorkville, S C; Mrs E A Robson, Spartanburg, S C; H D Carrier, Rutherfordton; Mrs M A McBryde, Crane's Creek; Jas McNair, Crowder's Mountain; E C Murphy, Harrell's Store; Rev E A Bollee, Orangeburg, S C; Miss S A Ray, Argyle.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Killed, in a charge, while storming the heights of the enemy, near Gettysburg, on the 3d day of July, 1863, NEIL WILKINSON, a private in the 53d Regiment N. C. Infantry, in the 35th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Cumberland county, but was latterly, for many years, a citizen of Charlotte, N. C. For sixteen years, he was a pious and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He loved the Bible, and was a man of prayer. He enlisted in Capt White's company early in the progress of the war, was with his Regiment in all its marches and battles up to the period of his death, possessing in a high degree the respect of his comrades and the confidence of his superiors, as a brave, trust-worthy, honorable soldier. He never faltered in the execution of an order; hence where the bullets rained fastest, and the brave Southern dead were strewn most thickly, fell Neil Wilkinson, left on the crest of that bloody hill, to be buried by the hands of the enemy. He will be long missed by a large circle of friends in Charlotte, to whom, by his kind, amiable, and honorable disposition he had endeared himself; by the Church also, of which he had been for years a faithful member; but by none is his death felt so keenly as by a surviving christian mother, brother, and only son, who may well say with another—

"*Our* griefs remain, but *thine* are o'er,
Our loss, *thine* endless gain must be,
We when, but *thou* can'st weep no more,
We still are bound, but *thou* art free."

PASTOR.

At her residence, in Ocosa county, Ala., on the 5th of March, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia, ELIZA GRAHAM, relic of George Graham, in the 40th year of her age. She was in a lingering state for three months; left an infant son ten days old, an aged mother, an aged companion, and six children, and numerous friends to mourn her irreparable loss. The deceased was born in Robeson county, N. C. The character of this venerated and estimable lady approximated perfection as nearly as could be expected in the present state of trial and affliction, sorrow and temptation. Her religion was modest and unobtrusive, fraught with humility and contrition, tempered with faith, remarkably active and simple. Her whole life was one of faith; it did not show itself in bold, unhallowed confidence, but in a meek and humble trust, and it was operative upon all her feelings, spirit and conduct, and so uniform was her deportment that she seemed to have been cast in the very mould of the Gospel, and to possess, as far as fallen nature can admit, the very mind that was in Christ Jesus. She was truly a light not only in the world but in the church to which she belonged. The deceased had been a member of the Presbyterian church for 30 years.

In Granville county on the morning of the 19th March 1864, of paralysis, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON RUSSELL, in his 67th year. Dr R., was a skillful physician, an intelligent gentleman, a liberal, enterprising citizen, an unwavering patriot, a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a humane master, a firm believer in the Bible, an ardent worshipper of God, and a consistent christian. He had been for 10 years a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church at Geneva, and though so deaf that he could not get at any time, a whole sentence, even with the assistance of a trumpet, yet he usually attended church, saying "he loved to be in good company." We believe, as he has passed from earth to join the innumerable company of angels, the spirits of just men made perfect, where he hears the notes of the Redeemer in heaven, ever saying, "Jesus is worthy."

F.

In Catawba county, N. C., March 21st, 1864, Mrs MARY JANE McNEILL, wife of S. P. McNeill, aged 47 years, 3 months and 20 days. She formerly resided in Robeson county and was a regular member of the Presbyterian church upwards of 30 years.

***Town papers please copy.

At his residence in this county, on the 15th inst., Dr. ALEXANDER TORRENCE, in the 58rd year of his age. The deceased was a good citizen, an attentive, kind and good physician, and a useful and unobtrusive man. To his family, his loss is irreparable; to the community at large his decease appears, from a human standpoint, scarcely less than a most grievous calamity. But he was a professing christian and a member of the Presbyterian church, and those who knew him, and who witnessed the closing scenes of his life, have good reason to believe that what is a loss to his family and a large community, is his eternal gain. COM.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The 188th Session, of Orange Presbytery will commence at Bethesda Church, Caswell county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

Clerks of Sessions are requested to send up their Statistical reports to me not later than the meeting of Presbytery. J. D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD

Stands adjourned to hold its next semi-annual meeting in the Church of Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C., on Thursday before the third Sabbath in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessions of the Churches are requested to send up full and correct statistical reports.

R H. LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 75@4 50
BEEF, retail	$1@1 25
BEESWAX	$ 3 75
BUTTER	$ 5 00@6 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 1 50@1 75
COTTON YARNS	$30 00@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS	$5 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	200 00
IRON	$ 3 00@5 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS, retail	$1 00@5 00
PORK	$7 00@12 50
PEAS	$25 00@30 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 2 00@2 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50@5 00
SALT	$21 50@40 00
TALLOW	$3 5^@ 3 7^

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MUSIC!!!

"All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," "The South," "No Surrender," "When this Cruel War is Over," "No one to Love," "Why no one to Love?" "Something to Love Me," "Southern Cross," "My Wife and Child," "Rebelle," "Southern Soldier Boy," "Up with the Flag," "Dear Mother I've come home to Die," "Morgan's Grand March," "Juanita," "Let me kiss him for his Mother," "Who will care for mother Now?" "Harp of the South Awake!" "Young Volunteer," "We Conquer or Die," "Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," "We have Parted," "Va. Marseillaise," "Rock me to Sleep Mother," "Mother is the Battle O'er," "Keep me Awake Mother," "Lorena, with Variations."

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 6-tf No. 19, Hay Street.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED by a Soldier in the Army: A man not subject to Conscription, or a disabled soldier to take charge of 15 to 20 hands on a Farm 12 miles from town. Good wages will be paid to a competent and steady man. Application in person or by letter can be made to us. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, April 6w2

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

A DIVIDEND of Nine per cent. has been declared out of the funds of this Company, payable on and after Monday, 28th inst. Stockholders will please call and collect the same before Thursday the 31st inst., or the funds will have to be subjected to a tax of 33⅓ per cent., and will be paid accordingly to the stockholder.

J. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

March 30w2

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD CO,

THIS Corporation will give in and pay the Tax due to the Confederate States on the Shares of this Company. Stockholders will therefore be released from giving in and paying said Tax.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

March 30w2

List your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last 20 working days in April next, commencing on Friday, the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell, on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN G. BAKER, Jr.,
March 23-w6 List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail, John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Arch'd McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabelle McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm. McPhail, of Missouri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

March 30w6

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 28t0 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 30tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DEANS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864.-8t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

NO. 38 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS P pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY,

Sep. 19, 1863-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to A. McLEAN.

Nov. 25, 1863-tf

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$20 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	3 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, T. C. HOOPER. } Principals.

Address St. Lawrence P O., Chatham county.

Feb. 10, 1864.tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 28th January, 1864. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Jan 19, Hay Street.

Miscellaneous Reading.

VANDALISM IN EAST TENNESSEE.

In the following extract of a letter from Dr. J. G. Ramsey, to one of the Editors of the *Christian Observer*, the reader has a brief view of the fanatical and savage spirit in which the Yankees prosecutad the work of devastation in East Tennessee. Dr Ramsey is a gentleman and author extensively known by his History of Tennessee. In the destruction of his Library, Writings in Manuscript, and Correspondence, the enemy have surpassed the outrages of the Saracens who, in their blind and fanatical z al for the Koran, burnt the Alexandrian Library, for which their memory has been execrated by the civilized world. But the yankees cannot offer even the poor apology furnished by Mohammedan delusion for their diabolical deeds. What but sheer maliguity can excite men to rob and burn not merely the houses and furniture, but the library and the writings, of one who has never taken up arms against them—and thus wantonly destroy the literary labors of a life? The Lord deliver us forever from the spirit and civilization of such vandals. The following is the extract from Dr. R's letter, just mentioned:

OFFICE OF DEP SITARY C. S.,
Now at Atlanta, Ga.,
February 25th, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received, the other day, the "Observer" to my address at this place—a refreshment I had not enjoyed since the 25th of August last, on which day, in fidelity to my official duty both as C S. Depositary and President of the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Knoxville, I carried half of my assets to the vault at Abingdon, Va., for greater security.

Returning immediately to Knoxville, I found the Federal troops, or the deluded Union men—perhaps both—had set fire to the railroad near New Market, which retarded my arrival at home till 6 P. M. The remaining half of my funds were hastily thrown into boxes and these as hastily removed in wagons out of town at night, and carried through the disloyal counties of Knox, Blount, Monroe and Roane, amongst bushwhackers, tories and robbers, to the East Tenndesee and Georgia Railroad, at London. Parties before and behind me were met by them and robbed. I and my effects reached here in safety. I have remained here with my office ever since, with the exception of a short respite from my tedious and toilsome exile when I went up with Gen. Longstreet's army to re-occupy East Tennessee. My return to this place was intercepted by the enemy, and I was compelled to go around via Bristol, Petersburg, Raleigh, Columbia, S. C., to this city.

While near Knoxville I realised to the fullest extent the injury inflicted on myself, my Southern friends and the country by the rapacity, cruelty and vandalism of the enemy. Mecklenburg, my country residence, had been sacked, eviscerated and burat to ashes. The ladies of my family had been driven from our pleasant home, and had taken refuge in town in the house of Dr Crozier, my wife's brother. There what furniture and effects she had saved from the fire were left. This house, during the siege, was also rifled and burned, and everything we had in the world, except my real estate, was lost or destroyed. I have not heaved a sigh for the loss of *property*—that may be repaired or we can do without it. But the vandals stole or burned my library—which was certainly the best historical collection in Tennessee—several volumes of which I had procured from London—my manuscripts, embracing my volume II of the History of Tennessee—an intellectual labor of ten years—and a correspondence of forty years with many of the most distinguished men of our country—the library, collection, and museum of antiquities and curiosities belonging to the East Tennessee Historical and Antiquarian Society—my own correspondence as its perpetual Corresponding Secretary—my own collection of autographs of Gen. Washington, down to the pioneers and emigrants of Tennessee and the West.

These—all these were destroyed or stolen. I have sighed *for these*, and do still sigh for their destruction. This loss is irreparable and remediless. Could I have been at home they might have been secreted before my houses and office were burned—but it would have been at the risk of the valuable treasures under my care. I submit to the deprivation with the best spirit possible. A sexagenarian and six cannot hope to restore the loss. Indeed, no young man can restore most of it. It is hopelessly gone and with it much of the labor and study of a whole life. Our vandal enemy have given a signal proof of their malice, their rapacity, their greed of gain, their theft, cruelty and pitiful revenge wherever they passed thro' Tennessee, and have unwittingly presented to the world and to prosterity a vivid demonstration of the great superiority of our higher civlization, resulting as it unquestionably does from the relation—scriptural and authorized by God himself—of Master and slave. Even those in the South who never owned a slave have, by contact with slaveholders, learned to abhor the Yankee and *his* form of civilization. Even the misled Union element in Tennessee has now become reconciled to the separation from a race so unprincipled—so selfish—so fanatical and so diabolical. No one now sympathises with them. Even clergymen and non-combatants generally have furnished no exception to their cruelties, their malice and their tyranny. Rev. W. A Harrison, my own pastor at Knoxville, Rev. J. H. Martin, of the 21 Presbyterian Church, of the same city, with many ladies and children, have received the order of banishment from their once happy homes in Tennessee for no other reason than their "persistent disloyalty." These are now wandering over Georgia and the country still in our occupancy, homeless and houseless exiles—far from home and its endearments, and pilgrims in a strange land.

FUNDING.—The total amount of Treasury notes funded at the Depository here, ending yesterday afternoon, has been $2,734,100. The funding has been principally confined to small [illegible] to tax payers.—*Wil. Journal, 30th.*

THE REVOLUTION OF 1776.

We cannot too often recur to the lessons of the past. They are replete with wisdom and encouragement for the Confederate people.

The stamp act of the British Parliament which was the first act of tyranny that aroused the spirit of resistance in the Colonies, and affected all alike, was opposed with warmth by them all. It was repealed in 1764. But the tax on tea, was not a matter of peculiar interest to any but the tea drinkers of New England, nor the Boston Port Bill to any but Massachusetts. Yet the South on a question of principle, stood shoulder to shoulder with them on the very day that the first skirmish of the revolution occurred at Lexington, Massachusetts (19th April, 1775), resulting from the British endeavoring to remove their ammunition from Concord to Boston—yes on that very day the patriots of Charleston, S C, seized the Royal Mail, with dispatches from England of the highest importance; and on the next day, they seized the Government ammunition; while the Virginians did the same thing on the same day at Williamsburg. Virginia was the first to make her Royal Governor flee; the first to propose, in 1776, an absolute Declaration of Independance, and the first to send troops from out of New England to the relief of Massachusetts.

Throughout the seven years' war, Washington and thousands of Southern troops with many eminent officers, were in the North, offering their lives in the defence of Northern homes while, till the final Virginia campaign in the autumn of 1781, resulting in the capture of Cornwallis, not a Northern soldier (beyond Green and a few officers) set foot on Southern soil. A few hundred Northern troops were in that short campaign in Virginia—none ever south of that State. Will not these facts surprise many careless readers of history. On the other hand, the Southern States had to do, with that exception, their own fighting!

Not less than three thousand Northern tories served to swell the British ranks in the Carolinas and Georgia, while Arnold, the Connecticut traitor, in 1780–81 entered Virginia with sword and torch, burning and robbing and killing. On the contrary, there is no evidence, or reason to believe that a solitary Southern man served in the British ranks on Northern soil. Is there not something remarkable in this fact?

Dozens of Northern men were British officers in the South. Lieut. Col. John Crozier, a New Yorker, commanded a tory regiment in South Carolina, composed of men from New York and New Jersey. The garrison at Ninety six was composed of 350 tories from those States. The Orange Rangers, a Northern tory regiment, fought with the British at Eutaw Springs, S. C. The fort at Rocky Mount, S. C., was garrisoned in 1780, by 150 Northern tories. Captain John Coffin, of Boston, was a tory British officer in South Carolina.

This list of comparisons did space permit, might be extended till it would astonish almost every one. The facts are not familiar to us, because the cunning of Yankee historians, has passed them by almost without notice, calling Northern tories "Loyalists," while they style the same class in the South "Tories."

Every Southern State—both the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia and Maryland—freely furnished men and officers to the North. The North, on the contrary, when the Carolinas and Georgia were overrun and almost prostrated, sent not a soldier to their succor. In the very darkest hour of the war the citizens of what is now East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, voluntarily turned out, met as best they could (unknown even to their own government), fought and won the glorious battle of King's Mountain, S C, on the 7th of October 1780, in which they killed or captured the entire British force of over 1 100 men, composing the left wing of Cornwallis' triumphant army, on its march to Virginia. This voluntary action of the unorganized people, chiefly poor men and pioneers on the borders, was the turning point in the war.—*Texas Telegraph.*

WEALTH AND POWER AND CRIME OF LONDON.—The city of London now covers an area of one hundred and twenty square miles, and contains a population of about three million souls. It is stated in a late report of the Register General that its population has increased, since 1860, at the rate of one thousand per week. It far surpasses any other city on the face of the earth in wealth, and, alas—it must be added—in human misery also. The Register General records the lamentable fact that one in six of those who leave the world die in the public institutions—work houses, hospitals, asylums or prisons. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in the work house. Every sixth person dies a pauper or a criminal! And how great the number who barely escape this fate. The severe competition for subsistence and wealth which characterises London life is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through.

Cities are centres of great temptations, in which many persons sink every year from wealth to poverty, by a display beyond their income. Others again are tempted still deeper, and forsake the paths of virtue for those of vice. It is related that of the 8,000 convicts in institutions near London, 1,000 were born in affluence, and had received a classical education. Allured by the vices of gambling in attending sportive scenes, they squandered their patrimony; and being tempted, committed crime, thus sinking to the degraded condition of felons. London has always been an alluring city to provincial youth. Goldsmith declared, that in his day, thousands died there yearly from broken hearts, stricken by poverty; and to-day similar scenes are witnessed and like sorrows experienced, to an extent unimagined by the sensitive poet.

CURE FOR MANGE.—A great desideratum for sportsmen is a certain, simple and cheap cure for mange and on that can be easily procured in the country. I have kept a pack of dogs for many years, and have tried, with various success, every variety of mange ointments, both of scientific and simple applications. The most speedy, certain and simple that has yet come under my observation is the following, which I have used with entire success: 1 pint common soft lye soap, 1 2 pint sugar, 1 2 pint powder of sulphur, 1 pint coal tar, well mixed together. A single application, well rubbed in to the skin (not merely daubed on the hair,) will in two weeks' time effect the cure. Tie the dog, after the application, in the sun for two hours, until dry, with his head well up, so as to prevent rolling, and then let him go until the application gradually wears off, which will be in about two weeks. Try it.

TO PICKLE CABBAGE.—Pull off the loose leaves, and cut the cabbage into shreds with a sharp knife; then sprinkle salt in the bottom of a keg or jar; then put in a layer of cabbage, and sprinkle salt, peppercorns, a little mace, cinnamon and allspice; then add another layer, and add spices and salt, as before. Continue these alternate layers, etc., until your jar is full. Heat your vinegar scalding hot, put in a little alum, turn it while hot on the cabbage. Turn the vinegar from the cabbage six or seven times, heat it scalding hot, and turn it back while hot, to make them tender.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

We take the following items relative to affairs in our Western counties, from the Asheville *News* of the 24th:

OUR WESTERN COUNTIES.—Col. Palmer returned a few days since from a somewhat extended trip though the western counties. He cleared the western border of the raiders who were recently committing outrages upon our defenceless people; and made such arrangements, in the disposition of troops, &c., as will, we have reason to hope, prevent the raids to which that portion of the country has been subject.

The people of the western counties have suffered heavily at the hands of the common enemy; and they have not hitherto, owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, received that protection which we have reason to know the authorities were almost always most anxious to extend. The outrages and robberies they have endured have not impaired their devotion to our cause, nor increased their love for the beastly invader. They are hopeful, and ever ready to co operate with the authorities in the defense of the country.

Our red allies, the Cherokee Indians, are spoken of as rendering good service. They are true as steel to the Confederacy; and notwithstanding Federal agents have been among them, making alluring promises, they stand firm and are ever ready to take the war path at the command of "[illegible] Sa-kee"—as they call Col. Thomas.

The late raid into Clay and Cherokee was undertaken by the Yankees partly for the purpose of preventing the enrollment of conscripts in those counties. In this they succeeded, but vamosed immediately upon hearing of the approach of our troops.

LAUREL AGAIN BROKE LOOSE.—Every few weeks some outrage is committed which renders it necessary to send a force into Laurel to punish the bands of deserters, and tories who, making that their rendezvous sally out to attack small parties of our soldiers, kill a citizen, plunder a house, or commit some other diabolical outrage. The butchery at Indian Creek heretofore referred to, induced the authorities to send a force into that country some days ago. Two skirmishes took place last week. One on Wednesday, in which some Home Guards, under Col. Bird, of Yancey county, fought Col. Kirk and his band, killing one and wounding two or three. Our loss two men slightly wounded.

On Saturday morning last, Maj McDowel, of the 62d N. C Regiment with detachments from his own and the 64th regiment, encountered Kirk. A sharp engagement followed, in which Maj McDowell killed five or six of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. We had one man killed on the field, Henry Gilbert of Henderson county, a member of Capt. Morris' company, and several wounded, one of whom has since died. Maj McDowell himself was severely wounded in the arm, and is now here.

On Sunday morning last, Col. Palmer, our vigilant Department commander, with a portion of the 18th Mississippi, went down to the seat of operations. If Kirk will "come to time" the Mississippi boys will give a good account of themselves. We fear, however, that Kirk will be where the Irishman's flea was when he put his finger on him—not there.

QUICK WORK.—Buckland, in his *Curiosities of Natural History*, says:—When in Paris I paid a visit to the horse slaughtering place at Montfaucon; there I saw from fifteen to twenty horses, tied up in a row, all to be killed that day. I was told that sometimes they slay double that number. The horse being killed and the skin taken off, the carcass is cut up with hatchets and thrown into a huge tub, big enough to contain the bodies of several horses; when it is full, the top is fixed on and steam turned into it. After a time the lid is again taken off, and it is found that the steam had quite separated all the flesh from the bones, which are beautifully white. The bones are then picked out and placed in stacks; the flesh is thrown out by shovels, and spread out widly on the floors, which the air has free access. It soon becomes quite hard and dry, and is then sent off in sacks to the chemist, who, operating on it, soon converts it into Prussiate of potash, and this again into Prussian blue. The bones are ground up in a mill for manure; so that in a comparatively short space of time, the horse, having worn out his energies in the services of man, is converted one half into Prussian blue, the other into loaves of bread through the medium of the wheat which absorbs his powdered skeleton.

SPIRIT OF OUR PRISONERS AT THE NORTH.—In speaking of Confederate prisoners, the New York *Herald* says: "As a general rule, the prisoners seem happy and contented. There are few, if any, that would subscribe to the President's amnesty. Two only have done so, and these have been sent away. On the contrary, they are exceedingly obstinate in their adherance to the bogus Confederacy, and no sentiment of a contrary nature is permitted among them. The two mentioned as subscribing allegiance to the Federal Government had a narrow escape from assassination at the hands of their fellow prisoners, rendering their removal necessary. Stories have been set afloat, of a large and growing Union sentiment among them, which are simply absurd and groundless."

THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS.—The Treasury Department has issued a Circular in regard to the taxes on the shares and capital of banks, &c. It is deemed scarcely possible, it says, that Congress intended to lay a tax of 5 per cent on the value of the shares and then an additional tax at 5 per cent on the whole assets in which the capital is invested; and therefore, as the tax is payable after the meeting of Congress in May, the Department orders that the returns be made in such a form as that one or the other tax may be remitted, should Congress so order. We are glad to see this, as the tax on corporations, which have almost universally proved most earnest and useful friends to the cause, is out of all proportion to other taxes, and bears with peculiar severity upon some classes not able to afford it.—*Observer.*

SOFT SOAP is easily made in the following manner: Take twenty pounds of grease, two pounds of rosin, eighteen pounds of best potash, or more if it is not strong, and thirty gallons of water; melt the grease and rosin together, and strain into a barrel, dissolve the potash in a few gallons of the water, pour it on the grease, and stir it well, add the remainder of the water gradually, and keep stirring until all is thoroughly incorporated.

TO PREVENT A COW FAILING IN HER MILK.—Wash the cow's udder and teats with pure cold water before milking, and then milk her morning and evening as dry as possible; negligence in this latter precaution is one of the causes of cows failing in their milk. The cows should, if possible, be milked by the same person, and while the process is going on a small quantity of hay should be placed before the animal. This furnishes employment for the jaws and draws her attention from what is going on, and the milk in consequence yielded freely.

TRAINING CHILDREN.

A child two years old was told by his mother to bring her his shoes, then lying on the floor. The little fellow made some movement toward compliance—then hesitated, and hesitated; and after frequent injunctions from his mother to bring the shoe he still did not obey. She repeated the command with decision, perhaps with sternness; but to no effect. He still utterly and decidedly refused obedience. The mother was surprised and pained beyond measure. But did she yield to the tender yearning of the maternal heart—or yield up the authority over the child God had vested in the parent as her inalienable and inviolable right? Not at all. After reasoning and persuasion failed, she resorted to punishment, such as a judicious mother, guided by Christian principle, deemed reasonable and best adapted to secure its end. But still the child persisted in its disobedience, the mother continued to punish at intervals, till the father, an intelligent and godly man, interfered, remarking, that possibly the little fellow did not fully comprehend the command. But the mother, convinced that this was not so, begged her husband not to interfere, but to let her alone, remarking, in her anguish, that the eternal salvation of the child might depend upon the successful result of this conflict. She persevered; and for a time was still unsuccessful. At length the child picked up the shoe and threw it at his mother. This was only *partial* yielding; and so the mother deemed it. Had she stopped here, all these painful efforts to subdue the stubborn will of the dear boy would have been lost. She compelled him to carry the shoe back to its original position on the floor, and then said, 'Now bring it to mother!' The work was done! The child yielded—*was subdued*—brought the shoe to his mother, clung around her neck with affectionate sobs, and for years afterwards, at the time when she related these circumstances to the writer, she said she had never experienced anything but the most prompt and affectionate obedience from this dear child.

How different the experience between mother and child, had she not persevered in this painful contest to complete victory! And how different the personal experience of this son, if, after passing through such a trying ordeal he had been allowed to come out of it with his stubborn will unsubdued!—*Mother's Magazine.*

VALUABLE TABLE.—"A soldier" in camp has employed his leisure moments in preparing a table showing the value of various sums of the old issue in the new issue after the first of April. The table will be found useful, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33⅓ per cent.:

Table Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $750:

Old Issue.	New Issue.	Old Issue.	New Issue.
$ 5	$ 3 33⅓	$155	$103 33⅓
10	6 66⅔	160	106 66⅔
15	10 00	165	110 00
20	13 33⅓	170	113 33⅓
25	16 66⅔	175	116 66⅔
30	20 00	180	120 00
35	23 33⅓	185	123 33⅓
40	26 66⅔	190	126 66⅔
45	30 00	195	130 00
50	33 33⅓	200	133 33⅓
55	36 66⅔	205	136 66⅔
60	40 00	210	140 00
65	43 33⅓	215	143 33⅓
70	46 66⅔	220	146 66⅔
75	50 00	225	150 00
80	53 33⅓	230	153 33⅓
85	56 66⅔	235	156 66⅔
90	60 00	240	160 00
95	63 33⅓	245	163 33⅓
100	66 66⅔	250	166 66⅔
105	70 00	300	200 00
110	73 33⅓	350	233 33⅓
115	76 66⅔	400	266 66⅔
120	80 00	450	300 00
125	83 33⅓	500	333 33⅓
130	86 66⅔	550	366 66⅔
135	90 00	600	400 00
140	93 33⅓	650	433 33⅓
145	96 66⅔	700	466 66⅔
150	100 00	750	500 00

RECOGNITION.—There is but little doubt that Gen. Preston's visit to Mexico was prompted by information received last winter from France; and this was the "autograph letter from Napoleon," which made such a stir at the time. Gen. P. will be ready to greet Maximilian on his arrival, and be recognized by him as the Minister of the Confederate States.—*Rich. Corr. Chas. Mercury.*

QUESTIONS FOR PRODUCERS TO ANSWER.—Let every producer—whether a large planter or a small farmer—make an individual matter in considering these questions. Have I not sons brothers and neighbors in the army? Does not their comfort and perhaps life, as well as the protection of my liberty and property, depend on the support of the army and people? Though I have the easier task, surrounded by the comforts of home, ought I not to feel that I am enlisted in the army, as a producer? What can I do that will most benefit the army and the country, and in doing so benefit myself?—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

GRAVIES AND FRIED MEATS.—If fried pork must be used as an article of food, to some extent, do not suffer the drippings or fat to be ever placed upon the table for gravy. Turn it out, leaving but a spoonful or two in the skillet, then pour in water or milk, and thicken while boiling, with a little flour and water rubbed till free from lumps. With the addition of salt, this makes a wholesome and palatable gravy. Gravy should be made in the same way for all fried meats. Fried meats usually, however, absorb too much fat to be strictly healthful. Meats broiled on the gridiron or baked in the oven, are more digestible.

BEWARE OF THE ROBBER.—There is no worse robber than a bad book. Other robbers may spoil us of our money, but a bad book robs us of our faith, our truth, our purity of heart,—of all we value most. Young reader beware of bad books.

Children's Department.

THE DAY'S THREE RULES.

THE DUTY, THE BURDEN, AND THE LESSON.

An old man called to him his son and pupil one morning, and said to him, "Theodore have you prepared your mind for *the three things?*"

"What three things father?"

"The three claims of the day, my son, concerning which I instructed you. We should enter no day of life without carefully inquiring what is before us, and what is expected of us."

"Now I remember," said Theodore, "They are the three rules which you desired me to say once to myself every morning on rising."

"What are these rules my son?"

"They are these," replied Theodore. "First, *Do the duty of the day;* Secondly, *Bear the burden of the day;* Thirdly, *Learn the lesson of the day.*

"Yes, my son, and there is no day to which these do not apply. Each has its duty, its burden, and its lesson. Something has to be done, something to be borne, and something to be learned. And he who neglects no one of these three things, spends his days aright. Endeavor Theodore, to apply these rules to some one day, which is fresh in your remembrance, as, for example, yesterday."

"I will do so," said Theodore. "The duty of yesterday was, that of making a catalogue of your books and engrossing it in a volume. This I mean, was my grand business. There were many lesser duties arising from my circumstances. The burden of the day was a heavy one, but I am afraid to name it, lest you laugh at me."

"Out with it."

"It was a mortification of my vanity at the rejection of my verses sent to the news paper."

"Ah, I can believe it; mortification of pride and vanity are among our heaviest burdens."

"The lesson of the day." continued Theodore, "was taught me by a lamb in the meadow, which suffered itself to be rudely pushed about by my dog, without the least sign of resentment, and thereby soon forgot the injury and healed the wound."

"I perceive," said the old man, "that you have observed my precept, in re-calling to your memory these three things on closing your eyes for sleep. But suppose you go further, and endeavor to apply them to the future. We have but just begun a new day; how do the three rules apply to what it is likely to bring you?"

Theodore paused a little, and then replied, "The *duty* of the day is to go on in my studies, especially to perfect myself in what remains of geometry; and it is well you have called it to my mind, for I have to row myself across the river to get my book. The *burden* of the day is in great part unknown to me. I can however, foresee something of it in these severe studies, added to the knowledge that my companions will be keeping it as a holiday. The *lesson* of the day, so far as not included in the geometry aforesaid, cannot be foreseen. But I shall be more on the watch for it, in consequence of your reminding."

"My son," said the old man, "it is impossible for me to tell you the advantage I have derived from the habit of looking forward every morning, and backward every evening, upon the passing day with these three little words in my mind, THE DUTY—THE BURDEN—THE LESSON."

WATCH MOTHER.

Mother watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray;
Guide them mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way.
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prating eloquent and wild,
What is said, and what is sung,
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow before 'tis broken:
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, oh, keep that young heart true,
Extirpating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed:
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

WHIP UP, BOYS.—Don't lag behind. Study hard. Learn every thing you can. Now is the seed time. You will want the harvest after a while. Hear what Walter Scott says:—"It is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth, that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance, and I would this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if, by doing so, I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

LITTLE THINGS AND LITTLE PEOPLE.—Little things and little people have often brought great things to pass. The large world in which we exist is made up of little particles, as small as the sands on the seashore. The vast sea is composed of small drops of water. The little busy bees, how much honey they gather! Do not be discouraged because you are little. A little star shines brightly in the sky in a dark night, and may be the means of saving many a poor sailor from shipwreck; and a little Christian may do a great deal of good, if he or she will try. There is nothing like trying.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

TOO BIG TO OBEY A MOTHER.

A boy "*too big to mind his mother!*" Such a boy must be larger than a giant, and one with strange ideas of the rights of big people. I should not like to live near him, or even see him, for I should suspect he would feel "*too big*" to mind the laws of God, and thus be a dangerous neighbour. I am told that there are such boys, or rather those who think they are "too big to mind their mother."

What does your mother wish you to do? To stay in evenings; to let tobacco alone; to avoid associating with bad boys; to read useful books, to shun novels and silly newspapers; to mind your studies or trade, or whatever you are engaged in on week days, with diligence, and on the Sabbath to be regular at church and Bible-class; and above all she wants to see you a faithful Christian boy. This you own would make her happy beyond description, and you feel "too big" to yield to her wishes.

My boy, believe me, you are in a most dangerous state of mind, which makes me tremble for you, both for this world and the next. Think of Christ, the "King of kings, and Lord of lords." When he was old enough and wise enough to confound the learned doctors in the temple at Jerusalem, he was none too old and wise to obey his mother; and when he was dying, he took care to provide her with a son to render her honor and affection.

Believe me, when you are small enough to depend upon your mother for your food, and clothing, and daily care, and while she is so anxious to see you grow up into a good and worthy man, and so willing to make any sacrifice to help you on in life, you should be ashamed to say, or even think, "I am too big to mind my mother."

Search all the biographies in your own or your father's library, and tell me if you can find a case of a man distinguished for greatness and goodness who allowed such a thought to enter his mind. No; such men prize a good, watchful mother, obey her godly maxims as long as they live, and teach them to their children.

You are "too big" to *disobey your mother;* but don't allow yourself, my dear boy, to become such a monster of iniquity as to be too big to mind a good mother.

LOVE TO THE SAVIOUR.—The Rev. Samuel Whitney labored twenty-five years as a missionary at the Sandwich Islands. When the physician who attended him in his last illness went to bid him farewell, he grasped his hand and said, "Doctor, Jesus Christ is the Star of the universe—he is my hope, my life, my all. Thirty six years ago I set my affections on him, and nothing has ever made me swerve. Nothing can separate me from him. The devil has tried to baffle me, but Jesus Christ is near to help me. Jesus Christ is here." His last words were, "Christ is precious."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860 y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede. Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS---FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, one door W. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Mariner's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf E. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, BATTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convinced to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, as equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, how there to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March. 24 1860 y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,482.89 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent,
Amount of property now insured, $1,585,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.50

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	C. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
E. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
H. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Latterlob,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President,*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 15.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 327.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$40 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PSALM 6.

Rebuke me not in anger, Lord,
Nor in displeasure chasten me,
Have mercy on me, I am weak;
And heal me, for I trust in Thee.
Distressed in body and in soul,
On thee, O Lord! how long? I wait,
O Lord! return my soul set free.
O, save me for thy mercies' sake.
Who shall in death remember thee?
Or in the grave thy praise declare?
In life—its joys, its cares and woes,
These silent sleepers have no share.
I'm weary with my heavy groans,
At night my couch is wet with tears;
Consumed with grief, mine eyes grow old,
Because of cruel foes and fears.

Ye workers of iniquity,
Depart, for God hath heard my cry.
My supplications and my prayers,
Have reached the mercy seat on high,
Ashamed and vexed be all my foes,
Yea, quickly let them back be driven,
That all the ungodly race may know,
There is a God who rules in heaven.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian

THE DESERTER'S DOOM.

It is a fact not to be denied that the crime of desertion has been, and still exists, as a serious evil in the Confederate army. This evil is to be found in a greater or less degree to prevail among the troops from each one of the States belonging to the Confederacy. It is not my purpose to discuss the various causes at present that produce this state of things, but simply to notice some of them. Every State is jealous of its own honor, and the true and loyal citizens of each one cannot fail to feel some degree of mortification to know that men, claiming to be their fellow-citizens, who had voluntarily stepped forward at their country's call, enrolled themselves as its defenders, received the bounty and out-fit of a soldier from the government, and taken upon themselves the most solemn obligations of the oath,—"I, A, B, do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the Confederate States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the Confederate States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the Confederate States; so help me God,"—when they learn that such sworn defenders of their country, and all that life holds dear, have disregarded these solemn obligations, turned their backs upon the public enemy, forsaken the post of duty, taken to the woods to conceal themselves from the faces of all true men, to live by robbery and plunder, or else go over to the enemy, Arnold-like, enlist in his service and fight against their country and friends for pay; they must be sorely grieved.

The good people of North Carolina have had much cause for regret and mortification; to know that in the western counties, especially, as well as in those lying on the seaboard, so many of this class of wretched men are to be found. Every good man is a patriot. A patriot never deserts the flag of the land of his birth. Owing to my official relation to the army and the service, it has fallen to my lot to come in contact with, and make the acquaintance of, deserters of almost every grade that the service affords. I have labored to obtain information as to their private and past history, education, moral and religious status, &c., and I have arrived at the conclusion that the deserter, under all and every circumstance, belongs to the wicked and abandoned grade of society morally, that can be found in the land. They are generally illiterate, ignorant and vicious. Possessed of prejudices, proceeding from gross ignorance, against government and government officials; they can readily listen to any appeal made to these prejudices, let it come from what quarter it may. Hence an easy matter for them to learn to despise their country and its cause, for the simple reason,—they are possessed of no governing principle by which conduct is regulated. But the most mischievous influence in promoting desertion from the ranks of our armies in the field proceeds from disloyalty at home; a disloyalty that has its home in the bosoms of persons not in the military service; men whose temporal welfare has in general been promoted by the war; who, grown fat by speculating upon the commodities of life, &c., but at the same time from some cause have assumed in their hearts an attitude hostile to the independence of their own country. These men are certain to exert a baleful influence upon that class of our soldiers whom they may dare to approach. They frequently venture to write to such as they call their friends in the army, beseech them to come home with the promise of their being protected, while they fail not to denounce the war, perhaps call it the "rich man's war and the poor man's fight;" and to make his chapter a full one adds, "we are whipt," "the country is ruined," &c.

These appeals coming from the home circle are potent for mischief, and soon make their marks upon the ranks. The ignorant, vicious and dissipated receive it with avidity; and too often act promptly upon its suggestions, abandon the post of duty, travel hundreds of miles on foot to reach the place of fancied security, make their home in the woods, brave the dangers of being retaken, tried, condemned and shot or hanged as deserters; or else with a more brazen-faced treason, go directly to the enemy and take up arms against their country.

The numbers of letters found in our camp, or intercepted, from the disloyal croakers at home establish most conclusively the position assumed above. Our government officials cannot watch the movements of such too closely, or apply the remedy of the law too promptly for the good of the country. Here is one proposition that every man must understand alike: If a man is not for his country, he is most undoubtedly against it. If I am against my country, I have no right proceeding from any law of God or man to stay in it, for my presence would be more deleterious to its welfare than the presence of an openly avowed enemy. It is a sad misfortune that North Carolina has so much disloyalty at home to contend against, in this mighty revolutionary struggle. But such was her misfortune in the revolution of 1776. Such is her misfortune in the revolution of 1861. The character and infamy of the tories of the former revolution, constitute the character and infamy of the tories of the latter.

In our late campaign against Newbern, we captured in the ranks of the enemy, with arms in their hands, and dressed out in the Yankee toggery, twenty-two men, who were recognized and proved to be deserters from the Confederate service. They have all been tried by court martial, found guilty, condemned and suffered the penalty of death upon the gallows. They were all turned over to our brigade for execution. At the instance of Brig. Gen. Hoke, I attended them in confinement, in the character of a minister of the gospel, and accompanied them to the gallows. Thus I learned their history and heard their confessions. On Friday, the 5th inst., Joseph L. Haskett and David Jones, of Craven county, deserters from the 10th Reg't, were executed. They were illiterate men; neither of them could read. Admitted they had deserted, but insisted that the Yankees compelled them to take the oath and enlist. These were the most unfeeling and hardened men I have ever encountered. They had been raised up in ignorance and vice. They manifested but little if any concern about eternity. They marched to the gallows with apparent indifference. Jones, though quite a young man, never shed a tear. By deserting the flag of their country they were guilty of perjury, but they seemed to regard it with indifference. With this state of feeling they were launched into eternity.

On Friday, the 12th, five more of the prisoners were brought to the scaffold. As all these executions had to take place within twenty-four hours after the publication of their sentence, I had only that space of time to devote to their religious instruction before they went to the bar of God. The names of these men were, Amos Armyett, Wm. Irving, Mitchel Busick, Lewis Bryan and John Stanley—all deserters from Nothercutt's Battalion, and from Jones county. Upon entering the cell in which they were confined, I asked if any of them were members of the church? Armyett replied that he was, and had been a Methodist for years, that he was prepared to meet his Judge in peace. But as I don't admit a man's lips as a test of his christianity, I taught them only as sinners against God of the most heaven-defying character. I urged upon them the importance of making a full and complete confession of all their sins, before both God and man; yet I am afraid these men were willing to look the great sin of perjury, of which they were guilty, fully in the face. Yet each one, before starting to the gallows, professed to have made his peace with his God, and two of them were baptized in the christian faith. I suggested to them that they owed to their fellow men one duty, viz: that they should give to me the names of the men who had seduced them to desert and go to the enemy. This they readily assented to, and gave me the names of five citizens of Jones county as the authors of their ruin, disgrace and death, which names I took down in writing and handed it into the General's office, and they will do doubt be properly attended to. At the gallows, Armyett, who was the eldest of the five, made, as chief speaker, the following confession, written down as delivered!

"I believe my peace is made with God. I did wrong in volunteering after I got to Newbern. I would rather have laid in jail all my life than have done it. I have rendered prayer unto God to forgive my sin. I trust in him, and in him only." (The prisoners said we all feel the same way.)

Mitchell Busick said: "I went to Newbern and they (the Yankees) told me if I did not go in their service, I should be taken through the lines and shot. In this way I was frightened into it." They all declared: "We wish a statement made to the N. C. Troops that we have done wrong and regret it; and warn others not to follow our example."

The reader will discover that these men were silent upon the great sin of perjury in deserting our ranks; and in their confession began where they ought to have left off, viz, at "Newbern." Armyett was regarded, by some of the citizens of Jones county, as being the ringleader, and probably was, but they gave the names of others as their seducers. He was no doubt a bad man, of no ordinary character, as he had the hardihood to profess to be a christian and yet practising the great crimes of perjury and treason. They went upon the scaffold with a firm step and were launched into eternity together.

On Monday, the 15th inst., thirteen more marched to the gallows. I made my first visit to them as chaplain on Sunday morning. The scene beggars all description. Some of them were comparatively young men. But they had made the fatal mistake. They had only twenty-four hours to live, and but little preparation had been made for death. Here was a wife to say farewell to a husband forever. Here a mother to take the last look at her ruined son; and then a sister who had come to embrace for the last time the brother who had brought disgrace upon the very name she bore, by his treason to his country. I told them they had sinned against their country, and that country would not forgive; but that they had also sinned against God, yet God would forgive, if they approached him with penitent hearts, filled with a godly sorrow for sin, and repose their trust in the atoning blood of Christ. They gave, apparently, marked attention to my ministration of the word and of prayer. On the next morning before they were carried to the scaffold, I visited them again, and had with me as companions Rev. Mr. Thompson, chaplain of the 43rd, Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Guilford county, Rev. Mr. Hines, Missionary to Brigade, and Rev. R. R. Michaux, N. C. Conference. After reading a chapter and prayer, I administered the ordinance of christian baptism to eight of these poor condemned wretches, after the manner that Paul and Silas administered it to the Jailor and his household in the prison at midnight in Philippi. They had received no religious visit from any one except the one from myself the preceding morning, and one in the afternoon, at my request, from Rev. Mr. Thompson. I administered baptism at the request made on the morning before. Dr. Schenck had just offered up the concluding prayer, and we were talking to the recipients of baptism, when a voice called out at a little iron-grated window by the door (the door being locked) about fifteen inches square, "If there is any one in the prison that wants to be baptized by immersion, I have authority to attend to it." This was a disturbance, but no one made any reply. After a few moments the voice called out at the window again, and said, "If any of the prisoners desire baptism by immersion, I have leave to take them down to the river and immerse them." At this stage of the proceedings, disgusted as we all were, Rev. Mr. Schenck spoke out and said: "This is an outrage upon the solemnities of this hour. Men, I am an old man and an old minister, and I speak as your friend; don't suffer your minds to be diverted by any such appeals as this addressed to you. You have just been baptized into the christian faith; you can do no more. You are not saved by water but by the atoning blood of Christ. Put your trust in God alone."

We came out of the prison, and before I had left the door a distance of ten feet, the Colonel, commanding Brigade, rode up, and addressing me said, "have you sprinkled any of those prisoners in the cell?" To which I replied, "*No sir; I have baptized them in the name of the Holy Trinity.*" To which he replied, "I will not discuss technical terms in theology with you." About this time the officer on guard unlocked the door again, and gave notice to the prisoners that a minister who had authority to baptize by immersion was present, and if any such desired it, the minister would carry them to the river under a guard and immerse them. Two of the prisoners who had refused to give me the names of the men who had persuaded them to desert, now came out and were marched off to the river. Of the sequel I know nothing. If the reader will pardon this episode, I will resume the thread of my narrative.

The thirteen marched to the gallows with apparent resignation. Some of them I hope were prepared for their doom. Others I fear were not. On the scaffold they were all arranged in one row. At a given signal, the trap fell, and they were in eternity in a few moments. The scene was truly appalling. But it was as truly THE DESERTER'S DOOM. Many of them said I never expected to come to such an end as this. But yet they were deserters, and as such they ought to have expected such a doom. The names of these misguided men were, John I. Brock, Wm. Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, A. I. Brittain, Wm. Jones, Lewis Freeman, Calvin Huffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Lewis Taylor, Charles Outhrell, W. C. Daughtry and John Freeman. Ten of them were deserters from Nothercutt's Battalion.

On yesterday, the 22nd, William I. Hill and Elijah Kellum were carried to the gallows and hanged as deserters. Kellum was quite a young man, unable to read, but guilty of the dreadful crime according to his own showing. He professed to die in peace, and received the ordinance of baptism before death. The other looked very much like an impenitent man, and died leaving a wife and three helpless children to bear the disgrace of his heavy crimes unto the third and fourth generation.

This makes the twenty two. Will there be any more? I fear there will be. The knell of vengeance has sounded. The right man is here in the right place, to vindicate the law and the majesty of the State; and deserters in North Carolina must now open their eyes, from the mountains to the seaboard. Desertion has become in our army a desperate disease, and desperate cases require desperate remedies. Let fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives, exhort their friends at all times to be faithful to their country under all circumstances.

Respectfully, JOHN PARIS,
Chaplain 54th Reg. N. C. T.
Kinston, N. C., Feb. 22nd, 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"GOD LAUGHING AT THE WICKED."

PSALM 2: 4.

"The transition here is a sublime one, from the noise and agitation of earth to the safety and tranquility of heaven. No shifting of the scene could be more dramatic in effect or form. While the nations and their kings exhort each other to cast off their allegiance to Jehovah, and thereby virtually to dethrone Him, He reposes far above them and beyond their reach. *Sitting in the heavens*, i. e. resident and reigning there, *He laughs* or will laugh. This figure, strong and almost startling as it is, cannot possibly be misunderstood by any reader, as a vivid expression of contemptuous security on God's part, and of impotent folly on the part of man. This verse conveys, in the most vivid manner, an idea that would be inadmissible in any uninspired writer, the fatuity of all rebellious opposition to God's will. That such is often suffered to proceed long with impunity, is only, in the figurative language of this passage, because God first laughs at human folly and then smites it. "Who thought," says Luther, "when Christ suffered and the Jews triumphed, that God was laughing all the time?"—Beneath this bold anthropomorphism there is hidden a profound truth, namely, that to all superior beings, and above all to God himself, there is something in sin not only odious but absurd, something which cannot possibly escape the contempt of higher, much less the highest intelligence."

ALEXANDER, IN LOCO.

Selections.

A DEATH OF DESPAIR.

I once knew a young man of sixteen, says a writer in the *Pastor's Journal*, the son and hope of pious parents, and the favorite of a large circle of associates. He was my friend. We went to the school room, to the play ground, to our chamber. I have seen him while listening to the pleadings of parental faithfulness, urging him to immediate repentance, and warning him by a brother's recent grave, of the danger of delay. He listened in silence and respectful attention, but the alluring pleasures of youth dazzled him, and he resolved to leave religion for a future day.

One evening he met a circle of youthful acquaintances. It was a gay circle and a thoughtless one. In the midst of their mirth his eye fell on a hymn book. He opened it and read:

"And must this body die,
This mortal frame decay;
And must these active limbs of mine,
Lie mouldering in the clay?"

He laid down the book, and forgot its warning voice.

Late that evening he came to my chamber, breathing short, like one who had been walking fast, and laid down by my side. After some time he turned to me and said, "Will you get up, and give me a glass of water? I feel unwell." I arose and called the family. He was ill, but not apparently in immediate danger. The next morning he was worse. A physician was called, but did not understand his case. Search was at length made, and it was found that, by mistake, he had taken a dose of deadly poison. The hand of death was then upon him. For three hours his body was writhing in agony, but that was forgotten in the more excruciating agonies of his soul. I heard his father, kneeling by his bed-side, pour out to God the most agonizing prayer for him that language could express. I heard his mother exclaim, "Oh! my soul! my son!" till she swooned and sunk upon the floor. I heard him, as he tossed from side to side, cry out, "O Lord, have mercy on my soul; O my God, have mercy on me; mercy! mercy! mercy!" and then reaching out his hands towards his father, he exclaimed, "I am lost! I am lost! am I not father?"

His breath grew shorter, and his voice fainter, until raising his hands, as if he would cry "mercy" once more, he expired. Fifteen years have rolled away since I heard these cries of dying agony, but they ring in my ears now, as if it were but an hour. That look of fierce despair, is now in my eye, and my ear echoes with the heart-rending cry, "I am lost! I am lost! am I not, father?" How can I forget them? They came from the death bed of my friend, and that friend my own beloved brother.

Reader, by my brother's dying groans, by the tears which fall on this paper while I think of him, and by the tears and groans of Calvary, I beseech you, remember, and lay to heart the truths you are here taught.

OURSELVES AND OUR SAVIOUR.—O, did did we know ourselves and our Saviour! We are poor, but he is rich; we are dead, but he is life; we are sin, but he is righteousness; we are misery, but he is mercy; we are lost, but he is salvation. If we are willing, he never was otherwise. He ever lives, ever loves, ever pities, ever pleads. He loves and saves to the uttermost all who come unto him.

SHELLS VERSUS THE BIBLE.

General Gilmore with one of his shells, has destroyed one enemy, in addition to our last report of casualties. One of his shells on Monday, entered one of our older and more prominent churches, which have notoriously been used by their spires for targets, and nearly destroyed and obliterated a copy of of a book once held in some esteem by the "settlers" in New England and New York. He has diminished our stock of Bibles by virtually destroying one copy. Can Dr. Hoge undertake to supply the loss from the generosity of some of our English friends?

Let the scattered and torn fragments and pieces of this scattered Bible be sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, and other institutions of the sort, as memorials of Yankee warfare.

We have a small portion of the shattered Bible, beginning with the part of 13th Matthew, and concluding with a part of 15th Mark. The shell has passed through the lower half of the paging, and the first page we have has been torn just below the 18th verse of the 13th Matthew, leaving this verse:

"He said unto them, an enemy hath done this. The servants said unto Him, wilt Thou that we go and gather them up?"

The ancestors of Yankees since the days of Cain have endeavored to wipe out from the Bible certain stringent laws against murder and theft, and bearing false witness, and covetousness. We believe the Bible will prevail even against "the gates of hell," and God helping us, we intend to keep up our Bible banner, which we have set up in his name.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE SENSIBLE WIFE.—I recollect, proceeded Gothhold, having been told the following story:

"A prudent and pious lady observing her husband deeply dejected on account of some misfortune which had befallen him, so that he could not sleep at night for care, pretended in the morning to be still more disconsolate than he, and gave way to lamentations and tears. As she had spoken cheeringly to him the evening before, and exhorted him to dismiss his sorrow, he was astonished, and asked the cause of her sudden grief. Hesitating a little, she replied that she had been dreaming, and that it seemed to her that a messenger had come from heaven, and brought the news that God was dead, and that all the angels were weeping. 'Foolish woman,' said the husband, 'you know right well that God can not die!' 'Indeed,' replied the wife, 'and if that be so certain, how comes it that you are now indulging your sorrow as immoderately as if He really did no longer exist, or at least, as if He was unable to set measure and bounds to our affliction, or mitigate its severity, or convert it into a blessing. My dear husband, learn to trust Him, and to sorrow like a Christian. Think of the old proverb,

'What need to grieve,
If God still live.'

"Verily, my Father, didst Thou not live, I would not myself wish to live another hour! And if sometimes Thou feignest to be dead, I will not cease to rouse Thee with my prayers and tears, until I sensibly experience again that Thou art the health of my countenance, and my God."

Man—A bubble on the ocean's rolling wave.
Life—A gleam of light extinguished by the grave.
Fame—A meteor dazzling with its distant glare.
Wealth—A source of trouble and consuming care.
Pleasure—A gleam of sunshine passing soon away.
Love—A morning dream whose memory gilds the day.
Faith—An anchor dropped beyond the vale of death.
Hope—A lone star beaming o'er the barren heath.
Charity—A stream meandering from the fount of love.
Bible—A guide to realms of endless joy above.
Religion—A key which opens wide the gate of heaven.
Death—A knife by which the ties of earth are riven.
Earth—A desert through which pilgrims wend their way.
Grave—A house of rest where ends life's weary day.
Resurrection—A sudden waking from a quiet dream.
Heaven—A land of joy, of light and love supreme.

"SATAN'S CASKS."—A gentleman, who was in company with the late Mr. John Newton, of London, lamented the violent disputes that often take place among Christians respecting the non-essentials of Christianity, and particularly church government. "Many," he said, "seem to give their chief attention to such topics, and take more pleasure in talking on these disputable points, than on spiritual religion, the love of Christ, and the privileges of his people." "Sir," said the venerable old man, "did you ever see a whale ship? I am told that when the fish is struck with the harpoon, and feels the smart of the wound, it sometimes makes for the boat, and would probably dash it to pieces. To prevent this, they throw a cask overboard; and when it is staved to pieces, they throw over another." "Now, sir," added Mr. Newton, "church-government is the cask which Satan has thrown over to the people of whom you speak."

THE BEST SEED.—It is better to sow a young heart with generous thoughts and deeds, than a field with wheat, since the heart's harvest is perpetual.

OLD HUMPHREY ON RICHES.

Do not be ever anxious about riches. Get as much of wisdom and goodness as you can, but be satisfied with a very moderate portion of this world's goods. Riches may prove a curse as well as a blessing.

I was walking through an orchard, looking about me, when I saw a low tree more heavily laden with fruit than the rest. On a nearer examination it appeared that the tree had been dragged to the very earth by the weight of its treasures, and that its very roots, had been pulled out of the ground.

'Oh!' said I, gazing on the prostrated tree, 'There lies one who has been ruined by his riches.'

In another part of my walk I came up with a shepherd, who was lamenting the loss of a sheep that lay mangled and dead at his feet. On inquiry about the matter, he told me that a strange dog had attacked the flock; that the rest of the sheep had got away through a hole in the hedge, but that the ram now dead had more wool on his back than the rest, and the thorns of the hedge held him fast till the dog worried him.

'Here is another,' said I, 'ruined by his riches.'

At the close of my ramble, I met a man hobbling along on two wooden legs, leaning on two sticks.

'Tell me,' my poor fellow, 'how you came to lose your legs?'

"'Why, sir,' said he, 'in my younger days I was a soldier. With a few comrades I had attacked part of the enemy, and overcome them, and we began to load ourselves with spoil. My comrades were satisfied with little, but I burdened myself with as much as I could carry. We were pursued, my companions escaped, but I was overtaken, and so cruelly wounded, that I only saved my life by the loss of my legs. It was a bad affair, sir, but it is too late to repent it now.'

'Ah, friend,' thought I, 'like the fruit tree and the mangled sheep, you may date your downfall to your possessions; it was your riches that ruined you.'

When I see so many rich people as I do, caring so much for their bodies, and so little for their souls, I pity them from the bottom of my heart, and sometimes think there are as many ruined by their riches as by poverty. 'Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be full, and deny Thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain,' Prov. 36: 8, 9.

A HEAVENLY HOUSE.—I once met with a very aged colored woman, who, in giving me the history of her humble life, mentioned the following circumstance: "We lived a good while in the family of Dr. Livingston, of New Brunswick. Oh, that was a good time for old Joe and I. *That was a heavenly house*—worship every morning and evening, and *always called in.*"

Such was Aunt Betty's idea of "a heavenly house," and she was not very wide of the mark: where God is worshipped every "morning and evening," and the humblest members of the family are *always called in*, that is *a heavenly house.* The peace, holiness and joy of heaven are foretasted there. The God of heaven Himself dwells there. The exercises of heaven are begun there. And to its happy inmates—that is, to those who sympathize and delight in these daily offerings of prayer and praise—it is the vestibule of that "heavenly house" where they praise God day and night forever.

All that I have heard—and I have heard much of Dr. Livingston as a perfect gentleman, a polished scholar, a profound divine, and an eloquent preacher—never penetrated me with so deep a veneration for his character, as this hearty tribute from an humble domestic, long after his death, that while on earth, "he walked with God," and "blessed his own house-hold."

THE MORAL ADVANTAGE OF PUBLIC CALAMITIES.—Prosperous and easy times, long continued, finally lull men to sleep. The poor man is ungrateful, because help comes promptly, and prompt help renders him negligent in his business. The philosopher amuses himself with an ideal world, and the statesman with idle projects. More voluptuous passions arise from repose, and find an easy gratification. The virtues hold their even way with the civilities. Nothing compels feeling and decision. Interest in the public good slackens, and all goes on so indifferently well, that even the greatest genius is only half developed. But if want breaks in, if peril demands heroes, and a universal call summons the soul; if the State is striving against its downfall; if its dangers are increasing with every neglectful moment; if the most frightful crisis can only be diverted by the greatest sacrifice, then all is action and greatness; the orator waxes mighty, the genius surpasses his own hopes, courage and courtesy inspire the friend, hand and heart open with equal promptitude, performance follows resolve, and the soul is astonished at its own powers. It finds in itself unknown virtues; mounts ever higher, and discerns from new elevations an ever widening field of duty. Great things, and things adored in a state of tranquility, vanish with its flight, and man shows himself once more a creature of the Godhead.

SEEK THE ENEMY.—A minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was best, asked the advice of a faithful old African slave, who replied—"Massa, go where dere am de most rabbit."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. S. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Chm'n of Committee of Arrangements, Charlottee, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Committee of Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th of April.

The following is a list of the members: R. L. Dabney, B. M. Smith, E. T. Baird, T. E. Peck, B. M. Palmer, *Ministers*; W. P. Webb, T. O. Perrin, W. L. Mitchell, W. P. Finley, J. G. Shepherd, *Ruling Elders.*

The Chairman is authorized by the Presbyterian people of Charlotte to assure the Committee of a cordial welcome.

JOHN B. ADGER, *Ch'm.*

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF HYMN BOOK.—The Committee on Revision of the Hymn Book will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the day before the meeting of the General Assembly. This committee consists of Rev. Messrs. T. V. Moore, J. W. Pratt, Thomas Smyth, J. B. Stratton, John Leyburn, and G. H. W. Petrie.

R. M. PLUMER, *Chairman.*

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—J. C. K, $4 00; Cornelia Bowden, $6.00; Presbyterian church, Hillsboro', $47.00; W. R. U, $19 00; Col. G. W., $10.00; Capt. G. W. A, $10.00; J. G. S., $20.00; from —, Asheville, $100.00; Gertrude Forest, $6 00; Misses G. & S. H., $12.00; E. F., $5.66; A Friend, $6.00; A Friend, $1 50; Mrs. R. J. N., $18.00; Rev. M. McQ., $10.00; Miss C. M., $1.65.

We have received $10, in an envelope post-marked Halleville, N. C., enclosed in blank sheet of paper. As we do not know what disposition to make of the money, the writer, or rather the sender, will please give us the necessary information.

SENT SOUTH.—We learn by recent intelligence from the United States, that the Rev. James O. Stedman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Memphis, Tenn., has been sent beyond the Federal lines, and that the Rev. Messrs Harrison and Martin, pastors of the Old and New School Presbyterian churches in Knoxville, Tenn., have been sent to the same region.

CHAPLAIN TO JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—The *Central Presbyterian* of the 7th says: "Three brethren very promptly offered themselves, in response to the appeal of Capt. Strickler, recently published. We are informed by our Confederate Commissioner, Col. Ould, that an application for a Chaplain to go and minister to our prisoners on that island, was made by him to the Federal authorities two months ago, but they never condescended to notice it in any way. He also expresses the confident expectation that all our prisoners will be exchanged in a short time. This will render any farther measures unnecessary."

"THE DESERTER'S DOOM."—In compliance with a request from the author and others, we publish the article on our first page from the chaplain of the 54th Regiment. Desertion is a great crime, and deserves the severe censure which Mr. Paris bestows upon it. We rejoice to believe, however, that it is a crime which has almost ceased in the army. At one time it was fearfully great, and looked upon apparently, by many at home as well as in the army, as a comparatively trifling offense. Now we hear little or nothing of it. Whether it is from a more patriotic tone of feeling at home, or from a higher sense of duty among the soldiers, or from both these facts combined, it is certainly true that desertions are much more rare than a few months ago. At this we heartily rejoice, and pray that such scenes as those enacted at Kinston, described by Mr. Paris, may never again be witnessed in our army.

PAUL THE PREACHER.

1 Cor. 2: 2.

Not merely in the pulpit is "Christ crucified" to be presented by the faithful minister. In that most instructive and touching address of the Apostle to the Ephesian Elders at Miletus, in regard to his ministry among them, he says: "I kept back nothing that was profitable to you, but have showed you and have taught you publicly and from house to house." "Publicly and from house to house" embraces the whole field of a pastor's labors. His teaching is not to be confined to the *public* pulpit exercises of the Sabbath and the weekly lecture; there is another and most important theatre for his efforts.

It would be an interesting subject of inquiry and one not without lessons of wisdom to all of us, whether pastors or people, to what extent the instruction imparted by the Apostles and other teachers of the early church, was given "from house to house," in the familiarity of social and family visitation. There were no church edifices in those days. The preachers of the Apostolic church sometimes got the ear of the public in the synagogues, in the temple and vicinity, and in other places where congregations of people were assembled. But the disposition to *persecute* them was such that their labors in this way were oftentimes seriously interrupted. Their only resource then was, to teach "from house to house"—to get a family together, or a little group of families residing near each other, and there, in those social gatherings, talk about "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified;" explaining to them the mystery of redemption and urging upon them to accept of salvation. And in this way a very large part of the instruction received by those who looked favorably upon the religion of Jesus, was imparted. And in this way grew up those *household churches*, of which we read in the Epistles.

We are not driven, as the Apostolic church, to this resort, to avoid the malice and persecution of the world around us. Thank God, we can meet together and "sit under our own vine and our own fig tree with none to molest us." This fact, with the additional one that the heads of families connected with our churches are generally well instructed unto godliness, and that it is *their* duty, above and before all others, (the pastor of their church not excepted,) to impart to those under them, their children and their servants, the truths with which they are themselves familiar—these facts render less imperative, perhaps, this abundant instruction "from house to house" now than in Apostolic days. But in this country we are doubtless at the other extreme in this matter. The *public* teaching has too entirely supplanted that "from house to house." The pulpit is too exclusively the theatre on which religious instruction is given. Religion is not a matter for the Sabbath and the sanctuary alone. It is for home—for every day life. Let it be more regarded in the home circle, and enter more into home ideas and home duties, possibly it may tell beneficially upon all the interests of society.

PRIVILEGE OF LIVING CHRIST.

The believer ought to feel that it is a great privilege enjoyed, in being permitted to *live Christ* before the world, and thus attract sinners to the cross. The complaint is often heard, when the great wants of a godless, wicked world are spoken of, "I can do little or nothing for the cause of my Redeemer. My position is such that I cannot engage in those labors that are designed to bring sinners to Christ. I must leave this chiefly to others, whose legitimate work it is." But *here*, in living Christ before a thoughtless, wicked world, you can do much to recommend your religion to the ungodly, whatever may be your situation in life. You have, indeed, the most potent means in your hands to this end; for there is nothing like a godly walk and heavenly conversation to recommend the truth to the heart and conscience. And the image of Christ shines as brightly in the lowly and humble, as in the most exalted.

And "he that winneth souls is wise." A few years hence, when we shall all stand at the bar of God, to render up our account and receive our award, what, think you, will then be esteemed wisdom, as we look back over life and its duties? How will those things appear for which we now labor and toil so diligently, and for which we spend so much of the energies of life? Earth, with all its interests and its hopes, has passed away forever, and everything that bore no relation to the spiritual and eternal must be viewed as worthless—"vanity of vanities." Then, that which has borne fruit unto eternal life and happiness shall be highly esteemed; but that which belonged merely to this world shall be reckoned worthless. He that saved a soul will be more honored that he that conquered a city.

"THE MERCURY."—We learn, through a prospectus, that the publication of this paper, which was published at Tarboro, N. C., up to the 11th Dec., 1861, was to be resumed at Raleigh on the 6th April. It is to be an illustrated literary weekly. Terms $10 for 6 months. Mr. Wm. B. Smith is editor and proprietor.

AN EXTINCT PARISH AND FALSE CHURCH.—As the bank of England covers an entire "parish" in the city of London, and has a clergyman whose salary is £700 a year, a room in the bank is kept to represent the church, for the sake of keeping up the living and its emoluments.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville met at Centre church, Robeson county, on Wednesday the 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Malcom McNair, from 1 Cor. 3: 6. The Rev. James McQueen was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. D. D. McBryde and P. Murphy, Esq., were appointed temporary clerks. During the Sessions there was a full attendance both of Ministers and Ruling Elders.

The most important business before the Presbytery, and that which excited chief interest, was the case of the Rev. James Sinclair. For sometime past, rumors had been rife prejudicial to the christian and ministerial character of Mr. Sinclair. At the meeting of Presbytery last fall, he asked of the Presbytery a judicial investigation of these rumors; which was granted. The case was conducted with great ability by the Rev. Colin Shaw and the Hon. J. G. Shepherd in behalf of the Presbytery, and the Rev. Neill McKay for the accused. After a laborious investigation, the Presbytery sustained the main charges preferred. The sentence of the court was, that Mr. Sinclair be publicly reprimanded by the Moderator and solemnly warned to avoid in future that which had been cause of reproach, and to betake himself zealously and faithfully to the sacred work to which he had been solemnly ordained. The sentence was immediately inflicted, the Rev. Hector McLean occupying at the time the Moderator's chair.

Friday being fast day, the Presbytery adjourned over, from Thursday to Friday afternoon, when the free conversation on the state of religion was held. On Friday morning, there was a prayer meeting at 10 o'clock; and at 11 a sermon by one of the members of Presbytery. The congregation was large and attentive, and all the services solemn and appropriate.

The free conversation on the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbytery, made no striking developments. The progress of the church during the past year has not been great. To some of the churches considerable additions have been made; but to many of them the additions indicate a state of much spiritual coldness. Few have come forward to consecrate themselves to the Lord, while saints themselves have not given the evidence of life and energy that ought always to characterize the children of God. We hope to obtain a copy of the Narrative for publication in a week or two.

The reports from the churches on the subject of educating the children of deceased soldiers, elicited considerable interest. The injunction of the Presbytery making it the duty of church sessions to act as agents in collecting funds, and also in looking up and reporting the number of such children within their respective bounds, had not been as generally obeyed as it should have been; yet it was gratifying to find that so many had discharged the duty assigned them, and to hear pledges from others that it should be attended to ere another meeting of the Presbytery. This is a great and good work, and one that appeals strongly to patriotic as well as christian liberality. Let those who have heretofore done nothing, bestir themselves at once; and let those who have heretofore done something, do the more. Further action on the subject was taken by the Presbytery, which will be published as soon as we can procure the resolution.

The Rev. James M. Sprunt, and Rev. N. T. Bowden, with the Hon. J. G. Shepherd, and Dr. John Malloy, were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly.

The next regular meeting of Presbytery will be held in Union church, Duplin co., on Thursday before the 2nd Sabbath in October next.

The hospitality and kindness of the good people of Centre were manifest throughout.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in North Carolina for the year 1863, has been for some days upon our table. It is a pamphlet of 32 pages, and contains much interesting matter on the subject of which it treats. Mr. Wiley, the Superintendent, says: "The condition and progress of the Common Schools for the school year ending in 1863, have been reported to me from about sixty counties—but exact statistics have not been furnished from all of these. The whole number of children between the ages of 6 and 21, reported to me in thirty-six counties is, males 46,116; females 43,265; children with the sexes not distinguished 5,817; total 95,259. The whole number districts reported in forty-seven counties is 2,149. The number of schools taught, reported in fifty counties, is 1,076; and the number of teachers licensed in forty-four counties is, males 524, females 348, total 872. The number of children reported to have attended school in fifty counties is, males 18,977, females 16,518, total 35,495; the average length of the schools was very near three months, and the average salary about $25 per month. The receipts of money reported in fifty-four counties amount to $240,685 and 38 cents. The disbursements to $81,588,56½ cents, and the sums on hand when the returns of Chairmen were made, to $159,096,81½."

"CHRISTIAN SUN."—This paper, formerly published at Suffolk, Va., has been revived and will be hereafter published at Petersburg, Va. under the auspices of Rev. W. B. Wellons, its former editor and proprietor.

THE NORTHERN METHODISTS.—A few days ago, we noticed the exultations of the Baptist organ in New York, that with "a tread that shakes the foundation of things" that church, under the "great authorization" of Secretary Stanton, was preparing to steal every Baptist church they could lay their hands on in the Confederate States. The following shows that Bishop Ames, of the Methodist church, is engaged in the same holy employ. He, too, is upsetting "the foundations" of mercy, love and common honesty, and mocking God with an abolition gospel, preached in stolen temples:

THE CHURCHES IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Montogomery *Advertiser* publishes the following, dated New Orleans, Feb. 12:

As I know you are interested for the churches in this city, I write. About the middle of January, Bishop Ames arrived, and as his commission was different from what we all expected, it has ended in his obtaining possession of all the Methodist churches in the city and supplying the pastorates. His order from the Secretary of War was to take charge of all churches "not supplied by loyal pastors and appointed by loyal bishops." Of course this ended the matter and the military requisition was complied with by trustees, &c. * * I never had such strange emotions as on Sabbath, 24th, when for the first time in my life, I was without freedom to worship God. No other day of my life ever equalled it for unutterable sadness. Surely, we are touching on some of the prophetic times of the Bible.

This Bishop Ames is from Indiana, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. About six weeks since he "possessed" and "occupied," in like manner, the Methodist church in Memphis, ejecting a faithful pastor, to make room for a reverend gentleman from Indianapolis. I suppose similar attentions have been paid to the churches of Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge, and all intermediate points, for, as none of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are "loyal," in the sense of this ecclesiastico military commission, so none of their appointments may stand before it.

The *Biblical Recorder* gives the annexed note, from the Rev. Mr. Pritchard of Raleigh:

EX PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.—Last Spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas, in New York, Ex-President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that old as he was he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

T. H. PRITCHARD.

MORE CHURCH ROBBERY.—A friend recently from the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., informs us that the Federals have taken possession of the *First Cumberland Presbyterian Church* in Memphis and have converted it into *soldiers' barracks*. This house was built by the congregation just before the war began and is one of the largest and most costly buildings belonging to the denomination. The Pastor, Rev. C. A. Davis, was holding regular services in the Church, up to the time it was seized by those robbers. He is said to be in the city still, preaching wherever and whenever opportunity is afforded.—*So. Obs.*

A NORTHERN GENTLEMAN.—Our papers have discovered a *rara avis*—a gentleman in the Yankee army—in the person of Gen. Seymour, and they ascribe to him "the credit of having endeavored to restrain the troops of all classes and *colors* within the recognized limits of warfare and from all excesses or outrages against non combatants," whilst in Florida. Gentlemen must be scarce indeed among our foes, when Southern men are constrained to select, for special commendation, a general, who led Massachusetts negroes to the slaughter of his white brethren. It ought to be the settled faith of all Southerners that a man who assumes the command of negro troops, places himself by that very act beyond the pale of gentlemen.—*Confed rate Baptist.*

STUDYING CAMP.—We were informed a few days since, that two lads in a Georgia company, who entered the service perfectly ignorant of letters, had learned to read and write very well by improving their leisure hours in camp.

We have seen it suggested, that in many companies, "camp schools" might be introduced with great profit; and not only reading and writing taught in them, but also some progress be made in higher elementary studies.

We commend the thought to officers and to the more cultivated and influential members of the companies. Those who are unwilling that opportunities of doing good should pass unimproved—and we are satisfied there are many such in our army—will know how to take advantage of any circumstances, by which "knowledge may be increased," and others profited.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THEOLOGY AND THE WAR.—Rev. Dr. McTyeire, in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, gives the following incident, as "showing, rather painfully, how fratricidal war is affecting the theology as well as the temper of the pulpit:"—"A Baptist minister—a man of excellent sense and character—was preaching on a subject that wound up with the Great Assize. He was under full swing and the congregation under full sway of old scriptive eloquence. His tone was pitched on the long key, known as the sound of the real silver trumpet of the gospel, in which this sentence was announced, 'And, my brethren, they will come through the gates into the city of the New Jerusalem, from the East, and from the West, and from the South, and (lowering his voice) *a very few from the North.*'"

"EPISCOPAL VIGOR."—A writer in the *Church Intelligencer* submits the following plan to his fellow churchmen: "Return to the true doctrine of Episcopacy and carry it out: curtail the size of the dioceses; make four or five bishoprics where we now have one; let the bishop in his diocese act as the real earthly head of the church; let him be the centre of influence and of action; let him appoint his presbyters and deacons to their places; let him be the proper authority to fill all vacancies and the sole originator of vacancies; let him, with his council of advice, regulate the salaries of the clergy and assess each parish according to its ability, and so raise funds to carry on the church's work; let him adjudicate all difficulties between the clergy and parishes," etc., etc.

LONDON BAPTIST.—Rev. T. E. Skinner, in a letter from London, styles Spurgeon a "mountebank" and "vulgar charlatan; represents Brook as "a huge animal proportion and of stentorian voice, a man of evangelical reputation and propriety," and says that all the Baptist ministers there "are fanatical Abolitionists."

HOUSEHOLD HUMILIATION.—We have been at no lack for days of humiliation, fasting and prayer. They have been appointed by congregations—by higher ecclesiastical assemblies—by States—by the Confederate authorities. These frequent calls to abase ourselves before the Lord, have not passed by us unheeded. "For all this His anger is not turned away, but His hand is stretched out still." The light we long for has not risen on us, we still "dwell in the land of the shadow of death."

And why? May it not be that the spirit of penitence has not been sufficiently diffused among those who profess, and in some degree possess, godliness? that here and there, too large a portion of our Christian population has been little affected by it? Might it not be well, therefore if those who name the name of Christ throughout the land, should copy the example of an eminent divine, in whose memoir we read, that "once a year he kept a solemn day of humiliation *with his family!*" Who shall say that God would not send speedy succor, in answer to this humiliation, fasting and prayer *of households*—each household apart, and for itself, and on days determined by its own free choice? We believe He would.

This suggestion seems to us in many particulars, eminently just. Some of our Christian families have lost members, who were connected with the army, by wounds received in battle or diseases contracted in camp. What more fitting than that, *as families*, they should, by special observance, confess the righteousness of this stroke, both as toward the nation and themselves? Some of these families have members now in the military service, and liable if the war is prolonged, to fall by disease or wounds. How seemly, then, that they, *as families*, should afflict their souls before the Lord, lest He should smite the nation and themselves with this stroke also?—*Religious Herald.*

A HARD SAYING.—If we are to judge our enemies by their own confessions, their religious condition is deplorable enough. The Chicago *Times*, in a late issue, says: "Our churches are mere political wigwams, in which congregations are influenced, under hypocritical pretenses of Christianity, to vote for such creatures as Callott and Cameron. The corruption festering in every department of Government, finds its most efficient protection in the minister of Jesus."

THE SCRIPTURES FOR THE ARMY.—On an application by Rev. Levi Throne, of N. C., approved by Gov. Vance, 100,000 Bibles and Testaments, principally for N. C., troops in the Confederate service, were granted by the American Bible Society, N. Y., at its meeting in December. For the South West, 50,000 were granted at the same time.

UNITED EFFORT.—Rev. B T. Lacy, Presbyterian, according to Rev. J. M. Sykes, Methodist, "Advocates the plan of having one chaplain from each denomination to each brigade, which is surely a most charitable and correct idea. We often feel the need," continues Mr. S., "of a Baptist and Presbyterian minister to labor with us, and we indulge the hope that these churches will look to this matter."

RE-ENLISTMENT AND RELIGION.—A chaplain writes from Johnston's army to the *Southern Presbyterian*: "It is a remarkable fact, that a deep religious interest has revived with all the troops that have re-enlisted. In the army we feel that our darkest days have passed."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

CHAPTER V.

OF CASES WITHOUT PROCESS.

I. In cases in which an individual commits an offence in the presence of the court or comes forward as his own accuser, and makes known his offence to the court, trial is unnecessary, and judgment may be rendered without process, the offender always having the privilege of being heard.

II. There being in these cases no accuser, should the sentence be appealed from, some member or members of the court shall be the appellee in the case.

III. When a communicating member of the Church shall state in open court that he is persuaded in conscience that he is not converted, and has no right to come to the Lord's table, and desires to withdraw from the communion of the Church; if he has committed no overt offence and the session is convinced that he is not laboring under a transient darkness or severe temptation, his name shall be stricken from the roll of communicants, and the fact, if deemed expedient, published in the congregation of which he is a member.

IV. When a man renounces the communion of our Church by joining another denomination whether heretical or evangelical, his name shall be stricken without further process from the roll of communicants.

V. When a minister joins another denomination, if it be evangelical, his name shall be simply stricken from the roll of the Presbytery; if it be heretical, he shall be deposed without trial.

CHAPTER VI.

OF WITNESSES.

I. Judicatories ought to be very careful and impartial in receiving testimony. All persons are not *competent* as witnesses; and all who are competent are not *credible.*

II. All persons, whether parties or otherwise, are *competent* witnesses, except such as do not believe in the existence of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments. Either party has a right to challenge a witness whom he believes to be incompetent, and the court shall examine and decide upon his competency.

III. The *credibility* of a witness, or the degree of credit due to his testimony, may be affected by relationship to any of the parties; by interest in the result of the trial; by want of proper age; by weakness of understanding; by infamy of character; by being under church censure; by general rashness, indiscretion, or malignity of character; and by whatever circumstances appear to the judicatory to effect his veracity, his knowledge, or his interest in the case on trial.

IV. A husband or wife shall not be compelled to bear testimony against each other in any judicatory.

V. The testimony of more than one witness is necessary in order to establish any charge; yet if several credible witnesses [illegible] testimony to different similar acts, or to confirmatory circumstances, belonging to the same general charge, the crime shall be considered as proved.

VI. No witness, afterward to be examined, except a member of the judicatory, shall be present during the examination of another witness on the same case, unless by consent of parties.

VII. To prevent confusion, witnesses shall be examined first by the party introducing them; then cross-examined by the opposite party; after which any member of the judicatory, or either party, may put additional interrogatories. But no question shall be put or answered, except by permission of the Moderator; and the Court shall not permit frivolous questions, or questions irrelevant to the charge at issue.

VIII. The oath or affirmation to a witness, shall be administered by the Moderator, in the following, or like terms: "You solemnly promise, in the presence of the omniscient and heart-searching God, that you will declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your knowledge, in the matter in which you are called to witness, as you shall answer it to the great Judge of quick and dead." If, however, at any time a witness should present himself before a judicatory, who, for conscientious reasons, prefers to swear or affirm in any other manner, he shall be allowed to do so.

IX. Every question put to a witness shall, if required, be reduced to writing. When answered, it shall, together with the answer, be recorded, if deemed by either party of sufficient importance.

X. The records of a judicatory, or any part of them, whether original or transcribed, if regularly authenticated by the Moderator and clerk, or either of them, shall be deemed good and sufficient evidence in every other judicatory.

XI. In like manner, testimony taken by one judicatory, and regularly certified, shall be received by every other judicatory, as no less valid than if it had been taken by themselves.

XII. Cases may arise in which it is not convenient for a judicatory to have the whole, or, perhaps, any part of the testimony in a particular cause, taken in their presence. In this case, commissioners shall be appointed to take the testimony in question, which shall be considered as if taken in the presence of the judicatory; of which commission, and of the time and place of their meeting, due notice shall be given to the opposite party, that he may have an opportunity of attending. And if the accused shall desire on his part to take testimony at a distance, for his own exculpation, he shall give notice to the judicatory of the time and place when it is proposed to take it, that a commission, as in the former case, may be appointed for the purpose.

XIII. When the witnesses shall have been examined, the parties shall then be heard to any reasonable extent.

XIV. A member of the judicatory may be called upon to bear testimony in a case which comes before it. He shall be qualified as other witnesses are; and, after having given his testimony, he may immediately resume his seat as a member of the judicatory.

XV. A member of the church summoned as a witness, and refusing to appear, or, having appeared, refusing to give testimony, may be censured for contumacy, according to the circumstances of the case.

XVI. The testimony given by witnesses must be faithfully recorded and read to them, for their approbation or subscription.

XVII. If after a trial before any judicatory, new testimony be discovered which is supposed to be highly important to the exculpation of the accused, it is proper for him to ask and for the judicatory to grant a new trial.

XVIII. If, in the prosecution of an appeal, new testimony is offered, which, in the judgment of the appellate court, has an important bearing on the case, it shall be competent in the court to refer the cause to the inferior judicatory for a new trial; or, with the consent of parties, to take the testimony and issue the case.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE,
CAMP 12TH N. C. T.,
HANOVER JUNCTION, Mar. 24, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—For some time, I have intended to drop you a line, in acknowledging the receipt of a bundle of your paper, which regularly makes its weekly visits to my Regiment.

It is a very welcome comer, and I take pleasure in distributing it among the soldiers, who are always glad to receive it, especially those of your church. For your paper is the only public representative that your church has in this Brigade. The 5th Regiment has an Episcopalian Chaplain; 12th, Methodist; 20th, Lutheran; and the 23rd has a Baptist Missionary, at this time. Your missionaries have not paid us a visit; we would be glad if they would call by and give us a lift; and truly are we needing it now, as we have the use of a large church, and have been holding meetings for a week, night and day. The Chaplains of the Brigade are jointly working together in the "unity of the spirit and in the bonds of peace," for the salvation of the souls of the men, except the Chaplain of the 5th, who is absent.

There is quite an interest in the Brigade on the subject of religion; a goodly number have professed conversion, and the good work goes on.

We are now having a cold snap of weather, but shall continue our meeting if the Lord blesses us with His presence still, and we are permitted to remain here; but there is nothing certain in war. It is wisdom to prepare to stay a lifetime at one place, and be ready to leave it at a minute's notice.

Truly yours,
J. H. ROBBINS,
Chap. 12th, N. C. T.

FREE SITTINGS IN CHURCH.—The Archbishop of York recently consecrated three churches in which all the seats were free. He says: "While there are social distinctions, which no one wishes to remove and which are quite right in ordinary life, these ought to be left behind at the door of the church, folded up like umbrellas, and all should appear before their Lord God as perfectly equal as sinners seeking His mercy."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The following official dispatches have been received at the War Department in relation to Forrest's expedition to Paducah:

"Demopolis, April 2, 1864.

"To GENERAL S COOPER:

"The following dispatch from General Forrest has just been received:

"L. Polk, Lieut. General.

"DRESDEN, TENNESSEE, March 27, *via* Okolona, April 2.—To LIEUTENANT GENERAL POLK:—I left Jackson on the 23d ultimo, and captured Union city the 24th with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about two hundred horses, and five hundred small arms.

"I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

"I moved north with Buford's division, marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the evening of the 26th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, and could have held it longer, but found the small-pox raging and evacuated the place.

"We captured many stores, horses, burned up sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock, and brought out fifty prisoners.

"My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty five killed and wounded, among them Col. Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Linhum of the Faulkner regiment, mortally wounded and Colonel Crosslin, of the Ninth Kentucky, and Lieutenant Col Morton, of the Second Tennessee, slightly wounded.

"The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. The prisoners in all five hundred.

"N. B. Forrest."

"Demopolis, April 3, 1864.

"To GENERAL S. COOPER:

"The following dispatch just received from General Forrest:

"JACKSON, TENNESSEE, *via* Waterford, April 2.—Six hundred Federal prisoners will arrive at Ripley, Mississippi, to-day, *en route* for Demopolis.

"Col. Neely engaged Hunt (*f*) on the 29th March, near Bolivar, capturing his entire wagon train, routing and driving him to Mempais, killing thirty and capturing thirty five prisoners, killing two captains and capturing one."

"L. Polk, Lieutenant-General."

MURDER OF A CONFEDERATE PRISONER AT POINT LOOKOUT.—We have the melancholy intelligence of the cold blooded murder of one of our prisoners at Point Lookout. The victim was Lawrence W. Peyton, private of the Second Kentucky cavalry, and son of Ex-Congressman Peyton, of Kentucky. It appears that young Peyton had, for some insolence of the sergeant of the guard, told him that he was a suitable companion for negroes, and pointed to a negro guard who had been detailed to receive the prisoners. Some exchange of hard words took place, when the Yankee sergeant drew a revolver and shot the helpless prisoner dead on the spot. —*Examiner.*

A MUNIFICENT KENTUCKIAN.—Hon. E. M. Bruce, one of the Congressmen from Kentucky, proposes to pay the tuition and personal expenses of every soldier of his own State who has lost a leg or an arm, or been otherwise disabled from field service during the war. He feels that "he can effect no greater good to his fellow citizens," as he observes, "than by contributing to put him in a condition to earn his livelihood when he is left to his crippled resources;" and he earnestly advises any and every one suited to the terms proposed to select some college, academy or school and enter it immediately. All bills properly certified will be promptly paid on being forwarded to Richmond. Teachers and Kentuckians generally are requested to circulate this offer, and to discover those who may take advantage of it.

THE TAX ON THE HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTES.—The following copy of a telegram is deemed of general interest to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, April 7, 1864.

"The tax of ten per cent. per month on the hundred dollar notes commences on the second day of May, 1864, and is to be rated upon the face value. Portions of the month are not to be charged. You will, therefore, deduct ten dollars per month additional from each hundred dollar note presented on or after the second day of May and of each succeeding month.

"C. G. MEMMINGER,
SECRETARY OF TREASURY."

FROM GEORGIA.

DALTON, APRIL 5.—News from the front, inside the enemy's lines; state that 2 brigades of infantry have gone towards Nashville, and it is reported by some that they have been sent to operate against Forrest and by others to be *en route* for the Potomac.

Forty-four regiments of infantry and ten batteries, who returned to Ohio to recruit, raised only five thousand in three months.

It is reported that McPherson relieves Thomas, who will be sent to another field; also that one brigade of cavalry and one of infantry have been sent forward to Chattanooga within the last few days.

The Federals, that went out on a plundering expedition under Dodge have returned to Decatur.

Logan's Corps is at Larkinsville picketing Huntsville, Stevenson, the railroad and the river.

Nineteen Federals, in Confederate uniform, came to Triune Factory, near Summerville, and committed numerous depredations on Saturday.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW NOTES.—The following "regulation" has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Depositaries of the Department. It will be seen that precautions are taken to subserve the individual convenience of citizens as far as possible:

"Each of the Depositaries shall on and after the 21 day of April, proceed to distribute the first parcels of the new issue of Treasury notes with which he shall be furnished, by paying out to each separate applicant one hundred dollars of new issues in exchange for one hundred and fifty dollars of old."

TENNESSEE.—The most encouraging accounts have recently been received from the army of Tennessee, which has been most happily inspired by Johnston. The enemy remains quiet in his intrenchment at Ringgold gap. Our position is described as very strong, with a chain of hills in our front; and it is said that it could only be flanked by a great sacrifice of men on the part of the enemy. A correspondent suggests that the enemy will inaugurate the opening of the campaign by cavalry raids and reconnoissance in heavy force and that the grand object being Atlanta, he will evidently make an effort to get possession of the Georgia State road, or, destroy it so as to cut off communication. But we shall probably know in ten or fifteen days the enemy's designs in this department.

[From the Examiner.]

The Yankees are evidently becoming nervous as the crisis of their grand experiment approaches. Like novices in chemistry, trembling in their boots as they prepare the Dutch liquid and the fulminating powder which is to blow the capital of the Southern Confederacy into atoms. If they could only tell what direction the explosion will take, their minds would be at ease; but as there is a chance, and no unlikely chance either, that their own laboratory may be laid in ruins, they are far from being happy as they watch the manipulations of their chosen operator Grant. True, they have been trying to talk themselves into unlimited confidence in the hero of the hour. They endeavour to discover in him some analogy with the simplicity of manners and the freedom from ostentation which characterize our great military leaders. They derive comfort from the fact that he does not bedeck himself like a popinjay, and does not occupy more than one seat in a railway train; that he takes his meals at Willard's like any other mortal, and turns red in the face when perched on a sofa in Lincoln's drawing-room. The army of the Potomac is wild with enthusiasm over their new commander, and the furloughed soldiers, who he accommodated with a lift in his express car a few days since, are especially frantic, and are going to carry him "straight through." Under his guidance the Yankees are to swarm into Richmond by the Central road and by the Fredericksburg road. Ironclad gunboats are to be moored at Rocketts, and tin clad canalboats to belch forth their iron hail from the smooth waters of the Basin; while Federal batteries are to sweep the bridges and make the name of Mayo more famous than that of Arcola. Once occupied Richmond is to be placed under the control of the American Pharaoh's chief Butler, who will press the grapes into the cup of his royal master; precious grapes, which will give forth blood and gold without stint. Gibbets are to be erected on the summits of Richmond's many hills; Jeff. Davis and his cabinet of curiosities will be squeezed into flour barrels at Haxall's mills and sent on for exhibition at the Sanitary Fairs; and they and all others, who are not favored with instant death, are to receive in their foreheads and the palms of their hands the mark of the Beast—the curiously interlaced ciphers of the Yankee nation and the Yankee hero, U. S. A. and U. S. G.

But in spite of these apocalyptic visions the Federals are uneasy. If they are successful here, they can bear with tolerable fortitude their prospective losses in those sections of the country, from which they are about to withdraw their forces. If they fail here, they will lose almost everything that they have gained in the Western portion of the Confederacy. Our friends in the West are plainly counting on our success and our enemies in the same quarter as evidently dreading it; conscious of the moral weakness of their cause, the Unionists of the Border States look with dismay at the receding columns of their protectors. Rebellion raises its head in Illinois and Missouri; Western Maryland murmurs. The Lincolnites in Kentucky shiver as they listen to the clatter of Morgan's steeds, and shudder under the invisible net-work of a Confederate conspiracy; a merry time they will have of it while Grant is pushing from Washington to Richmond, for we too can organize "movable columns," and Morgan and Forrest will prove more efficient than Sherman without his barbarity; and a merrier time still, when the same Grant is pushed from Richmond to Washington. Even the capture of our capital would be but a small consolation to the mean spirited men who have sold their birthright for a mess of Federal pottage. Their specific for restoring the Union is composed of beef-contracts, pork-contracts, mule-contracts, and if the naughty Confederates take away beef, pork and mules, what will these despairing patriots care for "the Union of our Fathers." But if Grant fails, and fail he will and must, then we may look for the long promised re-action along our Northern border, for some practical result of the theoretical antagonism between the Eastern and the Western sections of Yankeedom, and for a more potent manifestation of a peace party in the North than the well-meant articles of the New York *World* and the *Freeman's Journal*.

The general plan on which our enemies expect to conduct the next campaign has been already foreshadowed. Heavy columns are to be precipitated on Richmond. Flank expeditions are to prevent reinforcements from reaching the army in Virginia, and a show of force is to be kept up in all other quarters. Elaborate fortifications are to protect, as far as possible, the acquisitions of territory which they have made, and raiding parties are to cut our communications, destroy our supplies, and dispirit our people. There is nothing absolutely new in all this. It is but McClellan and Hooker rolled into one; and it is to be hoped that our strategists are equal to the combination. For the success of the scheme, speed is essential, and we look with peculiar complacency on the snows and rains of this second month of spring. Every flake and every drop are auxiliaries to the Confederate cause. Every day enables us to increase our supplies for the defenders of Richmond. Every day adds to the efficiency of our new troops. Every day is a new rampart to our fortifications. In short, every day sees, or ought to see, some additional preparation to meet the great hour of reckoning. And until that hour, and at that hour, may those who have charge of our military affairs be not unmindful of the good old Spanish admonition, "The tongue quiet and the eyes quick."

THE DAHLGREN DOCUMENTS—LETTER FROM GENERAL FITZ LEE.—We have been permitted to copy in the War Department the following official letter from General Fitz. Lee, in relation to the Dahlgren papers. We know that General Lee has been importuned by the curious to reply, in some public manner, to the Yankee assertion that these papers were interpolated or otherwise altered. He has chosen to satisfy this curiosity only on proper occasion of official communication:

"HEADQUARTERS LEE'S DIVISION,
"CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
"March 31, 1804.

"*General S. Cooper,*
"*Adjutant and Inspector General:*

"General: I have the honour to inclose to you Colonel Dahlgren's note book, just sent to me by Colonel BEALL, commanding Ninth Virginia cavalry. Had I known of its existence it would have been forwarded with the 'papers.'

"His name and rank is written on the first page, with the date (probably) of his purchasing it. The book amongst other memoranda, contains a rough pencil sketch of his address to his troops, differing somewhat from his pen and ink copy. I embrace this occasion to add, the original papers bore no marks of alteration, nor could they possibly have been changed except by the courier who brought them to me, which is in the highest degree improbable; and the publication of them in the daily Richmond papers were exact copies, in every respect, of the original.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed FITZ LEE,
"Major-General Commanding."

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, April 8.—U. S. papers of the 5th received from City Point.

Buckingham the Union candidate has been elected Governor of Connecticut by 8,000 majority.

The Red River expedition captured 4,000 bales of cotton.

In the House of Representatives on the 4th, Winter Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions declaring that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchial government, erected on the ruins of any republican government—Mexico under the administration of any European powers. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Foreign advices to the 25th unimportant.

Maximilliad was to have started to Mexico on the 13th. He refused Slidell an interview, intimating that the new Empire would be strictly neutral in relation to American affairs.

Earl Aberdeen and Lord Asbury are dead.

At the election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 4th, the polls were seized by the Copperhead mob, Mayor Anthony and many friends beaten, and the military refused assistance. The Copperhead ticket was elected by 600 majority.

The radical candidate for Mayor of St. Louis was elected by 2 000 majority.

Gold in New York on the 5th, 68.

Gen Smith will command the troops in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, April 9.—Reports of the Yankee advance by the Peninsula not credited by the War Department.

Baltimore papers received. Gold closed in New York at 171.

Lincoln has dispensed with the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky on the pledge of Bramlette that the State would furnish 15,000 men without conscripting the black population.

The Republicans have elected their candidates in Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in Ohio. In Milwaukie the Democrats were successful.

Currency Bill defeated in Congress. Garrett Davis' proposition that no negro shall become a citizen of the United States, rejected 5 to 32.

European advices to the 27th. Four steel clad steamers of great speed are about to leave Liverpool to run the blockade. The Georgia arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th.

The health of the Pope improved.

THE LAST CHANCE TO END THE WAR.—Now that Grant is in the place of power, it is the country's duty to sustain him in it, heart and soul. Around this great leader the country must rally, with the last dollar, to end the war at once; for if we do not end it now we *never can.*—*New York Herald.*

ORANGE, C. H., April 11.—Dates to the 8th have been received. Thurlow Weed thinks Yankee Congress resolution regarding Mexico, will throw Napoleon and Maximillian into the arms of the rebels.

Republicans carried gubernatorial election in Rhode Island, by a small majority. Emancipationists carried Maryland on the 6th by an overwhelming majority. The 11th and 12th army corps are consolidated into 10th army corps. Hooker commands.

RICHMOND, April 5.—The Baltimore *American* of the 2d received. A dispatch from Mattoon, Illinois, says it is reported by scouts that the rebels number fifteen thousand. A later dispatch says everything seems to have resumed the usual quiet. The rebels are believed to have dispersed.

Deserters from Knoxville report Longstreet's whole force under marching orders.

A large force of rebels are concentrating at Pound Gap for a raid into Kentucky.

Grant and Meade have been to Fortress Monroe to confer with Butler.

It is reported that Buell has superceded Schofield in Tennessee. Gold closed at 68 on the 1st.

A YANKEE DOCUMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Savannah Republican has just received through the blockade the following extraordinary document, of which thousands of copies are floating over the Kingdom of Great Britain, and winked at by the British Government:

To Gallant Young Irishmen, Germans and others:

The war contractors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are in want of a few thousand enterprising young men, to join the glorious army of the United States.

The profits of the business are so large that the country can afford to pay handsomely all who will speedily enter their noble service.

Camp life in America is remarkably salubrious and enjoyable, and offers immense attractions to the oppressed populations of Europe. The troops will have FREE LICENSE WHILE OCCUPYING THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY, and the ESTATES and PROPERTY of the vanquished rebels will be divided by a grateful nation among its heroic defenders.

For further particulars, apply to the Contractors' Lecturers, now on the mission to Britain, and to Messrs. John Bright and W. D. Foster, Ranters' Hill, London.

New York, Sept. 1, 1863,

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD.—At a little before midnight on Friday last one of those terrible disasters to which nearly all the great towns in the North of England are more or less exposed, happened at Sheffield. The great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company—a reservoir nearly one hundred acres in extent, and which held more than a million cubic feet of water, suddenly burst its embankment and swept with the fury of another Deluge down the narrow gorge formed by the Loxley and Stannigton Hills into Sheffield itself. Almost before warning could be given, the volume of waters began rushing headlong down the valley, sweeping farms and houses, forges and factories, like chaff before it. Never, probably, has an incident of the same kind occurred so ruinous in its wholesale destruction of property, so lamentably fatal in the loss of human life. Whatever the sudden and tremendous flood could reach it seems to have destroyed, and, calculating only by the number of houses swept away, and the number of persons missing who were known to have been in them on the fatal night, there is every reason to fear that the lives sacrificed by this awful calamity will not be less than 250, if they do not, unfortunately, exceed even that number. Of the damage done to property it is impossible at this early date to form even a conjecture. The devastation in this respect is unparalleled. A large, populous and thriving district has been almost obliterated from the earth, scarce more than traces of the houses and factories that once stood there are now remaining. The Don, owing to late heavy rains, was unusually high, and the additional water thrown into it has laid hundreds of acres under water, and inflicted incalculable injury to the growing crops. Of the destructive character of the flood there were abundant evidences on every hand. Timber in large quantities, bed posts, feather beds, tables, clocks and various kinds of household furniture, passed down, and several carcasses of cattle also. —*London Times, March 14th.*

NO EXCUSE FOR STARVING.—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* says:

If any one has ever seriously entertained the idea that there was any danger of starving on account of the scarcity of grain, just let him look at the heaps of corn and wheat being received by the Tithe Collectors, and let him remember that this is only *one tenth*, of the amount raised. In this Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba and Cleveland, we think the returns will prove that at least five hundred thousand bushels of wheat and one million bushels of corn were raised the past year. We expect to justify this statement by official figures showing the number of bushels received as one tenth by the Tithe Collectors. Some curiosity is felt to know what has become of the remaining nine-tenths, inasmuch as nine out of ten men say they have not enough to supply their own wants, and in view of the fact that but little has been sold or shipped off. Wonder if the rats and mice could have devoured the greater portion of it? If so, the said rats and mice are in mighty good order, and people may have to commence eating them, for two purposes, viz: to satisfy the pinchings of a hungry stomach and to prevent a scarcity of bread hereafter. So, upon the whole there is "no excuse for starving," and the Yankees might as well abandon all hope of starving us into submission.

We have heretofore indulged in some pretty severe denunciations of the *speculators*, but we expect we shall have to turn upon the rats now, if they have caused corn to advance to $15 and $20 per bushel and flour to $1 0 per barrel.—*Examiner.*

SHERMAN'S TRACK.—People from Mississippi say that it is painful to pass over the track of Sherman's vandals. The newspaper account of the whipping of a lady is unquestionable. She is one of the most respectable of her sex—her husband a man of considerable wealth. They maltreated her shamefully, in such a way that one can hardly mention it in print. The reason of this brutal act we have not heard. Probably, however, she could not suppress the expression of her "treason" in the presence of these shameless scoundrels. One gentleman at Enterprise sought protection for his property from one of the officers—a colonel, we believe. His reply was that they had come to destroy, not to save. They brought with them inflammable material in gutta percha bags. This thrown over what they desired to burn, and the flames immediately raged.—*Mobile Tribune.*

The Supreme Court of the United States is thus described by a Lincoln paper in some speculation as to the probable decision on any issues arising on Lincoln's acts and proclamations:

Taney, Maryland, Copperhead.
Nelson, New York, Copperhead.
Grier, Penn., War Democrat.
Wayne, Georgia Conservative.
Catron, Tennessee, Copperhead.
Clifford, Maine, Copperhead.
Swayne, Ohio, Republican.
Davis, Illinois, Republican.
Miller, Iowa, Republican.
Field, California, Republican.

PADUCAH.—A gentleman who was for a time a prisoner at Paducah, says that it is the depot of supplies for all the South western armies. A year ago the value of grain and other supplies there was estimated at *fifteen millions* of dollars. Since that time the amount is said to have increased to some twenty millions. Forrest burned all these store houses and military headquarters.—*Rich. Examiner.*

FORREST'S VICTORY AT UNION CITY.—The Memphis Bulletin, of the 26th, says: "From the officers of the steamer Glasgow, which arrived at a late hour last night, we learn that on Thursday morning a force of Confederates, estimated at six thousand, under General Forrest, made their appearance at Union City, where was stationed a cavalry force of some eight hundred men. For a time there was heavy skirmishing but the odds being so great, and a flag of truce coming in from General Forrest demanding the surrender of the post and garrison, it was deemed best to do so, and the post capitulated at 11 o'clock A. M."

DIED.

At his residence, in Bladen county, N. C., on Friday evening, March 18, 1864, Mr PETER CROMARTIE, in the 77th year of his age. Mr Cromartie had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years. The records of the church to which he belonged, do not give the date of his connection with the church, but it is known that he connected himself with the church in early life. He was ordained Elder of the church at South River, on the 9th of Nov., 1834, by Rev. William Brobston, and occupied this responsible position until death released him. The prosperity of the church in all her enterprises for the advancement of the cause of Christ, was a subject in which he felt a deep and abiding interest; his hand was moved by his heart to give as liberally as his means would admit of, for the support of the cause of Christ. He was a regular attendant at the house of God and enjoyed to a great degree his Sabbath and sanctuary privileges. During his last illness his mind from the nature of his disease, was wavering on every subject, but that of religion and death; on these subjects he spoke with surprising rationality, appearing to be perfectly resigned to the will of God; he several times expressed himself to his children that attended him, as being ready and anxious to depart and be with Christ. His wife that had shared his joys and divided his sorrows through a long life, preceded him to the grave only a few weeks. Now these aged servants of God are laid together in the embrace of death, but their sacred dust is watched by the eye that never sleeps. While they have left behind them the evidence that consoles their friends in the hour of sorrow and mourning that they have joined the sacramental hosts beyond the chilling flood of death, and are singing the songs of the redeemed in a world of Heavenly glory.

M. P. O.

In Guilford county, March 17th Miss LEONORA V. CUNNINGHAM, aged 21 years and 3 months. The subject of this notice connected herself some two years since, with the Presbyterian church. Although in the morning of life and surrounded by circumstances calculated to make life pleasant, yet heaven had more charms for her than earth. She was ready to go at the bidding of her Saviour. The serious nature of her disease did not alarm her; being "in the hands of a kind God," death had no terrors for her. Jesus had disarmed it. But a few months since she followed an only sister to the grave. She leaves a widowed mother, a brother and a large circle of friends to mourn her death. May they "be also ready."

S. N. R.

At Asheville, N. C., on the 17th day of March, 1864, aged eighteen months and nine days, MARGARET ELIZA, infant daughter of James W., and Cornelia C. Patton. Very tenderly was this little one of the Saviour's flock cherished by the fond parents, to whose fostering care it was for a season entrusted; and earnest were their prayers for its continuance with them; but God has ordered otherwise. With meek submission they yield to His will, and bow to the decree which transplants their bud of promise, to bloom forever in the garden of the Lord.

Is it well with the child? Is it well:
It has tasted of sorrow and pain;
Of the pang and the groan, and the grasp, it might tell,
But it never will suffer again.

H.

At his residence in Montgomery county, on the 22nd March, 1864, Mr JOHN MCAULAY, aged 86 years. The subject of this notice, in early life, connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and for many years was a Ruling Elder in the same. In all the relations which he bore to his fellow man, he was a good and faithful man, much noted as a man of true devotion and eminent piety. In his last moments he said to his weeping children, weep not for me; as St. Paul was separated from his beloved churches, so must we be separated, weep not, I shall soon wear the crown. Christians must pray while on earth, said he, and elevating his voice, uttered an appropriate prayer, and closed his eyes in death.

COR.

On the 4th ultimo, in the 26th year of his age, JAMES, eldest son of the late Richard Price and Catherine K Price. On the breaking out of the war. James joined the 2d Regiment, N. C. State Troops under Colonel E. D. Hall, as Lieutenant. After his return home for a season, he again answered the call of his country, to resume his duty in the field. On his way to Virginia he turned aside to bid farewell to his mother and the dear ones at home. Having a long distance to walk from Burgaw Station, his constitution still weak from an attack of yellow fever in the fall of 1862, he fell sick of a fever which yielded to no medical treatment or care, and terminated fatally. Any citizen of Wilmington will readily testify that a more amiable or promising young man is not to be found amongst us. The injunction of the Apostle "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," &c., seemed truly exemplified in the life of our young friend. He was a worthy son of a good father, whose death, during James' early years, left to his mother the task of training him with a brother and two sisters for time and for eternity. The reward of her care and faith was manifested to her on her son becoming a member of the visible Church. He was ordained Deacon of the 2nd Presbyterian church of Wilmington, Dec. 1859, with his cousin James H. Blanks, who died 26th January, 1863, leaving only two surviving brethren in the office. We therefore sorrow not as others which have no hope; believing that as Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

S.

In the county of Moore, N. C., CHARLES CHALMERS, youngest son of Duncan and Elizabeth Keith, aged 8 years, 10 months and 10 days. Little Charlie had been taken very sick in December last. To all appearances, he was in a fair way of recovery, when he was suddenly seized with pneumonia. Being of a weak constitution, his powers failed rapidly, and it soon became evident, that his time here on earth was drawing to a close. On the evening of the 10th of February, his gentle spirit passed away, as we humbly hope and trust, to brighter scenes—to that friend of children who has said while here on earth, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Oh, how will our torn and lacerated hearts, miss that little form, his ever pleasant chat and she rful smile. All that fond parents and kind friends could do, was done. But our great Physician and friend of children thought differently; as his ways are not our ways, or his thoughts as our thoughts. He was a pleasant child, always willing and obedient; was fair in appearance and in intellect. His last sickness was but of short duration; his sufferings were great; he withstood the storm but 34 hours. May this dispensation be sanctified to our souls, so that when the hour of our departure is come, we may be ready to meet with him at our Saviour's feet. Farewell, little Charlie. No more pain, nor sickness, nor sorrow, will fall upon thy devoted head. Neither will the heat of the day, nor cold by night trouble thy delicate form; but with thy sweet little sister, who has gone before thee—but now welcoming thee with the angelic host—thou art gone to dwell in the land of the blest for ever more.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom.
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In Paradise would bloom.

BROTHER.

In Moore county, Jan., 27th, 1864, of consumption, Mrs NANCY MCIVER, consort of Donald McIver, a native of Fayetteville. She was born November, 3d, 1786, aged 77 years, 2 months and 24 days. She was a member of the Methodist E. Church, and we trust she is now a member of the Church triumphant above, where all suffering is forever at an end. Her only comfort was in hearing God's word read, often requesting prayer to be made, which she enjoyed very much. She has left an aged husband and five daughters to mourn their loss. But their loss is her eternal gain.

D. N. M.

***Observer please copy.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The 186th Session of Orange Presbytery will commence at Bethesda Church, Caswell county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

Clerks of Sessions are requested to send up their Statistical reports to me not later than the meeting of Presbytery.

J. D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD

Stands adjourned to hold its next semi-annual meeting in the Church of Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C., on Thursday before the third Sabbath in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessions of the Churches are requested to send up full and correct statistical reports.

R. H. LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$3 75@4 50
BEEF, retail,	$1@1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER,	$ 5 00@6 00
CORN,	$30 00
COTTON,	$ 1 75@2 00
COTTON YARNS,	$20 00@50 00
COFFEE,	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	225 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@5 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$3 00
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@5 00
PORK,	$1 00@2 50
PEAS,	$25 00@30 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 3 00@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 2 50@3 00
SALT,	$33 50@40 00
TALLOW	$2 50@2 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN Confederate Notes—$10, $20, and $50, for which I will pay in $5 Confederate Notes or Goods as follows: $10's 6 75, $20's 13.50, $50's 33 50.

JOHN H. HALL, Beaver Creek Co.

April 13w3

THE REPORTER'S DICTIONARY, BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.—In press, and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly twenty years' practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and who has been for the last seven months, and is now reporter for the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters about 30,000 words of the English language, or ninety-nine-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction of the Dictionary, simple instructions will be given for the beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a standard for Confederate reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of reporting to be learned, even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been purchased expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once (to be recorded) accompanied with the price for the same, which will be Five Dollars per copy. The book, in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. E. MARSHALL, Atlanta, Ga.

April 13w2*

NEW MUSIC!!!

"All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," "The South," "No Surrender," "When this Cruel War is Over," "No one to Love," "Why no one to Love?" "Something to Love Me," "Southern Cross," "My Wife and Child," "Rosalie," "Southern Soldier Boy," "Up with the Flag," "Dear Mother I've come home to Die," "Morgan's Grand March," "Juanita," "Let me kiss him for his Mother," "Who will care for mother Now?" "Harp of the South Awake!" "Young Volunteer," "We Conquer or Die," "Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," "We have Parted," "Va. Marseillaise," "Rock me to Sleep Mother," "Mother is the Battle O'er," "Keep me Awake Mother," "Lorena, with Variations."

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 6w3 No. 19, Hay Street.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED by a Soldier in the Army: A man not subject to Conscription, or a disabled soldier to take charge of 15 to 20 hands on a Farm 12 miles from town. Good wages will be paid to a competent and steady man. Application in person or by letter can be made to us.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, April 6w2

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

A DIVIDEND of Nine per cent. has been declared out of the funds of this Company, payable on and after Monday, 26th inst. Stockholders will please call and collect the same before Thursday the 21st inst., or the funds will have to be subjected to a tax of 2½ per cent., and will be paid accordingly to the stockholder.

J. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

March 30w2

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD CO.

THIS Corporation will give in and pay the Tax due to the Confederate States on the shares of this Company. Stockholders will therefore be released from giving in and paying said Tax.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

March 30w2

List your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last 20 working days in April next, commencing on Friday, the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell, on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
March 23–w6 List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail, John Geddes and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Arch'd McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm. McPhail, of Missouri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *exparte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HUSKE C. & M. E.

March 30w6

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23t0 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 23tf J. D. BALDY, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864.-8t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS ₱ pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.

DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 19, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and packed. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to

Nov. 9S, 1863.-tf A. McLEAN.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	3 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $60. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER. }

Address St. Lawrence P. O., Chatham county.

Feb. 10, 1864.tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOL

Miscellaneous Reading.

GEN. D. H. HILL AND THE BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA.

While the writer of this article was in the vicinity of Chattanooga, in the autumn of 1864, he communicated two or three letters to the Charleston *Courier*, which freely animadverted upon the military judgment of Gen. D. H. Hill during the battle of Chicamauga. The information on which the opinion, not merely of the correspondent, but of others, was based, was derived from conversation with those who were supposed to be familiar with the principal details connected with that battle. In our last issue, however, we published an extract from a review of the campaign of Gen. Bragg at Chicamanga, which appeared in a recent number of the Richmond *Enquirer*, written, as that Journal intimates, by one authorized and certainly fully competent to do justice to the subject. In that article it is plainly stated that the causes of failure in the campaign around Chattanooga are due to Gens. Longstreet, Polk and Hindman. Without questioning the truth or falsity of this allegation, we remark briefly that the name of Gen. D. H Hill does not appear in the article in any light which detracts from his well-earned reputation—a fact which conclusively shows that Gen. Bragg had no fault to find with that officer, and that so far as his judgment or his acts on that occasion are concerned, he is as much above imputation as any other officer who did his measure of duty on that eventful day. Were it not so, General D. H. Hill, long before this time, would have had his position defined by a Court of Inquiry.

Under these circumstances, it is an act of justice not more to Gen. Hill than to ourselves that, having made free use of his name in a public manner, we should, in the same public manner, with the light of the revelation before us, confess that we were misled by the information to which we had access, that that justice was not done to him which subsequent revelation proves to be his due.

We are prompted to make this frank avowal by no suggestion of others, and by no other motive than a desire to compensate for all errors of judgment on our part, which may have had the effect of marring, in any degree, the wholesome influence which should ever attend the presence and authority of a commanding officer.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

A DISCONTENTED RUNAWAY.—The following letter, says the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, was received a short time since by Stephen, a colored preacher, belonging to Dr. P. C. Winn, well known in this section of the State. Stephen says every word of this letter may be believed:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 15, 1864.

UNCLE STEPHEN:—I know you will be surprised to get a letter from me here, but I have a chance of sending it by one of Mr. Crutchfield's women who says she knows you, and has heard you preach often, and as I cannot write myself, a free woman of this place is kind enough to write this letter for me. I was very foolish to leave a good home and kind friends, to come with the cruel, lying, swindling Yankees. They will promise anything to get you off with them, but they never fulfill any of their promises. They told me if I would go with them I should be free and rich, and have a white wife. They said that they were dividing all the land of the Rebels among the negroes as fast as they got possession of it. I believed the story and went with them, but like the rich man, whose fate is recorded in Sacred History, "in hell I lifted up my eyes, being in torment," and like him, also, I wish to testify unto my brethren "lest they, also, come into this place of torment." Instead of being free, I never was so much a slave. As soon as the Federals got me off with them I was conscripted and assigned to duty with a regiment of sappers and miners.

I work all day in muddy ditches with a guard over me, who stands at my back with a loaded musket and fixed bayonet, ready to thrust me through, and at night a ball and chain is fastened to my arms and legs, and I am driven like an ox to a muddy stall, called a barracks, where I spend the night, without fire and almost without bedding. Every colored man that comes to the Yankees is put in the army, and is required to do constant drudgery in camp, and in time of battle we are all put in the front as a breastwork for the protection of the whites. I had rather be a Southern slave and belong to the meanest master in the South than to be what they call a colored free man at the North. I had a good home and a kind mistress, and plenty to eat and wear, but here every body is my master, and I have to clothe and feed myself; and every negro in this country is treated more like a vile dumb brute or a poisonous reptile than as a human being. If this in freedom, give me slavery forever. If ever I get a chance I am coming home, and every negro here would do the same thing if he could. Warn our friends, lest they also come into this place of torment, and tell them they ought to feel happy in having kind masters and mistresses. I left some clothes in Marion—take care of them for me. Tell Mamma and Oliver howdy for me. Pray for me, Uncle Stephen, and look for me, for I am coming if ever I get this chain off my neck. Give my love to all my friends, and tell them not to come here.

Your unhappy friend, JOHN WARD,
Servant of Wm. Ward, of Marion, Ala.

HEALTH PROMOTED BY FAMILY MUSIC.—Music like paintings and statuary, refines, and elavates, and sanctifies. Song is the language of gladness, and it is the utterance of devotion. But coming lower down, it is physically beneficial; it rouses the circulation, wakes up bodily energies, and diffuses life and animation around. Does a lazy man ever sing? Does a milk and-water character ever strick a stirring note? Never. Song is the outlet of mental and physical activity, and increases both by its exercise. No child has completed a religious education who has not been taught to sing the songs of Zion. No part of our religious worship is sweeter than this. In David's day it was a practice and a study.

A GOOD SIGN.—The *Louisville Journal*, of the 18th contains the following telegram:

CAIRO, March 18.—Several men were arrested, a few days since, below Hickman, Ky., for having, among others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed purpose of entering the rebel service. A number of rebel sympathizers have recently been actively recruiting for the rebel army.

Guerrilla bands are being formed by citizens in the towns and counties of Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

From the Petersburg Register:

OLD REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

A recent reperusal of Lee's "Memoirs of the Campaign in the Southern Department of the United States" has, of course, brought to mind much that we have read and heard of the famous *Tarleton*, whose very name was so terrific, that our grandmothers of Revolutionary times, failing by other means to reduce to obedience their refractory "little ones," would awe them to good behavior by telling them that "Tarleton will get you if you don't behave yourselves." There is an anecdote concerning Tarleton's indomitable will that we published in the "Petersburg Intelligencer," in June, 1843, and which was copied into "Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson," with a commendation of the graphic manner in which it was narrated. This anecdote was communicated to the "Intelligencer" by John Cameron, Esq., then of the town of Hillsborough, and now a resident of Halifax county, N. C. Mr. Cameron derived the account from a survivor of the revolution, and dressed up in his own graphic way, "the plain, unvarnished tale" that he got from the old man, and at our request communicated it to the "Intelligencer." It is as follows:

"As soon," wrote the old tory messenger, "as I came in view of the British lines, I hastened to deliver myself up to the nearest patrol, informing him that I was the bearer of important dispatches from Lord Cornwallis to Colonel Tarleton. The guard was immediately called out, the commander of which, taking me in charge, carried me at once to Tarleton's marque. A servant informed him of my arrival, and returned immediately with the answer that his master would see me after awhile, and that, in the meantime, I was to await his pleasure where I then was. The servant was a grave and sedate looking Englishman, between fifty and sixty years of age, and informed me that he had known Colonel Tarleton from his earliest youth, having lived for many years in the family of his father, a worthy clergyman, at whose particular request he had followed the colonel to this country with the view that if overtaken by disease and suffering in his headlong career, he might have some one near him who had known him ere the pranksome mischief of the boy had hardened into the sterner vices of the man. He was always a wild blade, friend,' said the old man, 'and many a heart ache has he given us all; but he'll mend in time, I hope.' Just then my attention was attracted by the violent plunging of a horse which two stout grooms, one on each side, were endeavoring to lead toward the spot where we were standing. He was a large and powerful brute, beautifully formed, and black as a crow, with an eye that actually seemed to blaze with rage at the restraint put upon him. His progress was one continued bound, at times swinging the grooms clear from the earth as lightly as though they were but tassels hung on his huge Spanish bit, so that with difficulty they escaped being trampled under foot. I asked the meaning of the scene, and was informed that the horse was one that Tarleton had heard of as being a magnificent animal, but one altogether unmanageable; and so delighted was he with the description, that he sent all the way down into Moore county, where his owner resided, and purchased him at the extravagant price of one hundred guineas; and that moreover, he was about to ride him that morning. 'Ride him!, said I 'why, one had as well try to back a streak of lightning. The mad brute will certainly be the death of him.' Never fear for him,' said my companion, 'never fear him. His time has not come yet.' By this time the horse had been brought up to where we were; the curtain of the marque was pushed aside, and my attention was drawn from the savage stud to rivet itself upon his dauntless rider. And a picture of a man he was! Rather below the middle height, and with a face almost femininely beautiful, Tarleton possessed a form that was a perfect model of manly strength and vigor. Without a particle of superfluous flesh, his rounded limbs and full broad chest seemed molded from iron, yet, at the same time, displaying all the elasticity which usually accompanies elegance of proportion. His dress, strange as it may appear, was a jacket and breeches of white linen fitted to his form with the utmost exactness. Boots of russet leather were half way up the leg, the broad tops of which were turned down, the heels garnished with spurs of an immense size and length of rowel. On his head was a low-crowned hat, curiously formed from the snow-white feathers of the swan, and in his hand he carried a heavy scourge with shot well twisted into its knotted lash. After looking around for a moment or two, as though to command the attention of all, he advanced to the side of the horse, and, disdaining the use of the stirrup, with one bound threw himself into the saddle, at the same time calling on the grooms to let him go. For an instant the animal seemed paralyzed; then with a perfect yell of rage, bounded into the air like a stricken deer.

The struggle of mastery had commenced—bound succeeded bound with the rapidity of thought, every device which its animal instinct could teach was resorted, to by the maddened brute to shake off its unwelcomed burden—but in vain. Its ruthless rider proved irresistible, and clinging like fate itself, plied the scourge and rowel like a fiend. The punishment was too severe to be long withstood, and at length, after a succession of frantic efforts, the tortured animal, with a scream of agony leaped forth upon the plain, and flew across it with the speed of an arrow. The ground upon which Tarleton had pitched his camp was an almost perfectly level plain, something more than half a mile in circumference. Around this, after getting him underway, he continued to urge his furious steed, amid the raptures and shouts of the admiring soldiery, plying the whip and spur at every leap, until wearied and worn down with its prodigious efforts, the tired creature discontinued all exertion; save that to which it was urged by its merciless rider.

"At length, exhausted from the conflict, Tarleton drew up before his tent, and threw himself from the saddle. The horse was completely subdued, and at the word of command followed him around like a dog. The victory was complete. His eye of fire was dim and lusterless, drops of agony fell from his drooping front, while from his laboring and mangled sides the mingled blood and foam poured in a thick clotted steam. Tarleton himself was pale as death, and as soon as he was satisfied of his success, retired and threw himself on his couch. In a short time I was called into his presence, and delivered my dispatches."

The Detroit papers say that tens of thousands of dollars have been made by cowardly refugees in Canada, who cross the river, enlist in the army, receive their bounty money and then desert. They make it a professional business, and the income thus secured insures them a snug living. Even the negroes are at it, and several instances are mentioned in which they have made two or three hundred dollars a day, but not without some risk, as a number of the swindlers have been arrested.

THE FINANCE MEASURES AND THEIR EFFECT.

We are now past the first of April, and the country draws a deep breath of relief. This spring campaign of the Treasury has been one of the boldest and most energetic that any country ever passed through. Its complete success gives proof at once of the pecuniary vitality of our country, and of the incalculable patriotism of the people.

We have now made the transition from the old currency to the new. It will take some days for business to adjust itself to the new basis; for supply and currency to feel for each other, and give to prices a proper balance.

It is too early as yet, to form an accurate or even an approximate estimate, of the amount of currency that has been funded in four per cent. bonds. The depositories were so numerous, and upon some of them the pressure was so great, that in many cases we are left in ignorance of the extent of their operations. It may be conjectured, however, that the amount funded is rather less than was expected—reaching, say about two hundred and fifty millions. If it be no more than this, there must yet be a large number of $100 notes outstanding, which will be lost to the holders, unless funded at a large discount; for nothing else can be done with them.

It will be interesting to consider what change has been wrought upon the currency by the late legislation. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 7th of December last, stated the whole amount of circulation at that time to be $701,447,519. From this is to be deducted the amount of interest-bearing Treasury notes, which have since been declared funded and demonetized by the currency act. The sum of these was stated at $122,582,200, leaving off the gross amount above stated $578,865,319. This last sum is to be increased by the Treasury issues for the four months of December, January, February and March. Putting these at the legal maximum of fifty millions per month, and the currency is carried up to $778,865,319. From this again are to be deducted the taxes for 1863, which have been collected up to this time. That for Virginia alone has probably reached twenty millions. We shall not be much astray to consider these taxes in the aggregate, as reducing the above figures to $700,000,000. We have now to apply to this last sum the effects of the four per cent. funding, and of the tax of thirty-three and a third per cent. which takes effect on all notes outstanding after the first of April.

We have already stated the four per cent. funding conjecturally at $250,000,000. This reduced the $700,000,000 to 450,000,000. If the funding be no larger than above estimated, there must be a considerable portion of this last sum, in $100 notes, no longer current at any price. Put these at $3 ,000,000, and the above sum is reduced to $420,000,000. Upon this the tax of one third takes immediate effect, except upon the fives and smaller notes. This will reduce the currency at least $120,000,000 more, or to $300,000,000, at this time.

The reduction, it will be seen, has been enormous and rapid. In six weeks, we have exchanged a circulation of nine hundred millions for one of three hundred millions—one-third of the former sum. This reduction has been effected by the funding of nearly four hundred millions (interest-bearing notes and four per cents,) and by taxation to the amount of more than two hundred millions (tax of 1863 and taxes on currency.) No people ever before made such a loan and such a contribution to their Government in so short a time. And we have done it without outbreak, without discontent, and with only an occasional and stray murmur from some money-grub. We do greatly rejoice in so wonderful a proof of the resources of our country and of the public spirit and patriotic resolve of our people.

What will be the resources of the Treasury for the year to come? It may issue new notes in exchange for the old notes outstanding, at the rate of two dollars for three; but this is merely formal, and puts nothing to its means. It may issue new notes to two-thirds of the amount taken in by funding in four per cents. This last will yield, say one hundred and seventy five millions, which will be added to the present circulation of three hundred millions. The taxes will be another source of income, but they will be paid mainly in four per cent. certificates and bonds. Beyond the redemption of these they will not yield probably more than fifty millions. For the rest, the Treasury will have two resources: The payment of such creditors as may agree to receive then in six per cent. non taxable certificates of indebtedness, payable in two years after peace; and the sale of six per cent. thirty years' bonds, non-taxable, and secured by special pledge of export and import duties. This will be an eminently desirable security, and will, doubtless, command a high premium.—*Sentinel.*

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

WHAT THE FAYETTEVILLE LADIES THINK OF ME.

Oh dear what is to be done?
(But I reckon they are only in fun,)
The Fayetteville ladies do want to know,
How it is, I manage things so?—
To cook and wash—knit and sew—
And many things that are quite as low,
And then come out, and look as neat,
As any girl that walks the street!

They say I'm "very proud and haughty,"
That I hold my head so high and lofty;
And when I chance to come to town,
I walk as though I spurned the ground.
They thought I surely was deranged,
But since, their minds have sadly changed,
I do not wish to mention names,
Although I care not who it shames.

"Then tell me, aunty, do,—pray do—
Is she a Virginia lady too?"
But instead of being what they thought,
They proved me to be what I ought.
Well of these charges let me consider—
I'm thankful that I am not a widow,
For, if I were, it's very true,
There'd be but little chance for you.

Now to the CAROLINIAN, these lines are sent,
Unless some Providence should prevent;
And if the Editor choose to spurn them—
I hope his *Devil* will not burn them;
For if they do not suit the times,
I'll hang them up with other rhymes.
Some say that I am surely a poet,
But there are very few who really know it.

TULOUSIA DONVAN.

DELICIOUS VEAL CUTLET.—First take the cutlet and beat it with the flat side of the cleaver or rolling pin. Beat it for about five minutes, then, having thrown a quantity of butter, eggs and flour into a frying pan, when the mixture is hissing hot, put your cutlet in and there let it stew. The mixture will penetrate to the core, and is imbibed in every part.

It is impossible that any thing so necessary and so universal as death, should ever have been designed by Providence as an evil to mankind.

FRENCH DOMESTICS AND WORKMEN.—It is wonderful how *one idead* these French working people are. They know but one thing—each one has his or her speciality. We have had occasion to test this peculiarity many times. Our American "Jack-of-all trades"—what we call a "handy man"—is unknown here. A short time ago, we wanted our bed changed for a larger one, in an adjoining chamber. They changed the bedding, but not the bedstead. When we insisted, they shrugged their shoulders and told us that it was impossible. The bedstead could not be removed without taking it apart, and that was the business of a carpenter. We might change our chamber it we chose, but not our bedstead. Finally, after an appeal to the highest authority in the house, two carpenters were summoned, and after a whole morning spent in doing and undoing the bedstead was safely removed. In our hotels at home, it would be difficult to find a servant who did not understand the screwing and unscrewing of an ordinary French bedstead. If a curtain is accidentally pulled down, they never think of putting it up themselves, but send for an upholsterer to do it for them, although it may be the simplest thing in the world. If you ask your femme de chambre to make your bed, or arrange your room, she tells you that it is the business of the fille de chambre to sweep the floor and dust the furniture, she tells you that it is the business of the garcon de chambre; and if you ask the garcon de chambre to bring you a glass of water, as you are very thirsty and in something of a hurry, he tells you that it is the business of the garcon de salle; and he rings the bell, and when the garcon de salle appears, he gives your order. And if you are dying of thirst, you must wait until you have gone through this Circumlocution Office, before you can get so simple a thing as a glass of water. Your laundress will wash the fines laces you may have, so long as they are attached to any article of clothing; but if you take them off and ask her to wash them, she will tell you it is the business of the lacewasher, and decline to do it.

ANTIQUITY OF LOAFERS.—It may be consoling to some busy people, who groan over the losses of time occasioned by the visits of idlers, to know that similar feelings have been experienced ages ago, as is revealed by a curious inscription discovered among the ruins at Pompeii:

The excavations at the buried cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Pezzerol and Capua are going on with renewed vigor, under the stimulus of an appropriation of money for the purpose from the Italian government. Heretofore Naples had the work under its exclusive care and control. At Pompeii new frescoes have been discovered, and there is an inscription on the wall of what was probably a workshop of some kind, as follows: "*O iosis hic locus non est. Discede Morator.*" This may be translated, "This place is not for the lazy. Loafer, depart." This inscription is as good for industrial establishments of modern times, as it was for those of ancient Pompeii. Its discovery is interesting from the fact that it shows that human nature was the same eighteen centuries ago in Italy, as it is now in America; that there were lazy folks and loafers who would intrude into workshops, and waste the time or divert the attention of the workmen, and that it became necessary to put up inscriptions, giving a general warning to all such to depart.

VALUE OF OKRA.—David Ewart, Esq., writing of Okra to the *South Carolinian*, says:

While reading an article republished in your valuable paper, under date of the 8th inst., entitled Okra Hemp, the following thoughts suggested themselves:

1. It is a fibrous plant, and as such may be converted into some of the useful arts.
2. The seed can be compressed; the result will be an useful oil, equal to, and answering most if not all, the purposes of olive oil.
3. The cakes after compression are equal to the cakes of linseed oil after compression for the food of stock.
4. The seed has been often used with approval as a substitute for coffee.
5. The hulls of the seed are eagerly sought after by stock.
6. The residue of the stalk, after the fibres will have been removed, will answer for litter for stock, thereby producing a large quantity of valuable manure.
7. Its value as an ingredient in soup and as a vegetable on the table, alone are too well known to require any remarks from any one.

As to the variety of the Okra best adapted to the arts, the soil, culture, composts, manner of preparing and dressing for the uses and purposes intended must be necessarily left to the observation, reflection, and to the experience of its cultivators.

The fact which has been published, that its strength of fibre is considerably less than hemp, ought not by any means to retard its experimental cultivation.

It is an admitted fact that the texture and strength of both flax and hemp have been vastly improved since their first introduction. Why not the fibre of the Okra also?

I know of no plant more deserving of notice and practical consideration than Okra.

CURE FOR CANCER.—Take the narrow-leaved dock-root, boil in soft water, and wash the ulcer with the strong decoction as warm as it can be borne; fill the cavity with the liquor for two minutes; then scrape the bulk of the root, bruise it fine, put it on gauze, and lay it over every part of the ulcer; dip a linen cloth in the decoction, and put it over the gauze. Repeat this three times in twenty-four hours, and at each time let the patient take a wine-glass of the tea made of the root, with one-third of a glass of port wine sweetened with honey.

CONSUMPTION.—The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will in time completely eradicate the disorder: Live temperately, avoid spirituous liquors: wear flannel next the skin, and take, every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine glassful of the expressed juice of green hoarhound. One who has tried it says: "Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me to breathe deep, long, and free, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years.

CURE FOR COUGH OR HOARSENESS.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives the following: Chip up fat lightwood and put a handful of the chips into a pint of common spirits. A teaspoonful in a wine glass of water on going to bed will cure a hoarseness, and if taken three times a day, or whenever a cough is troublesome, it will effect a speedy cure. A few chips thrown into a hot shovel and the odor breathed will be found serviceable in lung complaints, and is calculated to relieve asthma. This is much cheaper than "Cherry Pectorals," and equally efficacious.

Children's Department.

"THE HARDEST PART OF THE VERSE."

Among the girls of a certain day-school, was one named Lydia, a studious, obedient, serious-minded child. Lydia and the teacher went down the same green lane on their way home, and became well acquainted; and Lydia lost her bashfulness, and used to ask the teacher of many things which she did not understand; especially about the Bible verses and stories which the teacher used to read and talk about, at the opening of the school.

Lydia sat in school beside Elsie Graham, a poor lame child, who was often absent from school, and was quite backward in her studies. Lydia was very kind to Elsie, and used to help her with her lessons; indeed Lydia was a great friend to all the neglected children in the school. If any one fell down, she was sure to run and pick her up; if any one cried over a hard lesson, she was by her side, trying to help her out of her perplexities. The teacher often thought, if any one was mindful of the precept, "Weep with them that weep," it was Lydia.

It happened one day that Elsie Graham got to the head of her class—above Lydia. It was the first time, and she was very happy. In the play hour, the girls cried out, "Elsie Graham has got head;" and all flocked around her except Lydia, who kept her seat, with her hand over her eyes, and her eyes on her book. The rest of the day the teacher saw that she looked very grave, and did not talk much.

When school was over, she overtook Lydia, trudging slowly home, with her dinner basket on her arm, and she asked the little girl if she did not feel well?

"Yes, ma,am, I feel very well," answered Lydia.

"I thought something seemed to be the matter with you?" said the teacher.

Tears came into Lydia's eyes; but after a little kind talk from her teacher, she said, in rather a hesitating manner, "You see, I don't feel glad that Elsie has got up head, and I know I ought to; for you know the verse that you read to 'us, and what you said, 'Rejoice with those that rejoice.' Oh! *that's the hardest part of the verse.*" and the child looked down, seemed quite ashamed.

Is this true? Are there boys who are provoked by the praises bestowed upon a school-fellow, and meanly try to lessen his merits? Are little girls ever sorry if others have what they have not? Do children ever seek to undervalue what is pleasing to their brothers and sisters? Is this obeying the blessed Bible rule to "rejoice with them that rejoice?"

Many, perhaps, feel so, without considering, as Lydia did, how opposed such feelings are to the temper of the gospel. The grand regulating principle of the gospel is *love*—"good will," as the angels sung to the shepherds. Ask God, dear young reader, to implant this principle in your heart, and that will enable you to exercise right feelings, and make you "rejoice with them that rejoice," as well as "weep with them that weep."

THE SWEETEST WORD.

"I think the sweetest word is Home,'"
Said little Annie Price,
"Because it always makes me think
Of things so good and nice.
I never feel so happy
As when dear father comes;
And ma and Willie are so kind.
So the sweetest word is 'Home.'"

"The sweetest word, I think, is 'Mother,'"
Said little Jennie Lowe,
"Though I hardly can remember mine,
She died so long ago:
But I often wish I had her here,
When I feel so tired and sad;
If I only had a mother,
I should be so very glad."

"I think the sweetest word is 'Heaven,'"
Said little Emma Gray,
"Because I know that there we have
Our tears all wiped away.
And little Johnny's gone I know,
To walk the golden street,
Because he told us, when he went,
That there we all should meet."

"The sweetest word of all is 'Jesus,'"
Said good Amelia Ray,
"Because I know he died for us,
To take our sins away,
'Twas he who gave us all a home,
A mother, and a heaven;
But, better than all gifts of earth,
His own dear life was given."

Sweet Hattie Bent was last to speak;
She raised her gentle eye,
And a tear stole down her pale, thin cheek,
And she answered quietly,
"I think, even more than home or heaven,
Or any word I know,
That 'whosoever' is the best—
Do you not all think so?"

THE SHIPWRECKED SABBATH-SCHOLAR.—My little reader—I hope you go to Sunday school. Oh, how many Sunday schools there are in this world; and how many Sunday school children will bless God that they lived in Sunday school times; even bad boys have been made good by Sunday schools. I heard of a bad boy, who, when he was young, went to a Sunday school, and afterwards became a sailor boy. In a storm, his vessel was wrecked; and he was thrown out upon a rock in the midst of the sea. And when he was there, he recollected this verse, which he had got by heart in the Sunday school: 'From the top of the rocks I see him.' This made him think about what had been said to him in the Sunday school; and as he had not done what his teachers taught him, his sins came up to his recollection. He dropped down upon his knees, upon the rock, and cried for mercy; and the Lord heard him, and was gracious to him. And when he got home, he went to his Sundy school teacher, and told him all about how he was shipwrecked, and how his heart was changed, as he hoped, upon the top of the rock, in the midst of the sea!

A MOTHERS KISS.—The celebrated Benjamin West related that his mother once kissed him eagerly when he showed her a likeness he had sketched of his baby sister, and he adds, "that kiss made me a painter."

WHAT DID THE CLOCK SAY?—The clock upon the tower of a neighboring church tolled forth slowly and solemnly, the knell of the departing hour.

As the last sound died away, Willie, who was sitting on the carpet at his mother's feet, lifted his head, and looking earnestly in her face asked,

"Mother! what did the clock say?"

"To me," said his mother sadly, "it seemed to say, gone—gone—gone—gone!"

"What, mother what has gone?"

"Another hour, my son."

"What is an hour, mother?"

"A white-winged messenger from our Father in heaven, sent by him to inquire of you—of me, what we are doing? what we are saying! what we are thinking and feeling!"

"Where has it gone, mother?"

"Back to Him who sent it, bearing on its wings, that were so pure and white when it came, a record of all our thoughts, words, and deeds, while it was with us."

"Were they all such as our Father could receive with a smile of approbation?"

Reader! what record are the hours, as they come and go, bearing up on high for you?

A WORD TO BOYS.—You were made to be kind and generous. If there is a boy in school who has a club-foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him to some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If a larger or a stronger boy has injured you, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances, how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

WHERE IS GOD.

"In the sun, the moon and sky,
On the mountains wild and high,
In the thunder, in the rain,
In the grove, the wood, the plain,
In the little birds which sing;
God is seen in every thing."

A CHILD'S FAITH.—A boy, six years old, having heard a clergyman preach on the ministry of angels, said to the nurse as he went to bed, "I am not afraid to go to bed now, (though before he was timid,) for the minister said that angels watch over us while we sleep."

"Mamma, mamma" cried a little one whose early hour of retirement had been permitted much study of the starry heavens," here is the moon come, and brought a sight of little babies with her."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860 tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1862. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martinet's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1862-tf] R. E. HEDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry,
by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for carrying wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied, by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860 tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,735.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its five losses, amounting to $20,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,525,628.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,668.20

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Stoel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1862

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 16.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 328.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be off the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO WILLIE IN HEAVEN.

Sweet gem of my being, bright bird of my heart,
Of my once blest existence, the beautiful part,
Ah, whither hast thou wandered—where hast thou flown?
My spirit is pining, my darling is gone.

I miss thee when morning illumines the skies,
When the voices of nature in harmony rise;
I miss the good morning, the bright smile of joy,
The tender caresses of my beautiful boy.

I miss thee when noon with her gladness and mirth
Lends sun-shine and joy to illumine the earth;
I list for thy foot-step, but listen in vain.
Will it come to my room? ah, never again.

When evening's sweet voices in harmony blend,
And the heart's pure devotion to heaven ascend,
Why trembles the tear-drop? why heaves the deep sigh?
Why pines the lone spirit; ah, wherefore and why?

'Tis because thou art missing, my own darling boy,
The light of our hearthstone, its sunshine and joy.
No more wilt thou meet with the loved gathered there
Or in childhood's sweet accents unburden thy prayer.

The sweet voice that uttered "our Father" is still,
And the little hands folded no longer at will;
But they lie, snowy white, on that motionless breast,
Beneath the green sod where we've laid thee to rest.

The tints of the morning, the gloom of the night,
And noon with its glory all radiant and bright,
Are laden with memories of joys that are past,
Too blissful, too bright, too effulgent to last.

I come to the sod that envelopes thy clay,
To pine my lone spirit in sadness away,
Or mingle my tears with the dew-drops of even,
As they softly distil from the streamlets of Heaven.

The soft breath of evening comes floating around,
And nature's sweet voices in harmony sound;
And flowers are there with their fragrance and bloom,
To chase from my spirit its sadness and gloom.

But oh! I must weep, for my treasure is gone;
I must pine, for my spirit is weary and lone;
Till faith, like the light of some beautiful star,
Would point me from earth with its sorrows afar.

It tells of a land full of brightness and bloom,
Beyond the dark shadows that circle the tomb;
It tells of a home where the sun-light of joy
Illumines the form of my beautiful boy.

I pine, oh my Saviour, I pine to be there—
To drop this dark mantle of sorrow and care;
To meet my beloved on that glorified shore,
Where parting and sorrow and pain are no more.

Asheville, N. C.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

AN ADDRESS

To the Churches of Christ in the Confederate States, by the Chaplains of the Second and Third Corps, Army Northern Virginia.

DEAR BRETHREN: In the spring of 1863 the Chaplains of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, published an appeal to the churches to engage in the great and important work of evangelizing the army. There is reason to believe that much good was accomplished by that address, and it is deemed proper by the Chaplains of the Second and Third Corps, now associated together, to present to the Christian public a statement of the condition and wants of the army at this time, accompanied by a brief history of what has been done during the past year. The past has been a year of great events—great afflictions and great blessings. While we have sinned and suffered for our sins, we can still inscribe upon our banners, "hitherto the Lord hath helped us." Our military attitude is as firm, and our condition as hopeful as it was a year ago. There is a clearer and deeper conviction of the righteousness of our cause, and a more assured confidence in its final success. These conclusions have been greatly strengthened by the developments of the character and designs of our enemies. They have proved themselves far worse than even enmity ever conceived them. Not only have all the cruel and disgraceful crimes of barbarian warfare marked their course, but they have laid their unholy hands, reeking with innocent blood, upon the ark of the living God. Our churches have been desecrated, robbed and burned—our ministers have been silenced, imprisoned, and sentenced to infamous punishments. By the edict of tyranny all our church edifices and property have been handed over, to be held and occupied by the greedy and groveling menials of power, who disgrace the name and office they profess to bear. It has become evident beyond all question, that it is a war not only for *liberty* and *law*, but for RELIGION. The interests involved are not only temporal but eternal. We are fighting not only for our country, but for our God. It is a war of Christian men for religious liberty. This identity of the cause of our country with the cause of God, inspires our hope, and establishes our confidence. It has become for us a holy war, and each fearful and bloody battle an act of awful and solemn worship. Our work as the ministers of God in the army is thus invested with especial interest and with peculiar solemnity. Our success in turning the hearts of our officers and soldiers unto Christ, will prove the success of our country, and of the principles for which we contend. The measure of success which God has graciously bestowed upon our labors has been most gratifying; and should excite to thanksgiving the hearts of all Christians and patriots in the land. During the year the number of Chaplains has increased from about forty, to more than eighty, and by organized association, and zealous and active co-operation, the efficiency of the Chaplains has been greatly promoted. Long will they cherish the remembrance of the pleasant and profitable meetings, in which they took sweet counsel together, and told of the blessing of God upon their labors, and prayed with and for each other, and for the sacred cause in which they were engaged. The proceedings of the Chaplains' Meetings have been published in the religious papers, and have afforded authentic information to the Christian public of the progress of religion in the army. Many ministers of the Gospel have visited the army, and labored as missionaries for periods differing from two and three weeks to as many months—some are permanently connected with the army, and are sustained by their respective churches. With only occasional exceptions the word of God has been regularly preached in all the Brigades. As the sum total of the results, it has been estimated that more than *five thousand* souls have been converted to God, many backsliders re-claimed, and God's children comforted and built up in their most holy faith. For such a result we do devoutly and joyfully give thanks unto Almighty God, and we call upon all who love our Lord Jesus to unite with us in ascribing honor and praise unto his holy name. The year naturally divides itself into three periods, in which there were peculiar opportunities for religious instruction, and which were marked by especial evidences of God's favor and presence. The *first* embraces the spring months of '63, while the army was encamped near Fredericksburg. During that time the thirty or forty Chaplains present were assisted by some ten or twelve missionaries, and the number of reported conversions were about *twelve hundred*. There was much diligence used in the circulation of the Scriptures and other religious reading. At that time also the Chaplains' Association was formed, and began to produce its good results. This period includes the great but dearly bought victory of Chancellorsville, where was lost to the country and the Church of God upon earth, the invaluable services of that great and good man, for whom the army and the people still mourn.

During the active campaign into Pennsylvania, the labors of the faithful Chaplains were not interrupted, nor were they without the evidence of God's blessing. The claims of the wounded, after the sanguinary battle of Gettysburg, detained a number of Chaplains, who were afterwards prevented by mouths of unjust imprisonment from resuming their posts in the army.

About the first of August the army encamped along the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Orange C. H, where with but little interruption it has remained to the present time, and where God has in a most signal and gracious manner poured out his Holy Spirit upon it. In this locality the Chaplains' meetings were revived and have been continued—here the number of Chaplains was greatly increased. A larger number of missionaries visited the army—the Scriptures, and religious papers, and tracts, were widely circulated. And here during the summer and fall more than *three thousand* souls entered into holy covenant with God through Jesus Christ. In most of the Brigades daily services were held—the camps were vocal with the praises of God, and a genuine revival of religion seemed to pervade, with its hallowed influences, the entire army. In the latter part of autumn and the early winter, there was considerable interruption from military movements, and the preparation of winter quarters, after which, the *third* period of successful religious efforts began, and has continued with increasing interest to the present time. One of the most important facts connected with the last four months, is the erection of thirty-seven comfortable and commodious houses of worship, by the soldiers—some of them afford accommodation for five or six hundred worshippers—daily services are held in these army churches, where crowded and deeply serious audiences attend. During the winter very special attention has been given to the study of the word of God. A large number of Bible classes have been organized; in some instances the Chaplain has a class composed entirely of *teachers*, who in turn impart the instruction received to their own classes. Many have been instructed in letters, and taught to read the Scriptures and communicate in writing with their friends at home. It has been a time of general religious improvement and growth in grace among professed Christians; the spirit of God has also been present in the conversion of sinners. In some Brigades there have been extensive revivals of religion and an increased interest in all. About one thousand persons have made a profession of faith in Christ, and the work seems to be extending. Should the army remain in its present position for a month or two longer, there is a prospect of still greater results than we have yet seen. As to the present necessities of the army—wickedness still abounds—many are evidently growing worse—the indurating influences of war are hardening many hearts—the tempter is ever present to delude and destroy. Dear Brethren pray for us. When this address is read in your churches, let earnest prayer be made for us by all the congregations of God's people. And around the family altar and in the closet, let the soldier's cause ever be remembered. There is need for more copies of the word of God. In many commands more than one-fourth are without the New Testament. The public sources of supply are precarious, and some of them have been exhausted. Will not pastors and pious friends collect copies of the New Testament and Bibles of a convenient size, and send them to the army? Many neighborhoods from which a regiment or company came, might supply it with the Scriptures.

Our greatest need is for a *full supply of Chaplains*. The demand is for faithful men to *remain permanently* with the troops. A permanent relation can alone, ordinarily, produce permanent results. A minister must become not only known to the soldiers, but identified with them, so that he will not be regarded as a stranger, but as a pastor and friend. We fear that a great mistake has been committed by the churches in their organized capacities, in sending missionaries for a short time to the army, in the place of designating their most suitable men for permanent work—such a plan may satisfy the conscience of church courts and ministers of the gospel, but it will not supply the wants of the soldiers, or accomplish the results desired. As the leading denominations of Christians are represented by their membership in the different Brigades, each church should secure an efficient minister as Chaplain in each Brigade—this arrangement would complete the supply of the army. While we cordially invite brethren, who cannot become permanent Chaplains, to visit us and labor in the army, we urge upon them to come for the longest time practicable, and to remain as much as possible with the same regiment. Some have remained only long enough to overcome difficulties, form acquaintance, and open the way for usefulness, and then have gone. Come, and remain long enough to make proof of your ministry, and to witness the results of your labors. While the army occupies its present position there is the finest opportunity for carrying on the work;—the occasion should be improved, it will soon be gone. What you do, you must do quickly. Our hearts have been made sad by hearing of the low state of religion and the absence of revivals, in most of the churches in the Confederacy. Brethren, have you fulfilled your duty to the army? Have you discharged the debt of gratitude you owe to your noble soldiers? If all the regiments in our armies were supplied with faithful Chaplains, we believe it would result in an immediate blessing upon the churches at home. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholds, but it tendeth to poverty."

Dear Brethren, the work in which we are engaged is a great and blessed work—to cheer, to comfort, to counsel, to instruct, to *save* our dear and noble soldiers. The religious character of the army, and consequently the moral destiny of the country have been committed by Providence in large measure to our hands. Our strength is in God—upon his grace and blessing we rely. To the Church we look for aid and encouragement. May our hands be upheld by the prayers of fathers and mothers, who in this time of calamity weep between the porch and the altar. As a people we are called to pass through a fiery ordeal; but though the furnace be heated seven times hotter than it is wont to be heated, the Son of God is walking with us in the midst of the flame, and we are not consumed. The precious lives sacrificed in this cause, endear it the more to our hearts. The martyr blood shed upon our soil consecrates it to independence. The ashes of our noble dead demand that we shall defend the graves in which they repose. Another campaign of battle and of blood is before us; armed for the conflict we are about to step across its solemn threshold—many must suffer—many must fall—but God, in whom we trust, will give us the victory, and unto his holy name shall be the praise and the glory forever.

WORK FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN.—1. Winning of the children and youth to Sunday schools, Bible classes, to Industrial or, public schools, or places of employment, or homes.

2. Winning the people into Christian associations, to lectures, to Sunday school and to the Mission chapel, and to the house of the Lord.

3. Bible reading, adapting the Scriptures, and selecting such portions of it as illustrate present difficulties and present duties.

4. Selecting appropriate and interesting religious reading, such as the religious newspapers, and the loaning of good books.

5. The distribution of tracts and Sunday school papers, &c.

6. Relieving want and distress, by provisions, medicines, or, better yet, getting them work.

7. Visiting the sick and suffering, and comforting the dying.

8. Suggesting improvements, in neatness, order, treatment of children, wholesome preparation and selection of food, and household matters generally.

9. Getting up neighborhood prayer meeting, inducing the people to promise to attend, and securing christian brethren, where needed, that will appropriately conduct and sustain the full interest of the meetings.

10. Secure the observance of the Sabbath day, induce the abandonment of vicious habits and companions, intoxicating drinks, &c.

11. Lastly, striving to convince of sin, and then, in all the patient detail of feeling and experience, to "lead to Jesus' blood," and secure entire consecration of all to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ALEXANDER ON ISAIAH 5: 4, 5.

MR. EDITOR:—The following exposition is the most satisfactory of any the writer ever met with on the above noted passage. Our English version, "What more could have been done," was long a puzzle in his seeking the "better part"—when he felt unless God did something more, (which he believed he could if he would) all would be lost in his case. In the elucidation of this passage we see the importance of understanding and faithfully translating the original languages in which the Bible was written, (the words of which are the words of the Spirit. See Hodge on 1st Cor. 2: 13); and also, herein we have a specimen of the exposition of that most inimitable and supurb of exegetical interpreters, whose commentaries (on Psalms, Isaiah, Matthew, Mark and Acts) every minister especially, should have and use. Here is the comment.

"4. This verse shows that the parable is not complete, and that its application would be premature. Having called upon the Jews to act as umpires, he now submits a specific question for their arbitration.—*What to do more* (i. e., what more is there to be done) *to my vineyard and I have not* (or in the English idiom, *that I have not*) *done in it* (not only *to* or *for* but *in it*, with reference to the place as well as the object of the action)? *Why did I wait for it to bear grapes and it bore wild grapes?* Some supply *was* instead of *is* in the first clause, *what was there to do more*, i. e., what more was there to be done, or was I bound to do? But this, though grammatically unexceptionable, does not agree so well with the connection between this verse and the next, as a question and answer. Still less exact is the English version, *what more could have been done?* The question whether God had done all that he could do for the Jews, when the Scriptures were still incomplete and Christ had not yet come, however easy of solution, is a question here irrelevant, because it has relation not to something in the text but to something supplied by the interpreter, and that not only without necessity but in violation of the context; for the next verse is not an answer to the question what God *could have done*, but what he *shall* or *will do*.

5. He now proceeds to answer his own question, in a tone of pungent irony, almost amounting to a sarcasm. The reply which might naturally have been looked for was a statement of some new case, some neglected precaution, some untried mode of culture; but instead of this he threatens to destroy the vineyard, as the only expedient remaining. The rhetorical effect of this sudden turn in the discourse is heightened by the very form of the last clause, in which the simple future, as the natural expression of a purpose, is exchanged for the infinitive, denoting the bare action without specification of person, time, or number. *And now* (since you cannot tell) *I will let you know if you please* (or let me tell you) *what I am doing to my vineyard*, (i. e., according to the idiomatic use of the participle, *what I am about to do*, suggesting the idea of a proximate futurity) *remove its hedge and it shall become a pasture*, (literally *a consuming*, but with special reference to cattle,) *break down its wall and it shall become a trampling place* (i. e., it shall be overrun and trampled down.) *Remove* and *break* are not imperatives but infinitives, equivalent in meaning to *I will remove and break*, but more concise and rapid in expression."

Thus the question is, what more is there (or remains there) to be done to my vineyard that I have not done in it? And the answer is, *to destroy it.* Or in the words of God himself, this is what remains to be done, and what I am about to do, namely, I will remove its hedge and it shall become a pasture; I will break down its wall and it shall be overrun and trampled down. Thus, says Dr. Alexander, "In its general design and subject, this prophecy resembles those which go before it; but it differs remarkably from both in holding up to view exclusively the dark side of the picture, the guilt and doom of the ungodly Jews, without the cheering contrast of purgation and deliverance to be experienced from the same events by the term Israel, the Church of God." R. A.

BROODING ON ONE THOUGHT.—If you think long and deeply upon any subject, it grows in apparent magnitude and weight; if you think of it too long, it may grow big enough to exclude the thought of all things besides. If it be an existing and prevalent evil you are thinking of, you may come to fancy that if that one thing were done away, it would be well with the human race; all evil would go with it. I can conceive the process by which, without mania, without anything worse than the workable unsoundness of the practically sound mind, one might come to think as the man who wrote against stopping thought. For myself, I feel the force of this law so deeply, that there are certain evils of which I am afraid to think much, for fear I should come to be able to think of nothing else and nothing more.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE "YANKEE AS HE IS."—At a meeting in Oldham, Lancashire, Eng., which adopted a Memorial praying her majesty's ministers "to use all just and honorable means to procure a cessation of hostilities in America, with a view to afford an opportunity for a peaceful seperation of the States," Chancellor Milnes said: "The North, so far from being actuated by motives of philanthropy, had not scrupled to excite the blacks to massacre the whites, and if they could, would crown the extermination of the white man of the South, with the subsequent extermination of the negro, whether bond or free."

Selections.

WAYSIDE AND FIRESIDE PREACHING.

It is not the set occasion that makes the preaching; nor the gathered audience; nor the entrance into a pulpit; nor the choice of a text. These are but the *accidents*, or at most the *incidents* of preaching. He preaches who declares the story of the cross—the sin that needs a Saviour, the Saviour who remits sin. No matter, how informally the declaration is made, nor with what privacy, nor to how few persons—he who makes it is none the less a preacher for that time and place. As Baxter has well said: "Surely a man may as truly preach to one as to a thousand; and if you search, you will find, that most of the gospel preaching in the days of Scripture, was by conference or serious speeches to people occasionally, and frequently by way of dialogue, and that with one, two, or more, as opportunity served. Thus Christ himself did most commonly preach."

If ministers, then, would thoroughly sift the question of their official fidelity, let them not ask simply how many public sermons they might have preached and ought to have preached, but did not; let them enquire also how often they have neglected to speak in this more unpretending but not less effective way, for Jesus, and the soul on whose behalf Jesus died, and the heaven that offers the inheritance of its glories to the soul.

And when Christians would decide whether they are "called to preach," let them consider well whether the cases are not most infrequent and exceptional, in which those in whose 'heart God has shone, to give the light of the knowledge of His glory in the face of Jesus Christ,' are not Divinely commissioned to take part in this ministry of *way*side preaching and *fire*side preaching.

There is now an especial need for preaching of this sort. The land mourns for want of it. If it be not true that "God has no dumb children," it is true, at such a juncture as the present, that God approves no children of His who are silent. Every Christian—at home—in the army—should bear testimony for the doctrines according to godliness. The name which was given derisively to the followers of Wickliffe, should now apply in the noblest sense and with the highest emphasis to all the followers of Christ: they should be "gospellers"—witnesses for gospel truth, speaking every where and to all with gospel-unction.—*Religious Herald.*

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Some half of a century ago, there was a certain church in a county town, and many were connected with it who had learning and wealth. The religion of its members had declined, formality had taken the place of spirituality, the love of the world had become dominant over the love of Christ, vain and sinful amusements were popular, and iniquity in various forms coming in like a flood, threatened a total extinguishment of the little piety which was left. There was a weekly prayer meeting, and it was *weakly* indeed, for out of four hundred members, not twenty could be found to attend it. The pastor, three deacons, and eight or ten others constituted the whole number who were usually present. One evening, dark and cloudy, and the roads in bad condition, one solitary sister came, and sat awhile alone. By and by came a brother—a Judge of the Supreme Court. He extinguished the light in his lantern, and set it upon the floor. Neither for several moments "spoke a word, for their grief was great." At last said the Judge, "I do not know but this prayer meeting must be given up. It has been dwindling and dwindling, till at last it has come to this. No minister is here to night, no deacon, none but you and I, and what can we do?" The sister burst into tears. "Don't say so," exclaimed she. "I left an impenitent husband at home—I asked him to accompany me here, and he would not—I am distressed for his soul, and am here to pray for him. Judge, will you pray?" They bowed down together there. The Lord witnessed with their spirits that He was graciously present; and that was the commencement of a revival of religion which pervaded that church, that town and county. Learn hence that the Lord can save by many or by few: learn never to despond; and learn never to cease to call upon the Lord.

THE TORN TRACT.—Leigh Richmond, in walking up a hill to relieve the horses in a coach in which he was travelling, distributed several tracts to such persons as he chanced to meet. One was received, and torn in two and thrown upon the ground. A fellow-traveller smiled and said:

"See how your tract is treated; there is one, at least, quite lost!"

"I am not so sure of that," said Mr. Richmond; "at any rate, the husbandman sows not the less that some of the seeds may be trodden down."

Reaching the top of the hill and turning round to view the scenery, they saw that the wind had carried the tract over into the field among the haymakers, and that one of them was reading it to the others. The devil had done his work imperfectly, as the two parts of the tracts were held together by a thread; and in hindering one man from reading it he had introduced it to a whole company. The reader of the tract was led to reflection and prayer, and became an earnest Christian and tract distributer. Three others became diligent laborers in the Master's vineyard. Pass the tracts along; they will not be lost!

SIN ON BOTH SIDES THE COUNTER.

In the case of thousands and thousands of persons there is what is called bargain-making, a perpetual vigilance and exercise of petty cunning and sharpness, to obtain things without rendering an equivalent.

There is a very widely extended feeling in the community that a man has a right to get as much as he can for his dollar.

No, sir, you have not.

You have a right to get a dollar's worth for your dollar, and no more. If you desire to get more than a dollar's worth for it you are a sinner before God; you have broken a commandment of God; you have coveted. If you go ont to shop thinking, "I have thirty dollars for my summer outfit; I understand that goods are ruinously low just now; it is said that men are breaking down on every side; and I believe that, with telling what I can do in that store, and what I have done in that, I can buy a hundred dollars' worth with my thirty," then you go out deliberately to steal. You go with a desire to take without giving an equivalent; and that is coveting.

How many persons are there, even among communicants of the Church, and those that recognize the canons of Christianity, who, not having been instructed in this matter, and being scarcely conscious that there is anything wrong about it, are given to this very practice of seeking to obtain things for less than they are worth. One of these persons comes home from a morning's shopping, and much curiosity is excited by the mysterious silence which she maintains. One and another asks:

"What did you get to day?"

But the mystery is not solved. Ah, there is an exquisite pleasure yet to dawn! By and by the bell rings, and the package is handed in.

"What is it? what is it?" is heard from every mouth. The table is cleared, the strings are cut, the parcel is opened, the goods are spread out.

"Now, what do you think I gave for that?"

"Why, I should think that must have cost you a dollar and a half a yard."

Fifty cents! as sure as I live. FIFTY CENTS!"

What exquisite enjoyment is experienced over that dollar that was not paid, but that should have been! No sacrifice ever smelled half so sweet in the imaginary nostrils of any old god as to this person does that dollar which she did not pay when she ought to! The children are regaled; the very servants are called in, and there is a family jubilee. Why? Because a person has got things four times less than she should have done!

It is sometimes said that persons who go ont shopping must resort to this course as a protection against imposition, because people are so fraudulent, because clerks take such advantages, because merchants have no conscience and no principle. My own impression is, that there is more principle behind the counter than before it, and that the chief educators of dishonesty in stores are the customers. Business men, with the whole community of bargain-makers and shoppers pitted against them, stand behind their counters as behind so many bulwarks, saying, "I am not going to be carried by storm." Sometimes it is a play of guile and craft on both sides. A dealer sees a person coming in, and he says:

"There comes B; she will beat you down; go up on your goods."

So an exorbitant price is put upon them. The inspection is made; then comes the Jewing, and at last the bargain is completed, and the person goes away saying to herself,

"I have got his goods, and I have not paid half what they are worth!" and she is scarcely out of the store when the other party says,

"She has got my goods, but she paid three times as much as she need to have paid!"

They have both done a dishonorable and unchristian thing.

It is said that men cannot do business without having recourse to such dishonest practices. That is the same as saying that Christ's example cannot be followed in this world. Now that is a false doctrine. Christ's example can be followed in this world if a person is willing to suffer for the sake of doing right. There is no good thing on earth that cannot be done under such circumstances. Do you tell me that a man cannot be honest and be a doctor? He can; but many are trying to be doctors who are not heroic enough. Do you tell me that a man cannot be honest and be a lawyer? He can; but many are trying to be lawyers who are not of material stern enough. A man can be honest in any position. There is no store, no office, no business thoroughfare through which the Lord Jesus Christ could not walk; and where he could walk his disciples can walk, for his command to them is that they shall take up their cross and follow him. It cost something to be honest in these places, and so it does to be honest anywhere.

A SINGULAR FRACTION.—The Methodists report the number of their churches in Connecticut as 97½! What sort of a body is that which passes for *three fourths of a church?* Is it one that does not pay its pastor? or one that has no Sunday school? or one that does not keep up public worship except on the Sabbaths when a minister is present to conduct it? Perhaps, if this fractional style of report is generally embraced, such bodies may rank not as three-fourths, but *as one half, or even as one quarter of a church!*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq, *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

State Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Chm'n of Committee of Arrangements. Charlotte, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Committee of Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 24th of April.

The following is a list of the members: R. L. Dabney, B. M. Smith, E. T. Baird, T. E. Peck, B. M. Palmer, *Ministers*; W. P. Webb, P. C. Perrin, W. L. Mitchell, W. P. Finley, J. G. Shepherd, *Ruling Elders.*

The Chairman is authorized by the Presbyterian people of Charlotte to assure the Committee of a cordial welcome.

JOHN B. ADGER, *Ch'm.*

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF HYMN BOOK.—The Committee on Revision of the Hymn Book will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the day before the meeting of the General Assembly. This committee consists of Rev. Messrs. T. V. Moore, J. W. Pratt, Thomas Smyth, J. B. Stratton, John Leyburn, and G. H. W. Petrie.

P. H. PELTER, *Chairman.*

THE RAILROADS AND OUR ASSEMBLY.—A Convention of the Presidents of the several Railroads in the Confederacy was held at Columbia, S. C., on the 13th. The following resolution was offered by Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the Confederate States, to be held in Charlotte, N. C., on the 5th May, proximo, shall, upon paying full fare to the same, and the presentation of the certificate of the Clerk of the Assembly, attesting membership, be permitted to return to their homes free of charge.

Other Presbyterian papers in the Confederacy will please notice this action.

BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.—We complete this week the publication of the Revised Book of Discipline for our church, as it came into the hands of the Committee of the Assembly as now constituted. The length of that part in the present issue has crowded out some other matter prepared, but which has been laid over until next week.

THE CHAPLAINS' ADDRESS.—Our readers will not overlook the interesting Address of the Chaplains in the Army of Northern Virginia, which appears on our first page. It will do good to the people at home, and encourage the hearts of us all by its patriotic christian tone. Never was a truer sentiment uttered than when, speaking of the conflict between us and our enemies, these men of God remark: "It has become evident beyond all question, that it is a war not only for *liberty* and *law*, but for RELIGION." Let christians at home remember the cause, and also the spiritual good of those who are enlisted in it either as soldiers or as chaplains.

VIRGINIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this society was held a few days since in Richmond. During the last twelve months, the society has given out 9,000 Bibles, 10,000 Testaments and 50,000 Gospels to the soldiers east of the Mississippi. In addition they have sold 20,000 copies of the Scriptures. These form only a portion of the books purchased in England by Dr. Hoge. The remainder are on the way, and some of them will be on hand very shortly.

DEATH OF CALVIN.—The 27th of May, 1864, will be the three hundredth anniversary of the death of the great Reformer, John Calvin. At Geneva the anniversary is to be celebrated in all the churches. In France, England, and especially in Scotland, the day will not be permitted to pass without proper notice. Can it not also be observed by us in this country? The world owes a debt of gratitude to John Calvin, both as regards civil and religious rights and privileges, that will never be paid.

THE APPROACHING ASSEMBLY.

An intelligent Presbyterian always looks with interest to the annual meeting of the Supreme Judicatory of our church. The approaching meeting at Charlotte possesses special interest, from the unusually large number of important measures that will probably come up for decision.

The Committee on the Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline will meet in Charlotte next week. This Committee will have the benefit of important labors previously bestowed upon the work, by the lamented Thornwell and others; and we may therefore reasonably hope that the Revised Book will be reported to the Assembly in such form as to indicate, by the action of that body, what are the sentiments of the church in regard to any important changes proposed. From the well known sentiments of some members of the Committee, the probability is, that the departures from the old Book, as found in the new Book in course of publication in our columns, will not all be retained in the Report made to the Assembly. The modifications will be in the direction of the old Book, leaving the revised more like the present one than that left by Dr. Thornwell. The old and tried paths, either in church or State, are not to be left, unless there is a manifest necessity—a better way clearly pointed out. It is hoped that whatever errors time and experience may have proved to exist in the old Book may be removed, and that the new may give us a standard acceptable to the churches, and one that shall continue for generations to bless the land with a sound and healthful religious influence. The brethren who compose the Committee have the full confidence of our people, and whatever they shall report will deserve the careful and prayerful attention of the Assembly and the Presbyteries.

The Committee on the revision of the Hymn Book will also report the result of its labors to the Assembly. The report of this Committee to the last General Assembly has been before our people for some months; though but little discussion has been had in the papers of the church, as to the labors of the Committee. This may be regarded as a general acquiescence in the proposed changes, as just and proper. We are not sure, however, that this inference would be altogether justified. A Hymn Book is something that appeals directly to the sensibilities and emotions of the people—as much so to the plain common people as to the most learned and refined. A report, such as that made to the last General Assembly, will not be examined by one in a thousand of those who will use the Book when published,—and who will then compare it with the old Book, as far as their own favorite Hymns extend, and no further. It is not, therefore, until the Book shall come into use, that its acceptableness as compared with the present one can be fairly tested. Perhaps the Committee has done as well as any Committee could have done, to whom so difficult a matter had been entrusted. The additions proposed will be valuable accessions to our hymnology, while the omissions are, many of them, wise and judicious. There are some omissions, however, that *we* think ought not to be made. The Committee has sought to apply with too much rigor the canons laid down as governing the selection of hymns. A meeting of the Committee will be held in Charlotte on the 4th proximo, when modifications of the old report of an important character may be made. We have a good hope indeed that the Book when published will be generally acceptable, and a lasting monument of the skill and good taste of the Committee.

The Report of Dr. Lyon, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the first Assembly to prepare an address on "Slavery, and the Duties Growing out of the Relation," will also come up. What changes may be made in this Report by the Committee, as modified at the last Assembly, we know not. Of one thing, however, we are pretty well satisfied, that the Report presented to the last Assembly and recently published in our columns is not generally acceptable to the Presbyterians in North Carolina. Some parts of the Report are good and true, but other portions are wild and chimerical, such as no General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States ought to endorse and publish as the views of our people. It will be seen, by reference to an article in another column, that the Presbytery of Fayetteville spoke very decidedly in disapprobation of some of the views set forth in this Report; and we have no doubt that the Presbyterians generally throughout the State, and indeed throughout the Confederacy are of the same sentiments on these subjects as those within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery. We need an address on "Slavery and the Duties growing out of the Relation," sent forth under the sanction of the Assembly. But it should leave to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and inculcate earnestly and zealously the things that are Christ's. Christian masters should be stirred up to their duty to instruct their servants in the great and precious truths of the gospel of Christ. They should be taught to look upon these servants as members of their households, over whom God has made them the ruler and guide, both in temporal and spiritual things, and who will require at their hands a strict account of the manner in which the duties growing out of the relation have been discharged.

Of the matters to come before the Assembly, by no means the least important will be the Report of the Committee on the union of our church with the United Synod. In North Carolina, where there are no churches belonging to this latter body, but little interest is felt in the matter by the people generally. It is very different however in some other States. In Virginia, for instance, where good and true Presbyterians, some belonging to our church and some to the United Synod, dwell side by side, it is regarded with much interest and looked upon as very important to the future of Presbyterianism in the Confederacy. *They* can see no good reason why the Union should not take place, believing that it would promote the cause of Christ among them at least, and could not possibly injure any one else. Agreeing with the brethren most interested in the proposed union, the Synod of North Carolina at its last regular meeting adopted a resolution unanimously approving of the plan of union recommended by the joint Committee appointed last spring by the Assembly and the Synod. Though some opposition to this plan has shown itself about Columbia, and a discussion of the merits of the questions involved has been indulged in to some extent, we know of no change of sentiment in North Carolina. We still believe that the union should be consummated, and that the plan proposed by the Committee is a good and proper one. To this sentiment we shall hold until it shall appear to be erroneous, hoping that the Assembly may be guided by infinite wisdom in this particular, as in all other matters that may come up for consideration.

In conclusion, and as having an important bearing upon the results to which the Assembly shall arrive, we copy the following resolution from the minutes of the last Assembly:

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend to all the churches under its care, to offer special prayer during the devotion of the Sabbath preceding the meeting of the Assembly in each year, that God would of great mercy so give the Assembly the wisdom that cometh from above, and so direct all its plans, discussions, and decisions, as to promote His own glory, and advance the kingdom of Jesus in the earth.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY—AGAIN.

On our return from Presbytery, a hasty notice of the proceedings was prepared for last week's issue; but one or two items deserve to be more fully and particularly set forth. The Stated Clerk has kindly furnished us with the extracts from the minutes presented below, which are published for the information of all concerned.

EVANGELIST TO THE NEGROES.

We neglected altogether last week to state that the Rev. Hugh A. Monroe was appointed an Evangelist, to labor among the colored people on Cape Fear River in Bladen county. Mr. Monroe has been engaged for some years in laboring among this class of population in that region of country, and has been much blessed. It is hoped that this appointment will be the means of enlarging the sphere of his labors and of increasing his usefulness. A wide and interesting field is open to him, and he will doubtless reap a rich harvest.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Hon. J. G. Shepherd made a report of the funds contributed for the education of the children of deceased soldiers.

The roll of the churches was called to ascertain whether they had taken up collections for the education of the children of deceased soldiers. The following churches reported contributions, viz: Long Street, Antioch, Philadelphus, Bethel, Lumber Bridge, Laurel Hill, Montpelier, Buffalo, Big Rockfish, St. Paul's, Fayetteville, Sardis, Bluff, Sandy Grove, Bethesda, Tirza, Smyrna, Ashpole, Centre, Mt. Tabor, Pike, Union, (in Duplin,) Brown Marsh, Galatia, China Grove, Ben Salem, Mt. Carmel, Pee Dee, Bethlehem and Beth Car.

The following churches took no action in conformity with the order of Presbytery, viz: Barbacue, Mt. Zion, Clinton, Oak Plane, Mark's Creek, Mount Williams, Mt. Edwards, Laurinburgh and Euphronia.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the sessions within the bounds of this Presbytery be and are hereby respectfully requested to take action on the subject of the education of the children of deceased soldiers, and intimate, at their earliest convenience, to the Secretary of the Synodical Committee, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, whether or not they will assume, in whole or in part, the education of such children.

ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, An address was presented to the last General Assembly on the subject of slavery and the duties growing out of the relation, which address was committed to a Committee to report to the General Assembly with instructions that the report to be submitted be printed in advance of the meeting of said Assembly for the use of the members; and whereas, said address has been presented to the churches through the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, as the forthcoming report of said Committee; Therefore

Resolved, That this Presbytery do not and cannot approve of the deliverance made in said address, and hereby instruct their commissioners to oppose the adoption of said address, or any other document looking to or contemplating any radical change in the law, civil or ecclesiastical, which at present regulates our domestic institutions.

DR. MCPHEETERS, OF ST. LOUIS.—The Rev. S. B. McPheeters, D. D., who had been banished a year or more ago from his church in St. Louis by the military authorities, was not long since restored to his charge and permitted to engage in his work again. A more recent item of news from that quarter states that the St. Louis Presbytery decided at a late meeting, that Dr. McPheeters could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at the Pine Street church in St. Louis, on account of his disloyalty. We doubt not that Dr. McP. will fully maintain his integrity.

JACKSON SCHOLARSHIPS.—It was proposed some months ago to found two scholarships of $5,000 each, one in Hampden Sidney College, and the other in Union Theological Seminary, both to be named after the great and good General Jackson. About $4,000 have already been contributed to this purpose. The object of both scholarships is to aid young men in their preparation for the ministry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH A CAUSE MAY BE CARRIED FROM A LOWER TO A HIGHER JUDICATORY.

I. In all governments conducted by men, wrong may be done from ignorance, from prejudice, from malice, or from other causes. To prevent the continued existence of this wrong, is one great design of superior judicatories. And although there must be a last resort, beyond which there is no appeal; yet the security against permanent wrong will be as great as the nature of the case admits, when those who had no concern in the origin of the proceedings, are brought to review them, and to annul or confirm them, as they see cause; when a greater number of counsellors are made to sanction the judgments, or to correct the errors of a smaller; and, finally, when the whole church is called to sit in judgment on the facts of a part.

II. Every kind of decision which is formed in any church judicatory, except the highest, is subject to the review of a superior judicatory, and may be carried before it in one or the other of the four following ways, to wit: general review and control, reference, appeals, or complaints.

III. When a matter is transferred in any of these ways from an inferior to a superior judicatory, the inferior judicatory shall, in no case, be considered a party; nor shall its members lose their right to sit, deliberate, and vote in the higher courts.

SECTION I.

GENERAL REVIEW AND CONTROL.

I. It is the duty of every judicatory above a church session, at least once a year, to review the records of the proceedings of the judicatory next below. And if any lower judicatory shall omit to send up its records for this purpose, the higher may issue an order to produce them, either immediately, or at a particular time, as circumstances may require.

II. In reviewing the records of an inferior judicatory, it is proper to examine, First, Whether the proceedings have been constitutional and regular; Secondly, Whether they have been wise, equitable, and for the edification of the Church; Thirdly, Whether they have been correctly recorded.

III. In most cases, the superior judicatory may be considered as fulfilling its duty, by simply recording, on its own minutes, the animadversion or censure which it may think proper to pass on records under review; and also by making an entry of the same in the book reviewed. But it may be that, in the course of review, cases of irregular proceedings may be found so disreputable and injurious as to demand the interference of the superior judicatory. In cases of this kind, the inferior judicatory may be required to review and correct its proceedings.

IV. No judicial decision, however, of a judicatory shall be revised, unless it be regularly brought up by appeal or complaint.

V. Judicatories may sometimes entirely neglect to perform their duty, by which neglect heretical opinions or corrupt practices may be allowed to gain ground; or offenders of a very gross character may be suffered to escape; or some circumstances in their proceedings, of very great irregularity, may not be distinctly recorded by them. In any of which cases, their records will by no means exhibit to the superior judicatory a full view of their proceedings. It, therefore, the superior judicatory be well advised, by common fame, that such neglects or irregularities have occurred on the part of the inferior judicatory, it is incumbent on them to take cognizance of the same; and to examine, deliberate, and judge in the whole matter, as completely as if it had been recorded, and thus brought up by the review of the records.

VI. When any important delinquency, or grossly unconstitutional proceeding, appears in the records of any judicatory, or is charged against them by common fame, or by a memorial, with or without protest, the first step to be taken by the judicatory next above, if it is thought expedient to proceed at all, is to cite the judicatory alleged to have offended, to appear at a specified time and place, and to show what it has done, or failed to do in the case in question; after which the judicatory thus issuing the citation shall remit the whole matter to the delinquent judicatory, with a direction to take it up, and dispose of it in a constitutional manner, or stay all further proceeding in the case, as circumstances may require.

SECTION II.

OF REFERENCES.

A reference in a judicial representation, made by an inferior judicatory to a superior, of a matter not yet decided; which representation ought always to be in writing.

II. Cases which are new, important, difficult, or of peculiar delicacy, the decision of which may establish principles or precedents of extensive influence, on which the sentiments of the inferior judicatory are greatly divided, or on which, for any reason, it is highly desirable that a larger body should first decide, are proper subjects of reference.

III. References are either for mere advice, preparatory to a decision by the inferior judicatory; or for ultimate trial and decision by the superior.

IV. In the former case, the reference only suspends the decision of the judicatory from which it comes; in the latter case, it totally relinquishes the decision, and submits the whole cause to the final judgment of the superior judicatory.

V. Although references may in some cases, as before stated, be highly proper; yet it is, generally speaking, more conducive to the public good, that each judicatory should fulfill its duty by exercising its judgment.

VI. Although a reference ought, generally, to procure advice from the superior judicatory; yet that judicatory is not necessarily bound to give a final judgment in the case, even if requested to do so; but may remit the whole cause, either with or without advice, back to the judicatory by which it was referred.

VII. References are generally to be carried to the judicatory immediately superior.

VIII. In cases of reference, the judicatory referring ought to have all the testimony, and other documents, duly prepared, produced, and in perfect readiness, so that the superior judicatory may be able to consider and issue the case with as little difficulty or delay as possible.

SECTION III.

OF APPEALS.

I. An appeal is the removal of a case, already decided, from an inferior to a superior judicatory, the peculiar effect of which is to arrest all proceedings under the decision, until the matter is finally decided in the latter court. It is allowable in two classes of cases: 1st, In all judicial cases, by the party to the cause, against whom the decision is made. 2d, In all other cases, when the action or decision of the judicatory has inflicted an injury or wrong upon any party or person, he or they may appeal; and when said decision or action, though not inflicting any personal injury or wrong may nevertheless, inflict directly, or by its consequences, great general injury, any minority of the judicatory may appeal.

II. In cases of judicial process, those who have not submitted to a regular trial are not entitled to appeal.

III. Any irregularity in the proceedings of the inferior judicatory; a refusal of reasonable indulgence to a party on trial; declining to receive important testimony; hurrying to a decision before the testimony is fully taken; a manifestation of prejudice in the case; and mistake or injustice in the decision—are all proper grounds of appeal.

IV. Every appellant is bound to give notice of his intention to appeal, and also to lay the reasons thereof, in writing, before the judicatory appealed from either before its rising, or within ten days thereafter. If this notice, or these reasons be not given to the judicatory while in session, they shall be lodged with the moderator or stated clerk.

V. Appeals are generally to be carried in regular gradation, from an inferior judicatory to the one immediately superior.

VI. The appellant shall lodge his appeal, and the reasons of it, with the clerk of the higher judicatory, before the close of the second day of their session; and the appearance of the appellant and appellee shall be either personal or in writing.

VII. In taking up an appeal in judicial cases, after ascertaining that the appellant, on his part, has conducted it regularly, the first step shall be to read all the records in the case from the beginning; the second to hear the parties, first the appellant, then the appellee; thirdly, the roll shall be called, and the final vote taken. In all appeals in cases not judicial, the order of proceeding shall be the same as in cases of complaints, substituting appellant for complainant.

VIII. The parties denominated appellant and appellee are the accuser and accused who commenced the process. The appellant whether originally accuser or accused, is the party that makes the appeal; the appellee whether originally accuser or accused, is the party to whom the decision appealed from has been favorable.

IX. The decision may be either to confirm or reverse, in whole, or in part, the decision of the inferior judicatory; or to remit the cause, for the purpose of amending the record, should it appear to be incorrect or defective; or for a new trial.

X. If an appellant, after entering his appeal to a superior judicatory, fail to prosecute it, it shall be considered as abandoned, and the sentence appealed from shall be final. And an appellant shall be considered as abandoning his appeal, if he do not appear before the judicatory appealed to, on the first or second day of its meeting, next ensuing the date of his notice of appeal; except in cases in which the appellant can make it appear that he was prevented from seasonably prosecuting his appeal by the providence of God.

XI. If an appellant is found to manifest a litigious or other unchristian spirit in the prosecution of his appeal, he shall be censured according to the degree of his offence.

XII. The necessary operation of an appeal is to suspend all further proceedings on the ground of the sentence appealed from. But if a sentence of suspension or excommunication from church privileges, or of deposition from office be the sentence appealed from, it shall be considered as in force until the appeal shall be issued.

XIII. It shall always be deemed the duty of the judicatory, whose judgment is appealed from, to send up authentic copies of all their records, and of the whole testimony relating to the matter of the appeal. And if any judicatory shall neglect its duty in this respect, especially if thereby an appellant, who has conducted with regularity on his part, is deprived of the privilege of having his appeal seasonably issued; such judicatory shall be censured according to the circumstances of the case, and the sentence appealed from shall be suspended until a record is produced, upon which the issue can be fairly tried.

XIV. In judicial cases an appeal shall in no case be entered except by one of the original parties.

SECTION IV.

OF COMPLAINTS.

I. Another method by which a cause which has been decided by an inferior judicatory, may be carried before a superior, is complaint.

II. A complaint is a representation made to a superior, by any member or members of a minority of an inferior judicatory, or by any other person or persons, respecting a decision by an inferior judicatory, which, in the opinion of the complainants, has been irregularly or unjustly made.

III. The cases in which complaints are proper and advisable, are all those cases of grievance, whether judicial or not, in which the party aggrieved has declined to appeal; and all other cases in which the party complaining is persuaded that the purity of the Church, or the interests of truth and righteousness, are injuriously affected by the decision complained of.

IV. Notice of a complaint shall always be given before the rising of the judicatory, or within ten days thereafter, as in case of an appeal.

V. In taking up a complaint, after ascertaining that the complainant has conducted it regularly, the first step shall be to read all the records in the case; the second to hear the complainant; and then the court shall proceed to consider and decide the case.

VI. The effect of a complaint, if sustained, may be to reverse the decision complained of in whole or in part, and to place matters in the same situation in which they were before the decision was made.

VII. In judicial cases, a complaint shall be admitted only where an aggrieved party has declined to appeal, and in such cases an aggrieved party shall not be allowed to complain.

CHAPTER IX.

OF DISSENTS AND PROTESTS.

I. A dissent is a declaration on the part of one or more members of a minority, in a judicatory, expressing a different opinion from that of the majority in a particular case. A dissent, unaccompanied with reasons, is always entered on the records of the judicatory.

II. A protest is a more solemn and formal declaration, made by members of a minority as before mentioned, bearing their testimony against what they deem a mischievous or erroneous judgment; and is generally accompanied with a detail of the reasons on which it is founded.

III. If a protest or dissent be couched in decent and respectful language, and contains no offensive reflections or insinuations against the majority of the judicatory, those who offer it have a right to have it recorded on the minutes.

IV. A dissent or protest may be accompanied with a complaint to a superior judicatory, or not, at the pleasure of those who offer it. If not thus accompanied, it is simply left to speak for itself, when the records containing it come to be reviewed by the superior judicatory.

V. It may sometimes happen that a protest, though not infringing the rules of decorum, either in its language or matter may impute to the judicatory, whose judgment it opposes, some principles or reasonings which it never adopted. In this case the majority of the judicatory may with propriety appoint a committee to draw up an answer to the protest, which, after being adopted as the act of the judicatory, ought to be inserted on the records.

VI. When, in such a case, the answer of the majority is brought in, those who entered their protest may be of the opinion that fidelity to their cause calls upon them to make a reply to the answer. This, however, ought by no means to be admitted; as the majority might, of course, rejoin, and litigation might be perpetuated, to the great inconvenience and disgrace of the judicatory.

VII. When, however, those who have protested consider the answer of the majority as imputing to them opinions or conduct which they disavow, the proper course is, to ask leave to take back their protest, and modify it in such manner as to render it more agreeable to their views. This alteration may lead to a corresponding alteration in the answer of the majority; with which the whole affair ought to terminate.

CHAPTER X.

JURISDICTION.

I. When a member shall be dismissed from one church, with a view to his joining another, if he commit an offence previous to his joining the latter, he shall be considered as under the jurisdiction of the church which dismissed him, and amenable to it, up to the time when he actually becomes connected with that to which he was dismissed and recommended.

II. The same principle applies to a minister, who is always to be considered as remaining under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery which dismissed him, until he actually becomes a member of another.

III. If, however, either a minister or a private member shall be charged with a crime which appears to have been committed during the interval between the date of his dismission and his actually joining the new body, but which did not come to light until after he had joined the new body, that body shall be empowered and bound to conduct the process against him.

IV. No Presbytery shall dismiss a minister, of licentiate, or candidate for licensure, without specifying the particular Presbytery or other ecclesiastical body with which he is to be connected.

CHAPTER XI.

LIMITATION OF TIME.

I. When any member shall remove from one congregation to another, he shall produce satisfactory testimonials of his church membership and dismission, before he be admitted as a regular member of that church; unless the church to which he removes has other satisfactory means of information.

II. No certificate of church membership shall be considered as valid testimony of the good standing of the bearer, if it be more than one year old, except where there has been no opportunity of presenting it to a church.

III. When persons remove to a distance, and neglect, for a considerable time, to apply for testimonials of dismission, and good standing, the testimonials given them shall testify to their character only up to the time of their removal, unless the judicatory have good information of a more recent date.

IV. If a church member has been more than two years absent from the place of his ordinary residence and ecclesiastical connection, if he apply for a certificate of membership, his absence, and the ignorance of the church respecting his demeanor for that time, shall be distinctly stated in the certificate.

V. Process, in case of scandal, shall commence within the space of one year after the crime shall have been committed; unless it shall have recently become flagrant. It may happen, however, that a church member, after removing to a place far distant from his former residence, and where his connection with the church is unknown, may commit a crime, on account of which process cannot be instituted within the time above specified. In all such cases, the recent discovery of church membership of the individual, shall be considered as equivalent to the crime itself having recently become flagrant. The same principle also applies to ministers, if similar circumstances should occur.

FINIS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Vance will address the people on Thursday, the 21st, at Summerville; Friday, the 22nd, at Fayetteville, and Saturday, the 23d, at Egypt.

THE PEACE PARTY IN THE NORTH.—A recent number of the New York *News* contains a very interesting communication, appealing to the so-called "Peace Party" in the North to organize upon a distinctive peace platform, and support only some such man as Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, or Charles O'Conor, of New York, for the next Presidency. It declares that the only logical question at issue will be peace or war, and the principles of the peace party go to the real issue, and not alone to the measures by which the war may be conducted.

The writer gives the following just account of the composition of his party:

"Among the opponents of the war are they who believe in the right of secession, but a much larger number look upon the South as simply exercising that right of revolution which has always been held to be a sacred right in America. Others again find their practical argument in the load of war taxes and war debt; others have a horror of blood and war, and regard the North as being the invading, and, therefore, the war-making party; others sympathize with the South as having been unjustly provoked and menaced by the North in respect to their domestic affairs; others feel that as the events of the war have developed themselves, the success of the South is to be hoped for, as the champion of State Rights and strict constitutional government. These and various other motives conspire to the same end. Under them all the peace party has increased, and is increasing rapidly. Probably the chief cause of the present accession to that party is the conviction of the futility of further war. Multitudes who are not secessionists now say that the facts that the Southern people are so unanimous in their desire for independence, and that the war has been so perverted and prolonged, have caused them to yield all hope of restoring the Union."

THE OLD CURRENCY AND THE NEW SIX PER CENTS.—It is not generally known that the old currency may be funded in the *six per cent.* bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and thus six hundred and sixty-six dollars, thus invested, will yield the same amount of interest as one thousand dollars in the four per cents.—forty dollars per annum in both cases. So the holder of the notes will lose nothing, in amount of interest, by neglecting to fund them at their expressed value in four per cents., and funding them hereafter at the rate of sixty six cents in the dollar in six per cents. The interest on the six per cents. is secured by the pledge of the revenues of the Confederacy derived from its import duties and its export duties on cotton, tobacco and naval stores. No fund or revenue is pledged or set apart for the payment of the interest on the four per cents. the holders of the six per cent. bonds will be preferred creditors of the Government, secured by the mortgage of a sufficient amount of its revenues. It is probably the most desirable disposition to be made of what remains of the old currency is to convert it, sealed to the amount of one third, into the new six per cents.—*Ex.*

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—Judge Fields, of the Cherokee Nation, has made a public appeal with regard to the distressed condition to which the women and children of the Indian allies, in the Creek and Cherokee nations, have been reduced by the calamities of the war.

He represents that their country, lately the abode of plenty, and blessed with the comforts of home and civilized progress, has been invaded and occupied by the enemy, their property wantonly destroyed, their fields laid waste, their homes laid in ashes, and their families driven ruthlessly from their borders, subjected to lamentable want and distress. Especially have these hardships fallen upon the Cherokees. Homeless and naked, they are now wandering among strangers, in search of food and raiment, and dependent upon the charity of their less afflicted brethren for shelter in their refuge.

We have in the sufferings of these poor creatures a new and attractive object of charity. There have been so many and multiform modes in which the public charity which this war has given occasion for has manifested itself, that it is remarkable that it has hitherto overlooked the "red men," our faithful allies on the border, who are exposed to the worst calamities of the war. These allies have served us well in the war. Indeed, we are informed that seven regiments from the Indian country are now in the service, organized with the forces operating west of the Mississippi.—*Examiner.*

SHOE MAKING IN THE ARMY.—The difficulty of supplying the army with clothing, and especially with shoes, has been a subject of much concern from the period of its first campaign to the present time. One brigade in the army of Northern Virginia—Mahone's—having experienced the inconvenience of walking through the enemy's territory barefoot about long enough, concluded, during the last winter, to render itself independent of the Government shoe shops and blockade runners, and get up a shoe shop of its own. The corps of shoe makers, principally self made workmen, and excellent ones in the bargain, soon numbered 28. They obtained supplies by exploring the woods and fields about the camps and gathering up hides which had been thrown away by army butchers, and exchanging them for leather, tools and thread, at Government rates. In this way $ 000 worth of materials was obtained, and, during the winter, 2000 pairs of shoes were made, a large number of boots and shoes were footed, half soled and otherwise repaired, and the brigade put generally upon a good "war footing." By the beginning of the coming campaign, each soldier in the brigade will have an extra pair of shoes to swing to his blanket, and, so far as his feet are concerned, will be amply supplied until next winter. The shoes are all of admirable make—unlike the majority of Government shoes, turned out at the rate of half a dozen pairs per hand a day—and each pair will last for six months.—*Rich. Examiner.*

ISSUE OF NEW CURRENCY.—The following amounts have been issued in the new currency, to the present time:

In $500 notes,	$10,000,000.
In $100 do	18,120,000.
In 50 do	7,740,000.
In 20 do	1,656,000.
In 10 do	14,428,000.
Total,	$51,844,000.

THE FIFTH N. C. CAVALRY.—We had occasion, a day or two since, to become acquainted with the condition of this command. It musters well on to a thousand fresh new horses, bestrode by just as dashing a set of Cavaliers as high spirited steeds are proud of. They are all "men in the saddle," ready to go wherever ordered.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

DALTON, April 14.—Artillery firing heard in the direction of Cleveland this evening supposed to be the enemy practising.

It is reported that McPherson's corps has arrived at Huntsville.

Weather cloudy, threatening rain.

FIGHTING IN LOUISIANA, &c.

MERIDIAN, April 14.—Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report of the Confederate victory in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Powe's cavalry had a fight recently at Plow's Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy, and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of his artillery.

Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry in east Louisiana.

MOBILE, APRIL 15.—Western advices announce that Chalmers has captured Fort Pillow, with two regiments, eight to twelve hundred negroes and eight guns, with the destruction of two tenseports.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY—KIRBY SMITH WHIPS BANKS—YANKEE LOSS 14,000.

MOBILE, April 15.—On the Mississippi river, at different points, there is a report of a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport. Banks defeated. Loss 14,000. Baton Rouge hospitals full of the Yankee wounded.

LATE AND RELIABLE FROM GEN. FORREST.

The Editor of the *Mississippian* had the pleasure of meeting on the evening of the 7th with Maj. Severson, Chief Quarter-master of Gen. Forrest's command, who is visiting Selma on official business, and to whom the *Mississippian* is indebted for many particulars of Gen. Forrest's campaign into Kentucky, which have not appeared in the public prints.

On the evening of the 7th, a courier arrived, bringing despatches from the command, together with an autograph letter from Gen. Forrest to Major Severson, dated March 26th, at Jackson, West Tennessee, where his command were resting after their arduous and successful campaign, resulting in the capture of Paducah, Union City, Hickman and other places, with vast quantities of military stores, which he succeeded in bringing to his own depots without any serious hindrance. His whole campaign was a series of triumphs, most important in results, not the least of which is the restored confidence of the people of West Tennessee, thousands of whom are flocking to his standard.

In addition to the military stores captured, Gen. Forrest brought away over two thousand fine horses and mules. Three hundred of these he found in one government stable, at Paducah, Kentucky. The surplus he expects to use in equipping his command.

The general tenor of the information is to the effect that the long, languishing spirit of the people of West Tennessee, is fully aroused, and that in a short time Gen. Forrest's command will be so augmented in numbers as to be invincible against any force which the enemy can bring against it. Indeed there seems to be that prescience of victory which accompanies his every movement, and which his very name, that has inspired the country with confidence, and his troops to deeds of heroism, that scarcely find a parallel in the records of chivalry. When he will move, or where he will strike the next blow, it is not for us to say, but it will be a sad day for the enemy when he brings his legions against those who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.

A correspondent of the Bristol *Gazette*, writing from Kingsport, April 12, says: "Two brigades of the enemy are at Mossey Creek—one regiment at Strawberry Plains two small brigades at Bull's Gap. No force in East Tennessee but the 23d Army Corps. Their cavalry have gone to Cleveland, Tenn. Mr. Keeler's daughters and a Miss Guffey were shot dead, two days since, by some renegades who were endeavoring to rob their house. What next! My soul bleeds at what awaits our friends below."

The Bristol *Gazette*, of the 14th inst., says that cars, under a flag of truce, have been running for some days past as low as Greenville, Tenn. They bring up citizens who refuse to take the Yankee oath—among them the families of Dr. Ramsey and Col. Crozier, of Knoxville—and take down *all* who are hungering and thirsting for it.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—MOBILE April 17.—A despatch to the Advertiser from Fort Pillow, dated the 12th, says Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers' division yesterday. The Garrison consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes. Fort Republic refusing to surrender was carried by storm. Forrest led Bell's Brigade, and Chalmers led McCulloch's; both entered the Fort on opposite sides simultaneously. Indiscriminate slaughter followed. 100 prisoners were taken and the balance slain. The Fort ran with blood. Many jumped in the river and were drowned or shot in the water. Over $1,000 000 worth of stores were taken and 6 mules captured. Confederate loss 71.

LATE FROM THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.—From a gentleman who has just returned from the enemy's lines in the Trans-Mississippi Department, we learn the following important news concerning affairs in that part of the country.

He reports that when Gen Sherman with his force (22,000 strong,) had returned to Vicksburg, they there formed in two columns. One column went up Red river to attack Alexandria. The other column went up the Ouachita river to attack Harrisonburg. They were met by Gen. Price, who whipped them badly, said to be a Waterloo defeat.

Our information also confirms the report of a battle having occurred on Bayou Teche between Gen. Banks and Gen. Dick Taylor, and the defeat of the former, as was reported some days ago.

A portion of our forces, commanded by Gen. Ross, had attacked Major McRae at Yazoo City, and driven him from the city and river with great loss. Both are now in our possession. The Yankee gunboats having evacuated the river, General Harrison (Confederate) has swept the Mississippi line from Waterproof, La., to the mouth of Red river, capturing all the leased plantations, provisions, &c., for a distance of about thirty miles from the river line.

This is very exciting news, and from what we hear, may be considered substantially reliable.—*Mobile Tribune.*

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER C. H., April 17.—Citizens just out of the enemy's lines say the enemy will force a fight soon, in order to have their old troops, whose term will expire in May, not one fifth of which are re-enlisted. The yankee army is in any thing but fine spirits. Meade is reported receiving reinforcements rapidly. All quiet in front.

ORANGE C. H., April 17.—Deserters who have entered our lines the past week report that the enemy will begin their advance to-morrow, 8 days' rations having been issued for that purpose.

FROM THE NORTH.

ALBANY CHARTER ELECTION.

ALBANY, April 12.—The charter election in this city to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic city ticket by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 1,800. The Democrats elect eight of the eleven Aldermen, and seven of the ten Supervisors.

GOLD STILL HIGHER.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Gold has taken another upward turn, and has sold at 175, closing at 174 1-2. The highest point paid in 1863 was 172 1-2 on the 24th of February. The recent large issues of five per cent. notes fully explain the advance, and no improvement can be expected until the Government depends wholly upon the sale of bonds, and produces a contraction in the volume of currency.

Gold in New York on the 19th was 175 3-8.

The *Minnesota* was seriously damaged by the torpedo explosion.

The steamer *Maple Leaf*, in going from Pilatka to Jacksonville, Fla., struck a torpedo on the 1st. The explosion tore off her bow, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long was still pending in the House. During the debate on Saturday, Harris, of Md., said that the South could not be subjugated. "God Almighty grant, said he, that it may never be. I hope that you never will subjugate the South."

A resolution to expel Harris was offered but rejected for want of a two-thirds vote.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, 300 miles above Brownsville.

The French are marching on Matamoras, and a fight had taken place in which the French were victorious. Cortinas has issued a proclamation ordering all his troops to be concentrated on the Rio Grande to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

European advices to the 31st have been received.

The Prussian attempted to carry the Danish fortifications at Duppel by storm on the 29th. After four hours fighting they were repulsed at all points.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs were very dull and prices lower.

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE MINNESOTA.

An attempt was made by the Confederates to blow up Admiral Lee's flag ship, the Minnesota, off Newport News, on Saturday night with a torpedo. The *Herald* says:

It did not succeed, however, although the crew and officers received a terrible and unexpected shock, being knocked out of their berths and tumbled promiscuously about the decks. It appears that the rebels approached the Minnesota in a small boat, with a torpedo attached, which, when they reached the frigate, exploded with a report equal to 20 pieces of artillery. An attempt was made to pursue the daring perpetrators; but, as the dispatch tug of the Admiral had no steam up, they escaped unharmed, after running through all our picket boats. The vessel sustained very little damage.

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE SOUTH.

Hon. Fernando Wood, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the resolution to expel Mr Long of Ohio, for declaring substantially that he was in favor of recognition rather than to see every woman and child of the Southern States put to the sword, asserted that the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, advocated a recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the Cabinet, while the Confederates had only a Provisional Government at Montgomery.

RICHMOND, April 17.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th says Gold was quoted in New York at 4 o'clock on the 13th, 178 5-8. On the 12th sterling Bills sold at 192. Flour advanced 40 cents on the barrel. Monster speculation commenced in Breadstuffs, extending through the West. General news unimportant.

There is great excitement at Jonesboro', Illinois, caused by soldiers shooting citizens. A force has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.

Meade will be retained in command of the army of the Potomac.

New Orleans advices say a large side wheel steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston, getting in 4000 stand of arms.

The East Tennesseans are holding a convention to organize a State. Andy Johnson and T. A. R. Nelson are figuring in it.

FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—A few weeks ago, a five dollars note was never seen. Now, we see nothing else. Their presence in the currency is as great an annoyance now as their abstraction was of late. We think it is to be regretted that the Currency Act extended their lease of life, and permitted them to walk the earth after their monetary companions were put to sleep. Perhaps a brief reprieve might have been politic, as enabling persons to tide over the first of April with a few dollars in pocket. But the time allowed was too long.

It is a comfort to know, however, that the evil will soon abate and cease. By the last of this month, five dollars notes of the new currency will probably be ready for issue. The old Green will then be devoted to their final uses. They can be used in payment of dues to the Government at their full face up to the first of June; or they may be funded in four per cents, without discount, up to the same day. They will thus be as valuable and available as the new issue, in the payment of taxes; and as the amount funded in four per cents is not equal to the amount of taxes to be paid during the year, the old issues will be in demand for that purpose at a discount sufficient to induce tax payers to take the trouble of looking them up. We should suppose five per cent. deduction would be sufficient to attract buyers.

The amount of fives in circulation cannot be accurately stated. The whole sum issued in that denomination since the foundation of the Confederacy, is $79,090,315. How much of this was included among the notes which have been funded and destroyed at various times, is not matter of separate record. How much was issued in the exchange of new notes for mutilated ones, and how many have been lost or worn out, are only to be conjectured. We suppose from sixty to sixty-five millions would cover the amount of fives this day in circulation. This sum can be readily absorbed for the purposes named—without loss to the holders; and on the appearance of the new notes they will speedily disappear from the circulation.

FROM THE BLACKWATER—BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 16th has accounts of great activity among the yankees in the Blackwater region. Suffolk has been reoccupied in force, and troops sent out in every direction. There had been several skirmishes on Thursday and Friday with our pickets. One man of the 31st N. C. was wounded and captured, and our men captured one of the 23d Massachusetts. Burnside's forces, the Express learns reliably, were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth all day Wednesday. Speculation is at fault as to his aims, whether Petersburg, Weldon or Richmond.

DEATH OF MRS CLAY.—The widow of Henry Clay is dead. Her age was 88. She was of the Hart family, of Orange county, N. C.

FOUR PER CENT. FUNDING.—Returns have been received from a number of depositaries not heard from when we published a late exhibit by which the amount funded in four per cent. bonds is carried up to 236 millions of dollars. Twenty-one depositaries are still in report, which it is believed will carry the gross sum fully up to our late estimate of 250 millions east of the Mississippi. It will probably exceed this by some millions.

HATS.—A Hat manufactory has been established at Statesville, N. C., and the *Express* says that as fine an article is made as was ever brought from Yankee land.

RECEIPTS TO APRIL 18, 1864.

C D Hill, Faison's; Mrs J M Neal, Mrs M Neal, Madison; L H Dalton, Madison; S N Woods, Caldwell; G W Ledbetter, Mt Gilead; Mrs M J McLean, Montrose; A J Hudson, Johnsonville; Mrs W A Patton, Mrs S M Chunn, Asheville; Mrs E J Stadlings Wilmington; R M Rosebrough, Rowan Mill; W D Patton, J H Murphy, Stovall, Graham, Mrs S M Johnson, Mrs M J Allen, Mill River; A Miller, Clayton; Mrs H Ginder, Montgomery; Wm. Jones, Pooket; Miss M J Buie, Miss A M Stewart, J A Spears, Summerville; Mrs V Jennings, Trevilian's Depot, Va; K M McNeill, Bunn's Level; D M Allred Ocala, Fla; J C Rumple, 4th N O T; Mrs J G Wilkinson, Charlotte; J G Wilkinson, 21st N O T; Jno McKay, Montpelier; Wm McRae, Queensdale; L Bell, Coddle Creek; A Wilson, Mint hill; Rev J G McLuskin, Query's; Mrs T. Foster, W A Brown, Charlotte; Rev N Shotwell, Rutherfordton; G L McKay, Fayetteville; Dr J A Rivers, Sugar Grove; G D Burke, Gray's Creek; S Holt, Wilmington; Mrs S B Dark, Western Prong; H Bone, Petersburg, Va; Mrs E J Warren, Greenville; C W Clarke, Lenoir; Dr J B Brown, D McNeill, Leesville; A Morrison, Annie Perennie; J Burcwatt, Mill Hill; Mrs A Ray, Greensboro'; Thos Sutton, Mosely Hall; Geo Ramsettee, Hillsboro'; Capt Jno Russell, Concord; Mrs E Kimbro, Pleasant Grove; Mrs R A Denny, Graham; A McEachen, St Paul's; G W. Wheeler, Terebinthine; D Bethune, Buckhorn; A B Black, Moore's Creek; J H M Bynum, Reedy Branch; Jno F, 45th N C T; A N Va; Mrs M W Clack, Brownsville; Mrs M E Ellis, Stoney Point; Mrs M M Sawyer, Newton; Mrs B Rogers, Starkville; M McLeod, Western Prong; W H Prayer, Bannermau's; Jno Bradshaw, Burgaw; Rev A McMillan Miss J McAlister, Springfield; A McRae, Sr., Queensdale; E B Cobb, 21st N C T; Rev J H Noble, Chapola; D McKinnon, 18th N C T; N Cameron, Johnsonville; Wm Cutlar, Wilmington; Mrs W Gurganus, Mrs S A Bell, Conwayboro, S C.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On Monday the 4th inst., in Greensboro', Mrs AGNES A. LONG, wife of Jas. A. Long, Esq. Mrs Long was in feeble health for several years, from pulmonary disease, of which she died. She leaves a large family behind her, and the memory of her mild and gentle christian life, to point them to the sweet home into which she has entered. When the christian wife and mother dies, no language can express the bitterness and depth of the bereavement, but blessed be God for our christian hope that equally assures us that no words can express the peace and joy and triumph of the sainted one. May God give the desolated household grace to look upward, and following her faith, meet her again in that sinless and heavenly home. PASTOR.

In Moore county, on the 24th ult, at the residence of her father, Mr John H. Black, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of nearly three weeks, Mrs CATHARINE RAGLAND aged about 23 years, widow of the late Thomas Ragland, Esq, of Chatham county. Brought up in the Presbyterian Church, she had been early admitted to all its privileges. A woman of excellent natural endowments, refined by education and purified by religion, she modestly as it became the intelligent christian, she was calm and composed to the last; she died trusting in her Saviour. She will be remembered by many friends in Chatham and Harnett, amongst whom she had spent a portion of her life in the honorable and useful calling of teaching.

In Pittsboro', March 31st, VIRGINIA E, eldest child of Lewis and Lucy Brower, aged seventeen years, two months and twenty-six days. In the spring time of life, surrounded by kind friends and a happy home, she was taken away, but her friends mourn not as those that have no hope, for they know that their loss is her eternal gain. She attached herself to the Methodist E Church, at the early age of twelve years, and continued a consistent member of that church until her death. How consoling it is to her friends to know that she met death fearlessly. During her last illness (which was severe) she was patient and gentle, never complaining. A few days before her death, she told her mother she was not afraid to die. She seemed to have a presentiment that she was not long for this world, and spoke to her friends while in health, of her death as drawing near. One day before she was taken sick, she pointed out in the village church-yard, the spot where she wished her body to rest when she should be called hence, and told her sister how she wished her coffin made. It is very consoling to her friends, to know that while in health she thought of death and prepared for it. Then weep not fond parents, your precious jewel has only been taken from this vale of tears and transplanted to that bright and heavenly land, where she will live forever with that Jesus whom she loved and served on earth. Another to has been loosed which bound your hearts to earth, and now forms a link in the golden chain that binds you to heaven. Sisters and brothers, weep not for your darling sister; she cannot come back to you, but if you will follow her bright example, you may meet her on the shore of that heavenly Canaan, where sorrow never comes, and where God shall wipe all tears from your eyes. Classmates, we shall miss her, we shall listen in vain for her voice; no more will she learn with us here, lessons of instruction from the Holy Bible, and no more join with us in praise; but, oh, may we all meet around the throne of God in heaven, and join with her in songs of everlasting praise. May her spirit ever hover near us to keep us from going astray. The opening rose has fallen, withered from the parent stem, but its sweetness lingers still.

A CLASSMATE.

Milton Chronicle, please copy.

On the 10th of September, 1863, a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Md, HUGH L. W. TORRENCE, a member of company C, 37th N. C. T. Thus in the prime and buoyance of life, in the midst of his usefulness and honor, and in the dark hour of his country's history, has fallen another brave man, a victim to the hardships of a Northern dungeon. Said soldier, at the call of his country, volunteered in the 37th N. C. Volunteers, in which he faithfully served through many hard-fought battles. He soon gained the confidence and affection of his comrades in arms by his lively flow of spirits, his promptness in the performance of duty and his patriotic zeal; whether in camp or on the weary march, far away from danger or on the battle-field, he was ever animated by that ardor and that degree of cheerfulness which never failed to gladden and encourage the hearts of those around him. He fought on and fought well till the 3d day of July, 1863, when in a charge at Gettysburg, Pa, he was overpowered and compelled to surrender himself to the enemy. Thence he was conveyed to Point Lookout, Md. He died away from home, and had no friends to soothe his head in his last hour. He leaves fond parents and relations and a host of friends, both at home and in the army, to mourn his untimely death; but we weep not as those who have no hope.—We feel that Jesus was by him, and comforted him when the silver cord was severed, and while our hearts are bowed down with sorrow, we are consoled by the reflection that our loss has been his gain.

A. P. T.

At his residence in Cheraw, on the 19th of January 1864, Dr. ARCHIBALD MALLOY, aged 51 years. He was born in Cumberland county, N. C., studied medicine in Cheraw, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after commencing to practice his profession, he removed to Cheraw and resided there until his death. Possessed of a quick mind and wonderfully retentive memory, and devoting himself to his chosen pursuit with characteristic energy and perseverance, he soon became a skillful and deservedly popular physician. He was a most generous and affectionate friend, tender and sympathizing toward the sufferings and few, even in his noble profession, have excelled him in disinterested and faithful kindness to the poor. The great extent of his professional business and the zeal with which he followed it, were the occasion of the disorders which beset the latter portion of his life, impaired his usefulness and intimately cut short his days. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and showed the greatest interest in the prosperity of Zion. His home was ever open to the ministers of Christ, and nothing seemed to give him more pleasure than to entertain them as his honored and beloved guests. His death was the result of a dreadful accident, followed by long confinement and severe suffering, which he endured with great patience and frequent expression of resignation to the Divine will. His last words, in reply to a friend who reminded him of Christ's all-sufficiency to save, were, "and He will save."

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 23d ult, after a short and painful illness, Mr JOHN McLAURIN, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The deceased was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church at Laurel Hill, in good standing. He led a peaceful and quiet life, and his end was peace.

On the 24th, of brain fever, JOHN ALEXANDER, only son of Alexander N McMillan, in the tenth year of his age. He was a lovely boy, that gave promise of much future usefulness. Without being rude he wanted to know the reason of everything new to him. And young as he was, he showed that religion had much engaged his thoughts for besides repeating the prayers he had committed to memory, he often repeated in sickness little prayers suited to his condition—such as this: Oh Lord, if you please, have mercy on me. And thus this tender lamb of the fold of Christ passed away from earth, to praise the God of mercy in glory.

On the 25th ult., after a short illness, Mrs CHRISTIAN, relict of Alexander McMillan, aged about eighty-six years. The deceased was a member of Laurel Hill church; she was one of the first subjects of the great revival of 1803 and lived a devoted and godly woman, and died in full hope of a glorious immortality.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, change daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$3 75@4 50
BEEF, retail,	$1@$1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER,	$ 5 00@6 00
CORN,	$20 00
COTTON,	$ 1 75@12 00
COTTON YARNS,	$20 00@60 00
COFFEE,	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS,	$5.00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	235 00@240 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@15 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@40 00
LARD,	$3 00
NAILS, retail,	$1 00@$5 00
PORK,	$1 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$25 00@30 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 3 00@$3 25
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50@$5 00
SALT,	$23 50@40 00
TALLOW	$2 50@2 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted, by the first of August.

A LADY, as governess in a private family, qualified to instruct young ladies in all the higher branches taught in female Seminaries, and to teach instrumental and vocal music. A liberal salary will be given. A member of the Presbyterian church preferred.

Address, MANCHESTER, N. C.

April 20, 1864-w4pd

NATHAN A STEDMAN. WM. H BERNARD

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

April 20, 1864w4 No. 19 Hay Street.

House and Lot for Rent.

THE SUBSCRIBER will, on Saturday the 23d inst., offer for rent, at Auction,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

on Person street, with a well of good water, and an extensive Garden spot. The term of renting is until Jan'y 1st, 1865. Terms made known on the day of renting.

April 20w1

AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 17th of May, if not sooner disposed of at private sale TWO MULES. One is large and able bodied, the other is four years old.

ALSO, Blacksmith's tools, a quantity of old Iron, and sundry other articles.

In addition to the above, will be sold a good Cow and Calf. DUNCAN M. NEILL

April 20w1

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the block, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 9tf

THE MERCURY!

THE MERCURY!

A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
COMPLETE WITH
COMPLETE WITH
THRILLING STORIES,
THRILLING STORIES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.
POETRY, BIOGRAPAY, &c.
THE BEST WRITERS
THE BEST WRITERS
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
MERCURY,
MERCURY.

TERMS:

One Subscription	6 months,	- -	$10
Six "	6 "	- -	60
One "	3 "	- -	5

No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months nor a longer period than six months. The TRADE supplied at $35 per hundred.

Address, WM. B SMITH,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR,
April 20, 1864w4 Raleigh, N. C.

THE REPORTER'S DICTIONARY, BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.—In press, and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly twenty years' practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and who has been for the last seven months, and is now reporter for the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters about 30,000 words of the English language, or ninety-nine-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction of the Dictionary, simple instructions will be given for the beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a standard for Confederate reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of reporting to be learned, even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been purchased expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once (to be recorded), accompanied with the price for the same, which will be Five Dollars per copy. The book, in paper cover, and suitable for use will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. B. MARSHALL, Atlanta, Ga.

April 13w3*

NEW MUSIC!!!

"All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," "The South," "No Surrender," "When this Cruel War is Over," "No one to Love," "Why no one to Love?" "Something to Love Me," "Southern Cross," "My Wife and Child," "Rosalie," "Southern Soldier Boy," "Up with the Flag," "Dear Mother I've come home to Die," "Morgan's Grand March," "Juanita," "Let me kiss him for his Mother," "Who will care for mother Now?" "Harp of the South Awake!" "Young Volunteer," "We Conquer or Die," "Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," "We have Parted," "Va Marseillaise," "Rock me to Sleep Mother," "Mother is the Battle O'er," "Keep me Awake Mother," "Lorena, with Variations."

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 6w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN Confederate Notes—$10, $20, and $50, for which I will pay in $5 Confederate Notes or Goods as follows: $10's 6.75, $20's 13.50, $50's 33.50.

JOHN H. HALL, Beaver Creek Co.

April 18w3

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in bars or small quantities. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

List your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last 20 working days in April next, commencing on Friday, the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. O'Bryan, on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law. R. M. O'BRELL,

List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

March 23—w6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail, John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Archibald McPhail of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm. McPhail, of Missouri

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

March 30w6

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of fort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23:0 JOHN W. BAKER C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 30tf J. D. BAILEY, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastoral charge and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he modestly and gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 50,000 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DEMIS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864-8t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

NO. 38 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WE

Miscellaneous Reading.

QUARANTINE.

If a hundred persons were asked the meaning of the word quarantine, it is highly probable that ninety-nine would answer, "O, it is something connected with shipping, the plague, and yellow fever." Few are aware that it simply signifies a period of forty days: the word, though common enough at one time, being only known to us through the acts for preventing the introduction of foreign diseases directing that persons coming from infected places must remain forty days on shipboard before they can be permitted to land. The old military and monastic writers frequently used the word to denote this space of time. In a truce between Henry I, of England and Robert, Earl of Flanders, one of the articles is to the following effect: "If Robert should depart from the treaty, and the parties could not be reconciled to the king in three quarantines, each of the hostages should pay the sum of one hundred marks."

From a very early period the founders of our legal polity in England, when they had occasion to limit a short period of time for any particular purpose, evinced a marked predilection for the quarantine. Thus, by the laws of Ethelbert, who died in 616, the limitation for the payment of the fine for slaying a man at an open grave was fixed at forty nights, the Saxon reckoning by nights instead of days. The privilege of sanctuary was also confined within the same number of days. The eighth chapter of Magna Charta declares that a widow shall remain in her husband's capital messuage for forty days after his death, within which time her dower shall be assigned." The tenant of a knight's fee, by military service, was bound to attend the king for forty days, properly equipped for war.

According to Blackstone, no man was in the olden time allowed to abide in England more than forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary. And the same authority asserts that, by privilege of Parliament, members of the House of Commons are protected from arrest for forty days before the next appointed meeting. By the ancient *Costumale* of Preston, about the reign of Henry II., a condition was imposed on every new made burgess, that if he neglected to build a house within forty days he should forfeit forty pence.

In ancient prognostications of weather, the period of forty days plays a considerable part. An old Scotch proverb states:

> "Saint Swithin's day, gin ye do rain,
> For forty days it will remain;
> Saint Swithin's day, and be ye fair,
> For forty days 'twill rain nae mair."

There can be no reasonable doubt that this precise term is deduced from the period of Lent, which is in itself a commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ in the wilderness. The period of forty days is, we need scarcely say, of frequent occurrence in the Scripture. Moses was forty days on the mount; the diluvial rain fell upon the earth for forty days; and the same period elapsed from the time the tops of mountains were seen till Noah opened the window of the ark.

Even the Pagans observed the same space of time in the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpine, in which the wooden image of a virgin was lamented over during forty days; and Tertullian relates as a fact, well known to the heathen, that for forty days an entire city remained suspended in the air over Jerusalem as a certain presage of the Millennium. The process of embalming used by the ancient Egyptians lasted forty days; the ancient physicians ascribed many strange changes to the same period; so, also, did the vain seekers after the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life.—*Book of Days.*

PURIFYING AND SOFTENING HARD OR LIME WATER.

Dr. Campbell read a paper on this subject, describing the process of Dr. Clark, now in use in many places in England. This process for softening water may be applied with advantage to water from the chalk strata, water from the new red stone, and waters which contain carbonate of lime in solution from any strata. It is briefly described as follows, namely: by adding a quantity of quicklime to the water, it takes carbonic acid holding carbonate of lime, throwing down at the same time the quantity of carbonate of lime held in solution by the carbonic acid, and thus renders the water soft. The works and operations for carrying out the process were fully described. One peculiar feature in the water after it has been softened and which was not anticipated by Dr. Clark when he first took out his patent, is, that it does not show the slightest sign of vegetation though exposed to the sun and light for upwards of a month, whilst the water before softening cannot be kept above a few days without producing Confervæ, and if this be not immediately removed, decay comes quickly, and small insects are soon observed, which feed upon the decaying vegetable matter, and the water soon assumes a bad taste. This is continually the case when the water is kept in large reservoirs, and its removal occasions considerable trouble and expense. The author had endeavored to explain the reason of this marked difference between the unsoftened and the softened water; and he was nearly satisfied that the vegetating principle in the water was more especially due to the carbonic acid holding the carbonate of lime in solution than to the volatile matter, or, as it is sometimes called, organic matter. The process is applicable to many towns already supplied with waters from the new red sandstone, and if properly applied will be found to pay the expense of its working, and confer a great boon upon the populations may seduce them to adopt it. —*Scientific American.*

A man's house should be on the hill top of cheerfulness and security, so high that no shadows rest upon it, and where the morning comes so early, and the evening tarries so late, that the day has twice as many golden hours as those of other men. He is to be pitied whose house is in some valley of grief between the hills, with the longest night and the shortest day. Home should be the centre of joy, equatorial and tropical.

HONESTY UNDER DIFFICULTIES

We think Pope was the author of a couplet, the latter half of which runs to the effect that "An honest man's the noblest work of God," than which 'twere hard to find a truer sentiment. But, in thus unequivocally endorsing the truth, let us not be misunderstood as to the proper meaning of the term honesty, for there is much that is called by this name that has no claim to it. Honesty is something which everybody professes to admire; penal laws are enacted against the violation of its principles, and an accusation of dishonesty would be repelled as an insult by the veriest scoundrel that ever defrauded the revenue, or swindled an unsophisticated victim in a horse swap. And yet there is more dishonesty practiced in trade, in social intercourse, in politics, towards men and towards God, which is not designated as such, than in all the roguery that has been expiated at the whipping post or in the State prisons. Many a poor wretch who has stolen to satisfy his necessities, and been branded with infamy, was at the same time more honest at heart than the better managing *respectable man* who perhaps in the jury box gave a verdict of "guilty" against him. Honesty consists not only in paying a just debt, though, of course, if honest in other respects, one deficient in this would be a thief. But it consists in *doing right;* in giving to every one, and in every respect, that which is due. To be honest is to be without hypocrisy—rendering unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and unto God that which is God's.

But to enter into detail of these things would swell this article to an undue extent; and besides we are wandering from our "text" which was selected for the purpose of saying something in regard to the subject of honesty in the common acceptation of the term.

To one in affluent circumstances, to be honest is an easy matter, and cannot, therefore, be relied on as a certain test of character. It is where there is self denial involved—when to be honest costs something, that one deserves praise for upright dealing.

The President of a bank who receives a large share of the dividends, and whose family expenses are small, has but little temptation to embezzle the funds committed to his trust; whilst the keeper of a grist mill, with many hungry mouths calling on him for bread, might find it a trial to resist a temptation to "take a little too much toll." The owner of a cotton factory would give no great evidence of honesty in paying the full wages of an operative, whilst this operative would do so by paying a debt with his wages, when it subjected himself and family to the necessity of having no supper.

There is another aspect in which we wish to place the subject of honesty, and that is, "it is the best policy."

This is not believed by many. Often you hear that a man can't succeed in trade if he is too conscientious. Hear what Solomon says: "Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished, but he that gathereth by labor shall increase." Again, "An inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning, but the end thereof shall not be blessed."

In thousands of instances this is verified, still the same is pursued. Many are now pursuing it, and seem to be sailing on a spring tide of prosperity, utterly regardless of the troubles which afflict our land, and many will find themselves, before they know it, aground-ring in the mud, left by the retiring waters.—*Southern Field and Fireside.*

Our Greatest Campaign.—The present month, March, is witnessing the most successful campaign that we have yet undertaken. It is a campaign under Gen. Memminger, directed with most determined pupose and heroic energy against the most numerous, powerful and dangerous enemy that we have had to encounter. The combatants are very unequally arrayed against each other. On the one side some eight hundred millions in the shape of Confederate money are vigorously attacked by some six or seven millions of men and women, while day by day, the conflict proceeds with an unbroken succession of triumphs in behalf of the storming party. Mammon is famous for strong fortrees, for artful strategy, and especially for that subtle skill which eludes the best plans for his discomfiture. But in this instance, he has been so thoroughly *invested* that escape is impossible.

At first, Mammon seemed resolved to hold the day. He fell back on his reserves of Fives; their term of enlistment was too short for fighting prowess. Then he tried exchanging his battalions in showy paper uniform for a more enduring substance in the shape of commodities, and, for his pains, soon outwitted himself. At last, he sees that surrender is inevitable. A few weeks more and the most terrible army that ever invaded a people will have dwindled away into pathetic nothingness. Our brethren in the other field of arms may take courage, for we, the Home Guard, have seen and expect to see hard times as well as themselves. Gen. Memminger has quite equalled Gen. Lee or Gen. Bragg in the stern discipline enacted of his soldiers. The fact is, the soldiers in the front arena of action have the best of it. But we gladly yield them their advantages over us in certain rations and fixed monthly wages. And, hereafter, we hope that Gen Memminger's forces will be acknowledged as having fought the greatest campaign of the war, and fought it, moreover with entire success. —*Southern Field and Fireside.—March 26th.*

Cultivation of Temper.—If happily we are born of a good nature; if a liberal education has formed in us a generous disposition, well regulated appetites, and worthy inclinations, 'tis well for us, and so indeed we esteem it. But who is there that endeavors to give these to himself, or to advance his portion of happiness in this kind? Who thinks of improving, or so much as preserving his share, in a world where it must of necessity run so great a hazard, and where we know an honest nature is so easily corrupted? All other things relating to us are preserved with care, and have some act of economy be longing to them; this which is nearest related to us, and on which our happiness depends, is alone committed to chance; and temper is the only thing ungoverned, while it governs all the rest.

Home Grown Tea.—"It is established beyond doubt," says the Columbus Enquirer, "by successful experiment, that this plant will grow and yield tea leaves of very fine flavor in this climate. The success of a gentleman of South Carolina, now deceased, in the cultivation of Tea, was made known through the press several years ago. We learn that Dr. A. L. Acee, of Talbot county, Ga., has been equally successful —perhaps more so—and that his tea grove has this year yielded him a considerable crop of fine leaves."

GEN. FORREST'S AFFECTION FOR HIS BROTHER.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal*, says: Near Prairie Mound, between Okolona and Pontotoc, while gallantly leading a charge, Col. Jeffery E. Forrest was struck by a minnie ball. He fell from his horse and soon his troubled spirit passed to that unseen world, where the sound of battle never comes, and the tread of armies is never heard. He fell upon the field his own valor had already half won. The shout of victory was in his ears, and his dying gaze was turned proudly upon his triumphant brigade as he breathed out his heart-stricken soul. In his fall, a gallant young spirit sunk to rest, and the blazing star that shot athwart the firmament left the heavens forever. This sad event filled Gen. Forrest with the profoundest grief. For getting the loud thunder-shock of battle and all save his dead brother, he knelt down and fondly kissing his smiling lips and pressing his manly brow, sadly exclaimed, "noble brother!" while the tears fell thick and fast. Oh! what tide of agonizing emotion must fill the heart when a soldier weeps. The life of the lion hearted Gen., which, during the day, seemed made of iron, and now quivered with unutterable feeling, and the eye that had never blenched in the wildest of battle now flowed with tears. The voice of affection spoke louder than the roar of artillery, and the marble-hearted hero wept like a child. And well he might, for there, before him, lay his brother—he who was a tower of strength—his youngest, favorite brother—he who had contributed so largely to his victory—nay, the right hand of his power, broken and fallen forever.

Important to Railroad Travelers.—The late order of the Quartermaster General reducing the trains on the several railroads, between Richmond and Augusta, Ga., limits the facilities for the conveyance of the traveling public very much. The engines taken from the passenger trains will be employed in the transportation of government freight, with which the Depots along the several roads are filled to overflowing. The reduction of the trains has been made known by advertising, and travellers can make arrangements accordingly, but there is another regulation, by order of the Q. M. General, which is not so well known as it ought to be. The large number of citizens that crowd the trains on the several roads has been the subject of much remark. It cannot be legitimate business that keeps such numbers in constant motion, *particularly ladies*, and it is apparent that the flush of Confederate money is, by some persons, expended in mere travelling from place to place, either for pleasure, or what is worse, speculating on the necessities of their fellow citizens by buying cheap in one place to sell dear at another. Of course this, in itself, is no subject for government interference, but it must be recollected that these travellers for pleasure or private business seriously interfere with the transportation of the soldier, proceeding to enjoy their hard earned and very limited furloughs, and also detains them in returning to their duty. The citizens fill the cars and the poor soldier is compelled to lay over for another train, at a ruinous expense to himself, and, in many instances, at the risk or punishment for overstaying his furlough!

We understand that instructions have been received by the superintendents of the several railroads to transport private soldiers first, officers next, and then citizens, so that any detention for want of room must fall upon citizens. Travellers upon railroads had better be prepared to meet the contingency whenever they happen to come in contact with soldiers going home or returning to their duty. To those compelled by business to travel this may occasionally prove an inconvenience, but if the new regulation succeeds in keeping at home idlers and mere pleasure seekers who now crowd the trains, it will not only be a benefit to the public, but a great saving to the parties themselves.—*Petersburg Register.*

Effects of the War in the North—Growing Desire for Peace.—The New York *Daily Times* urges an end to be put to the war. Speaking of it, it says that it is a war of "conquest and extermination," and that "its advocates recall and shame the days of the Huns and Visigoths. The *Times* gives the following picture of the state of affairs it has produced in the North.

The administration is perpetually exercising military and forcible control over the ballot-box, not only in the border states, but in those most remote from the scene of conflict. Here, in New York, a major General of the United States overrides with "military necessity" the functions of the Governor of New York and the laws and rights of the State and its chief municipality. Every day's telegraph brings us tidings of some outrage committed by the returned soldiery, for opinion's sake, upon peaceful private citizens—some political meeting dispersed—some Democratic press destroyed. The financial excesses of the administration are piling up, day after day, mountains of indebtedness, which sooner or later must topple over and and crush us. There is not an acre of land in the whole North—not a warehouse, a dwelling, a factory—which Mr. Chase is not covering, every week, with new mortgages, each heavier than the last! Meanwhile the cost of the commonest necessaries of life is becoming frightful to the poor and the enormous superabundance of paper money is stimulating extravagance and speculation to the maddest recklessness; every element of demoralization is at work to corrupt the people; public virtue appears to have sold itself, and private integrity, and even chastity are besieged by the most tempting and unprecedented allurements. The whole people in fine, appear to have joined hands in an infamous saturnalia of blood and moral or physical debauchery. The very capital of the Republic has become but a gigantic brothel, where loud and desperate women scarcely rival, in their shameless way, the prostitution of the Legislative and Executive chambers!

Is this exaggeration? Let the reader who thinks so, spend but a week in Washington, or explore New York for but a day.

Substitute for Gunny Bagging.—We had the pleasure of examining a specimen of substantial, home-made bagging yesterday, manufactured from the bark of the poplar tree, by Mrs. Dr. Dillard, of Burke county, who we understand, makes four yards per day. The bagging consists of the inner bark of the poplar, out of which the filling is made, and of cotton warps. In the present scarcity of Gunny Bagging, this article will be found a cheap and capital substitute, answering all the purposes of the former.—*Constitutionalist.*

Castor Oil.—The medical men of Paris recommend the following way of administering castor oil to children: "The quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen pan over a moderate fire, an egg broken into it and stirred up so as to form something like what cooks call frittered eggs; when it is done a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, or some currant jelly should be added. The sick child will eat it eagerly and never discover the fraud."

Undismayed and Belligerent Aspect of the Confederacy.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

"The first fact which falls under my observation, and without which it would be impossible for any one to form an accurate estimate of the temper and resources of the Southern people, is the readiness with which they comply with the arbitrary order of an absolute government, and the self sacrificing spirit with which they accept the heaviest burdens. This spirit pervades all classes. It actuates the rich and the poor, and transforms individual exertions into acts of the highest devotion. Whether this absolute devotedness to a wrong cause originates in the loftiest aspirations or in the blindest prejudices, not to say in the most cruel of all the passions, is not for me to say, my province being simply to relate facts and not to investigate moral causes. But that such is the state of public sentiment in nearly all parts of the South, not only eye witnesses but evidences of an unquestionable character abundantly prove. I could mention hundreds of facts in which the self-sacrificing spirit to which I have just alluded has manifested itself in its loftiest forms. The hundreds of women who have sent their husbands and sons to the battle-field; the hundreds of widows who have parted with their last boy, their only support; the hundreds of citizens who have given their last dollar, the hundreds of ladies who have given up their last jewels, and the hundreds of ministers who have shouldered the musket during the last month in defense of the sacred soil, are as many evidences in support of my assertion. There is a captain of a regiment, a Mr. Chatard, sending five hundred dollars to a sister of charity for the relief of the sick and wounded; there is an Alabama brigade re-enlisting with the oath that they will live on bread alone, and go barefooted, rather than leave the flag under which they have fought during the last three years; here I meet the fact of an old acquaintance of mine, Howell Cobb, proposing to sell the government thirty thousand pounds of bacon and forty thousand bushels of corn, at its own price; further, Wade Hampton, the wealthiest citizen of South Carolina, sending an order for all his slaves, his money, and his estates to Jeff. Davis. Add to this the farmers pouring their crops into the government granaries, the planters turning their cotton and rice to its credit, the people cheerfully giving up eight hundred millions of dollars of their hard-wrought earnings to be converted into bonds bearing a low interest, the payment of which is by no means certain, and consenting to be burdened with a new issue half as large, and you will have a faint idea of the spirit of devotedness and self-sacrifice which now animates the South. This is not a fanciful but real picture, rather below than above truth."

Pursuit of Pleasure.—We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruits; but the fact is that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure. To such the present moment is as everything, and the future as nothing; he borrows, therefore, from the future at a most usurious and ruinous interest; and the consequence is that he finds the tone of his best feelings impaired his self respect diminished, his health of body and mind destroyed, and life reduced to its very dregs, at a time when, humanly speaking, the greater portion of its comforts should still be before him.—*Bishop Shuttleworth.*

Goats as Farm Stock.—One of our contemporaries somewhat quaintly says:

As much as we detest Billy, there is no one little animal more useful to mankind than he and his numerous family. With only a shelter for the little ones to skip about on in any weather and hide under from the storm, for Billy has a horror of getting wet, they will double and treble their numbers in twelve months. For the table there is nothing superior to kid, tender as a young chicken and sweet as the finest venison. It is the dish of the epicure. Without a grain of corn it fattens, and is always ready for the knife. Its hide, when tanned, makes superb shoes for ladies or gentlemen. Yet, Billy is tabooed, simply because he is a mischievous fellow, and his cologne is not always as pure as it might be.

Why is it that every farm yard is not filled with so useful an animal as Billy?

In cities they are not situated so well as in the free open woods. Here they are as a sort of public property, every man and negro feeling they have a perfect right to cuff Billy about as if he was a vagrant, and not fit for decent society. Such, however, is not the case, for Billy is a first rate fellow, and if he shows a disposition to be pugilistic it is only when he considers his prerogatives encroached upon by some two legged animal, for whom he has no more respect than any other Billy.

To Cure Scratches in Horses.—Make a very strong brine of equal quantities of salt and copperas. Wash the legs of the horse well with soap and water; then wash the legs well with the brine morning and night for three or four days. Keep the horse in a dry place or out of mud and water, and in a few days he will be well and fit for use. This remedy has never been known to fail.

The Better Way.—The sons of the poor die rich, while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children? Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

For Burns.—Two ounces of sage, two of mutton tallow, two of rosin, and two of beeswax. Boil the sage and strain it. Then put all together over a moderate fire, and stir till it is dissolved. Bring to a boil, and pour in old rum till it stops boiling. It is first rate.

Chickens.—A disease called *the gapes*, so destructive among chickens, may be prevented and if not too far advanced, cured, by a slight mixture of asafœtida in their food. Four ounces, dissolved in water and mixed once a day in food, is enough for four hundred chickens.

Ants.—A lady says that she was greatly troubled formerly with ants in her cupboard, in which she kept not only dishes, but victuals; but that the accidental breaking of a bottle of spirits of camphor in the cupboard cleared them all out. She considers camphor a sure remedy against ants in all cupboards, safes, dairies, closets, &c. It will not cost much to try it.

Children's Department.

THE STRAYED LAMB.

A little Lamb, one afternoon,
Had from the fold departed;
The tender shepherd missed it soon,
And sought it, broken hearted.

Not all the flock that shared his love
Could from the search delay him;
Nor clouds of midnight darkness move,
Nor fear of suffering stay him.

But night and day he went his way,
In sorrow till he found it;
And when he saw it fainting lay,
He clasped his arms around it.

And, closely sheltered in his breast,
From every ill to save it,
He took it to his home of rest,
And pitied and forgave it.

And thus the Father will receive
The little ones who love Him;
Their pains remove, their sins forgive,
And draw them gently near Him.

Blest while they live; and when they die,
When soul and body sever,
Conduct them to his home on high,
To dwell with him forever.

THE WRONG TURNING.

When I was a boy,—but that is a long time ago, for many a crop of corn has been gathered into the garner and many a fall of snow has covered the hills and the valleys since then; aye! and many a friend and companion has been carried to the cold grave; but as I said, when I was a boy, my father sent me on an errand to a farm-house a few miles in the country. "You must go," said he, "straight along the turnpike-road, till you come to the second mile-stone, and then, passing the big house with the rookery in the elm-trees, you must take the first turn to the right, which will lead you to farmer Gilbert's house; but mind, whatever you do, be sure that you do not take the *wrong turning*.

Boy-like, I was so pleased with the prospect of a pleasant walk into the country, that I did not attend so carefully as I ought to have done to the directions which my father gave me; so that, when I had passed the second milestone, and arrived at the big house with the rookery in the elm-trees, I could not remember whether I was to take the first turn to the right hand or to the left. After puzzling for sometime, I made up his mind to go to the left. I did so and thereby took the wrong turning.

Well! on I went, as I thought, for farmer Gilbert's till the lane got very narrow, and the road very dirty. At one part there was a gate across it, and in getting over the gate I did not perceive that the bottom hinge was off it; no sooner had I mounted than I swung on one side, and flung me into the mire, and a fine dirty state I was in. A dog came growling out of a cottage by the road-side; to get rid of the dog I clambered over a hedge, and in my haste, almost tore off the skirt of my jacket. With the intention of defending myself from the dog when I should return, I pulled out my pocket knife to cut a stick; but in doing this I cut my finger, and dropped my knife into the ditch, and could not find it again. After all my misfortunes no farmer Gilbert's could I find. Indeed it would have been strange if I had, for every step I had taken since leaving the turnpike road, had led me further and further from his house. At last, I asked a man, who was working in a field, to tell me the nearest way to farmer Gilbert's, mentioning at the same time, which way I had come. "I do not wonder," said the man, "at your being puzzled; why, my lad, you have taken the *wrong turning*.

I seen set off back again, blaming myself for not having paid more attention to the directions of my father. I found no further difficulty in my way to farmer Gilbert's and having done my errand, I returned home, heartily repenting the error I had committed in taking the *wrong turning*.

No sooner did my father see me, than he began thus: "Why, Robert! where have you been! You have been long enough to do the errand twice over; what a pickle your shoes and stockings are in; and the skirt of your jacket is almost off! What have you been about?"

I then told my father the whole of my mishaps, just as they occurred to me; how the gate had flung me into the mire; how the dog had attacked me; and how I tore my jacket, cut my finger, lost my pocket knife; and I acknowledged that all these things had been brought about by my foolishly taking the *wrong turning*.

"Ah! my lad," said my father, "you are not the first, by a great many, who have smarted by neglecting their father's directions and by taking the *wrong turning*.

All of us who live in the world have an errand to perform, and have to find our way to heaven. The path of duty is the road along which we are to go; and the Bible contains the instructions of our heavenly Father, giving us the plainest directions, that we may not be pained and perplexed by losing our road. Those who attend to these directions find their way easily; but those who neglect them get into a thousand troubles. When travelling heavenward, it is a terrible thing to take a *wrong turning*.

A Boy Saying his Morning Prayer in the Woods.—Three little boys were playing one morning beneath some noble forest trees in a right merry mood. Suddenly one of them stopped playing, put on a very grave face, and said:

'I have forgotten something. I forgot to say my prayers this morning. You must wait for me."

He then went quietly into a lovely little nook in the bushes, knelt down, said his prayers, and went back to his companions and his play.

How many boys are there, think you, who would have acted as this one did? There are too many, I fear, who forget to pray, but where is the boy who on calling his neglect to mind, would have courage to steap aside and perform his duty! Don't you think such boys are scarce?

You will not wonder when I tell you that this boy became an officer in the army, fought bravely for his country, and died the death of a hero in battle. Brave men, you know are made of brave boys.

Be brave, then, my children, for God and the right. Stand up for Jesus always and everywhere, and Jesus will give you strength, blessing and eternal life.

The Worst of it.—'Do you want any berries, Ma'am?' said a little boy to a lady, one day. The lady told him that she would like some; and, taking the pail from him, she stepped into the house. He did not follow, but remained behind, whistling to some canaries hanging in their cages on the porch. 'Why do you not come in and see if I measure your berries right?' said the lady; 'how do you know but that I may cheat you?'

The boy looked archly up at her and smiled. 'I am not afraid,' said he; 'for you *would get the worst of it*, Ma'am.'

'Get the worst of it?' asked the lady 'Why, what do you mean?'

'Why, Ma'am, I should only lose my berries, while you would be guilty of stealing. Don't you think you would get the worst of it?'

Flown Away.—Two little birds had a nest in the bushes in the back part of the garden. Julia found the nest. It had some speckled eggs in it—one, two, three, four. But she did not trouble the nest, or distress the dear birds. One day, after she had been away some time, down she ran into the garden to take a peep at the four little speckled eggs. Instead of the beautiful eggs, there were only broken, empty shells. "O," she said, picking out the pieces "the beautiful eggs are all spoiled and broken!"

"No, Julia," replied her brother, "they are not spoiled; the best part of them has taken wings and flown away."

So is it when a child dies: its little body, left behind, is only an empty shell; while its soul, the better part, has taken wings, and flown away.

What Little Hiram Knew.—"I am dying. I am going to heaven," said little Hiram to his father in his last moments.

"How do you know you are going to heaven, my dear?" asked his pa.

"God has told me so?" replied the happy child, and then with a song of heaven warbling on his lips, he left his little body and was borne by the angels to the Lover of little children and to the glorious home of boys and girls who love Jesus.

God has told me so! That was blessed knowledge, wasn't it, my children? Well, God will tell you so—will tell you he has blotted out your sins and make you heirs of heaven if you ask him. Ask then, ask, my precious children, and may you all receive.

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860yl

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 8, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Marable's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy). I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their order. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860yl

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,525,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.24

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Holl,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummon, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860yl

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.--NO. 17.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 329.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Five Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	12 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	20 00
" " " " " six months,	12 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

WESTON.

LYULA.

Oft times like sportive children,
Just bounding off from school,
Disdaining noble precepts,
Forgetting wholesome rule,
My thoughts go bounding backward,
O'er the valleys of the past,
And hide and seek round Weston,
As when I saw it last!

Sweet Weston! home of childhood,
And of my girlish days,
Never shall I forget thee,
Though far my foot-step strays;
But Fancy round thee ever,
Her sweetest wreaths will twine,
And Memory rear in grateful love,
Beneath thy trees, her shrine.

I bow my head at stilly eve,
And list the languid breeze,
And fancy 'tis the same I heard,
Soft whispering thro' thy trees.
And my heart grows lighter, fresher,
For then its whispers told
Of hope and love and beauteous dream,
The future should unfold.

Four blithe and happy maidens
Were there who called it "home,"
With as many youthful lovers
O'er field and dale to roam;
And a band of sportive children,
And a score of gleesome boys;
Oh who can tell what fun we had,
Or count our untold joys!

There was no nook nor wildwood,
Nor stream where viole's grew,
Nor mossy bank nor hedge row,
But what our footsteps knew;
We could find the earliest daisy,
Like a stray star from the skies,
The rarest plums and blackest kaws
Were sure to be our prize;
We wandered home at twilight,
Or 'neath the stars above,
And wreathed us round with fancies,
And crowned our hearts with love;
That love on which in after years,
We are apt to look and smile,
A passion so unreal it seems—
A very fairy child;
But oh, just then when hearts are pure
And every thing is truth,
It is the rarest ray of light
That gilds the days of youth.

We had our quiet hours,
The pleasant hours of school,
For there the merry heart felt laugh
Was deemed no breach of rule.
A blessing on his reverent head
And on his kindly heart,
Who did instruction pure and high
To heedless ones impart.
His rules were few, and mild his laws;
No school-room tyrant he,
A "lecture" was the most we feared,
And that was sure to be
So kind, so gentle, and it seemed
To pain his great heart so,
The recreant in forbidden paths
Would scarcely venture more.

We "loved, we honored and obeyed"
And *felt* his sterling worth,
But little knew in those bright days
How few there are on earth
Like him, with mighty intellect,
And piety sublime,
Go all unheeded by the world,
Adown the stream of time,
Because an innate modesty
Keeps back the heart and hand,
From honors which less worthy men
Obtain, because *demand*.
Unselfishly he toiled on,
And many a poor boy gave
"The helping hand" and taught him how
The moments spare to save;
And *those* are scattering far and near,
The seeds of holy truth
They gathered from his generous heart,
Amid the days of youth.

I said his laws were lenient,
Were gentle, kind and just,
But oft the good man erred in one;
(For he alas was dust)
A statute unrepealable
As Persian laws to stand,
Love letters were all *treason*,
And sweethearts "contraband."

Alas, alas! what traitors we,
What rebels one and all;
O tell it not lest wild birds hear,
And punishment should fall
At this late hour upon our heads,
Yet this might soothe our fate;
We each repented, and sought out
In life a different mate.

Years fled apace, and twice was heard
The joyous bridal song;
And twice 'neath Weston's groves there strayed,
The happy bridal throng,
And twice were parting blessings said
Upon the fair young bride
Who left home's charmed and hallowed scenes,
Her chosen one beside.
Mary, sweet friend of auld lang syne!
Thy passage, oh how swift!
Across the stream where yet our barques
Are trembling—still adrift.
Five years an angel's blissful harp,
Thy anointed hands have swept;
Five years have past since o'er thy bier
Thy loved and cherished wept,
And yet thy memory still is green,
And will be while a flower
Round Weston blooms to mind us of
Thy joyous bridal hour.

As though autumnal tinted groves
Sweeps down the Northern gale,
And leaves of gold and crimson dye
Flings o'er the hill and dale,
So we, o'er yet life's wintry snow,
A single blight had cast—
Upon our hearts,—were scattered far,
And youthful days were past.

How few of us, alas! now meet
Those friends of early days!
Round each his own appointed meed
Of light and darkness plays.
And pilgrims all we seek "the bourne
Whence none return" to tell;
Yet Weston fresh in every heart
Forever green will dwell.

* * * * * * *

Alas! poor William, thou alone,
Save one of all our band,
Has buffetted the darkling wave
And gained the other strand.
Cease, cease, my harp let other scenes
In silence all be part,
Until I weave a cypress wreath
O'er William's grave to cast.

Thine was a generous heart, poor Will,
So full it was of glee,
It seemed the life of all our sports,
What e'er they chanced to be.
Sad sad to think thy sunny brow,
Thy brave and manly form,
Was first to blanch—was first to fall
Beneath the breaking storm.
Thy noble traits still live embalmed;
There let fond memory keep,
While charity conceals thy faults,
And friendships o'er thee weep.

Sweet Weston! blessed, happy home
Of childhood's joyous days,
Midst smiles and tears my memory oft
Around thy hearth-stone plays,
In trembling note my harp prolongs
Its low and plaintive strain,
A sad adieu to moss-grown paths
I ne'er shall tread again.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

KIND TREATMENT BY ENEMIES.

MR. EDITOR: I had supposed the public ear was tired of accounts of Gettysburg and its people, but I see my brother Chaplains are still tolerated in their various recitals. I have noticed recently in the *Southern Presbyterian* a graphic account of the personal experience of one who signs himself "Dumont." I am prompted by this to give you another side of the picture. I think there is a tendency in both sides engaged in this struggle to dwell too much upon the worst exhibitions of character; and the result of this is rather to feed the evil passions than to give a just view of the struggle.

With two other chaplains and seven surgeons, I was permitted to remain at Gettysburg until October. During this time, we were engaged in ministering to the wants of our wounded, both spiritually and physically. The general character of my experience was far more agreeable than I had expected. Indeed, I must say they strove to treat our wounded kindly; nay more, at first that treatment was not only liberal but handsome. It may have been all from policy, but such was the fact. Sometimes I have known them to give our calls the preference over those for their own wounded. If we were neglected at all, it was because the general demand for relief and comfort was so great. Of course there were some things which I would condemn, but they certainly did in the main their duty by us; and I feel thankful to Providence that he so inclined their hearts.

You must know that during the battle we occupied the town, and of course all public stores were used by our troops, and I suspect too family stores were drawn upon heavily, if not by authority, yet by private soldiers; so that there was immediately after the battle a scarcity of bread. A small supply was soon brought up from York, and that was divided with us. When their supplies were greater, we were permitted, as Surgeons or Chaplains, to draw them by the wagon load for a Brigade Hospital, and the wagon was furnished by the Quartermaster. It would have been no more than right to have given always their own wounded the preference in treatment, but many times we were put upon an equal footing.

I shall not undertake to be an apologist for my foes, but I have been at a loss to fix definitely upon the clothing merchant who treated "Dumont" so badly. I visited more than once every clothing store in the place. There is one who answers in appearance to the description given by "Dumont," but his character as manifested to me was not the same. May not the presence of soldiers, as mentioned by "Dumont," have caused the man of "Copperhead proclivities" to show a great hatred for a rebel. One, an Editor, suffered the indignity of having his Fourth of July flag torn from his door by some soldiers, and he was afterwards arrested on the charge of having made known to us the concealment of some fugitives. He was finally acquitted, and he was as proud of the "dear old flag" as any of his opponents. Perhaps too the old clothing merchant ought to have the benefit of some resentment immediately after the battle, which occasioned him the loss of a few hundred dollars. At any rate, I would say to my brother "Dumont," I think "the man of silvery locks" repented of his unkindness to a Confederate Chaplain, for he gave to another esteemed brother of mine a present of a handsome vest.

The Copperheads of Gettysbury certainly did well by the Confederates. They told us freely their sentiments, while they did not dare to go so far before Republicans. I heard some say they wished us success, and they seemed as glad as ourselves at the defeats of their armies; and although our enemy was then generally successful, they were free to say it could not be lasting. I know one, himself in the service of his country, returning home to find his house full of Baltimore sympathisers and Confederates as guests for the evening. Another who held an influential position in the town, opened his house to all who would come to his table; and it was not despised by penniless Confederates. I know one who cared as a relative for half a dozen of our wounded, who were left in a barn near him; and when that number was reduced to two, whom he cared for more than a month, he would willingly have taken them to his house if they had consented. This marked attention of Copperheads may all proceed from their extreme hatred of Lincoln's Administration, or from spite of being thrown out of the public crib, but they have a fellow-feeling for Confederates, and would doubtless be very much disposed to peace if the tide of victory turns against Lincoln's minions. It might be all from policy, but that is no concern of ours.

I told those who were feeding and clothing us so liberally, there was the same disposition in the Confederacy, only we had not the same resources. Is it christian-like to succor a helpless enemy? Is it indeed more than humane? Now it is probable we shall have the opportunity this summer of caring for many of our unfortunate enemies. Let us not steel our hearts against their sufferings and destitutions. As we trust God shall give us success, when the conflict comes, let us stand ready to minister to friend or foe. Let us, from love and gratitude to God, do our utmost to relieve the pains of our wounded enemies, and let them know at least we can reciprocate kindness.

J. H. C.

Selections.

CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY.

BY REV. A. W. MILLER, PETERSBURG, VA.

"And took upon Him the form of a Servant."—Phil 2: 7.

This is a stupendous mystery, which no finite mind can comprehend; the admiration of angels, the wonder of the universe, the offspring of eternal counsels, the masterpiece of infinite wisdom, the crowning revelation of Deity, the glory of the God-head! Great is the mystery of godliness. God manifest in the flesh! Christ, in the form of God, originally, taking upon him the form of servant, even the form of a bond-servant, a bond-slave! Hear His own decision on that point: "Sacrifice and offering Thou did'st not desire, mine ears hast thou opened," or *bored*. This refers to the ancient law concerning the bond-slave. "Then his master shall bring him to the judges, he shall also bring him to the door, or unto the door-post, and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever." "Thou shalt take an awl, and thrust it through his ear into the door and he shall be thy servant forever, and also unto thy maid-servant thou shalt do likewise." Thus did Christ represent himself as a bond-servant, held to service forever. Accordingly, His most precious life, the ransom for the lives of an elect world, bond slaves under the broken covenant of works, was sold by Judas for thirty pieces of silver, the stated price of the life of a bond servant. "If the ox shall push a man-servant or a maid servant, he (the owner) shall give unto the master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned." The death Christ was subject to, that of the cross, was a Roman punishment, called by them the servile punishment, or punishment of bond-servants: because it was the death that bond-men malefactors were ordinarily subjected to: free men, seldom, if ever, according to law. Thus, it is seen that Christ was not a simple servant, but a bond-slave. Two kinds of servitude existed among the Hebrews; that of hired servants and that of bond-servants. The former might be taken from the Israelites, "their brethren," Lev. 25; 39, 40; the latter from the heathen only. Lev. 25: 45, 46. The former if they could redeem themselves, or if others were willing to redeem them, were set at liberty. But if they could not be redeemed, then they continued in servitude until the jubilee came, when they were redeemed without money, and without price were restored to their families and their forfeited possessions. Lev. 25: 47—54. But it was otherwise with the bond-servant. He was never redeemed. No jubilee set him at liberty; he was a bond slave for life; Lev. 25: 46. It was this form of slavery which Christ took upon Him. And this shows that this form of slavery will always continue in this world. For it is Christianity which governs Society, and controls the Providence of God. All the great principles which centre in the cross of Christ, are illustrated in the construction and arrangements of Society. The tree on which Christ hung, supports the entire social fabric. Thus the principles of *mediation* and of *substitution*, which underlie, and pervade, and bless society, are derived from the cross of Christ. The principle of *sacrifice*, which counteracts the evil of selfishness, which, if unchecked, would destroy society; this principle, which purifies, elevates and adorns society, was taken from the cross of Christ. The principle of *representation*, which is the soul of republican government, the highest form, the perfection of all government, proceeds from the cross of Christ. Such government is an absolute necessity, not merely a convenience. The masses do not send their representatives to Congress simply because it is inconvenient, or physically impossible for them to be there, but because they have no right to be there. The principle of representation lies at the basis of political society, and whence is that important principle derived, but from the *representative character of the Lord Jesus Christ*, as the Head of His people? Its roots go deeper than Society, deeper than Providence, and are found imbedded in Christianity. Society and government are so constructed as to point us to Christ, their great design and end. So too, the relations of the family all point to Christ. They were all constructed with reference to Him. They terminate and centre in Him, who is the design of them all. The union between husband and wife, the Apostle Paul tells us, was designed with reference to the union between Christ and his Church. The relation of parent and child is the type of Christ's relation to His people, as the travail of his soul, and of His Father's relation to them, through Him. And so too, the relation of slave illustrates that condition—the lowest in society—to which the Redeemer descended, in order to show his complete devotion to the will of his Father. "I delight to do Thy will, O, God! Sacrifice and offering Thou did'st not desire; mine ears hast Thou bored."

Thus, the relation of slavery will ever continue in the world, rendered perpetual by Christianity, because it points to Christ, who took upon Him the form of a slave. This relation existed at so early a date that we have no record of its origin. The Christianity of the Old Testament did not condemn it, neither does the Christianity of the New. The Apostle Paul enjoins, "Servants be obedient to them that are your masters, according to the flesh." Now the term rendered in our version, "servants" is strictly *slaves*, as Dr. Hodge himself admits, being derived from the word which signified *to bind*. The apostle's exhortation, then, is addressed not simply to hired servants, but to *bond slaves*, to those who continue such all their lives. He selects a term which expresses that form of the relation of slavery, which under the Old Testament was not temporary, but perpetual, and knew of no emancipation. He might have selected the word which signifies *hired servant*, and not *bond slave*, but He chooses the latter, *and prescribes the duty of slaves who were never to be freed*. What then is the fair and natural inference, but that *the New Testament, as well as the Old Testament, recognizes as perpetual the institution of slavery?*

Society and Providence are just mirrors in which the cross of Christ is reflected. Bond-slavery will always continue a form of social life, and the bond-slave be always found on earth, because the Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of Society and the Lord of Providence, was Himself a bond-slave, and Christ's Providence casts Society into the mould of Christ's cross, and so always illustrates and subserves it.

LESSONS FROM WEEDS.—Baneful and noxious as weeds generally are, they convey to us many important lessons which we would do well to notice and consider. They remind us of the deadly nature of sin. It was not till Adam had transgressed and was cast out of Eden, that they sprung up, unbidden, testifying in their luxuriant growth to man's disobedience and God's justice. What a fitting emblem, too, they present of the natural heart; it is like a neglected garden, full of poisonous weeds, that increase and strengthen in the noxious odors that they spread around. Under their tangled branches no good seed can flourish, and as long as Satan preserves their growth, the word of God is of none effect. But when the great Husbandman, the Holy Spirit, comes, what a change ensues! He plucks up the thorny unbelief, breaks up the hardened heart, sows the seeds of grace, and watches their progress. Then light and joy succeed gloom and destruction, and the howling wilderness is converted into a fruitful field.

Reader, remember the garden of your heart; cultivate it daily; find out your besetting sin, and pray for strength to pluck it up and cast it from you. Rest not "till every plant that your Heavenly Father has not planted be rooted up," and the fruit of the Spirit be brought forth within you—"love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." This glorious cluster every Christian possesses, more or less. Does it yet exist in you? Give yourself no rest till you obtain it; and in the great day of harvesting at the end of the world, and throughout all eternity, you shall, with joy and thankfulness, eat the pleasant fruits.

INGRATITUDE TO GOD.—Some years since an humble but pious and devoted colored minister was preaching to a congregation in one of the cities of New England, and took occasion to illustrate man's ingratitude to God. He said, in quaint language—"Mankind be just like de hogs. Dey go under de acorn-tree, and dey eat de acorn, but dey neber once look up to see where de acorn comes from." And so it is as a matter of common observation. What multitudes of families and persons sit down to the well-spread tables of their daily meals without one word of thanks to God for his bounties, or even thought of the Giver of all their comforts.

THAT YOUR PRAYERS BE NOT HINDERED.—All is well with the Christian while his communion with his God and Saviour is not interrupted. And nothing can go well with him when there is interference here. All his life, therefore, should be shaped for maintaining an open way in his heart to the mercy-seat. Whatsoever, either by the word of God, by the general principles of religion, or by actual experience, we know to be unfavorable to the spirit, and unfitting for the exercise of prayer, should be carefully avoided; whatsoever is found to be promotive of them, as assiduously followed. This rule will be found of widest application. The spirit of prayer is affected by the whole range of the daily life.—Business and pleasure, society and home-life, all bear upon it; but most of all, the intercourse of home. If our usual temper and deportment at home unfit us for communion with God in prayer, sad is our case. Husband and wife have much to do with each other's growth in grace. Theirs is the inmost circle of earthly relationship, lying next that sacred centre which the Holy Spirit makes his temple in the soul. The heart when it goeth up to the temple to pray, must pass through this "court of the woman." The scenes there witnessed have the last impression on the mind. The spirit and conduct there prevailing are the prelude to devotion. What if it should be the scene of wrangling, tempting the soul to anger or unkindness? Husband and wife, by spirit of their mutual converse, are wielding the strongest of earthly influences on self and one another. In the world of self culture and home, life has most to do, and the ruling influence in home life is the marriage relation. If grace rule there, it will rule everywhere. If that inner court be kept holy, the mercy-seat within the vale is less likely to be defiled. Other influences on the soul are occasional. Those of home are continuous. Others are the scenes through which we pass in walks abroad. These are as the atmosphere of the dwelling wherein we abide. If, as the two who walked to Emmaus, husband and wife, in their earthly pilgrimage, do have Jesus as their companion, their mutual influence will indeed be blessed. If they do habitually regard and treat each other "as heirs together of the grace of life," they will separate at the door of their closets in the very "spirit of grace and supplication." But who can pass from domestic strife or unkindness into the presence of the God of peace and love? or how can the gentle dove of heaven brood in the heart amidst bitterness and storms?

HOPE IN DEATH.—In one of the coal mines of England, a youth about fifteen years of age, was working by the side of his father, who was a pious man, and governed and educated his family according to the word of God. The father was in the habit of carrying with him a small pocket Bible, and the son, who had received one at the Sunday school, imitated his father in this. Thus he always had the sacred volume with him, and whenever he enjoyed a season of rest from labor, he read it by the light of his lamp. They worked together in a newly opened section of the mine, and the father had just stepped aside a short distance to procure a tool, when the arch above them suddenly fell between him and his son, so that the father supposed his child to be crushed. He ran towards the place, and called to his son, who at length responded from under a dense mass of earth and coal. "My son," cried the father, "are you living?" "Yes, father, but my legs are under a rock." "Where is your lamp, my son?" "It is still burning, father." "What will you do, my son?" "I am reading my Bible, father, and the Lord strengthens me." These were the last words of that child; he was soon suffocated. But his soul died not. That soul is not dead, but retained to God. Was not this young lamb of Christ's flock received into the bosom of his Shepherd?

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.—Let perfection always be your aim—nothing below it.—Seeking strength from on high, rise from your knees to try it again, and again, and again; and you will find that every true, earnest, prayerful effort, raises you higher, and still higher, on the Rock of Ages. Let every day see some work done, some battle fought, some victory won. Rise every morning to make a new start for heaven; and let every sun that sets leave you a day's journey nearer it. Work on, press on, fight on. Do the best you can, live the best you can, get all the good you can, do all the good you can—do it at all times you can; do it in all the ways you can. And God, working in you by his Spirit, both to will and to do of his good pleasure, you shall rise step by step, onward and upward toward perfection; till, mounting as on eagle's wings, you arrive at the gates of glory, and in you a perfect heaven receives a perfect saint.

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Bishop Andrew writes to the *Advocate*: "I have no doubt from my own observation and the testimony of many army missionaries and chaplains that the religious newspaper, is the most acceptable tract which can be placed in the hands of soldiers. Its freshness, its variety and the fact that it comes from home and talks of home matters and home friends, gives it an additional charm to the soldier far from home, home friends, and home churches. I sincerely wish we could send a good religious paper weekly to every soldier in the army."

Better to be humble with one talent than proud with ten.

CONTINENTAL CHRISTIANITY.

Not a very clearly cut phrase, we admit. Yet, it will hardly fail to explain itself to those who are acquainted with the prevalent tone and type of European continental religion in the evangelical churches. This has made a noble protest against the manifold errors, doctrinal, critical, practical, of the infidelity of the age. It has had to contend with a learned, ingenious, supercilious, tasteful, pertinacious, fashionable scepticism, in the university, the state, the church, penetrating every sphere of life and education, and threatening to inaugurate a reign of universal atheism. Our wonder, then, is that the vital godliness of the land should be so free as it is from fundamental mistakes in the faith which it defends. The German mind is not, in our view, so systematically theological as is the Anglo-Saxon. It is speculative, penetrative, meditative, unrivalled in philological researches; more given to contemplation than to logical analysis, wonderfully rich in emotive power, in spiritual suggestiveness, but faulty in definitions and statements of ground truths in the Christian system. Hence, we do not look in that direction for safe pilotage through doubtful and difficult channels in doctrinal inquiry, while we thankfully accept all the helps which come from thence to a more critical linguistic scholarship, to a deeper religious love, and a more fruitful consecration to Christ.

Hardly any of their experimental and devotional books can be read without encountering turns of thought which show the defectiveness of their creeds. We have had frequent occasion to make these exceptions in noticing some of their otherwise admirable writings. The drift of their theorizings toward Universalism for instance, comes out in their exaggeration of the Divine Love, or rather, their severance of its action from a right doctrine of the Divine justice. This is one of their chief errors, involving others as collaterals. It is not the hard pugnacious Universalism with which we are familiar in New England; but rather a sliding of their sympathetic nature into these softenings of the destiny of the wicked, much the same which vitiates the moral truthfulness of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, and other of our most alluring literature. Views thus taken up very naturally draw along with them looser opinions than obtain in many of our evangelical churches (not *all* of them) concerning various social practices, and more particularly, recreations. On the subject of the obligation of the Sabbath, we have long lamented their general laxness. There is need of a continual vigilance against the creeping of these errors, both doctrinal and practical, into our religious life, though forever to be pointing them out in their multitudinous nesting places is not pleasant. Intelligent readers of books on religion which come from such otherwise good sources will keep an eye on this tendency to latitudinarianism, the leaven of which is always working in fallen and partially sanctified souls, and which is showing not a few of its deleterious consequences inside and outside of our churches.—*Recorder.*

GOD BEFORE MAN.—Many Christians have no regular time for closet devotions. They have regular hours for meals, for business, or even for exercise and recreation, but they set apart no particular time to be alone with God. They say in act, if not in word, that He must wait upon their pleasure, and they will give to an interview with Him such moments as may not be otherwise occupied. Such Christians rarely grow in grace, or make themselves felt in the church or the world by eminence in godliness.

Dr. Ashbel Green, pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia, and previously President of Princeton College, was a Christian of another type. He was a man of method, and adhered almost inflexibly to habits he had formed after mature reflection. His hours of private devotion were sacred, and he would not set them aside for any claims of business or friendship. Dr. Murray gives a very striking incident in connection with this habit. He was visiting Philadelphia, and Dr. Green sent for him to consult about some matters connected with the New Jersey Historical Society. Dr. Murray called early in the morning, about nine o'clock, and Dr. Green gave a cordial greeting; but as soon as the business matter was arranged, he frankly said: "My devotional reading is not yet concluded—I shall be happy to see you at another time," and added in parting, "may God bless you."

The circumstance left a deep impression on Dr. Murray's mind, for he had been accustomed to hold familiar intercourse with this venerable father in the ministry, and this was the last time he saw him on earth. He felt that Dr. Green lived in intimate communion with God, and however much he loved his brethren in the ministry, he would not forego a regular meeting with his heavenly Friend for any earthly companion or fellow-laborer. It would be well for the steadfast piety of Christians if such habits were more general in the churches.

MARTIN LUTHER'S CONTENTMENT.—In the last will and Testament of this eminent reformer occurs the following remarkable passage: "Lord God, *I thank thee that thou hast been pleased to make me a poor and indigent man upon earth.* I have neither house, nor land, nor money to leave behind me. Thou hast given me wife and children, whom I now restore to thee.—Lord, nourish, teach, and preserve them as thou hast me."

Search others for their virtues, yourself for vices.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Ch'm of Committee of Arrangements Charlottee, N. C.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—From some of the pupils of Mrs. E. J. Cannon's school, Cassie, Cornelia, Stella, Ada, Mary, Ellen, Blanche, Lilly, Evie, Willie, Lonny, Adolphus and Marcus, to send the *Presbyterian* to company D., 42nd Reg't N. C. Troops, $21.00; J. F. C., $4 00; J. B., $1.33; Bethpage church, (Iredell Co.) $52.00; Centre church, (Iredell Co.) $38.00.

"WESTON."—To the uninitiated, it may not be improper to say, that "Weston" is a country place near Lexington, N. C., some years ago the residence of the Rev. Jesse Rankin. The allusions in the poem by "Lnola," on our first page, will be fully understood by some of our readers, and by such will be highly appreciated. To others, ignorant of them, they will not be so interesting. To the Editor *pro tem.* of the *Presbyterian*, the poem calls up recollections and associations of the most pleasing kind; and he would not be doing justice to his feelings, did he fail to add his own tribute, expressed though it be in homely prose, to the united head of the household at "Weston." We adopt from the heart, with a very slight verbal alteration, the prayer of "Luola"—

"A blessing on *their* reverend head,
"And on *their* kindly heart."

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—*Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.*—Rev. A. M. Watson, with G. H. Dunlap, ruling elder.

Presbytery of Bethel.—Rev. T. W. Irwin, and Hon. George M. Witherspoon, ruling elder.

Presbytery of East Hanover.—Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, with Dr. J. B. Tinsley, ruling elder.

Presbytery of West Hanover.—Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney, with A. J. Bondurant, ruling elder.

Presbytery of Charleston.—Rev. A. A. Porter and Rev. John R. Dow, with Andrew Crawford and Dr. Wm. S. Whaley, ruling elders.

Presbytery of Harmony.—Rev. P. Pierson and Rev. I. J. Long, with J. A. Inglis and J. McCreight, ruling elders.

INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.—At the late meeting of the Presbytery of Harmony, a Committee, consisting of ministers, J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., D. McQueen and I. J. Long, were appointed to prepare a manual of instruction for the negroes, and report at next regular meeting.

A JUST SENTENCE.—The telegraph, under date Dalton, April 18th, informs us that James Findley, chaplain 53d Alabama, was hanged to-day for encouraging mutiny, and carring on secret correspondence with the enemy. He made full confession, acknowledging the justice of the sentence.

A CONTRAST.—Says a correspondent of the *Confederate Baptist:* "A few weeks since I visited a church which before the war was famous for the activity and zeal of its membership, and to my surprise and sorrow, found that quite a number of communicants had given up all claim to the Christian name and some of them are now the most abandoned sinners in that community. A few days afterwards, I visited some of the members of this same church who are in the army and found them abounding in the work of the Lord and steadfast in the faith of the Gospel."

HAPPINESS OF A RELIGIOUS LIFE.

"If ye know these things, *happy are ye*, if ye do them." This is not a promise of happiness *hereafter*, to those who obey God *here*. This would be true and scriptural. Such promises abound in the word of God. It is ever opening to us hopes beyond the grave—offering to us an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and unfading. We are exhorted to endure the light afflictions of the present time, as they work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. We are urged to resign freely whatever conflicts with the will of God, knowing that we are thereby securing His favor, which shall, in the end, secure to us far more of happiness than we have here lost. Beyond the grave, *all* sorrow shall cease. "Every tear shall be wiped away." Happiness, unmingled with sorrow, shall be the everlasting portion of those who know and do the will of God from pure hearts.

But "happy *are* ye," is the language of Christ to us. It is not a future but a present state—a happiness that at once flows from obedience to God's commandments. The christian is the truly *happy* man. This is the teaching of the first Psalm. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." This is also the sentiment that pervades the whole book of Proverbs; as it is the teaching of the Apostle Paul, in the opening of the 5th chapter of Romans. He had been exhibiting the gospel plan of a sinner's justification before God: "Therefore," in view of what had been written, "being justified by faith we have *peace* with God through our Lord Jesus Christ: By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and *rejoice* in hope of the glory of God."

This is not understood by the world. The impression that generally prevails is directly the opposite of this—that religion has a gloomy, depressing effect upon the mind, and that whatever happiness results from it is reserved for eternity. To embrace Christ and become the subject of our holy religion, is to deny one's self the enjoyments of the present life. This idea is held up in all the objectionable forms imaginable, by Satan and those who act with him, to the pleasure-loving minds of youth. They seek, by such misrepresentations and falsehoods, to deter those who are in the flush and vigor of life, from that consecration of heart to Christ that His claims upon them demand. They say: Postpone this surrender. Put off the evil day as long as possible. There is time enough yet. You are but entering upon life. A long career of happiness lies before you, if you will but go forth regardless of these gloomy forebodings about death, judgment and eternity. *Now* is not the proper time at least. When there shall be a prospect of death, then you may turn your thoughts to these things. Until then, dismiss them as intruders and destroyers of your peace and happiness.

And alas! how often do such appeals to a corrupt heart secure the object sought! The enemy triumphs. The subject of religion *is* put off. The pleasures of the world maintain their ascendency. The meshes of sin are thrown around them, with more intricacy and power than before. Time, as it ushers them on towards the grave, finds them less and less disposed to surrender their hearts to God in Christ; and death finds them more wedded to the world and less willing to become children of God, than when they first felt the lashings of conscience and were urged to accept of salvation in Christ.

But a religious life is not void of a *present* happiness—a happiness far greater and more worthy of immortal beings than any that mere earthly pursuits can furnish. Religion denies no earthly good, that can truly minister to the comfort and happiness of any one. No being on earth has a better right to all the good things of this life, in thankful acknowledgement to the giver, than the christian. The Father does not deny any thing that will promote the real welfare of His children. "All things are ours."

But the enjoyment of earthly good, when the most abundant, is but a very small part of the christian's happiness here. He is free from that conscious guilt and danger that are ever a secret source of disquietude with those who are unreconciled to God through Christ. "Blessed is the man whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. Blessed is the man unto whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity." No one knows the blessedness of this state, until it is actually experienced in the heart. It cannot be expressed fully and intelligently, even by those who have felt it, to those who have not. It is "the *peace* of God, that passeth understanding." It is "the love of Christ, that passeth knowledge." It is a sense of pardoned sin and reconciliation through Christ. It is a feeling of confidence, that whatever may befal us here is the orderings of a Father's infinite wisdom and love for us individually. It is the assurance that even "the light afflictions of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory that shall hereafter be revealed in us," as they are designed to "work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," when the heavens shall pass away and the earth be dissolved. O, the wisdom and knowledge of God; "how unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out." But they who *know* His will and *do* it, have the assurance that *all* things, however dark and threatening and afflictive, shall "work together for their good." How greatly does such an assurance minister to the peace and happiness of life, when it is fully and heartily received, as it may be by all who trust themselves and their interests to Christ Jesus.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.—The April number of this valuable periodical is upon our table, presenting the following table of contents:

I. The Character and Conditions of Liberty. By the Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D, Charlest n, S. C. II. Rationalism False and Unreasonable. III. Report of the Committees of Conference o the General Assembly and the United Synod, etc. By the Rev. John Miller, Petersburg, Va. IV. The Proposed Plan of Union between the General Assembly and the United Synod of the South. By the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D, New Orleans, La.

Of these articles, the first and second have not been read by us, so great has been the pressure of work since the *Review* was received. The third and fourth articles have been read hastily. They relate to matters that are of special interest to our church just now. The last article presents the objections to the proposed plan of union with the United Synod in all the force with which they are capable of being urged.

We sincerely hope that the *Review* will be sustained through these times so trying to publishers. The Editor says:

"Owing to insuperable difficulties, no number of the Review could be published in January last.

In the first number of this volume, (July, 1863,) it will be remembered that we expressed a determination to issue six quarterly numbers of 100 pages each, instead of four of 150 pages each; and added: "we will do all in our power to prevent even temporary suspension, or advance in the price of subscription." But it has been impossible to procure paper of suitable quality to enable us to execute our purpose; and the cost of material and labor has advanced so far beyond what could have been foreseen, that we have been compelled to content ourselves with the publication of four numbers instead of six. We will therefore issue but one more number to complete Vol. XVI.

"The first number of Vol. XVII, as heretofore announced, will appear in January, 1865; from which time the new terms of subscription (five dollars per volume) will take effect."

UNION WITH THE NEW SCHOOL.—The Presbytery of Tuskaloosa, at a recent meeting, adopted a memorial to the General Assembly, "touching the matter of union with United Synod of the South, upon the basis adopted and reported by the joint Committee of the two bodies at Lynchburg." The Presbytery prays "that the proposed union be not consummated on that basis."

The following paragraph with which the memorial closes, shows the real position of these brethren in relation to this matter:

"This Presbytery, however, prefer a plan of union, which does not contain any doctrinal basis, except that which is expressed in the first sentence of the first article of the said report, which is as follows, viz: "The General Assembly and the United Synod declare that they continue sincerely to receive the Confession and Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and approve of its government and discipline," nor do we object to the immediate consummation of the union on that basis."

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.—A soldier at the Battle of Guilford C. H., a member of Morgan's Riflemen, was standing behind a tree busily loading and discharging his gun. He had fired the fourteenth time when, looking around, he saw that he was left alone, the order having been given "to retreat," but had not been heard by him. The British had approached near to him, and, as he left the cover of the tree, and commenced to run, a whole platoon of soldiers fired at him, but no ball touched him; a second platoon, and a third, but still he was not hurt by the missiles of death, and by this time he was beyond the reach of their guns. Now what was the reason he was not killed? I will tell you in his own words.

"Early in the morning, before it was light knowing that a battle was expected that day, I arose and went alone into the woods and spent an hour in humble but importunate prayer to Almighty God for His protection, guidance, and encouragement, and went forth to do battle for my country, feeling that I was in the hands of a covenant-keeping God, and that He would dispose of me as was best and right. Hence I was mercifully spared, having never received the slightest injury, either in my person or clothes, during the battle or the war."

This young soldier was truly a man of prayer, and he lived to a good old age—an honored minister of the Gospel, and was, no doubt, an instrument in God's hands of converting many precious souls to Jesus.—*Chris. Obs.*

THE ARMY.—As far as our information extends, the religious news from the armies of the Confederacy is encouraging. Those regiments that have good chaplains, (would there were no other a rt!) and whose location has been at all favorable to religious services, have enjoyed, even during the winter months, some gracious seasons from the presence of the Lord.—*Rich. Chris. Advocate.*

ARMY CHAPELS.—The army of Northern Virginia has distinguished itself for its reverence for the house of God. We understand that, no less than *thirty seven* chapels have been built by the soldiers during the winter; and in addition, a number of churches in the neighborhood of their encampments have been used. Truly this looks well. "Them that honor me," says God, "will I honor."

REV. JAMES HODE, D. D.—The *Presbyterian* speaks of an article in the January number of the Princeton Review, as containing an interesting sketch of Dr. Hodge's life, character and labors.

The writer says: "It does a minister's heart good to read such an article. Oh! for such a life and such a triumphant death as his. Just read his utterances as he looked beyond the river to the heavenly country. 'I am not alarmed at the prospect.' Oh, that blessed hope of which I spoke.' 'I am still of the same mind by the grace that is in Christ Jesus.'"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ABSTRACT

Of the proceedings of Orange Presbytery, at its one hundred and eighty-eighth Session.

BETHESDA CHURCH, April 13th, 1864.

Presbytery met according to adjournment, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. James C. Alexander, Moderator, from Heb. 2: 3, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

There were 12 Ministers present and 20 absent.

There were 6 Ruling Elders present, and 46 churches were not represented.

Rev. C. N. Morrow was chosen Moderator, and Rev. A. G. Hughes and Rev. A. Currie temporary clerks.

Mr. John A. Woodburn, a Licentiate under the care of this Presbytery, was at his own request dismissed to place himself under the care of the Presbytery of Fayetteville.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Presbytery will spend the first half hour of each morning's session in special prayer to God with reference to the present state of the country.

The Committee appointed to install the Rev. W. L. Miller pastor of Alamance church, reported that they had performed that duty.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9½ o'clock. Closed with prayer.

THURSDAY, April 14th, 1864.

Presbytery met according to adjournment, and spent the first half hour in devotional exercises.

On motion, the 7th standing rule, requiring a sermon to be preached at each stated meeting by some brother previously appointed, on a subject assigned by the Presbytery, was rescinded.

On motion, the 18th standing rule, requiring each Minister at every regular meeting to state whether he had observed the 3d chapter of the Directory for Worship, was rescinded.

Rev. J. Henry Smith, in the absence of the Treasurer, was appointed Treasurer, *pro. tem.*

Rev. J. H. Smith and Rev. Edward Hines, with Mr. Robt. B. Watt, Ruling Elder, were appointed a Committee to prepare a Narrative on the State of Religion for the General Assembly.

Rev. Jas. C. Alexander and Mr. T. M. Holt were appointed a Committee to examine the Treasurer's account.

Rev. Edward Hines, Chairman of the Committee on the Oversight of Candidates, reported that there are three candidates for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery, viz:

Mr. L. H. Yeargan, member of Raleigh ch.
" L. A. Job, " Alamance ch.
" A. Denny, " " "

Messrs. Yeargan and Denny are in the Confederate army, and Mr. Job is engaged in teaching a school in Greensboro'.

Graham, N. C., was appointed as the place, and Friday before the next meeting of Synod, at 7 o'clock, P. M., as the time for the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

Rev. J. Henry Smith and Rev. P. H. Dalton, with Mr. C. H. Wiley, ruling elder, who were appointed a Committee at the last regular meeting to report at this meeting on some plan for securing greater accuracy, fulness and interest in the free conversation on the state of the church, were on motion, continued and ordered to report at the next meeting.

A call from the Hillsboro' church for the pastoral services of Rev. H. G. Hill was read, and being formed in order, was placed in the hands of Mr. Hill.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts reported that they have performed the duty assigned them, and find the accounts fully and correctly kept and all the disbursements sustained by the proper vouchers; and they recommend that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and adopted.

The following resolution was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Presbytery are due to the Treasurer, Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay, for so managing the funds in his hands belonging to Presbytery as to be subject to no discount.

The church of Roxboro' was on motion, released from its assessment to the Presbyterial fund.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9½ o'clock. Closed with prayer.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 15, 1864.

Presbytery met according to adjournment and spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Grier's church have leave to employ the Rev. H. G. Hill as Stated Supply for one-fourth of his time on a salary of $350.

The hour for the order of the day having arrived, Presbytery proceeded to hear the reports of Missionaries to the army.

After which Presbytery proceeded to attend to the free conversation on the state of religion within our bounds.

Presbytery then proceeded to the election of Commissioners to the next General Assembly which resulted as follows, viz:

Rev. Edward Hines and Rev. Jas. C. Alexander, as principals, with Rev. A. G. Hughes alternate to Mr. Hines, and Rev. F. H. Johnston alternate to Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Thomas M. Holt and Robert Watt, ruling elders, as principals, with Mr. C. H. Wiley alternate to Mr. Holt, and Mr. A. W. Venable as alternate to Mr. Watt.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9½ o'clock. Closed with prayer.

SATURDAY, April 16th, 1864.

Presbytery met according to adjournment, and spent the first half hour in devotional exercises.

The Committee appointed to prepare a narrative on the state of religion in the churches of this Presbytery for the General Assembly, made the following report which was accepted and adopted, viz:

NARRATIVE.

While we have the privilege of recording but one extensive revival within our bounds, yet it is gratifying to state that additions have been made to nearly all our churches. The attendance upon divine worship during the past year has been good in all our churches, and in many places the congregations have been considerably increased. Though many of our Elders and pious young men are absent in the army, yet the weekly meetings for prayer have been maintained in our congregations, and in some cases the interest in such meetings has been augmented. It also affords us pleasure to record, that our people have manifested much additional interest in the spiritual welfare of our colored population, and are making more systematic efforts for their religious instruction. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the present time the instruction of our youth in Bible classes and Sabbath schools has not improved, and though it has not been neglected, yet these agencies are not so efficient as in more prosperous times. The contributions made by our churches to the objects of christian benevolence have been largely increased in the currency of the country, and though these contributions are diminished by the depreciation of money, yet our people may be regarded as supporting church enterprises liberally when we remember the pressures of want and misfortune under which they labor. As an encouraging sign of the estimation in which religion is held among our people, would mention, that our Pastors have been cheered and gladdened by the extraordinary efforts and sacrifices made by their congregations for their support.

Looking over the whole field within our limits we are inclined to believe that our people are more than usually serious and prayerful, and this fact leads us to hope that the Great Head of the church is, by His Spirit, sanctifying to our spiritual good, the calamities of this trying period.

The committee on Domestic Missions made a verbal report, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Presbytery reaffirms its interest in and sense of the importance of the Missionary work in the army.

2. *Resolved*, That those members of Presbytery who were appointed as Missionaries for the last six months, who failed to go, are hereby reappointed and instructed to go at such time as they may severally be able.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the salary of Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D, Chaplain of the Post at Wilson, N. C., be supplemented with an appropriation by this Presbytery of $2500 instead of $540 according to the action of Presbytery at its last meeting in Greensboro', Oct. 27th, 1863, and that a special collection be taken up in our churches for that object.

Rev. H. G. Hill having signified his acceptance of the call from Hillsboro church, the following arrangement was made for his ordination and installation, if the way be open.

Resolved, That the Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting in Hillsboro, N. C., on Friday before the 2d Sabbath in June, at 12 o'clock, M.

That Rev. A Wilson, D. D., preside and preach the sermon, with Rev. Jos. M. Atkinson, as his alternate.

That Rev. A. Currie, charge the pastor with Rev. J. H. Smith as his alternate; and Rev. S. A. Stanfield charge the people with Rev. Willis L. Miller as his alternate.

A motion was made to urge upon the churches the importance of raising funds to supplement the salaries of Missionaries to the army. After some discussion the whole subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs Smith, Jordan and Stanfield.

Messrs Alexander, Shearer, Stanfield, and R. I. Smith, obtained leave of absence from the remaining Sessions of Presbytery.

The committee to whom was referred the object of supplementing the salaries of Missionaries to the army made a report recommending the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Presbytery recommend the subjects of publication, of Domestic and army Missions to the churches, and urges upon them, in view of the exigencies of the times and the prospect of more than common good, greatly increased liberality in the support of these objects.

This report was adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Presbytery be tendered to the people of this community for their kindness and hospitality to its members; and that the Pastor be directed to read this resolution from the pulpit.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet in Hillsboro', N. C., on Friday before the 2d Sabbath in June, at 12 o'clock, M.

Closed with singing, prayer and the apostolic benediction.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

The Presbytery of Concord met according to adjournment, on the 14th of April, in Poplar Tent church. This church was organized about a century since. It is located in Cabarrus co., about seven miles west of Concord town on the Beattie's Ford road. It is surrounded by a large body of durable and productive land. This land is occupied by an intelligent, industrious population.

The Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, was the first Pastor of the congregation, and was among the noble band of patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 1776. He however reached the end of his earthly pilgrimage soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He sleeps in an unknown grave, among the mighty congregation of the dead, who have been gathered to their fathers from the surrounding country. A creditable monument has, however, been erected by the present generation to perpetuate his memory.

The business of Presbytery was transacted with great harmony, showing that the name which this Presbytery bears, when applied to this body, is not an unmeaning title.

The claims of the army upon the prayers, the sympathies and the labors of the Presbytery, were urged upon the attention of the brethren, by those who had been in the service as Chaplains or Missionaries. We hope that the Macedonian cry thus brought to the ears of Presbytery will not be, like water spilt upon the ground, but that many will be persuaded to enter this field, which appears in the inscrutable dispensation of providence to be already white and fully ripe for the harvest.

The kindness and hospitality of the people of Poplar Tent to the members of Presbytery will long be remembered. They dispensed such a liberal hospitality that we forgot for a time that we were in the midst of a most desolating civil war.

Rev. D. A. Parish, and Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., Ministers; with Col. T. A. Allison, and D. A. Davis, Esq., Elders, were appointed Commissioners to the next General Assembly.

Such meetings of Presbytery as the last, are refreshing to the soul and encouraging to the heart of those who pray for the peace of Jerusalem and love the prosperity of Zion.

W. W. P.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

FROM BELOW.

KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
April 16, 1864.

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—We are just about to join the balance of our Regiment, which with the Brigade, is leaving Wilmington for parts and purposes unknown, but somewhat shrewdly suspected by those who are thought to be up to a thing or two in a general way.

Wilmington is the usual jumping off place, and I confess to some regret in breaking off its pleasant associations. A quiet, peaceful time we have had in our cabin homes, no matter whether sleeping to the music of pattering rain drops, listening to the soft fall of the feathery snowflake, or enjoying the gambols of the blustering March wind, as he sported with young and old, showing at one time all the pretty feet and ankles in town: at another time blowing sand in the eyes of the most respectable, orderly, church going, debt-despising, preacher-paying people in the city. Not content with taking the ears almost from the head of some Blockade runner, (as was most dutiful and becoming in him to do) he would dash around (L'ppitts') his favorite corner, right boldly into the face of the city fathers, take off their spectacles, lift up their dear old wigs and most disrespectfully invite them "to come out from under those hats." A precious deal of impudence in all this roguery. A goodly place is Wilmington in spite of its altered surroundings. It has pretty churches and their pulpits well supplied—in none more to my satisfaction and the general acceptance of the people, than the 1st Presbyterian church, to which is now called the Rev. A. D. Hepburn, formerly of our University. He is a gentleman of polished address, cordial, (I like that) prepossessing manners and cultivated taste in all his pulpit exercises. He is clear, perspicuous and always logical—a beautiful propriety of thought and language characterizing every discourse I have heard. Each Sabbath is a recurring compliment to the understanding of his hearers, because he prepares himself and brings only "beaten oil to the sanctuary."

I am here but for a few hours to take on this part of the Regiment. The boys are all in high spirits as is usual with soldiers every where; and though many of them may never survive what is probably soon in store for us all, the heart beats wildly and the pulse bounds high to the duties and dangers of the hour. What an anomaly does soldier life present! How rudely does it thrust aside the proprieties and conventionalities of a more settled existence! Old men with grand-children become young for the nonce, and the very men who would not dare to ask them to take a game of *Cat*, do not hesitate upon invitation, the merest volition of their own, to engage with wonderous pleasure in that feline amusement. A *father* does not scruple to play *marvels* (as he calls it and in the face too of the scripture "marvel not") with his son, and if in the course of the game that son should slightly intimate to his paternal relative, that he did a little too much *fudging* for the head of a family, instead of coming down up on him with an arm-full of hickories, as before the war, he allows the soft impeachment and takes comfort in the *observation* of his first-born.

I have no particular reason for saying it, apart from the current series of events, but I do think this *the* year of the war—not that its battle cry will be lost in the soft accents of peace before another twelvemonth, but the activity of the struggle will be over, and though the lightnings may flash, lighting up the dark outlines of many an angry cloud, it will but precede the roll of distant thunder as it slowly retires from the scenes of its danger and its strife.

Let our people be careful, as our soldiers are; let them stay at home and make bread *instead of levying war and concluding peace*, a precious little job confided to safer hands, and heads more cognizant of its relations. Let dyspeptic croakers come down and see us a while, they can double-quick to the tune of "pop goes the weasel," which our Band will play in real double-quick time (165 to the minute) or if too paralytic or well-fed for so brisk an exercise, the field music will discourse for them the popular melody—

I'll lay ten dollars down
And count 'em one by one,
To any man who'll tell me,
Who struck Billy Patter-son,

and they shall have both music and poetry for their pains.

But I must be off, my friend. Success to you and our country, whose good cause, you and all good men love and pray for, and which will yet be safe; yet loved at home by *one and all*; yet respected and upheld abroad, or sleep forever in the grave of its own heroic sons. Good bye.—Send my papers.

Yours in the love of home,
SANS SOUCI.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE, C. H., VA.,
April 12th, 1864.

MR EDITOR:—Please make known to your readers the following resolutions of thanks, to the Rev. Jethro Rumple, which

have been unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Soldiers Christian Association, Scales' Brigade.

WHEREAS, The labors of the Rev. Jethro Rumple, Missionary from Concord Presbytery, that have been fraught with so much interest and blessed with so much success, are for the present at an end, Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That the sincere thanks of this association are due him for his untiring energy and industry, during the short time that he remained with our Brigade.

Resolved, 2d, That at his suggestion, a large and comfortable chapel has been reared in our Brigade, in which he has successfully proclaimed the truths of the Gospel, and pointed the ungodly to the Lamb of God, which taketh away sin.

Resolved, 3d, That he laid the foundation of this Christian Association; and while we deeply regret his absence here, our highest aim will be to emulate his pious teachings and moral inculcations.

Resolved, 4th, That our greatest regards shall go with him to his new field; and our most fervent prayers will invoke the King of Salvation to crown his labors in the coming harvest with the manifold blessings of Heaven.

Resolved, Finally, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Rev. Jethro Rumple; also, a copy to each of the following papers for publication, viz: N. C. Presbyterian, N. C. Christian Advocate, and Salisbury Watchman.

C. F. SILER, Rec. Sec.

C. F. SILER, Cap. 23d N. C. T.
J. C. SHARP, " 16h " } Com.
GEO. A ATWELL, Lt. 34th "

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The allusions of the press to what is called "the Red River Expedition" have been so sparing, or so vague and unintelligible, that the public have had but little opportunity of forming an adequate idea of the magnitude of this enterprise of the enemy, and of the commensurate consequences of his defeat. It has been the occasion of a complete change in the enemy's plan of military operations in the department of the Gulf. Altogether, it has been the most important military enterprise ever attempted west of the Mississippi, and the largest army ever assembled in that section, (amounting, besides the fleet, to at least forty thousand men,) has been entrusted with its execution.

From what we can learn it appears that Banks' design of an extensive campaign in Western Louisiana was abandoned, and the bulk of his army and fleet was sent back to New Orleans. As has been stated, the columns under General Franklin crossed from New Orleans to Brashear City about the 1st of March, and thence took up the line of march along the Bayou Teche. The forces, under General A. J. Smith, from the department of Tennessee, comprising the brigades under Generals F. K. Smith, Thomas and Ellet, embarked at Vicksburg on the 10th of March, and proceeded down to the mouth of Red river, where they found an immense fleet of gunboats ready for the ascent. The twenty transports, preceeded by the twenty gunboats, started from the Mississippi on the 10th. As to the naval force of the expedition, a Northern paper states that a more formidable fleet was never under a single command than that now on the Western rivers under Admiral Porter.

This imposing expedition proceeded up the Red river without serious opposition, and succeeded in capturing Fort De Russey and Alexandria. The great battle of the 20th ultimo was fought near Shreveport, on the borders of three States—Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. It was evidently in the enemy's programme to capture Shreveport, and to make it the base of future operations against Texas, the idea of penetrating that State from the Rio Grande having been apparently abandoned.

We are yet without any precise information of the results of the engagement near Shreveport, where the enemy has, at least for the present, acknowledged a defeat. The situation is one which involves great consequences, and, we think, is but little appreciated on account of ignorance of the interests involved. If the Yankees can be compelled to evacuate the country along the Teche and Lafourche, it will relieve Western Louisiana and give an opportunity to Price to recover all that he has lost in retreating before Steele. The fate of half of Louisiana and a large portion of Arkansas are involved in the present critical situation, and if this expedition of the enemy is really brought to a fight, it will be, beyond all comparison, the gravest disaster he has yet met with west of the Mississippi river.—*Examiner.*

CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.—GEN. FORREST'S DISPATCH.—The annexed official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

DEMOPOLIS, April 9.—The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Forrest, dated Jackson, Tennessee, April 15.

L. Polk, Lieutenant General.

"L. Polk, Lieutenant General:—I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th instant, with a part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades under Brig. Gen. J. R Chalmers. After a short fight we drove the enemy, 700 strong, into the fort under cover of their gunboats, and demanded a surrender, which was denied by Majo. L. W. Booth, commanding U. S. forces. I stormed the fort, and after a contest of 30 minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing 500, and taking 100 horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were all killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded. Among the wounded is the gallant Lieut. Col. W. M. Reid whilst leading the Fifth Mississippi. Over 100 citizens who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort.

N. B. FORREST, Major General."

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.—GOLDSBOROUGH, April 21.—The Train is just up from Tarborough, and reports that Plymouth has been captured by Gen. Hoke.

Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured—one half negroes, besides the sinking of two gunboats. Our loss reported at two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

A telegram was also received by the President from Col. Jno. Taylor Wood, dated Rocky Mount, 21st inst., giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth by the forces under Gen. Hoke, with naval co-operation.

He says that about twenty-five hundred prisoners were taken—three or four hundred of them negroes; thirty pieces of artillery; one hundred thousand pounds of meat; one thousand barrels of flour, and a full garrison outfit. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.—DALTON, Ga., April 22.—Northern dates of the 16th inst have been received.

The Herald's army dispatches state that Gen. Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to Sherman at once.

Cotton is quoted at 80 cents. Gold at 169 1-4

The Glasgow from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown on the 4th has arrived. The London News says that measures have been taken by the tory opposition for a well organized attack in Parliament on the Government. The Times says that the prospects of the Government have improved since Easter recess, but there are rocks ahead.

Serious apprehensions are felt concerning the Pope's health; his life, however, is not despaired of.

A serious revolt has occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Juttera. A wholesale execution will take place.

ORANGE C. H. April 22.—The New York Herald of the 20th, it is reported, contains an account of the Shreveport affair, acknowledging a loss of two thousand, and the yankee cavalry routed also. The full news was suppressed at New Orleans.

Gold is quoted at 174, and the market represented very feverishe

MOBILE, April 23d.—Western dispatches report Banks retreating on Natchez—Taylor pursuing. Transports are comm[illegible] over loaded with wounded.

Reported capture of fourteen gunboats aground above Red River Falls.

RICHMOND, April 23.—Letters in the Chicago *Even. Journal*, dated Grand Ecore, the 10th, say that the Federal cavalry met with a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, Desoto Parish, with the loss of over 2,000 men, killed, wounded and missing—Gen. Ramsom, (Yankee) commanding, among the wounded.

The House of Peers delivered judgment adverse to the Crown in the Alexandria case, and dismissed appeal from judgment courts.

Lincoln, in a speech before the Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, referred to the massacre at Fort Pillow, said, if confirmed, he would take retaliatory steps.

RICHMOND, April 25th.—Butler's flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday afternoon. Butler, in a communication to the commanding officer at City Point, says: "The limit of time having arrived, which was fixed by the Convention between representatives of the Emperor of France and the United States for shipping Tobacco at City Point, I have sent Lieut. Pain, of my staff, for the purpose of delivering a despatch to the commanding officer of French vessels. The French steamers left during the afternoon. No tobacco was sent.

DEMOPOLIS, April 23.—A dispatch from Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo City, April 22d, says a section of artillery and sharpshooters captured that day a gunboat near that place, while lying near shore, driving the men from their guns and finally the crew from the boat, and removed the fine armament—eight 24-pound guns—and most valuable stores, and then burned her to the water's edge. Prisoners say a number of the crew were killed. Our casualties small.

Another dispatch, from Canton, April 23, says: Dick Taylor captured 7,000 prisoners, 400 wagons and 19 pieces of artillery, in Louisiana.

212 prisoners, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, and by Cols. Reeves and Jackson, near Florence, arrived here to-day.

ORANGE C. H., April 25th.—The enemy's cavalry, yesterday, made a feeble demonstration as if intending to cross in front of Ely's and Germana Fords, but quickly wheeled about and returned in the direction of Culpeper C. H. Nothing else of interest.

DALTON, April 25th.—A lady who came through the lines to-day reports that Forrest attacked Grierson at Decatur, Tennessee killing Grierson and capturing a large number of prisoners.

Gen. Hoke, who commanded land forces in the assault on Plymouth, has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

It is officially estimated that the tithe bacon of Georgia will exceed 5,000 000 pounds.

Baltimore advices to the 23d say the Army of the Potomac is making active preparations for the campaign. A large number of sick have been sent to Washington. All sutlers, 2,800 in number, have left the army. Grant has head quarters in the field.

Deserters from Lee report his whole force 60,000 men, and reinforcements are constantly arriving.

The New York *World* says Chase has sold all surplus gold and will evidently be compelled, before the year is out to buy gold to pay interest on public debt.

Gold closed on the 22d at 175.

MOBILE, April, 25.—Western dispatches confirm Bank's defeat on the 14th, at Grand Ecore, losing 4,500 prisoners, and camp equipage. On the 18th, eleven boats carrying Federal wounded from Bonnet Karie. Taylor followed Banks from Mansfield, Reinforcements are going from New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Taylor will up and pressing him. Yazoo Valley is clear of Yankees.

YANKEE RAID ON THE COAST.—WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Messers. Fulton & Price—The force of the enemy which landed at the State Salt Works on Masonboro' Sound last night, is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats. They were not discovered till they were within 50 yards of the works. The alarm could not be given in time for the men to escape and consequently many were taken prisoners.

Forty seven are missing. Out of that number but one is even suspected of having willingly gone. None of the salt pans were damaged; only one displaced even, and that by the bursting of a shell thrown into the furnace. The sheds over the pans were partially consumed The stables and work shops and tools, with two or three wagons, were entirely consumed. The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps. They are very seriously damaged, and it will take some time to repair them and put them in position again, If I could pump water, I could run 2-3 of the works to day.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
D. G. WORTH, Salt Commissioner.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—A gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago recently visited the camp of Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, where he counted 4,200 tents, and learned that the forces amounted to about 30,000 men, nearly half of whom were negroes The transports to convey them to their proposed destination had not arrived, but were expected every day. Meanwhile, the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry.

The yankees, so far as our informant had opportunities of acquainting himself with their private views, universally agreed that the present was the last campaign in Virginia. If Grant should suffer a defeat, "the game was up." Our friends in Maryland are more hopeful of Confederate victory than they have ever been before, and confidently expect soon to see the glitter of Southern bayonets over the border.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—Our scouts report the Yankee troops along the Orange railroad as pressing to the front. Passengers from the Rapidan, last evening, say there is no change in the position of the two armies, though it was believed that Grant was preparing to advance.

MARRIED.

On the 13th April 1864, by Rev. N. T. Bowden, J. W. EWING, C. S. of Co. E, 52d Reg, N. C. V., to Miss MARY A. TYSON, of the county of Montgomery, N. C.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Guilford county, on the 12th, Mrs T. A. DENNY, daughter of David L Wiley, and wife of G. A. Denny, in the 35th year of her age. At an early age she professed a saying faith in Christ, and connected herself with the Presbyterian church, and in her walk and conversation, she manifested that highest ornament of her sex—a meek and quiet spirit. In the various relations of daughter, sister, wife, mother and friend; she was faithful, exemplary, loved and [illegible] name will ever be the hearts of all her acquaintances her [illegible] as sweetly associated with those gentle virtues which are so sweetly blended in the character of the true and christian woman. She bore her last illness with the patient suffering of faith, cheerfully committed her little [illegible] Him who had been the guide of her early [illegible] uttering a few kind words to each of the [illegible] bent over her in tears, desiring them not to be distressed and assuring them of her certain hope of being soon in heaven, she calmly fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—COM.

In Richmond county, March 31st, Mr ANGUS FAIRLY, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was for sixty years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for upwards of ten years, a faithful Ruling Elder of the same. It is the privilege of but few individuals, to share more universally the esteem and confidence of their fellow men, than did Mr Fairly. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and remarkably kind and generous in his disposition, often discommoding himself to accommodate his friends. Many virtues combined in adorning the character of this good man; he was an affectionate husband, a kind master, and an obliging neighbor, and his loss to Smyrna church, of which he was a Ruling Elder, the whole community of which he was an honored member, will be sorely felt. Yet we should mourn not as those who have no hope; he has left us the comfortable assurance that he is gone to that rest that remains for the people of God. He was anxious to depart and to be with Christ. His last words were, "my time has come at last," as if patiently waiting the voice of God, to enter His presence, where there is fulness of joy, and at His right hand where there are pleasures forever more.

A. McQ.

In Robeson county, March 28th, Mrs. CATHARINE CHISHOLM, consort of James Chisholm, deceased, in the 84th year of her age. Mrs Chisholm was a native of the Parish of Sleat, Isle of Skye, Scotland, and emigrated to this country with her husband in 1803. The latter has left to him a certificate of her church membership, and her exemplary christian character sustained in her native Parish, bearing date of October 6th, 1803. Since which time her lot has been cast with the people of God in this community, and there is no one that can say aught against the consistency of her christian deportment. She adorned her profession by a godly walk and conversation even to the last. The type of her piety was meek, unpretending and unostentatious, always faithful and conscientious in the discharge of christian duty. Death to her was but going home—a summons to go up higher and to be with Christ, which is far better: it was exchanging the cross of earth for the crown of immortal glory. Truly, "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

A. McQ.

Near McKenzie's Bridge, Moore county, on the 24th March, SIMON LUTHER McKENZIE, aged 18 years, 11 months and 6 days.

Also, on April the 1st, MALCOM CALVIN, aged 16 years, 3 months and 27 days

Also, on the 9th, ALEXANDER SAMUEL aged 9 years and 2 days. Thus in the short space of sixteen days passed three lovely children from time to eternity, all of pneumonia, sons of Alexander and Elizabeth McKenzie. The writer of this short notice could but admire the calmness with which those three little sufferers passed the valley and shadow of death, and the great fortitude and resignation of the father and mother to the will of an all-wise creator; and more than all this, to see when one was gone, the great care and attention bestowed on the three living but now gone, with 2 others who have recovered. Thus, in the short space of a little more than 1 year have they been bereft of four sons almost in manhood; but they are quite submissive and say thy will be done; the Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord. All those children within the covenant of promise, we love to hope, rest in peace.

From the effects of a wound received at Chancellorsville, Va., on the 3d of May, 1863, WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Co C, 37th N. C. Troops. In his private intercourse there was a charm in his generous conduct that endeared him to all his associates; and so exemplary were his habits that he never gave away to the less pernicious practices of camp life. His fond mother has lost her boy; the army a valiant soldier; the country one of her noblest and bravest defenders.

Brother, we will never forget thee;
In our hearts thy name shall dwell;
We oft shall call to memory
When thou did'st with us dwell. E. A. S.

March 20th, 1864, Mrs. BARBARA BASON, aged about 78 years. This aged mother in Israel embraced religion in early life, and has been for long years a consistent and useful member of the Presbyterian church. In her family she was a model of a wife and mother; "not slothful in business; fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Her last days were remarkable for the great peace which she was permitted to enjoy. For her death had no terrors; false betrayed impatience at all. It was "to depart and be with Christ." A. G. H.

On the 20th of March, 1864, little WILLIE BEN, infant of Capt James C., and Mrs G. M. Cannon, of Cabarrus, just seven weeks old. Willie was a sweet little flower, most fragrant in budding, when it ruddenly faded away. Its parents' hearts, though crushed by this sore bereavement of the third out of five children, bow in meek submission to the will of their heavenly father, who took away only what he had given and what they had solemnly dedicated to Him.

In Robeson co., after a short illness on the 8th March, Miss MARRIET D., daughter of G. W., and Mary McPhater, in the 16th year of her age. The deceased was a very interesting and highly amiable young lady

In this county, on the 22d April, DONALD LEWIS, eldest son of Geo. W. and Effy Davis, aged about 12 yrs.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 75@4 50
BEEF, retail	$1@1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER	$ 5 00@6 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 1 75@12 00
COTTON YARNS	$20 00@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS	$5 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	235 00@240 00
IRON	$ 3 00@5 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00@5 00
PORK	$1 00@2 50
PEAS	$25 00@30 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 3 50@4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50@5 00
SALT	$32 50@40 00
TALLOW	$2 5[illegible]@2 75

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 27w3 E. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH-CAROLINA,
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 14, '64.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 9.

1. The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC. 2. That the officer or persons impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property a certificate over his official signature specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not otherwise be procured, and was taking through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and necessity taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of the taking of said property for the public use as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as herein before required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the appraisement provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason be impracticable at the time of said impressments, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary, Quartermaster General, or his agent who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by a general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed, or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford such compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided. That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any States shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as herein before required shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use such property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property, impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named within the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decisions shall be final: Provided. That the owner may receive the price offered, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use, and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property, being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as the "PRIMA FACIE" evidence of the value thereof

SEC. 9. [illegible]

SEC. 10.

SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or the person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

II 1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Surgeon General, may designate the officers and persons who may be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots.

No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

4. Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of impressments, which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

5. [illegible]

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk, during the pendency of the proceedings, for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so he shall give a certificate according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

8. [illegible]

By order.

S. COOPER,
[illegible] Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 141.

All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments shall conform to the provisions of this order in respect to impressments heretofore to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been heretofore taken, and the price has not been fully adjusted

1. In the event of the refusal of the price offered by the owner, his bailee or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section of the act of March 26 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed under the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said prices as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to take the same to be ascertained by the appointment as a board (similar to) that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid; that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the country or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and [illegible] by the impressing officer, and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required; Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall believe that the appraisement is fair or just, or he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Confederate States; but if he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon to the Board of Appraisers, appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts of Congress on this subject.

By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The utter disregard on the part of the impressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing order commels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end it is made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with them in every particular; and they will also arrest any person who attempts to make impressments without proper authority. For this purpose they are hereby ordered to call out when necessary the whole force of their commands, and should this force be insufficie[illegible] persons arrested, report the fact to this office immediately. Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the nearest depot or station of the Confederate troops and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer making the arrest, who shall at the same time forward a copy of said charges to this office.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

April, '64. 1—1t.

Situation Wanted.

A Lady of highest qualifications, and who has had much experience, desires a situation as Teacher in a family. She is competent to give instruction in the usual English branches, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano. Address ROSE J.,
April 27w1pd Hillsboro', N. C.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, will offer for sale at the Court house door in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of next May Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land in five different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeill.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. GEO. McNEILL,
April 27 Adm'r of Arch'd Graham.

Wanted, by the first of August.

A LADY, as governess in a private family, qualified to instruct young ladies in all the higher branches taught in female Seminaries, and to teach instrumental and vocal music. A liberal salary will be given. A member of the Presbyterian church is prefered.

Address, MANCHESTER, N. C.
April 20, 1864w4pd

NATHAN A STEDMAN WM. H DERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

THE MERCURY!

THE MERCURY!
A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
COMPLETE WITH
COMPLETE WITH
THRILLING STORIES,
THRILLING STORIES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.
POETRY, BIOGRAPAY, &c.
THE BEST WRITERS
THE BEST WRITERS
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
MERCURY,
MERCURY.

TERMS:

One Subscription	6 months,	- -	$10
Six "	6 "	- -	50
One "	3 "	- -	5

No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months nor a longer period than six months. The TRADE supplied at $25 per hundred.

Address, WM. B. SMITH,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR,
April 20, 1864w4 Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No 19, Hay Street.

NEW MUSIC!!!

"All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," "The South," "No Surrender," "When this Cruel War is Over," "No one to Love," "Why no one to Love?" "Something to Love Me," "Southern Cross," "My Wife and Child," "Rosalie," "Southern Soldier Boy," "Up with the Flag," "Dear Mother I've come home to Die," "Morgan's Grand March," "Juanita," "Let me kiss him for his Mother," "Who will care for mother Now?" "Harp of the South Awake!" "Young Volunteer," "We Conquer or Die," "Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," "We have Parted," "Va Marseillaise," "Rock me to Sleep Mother," "Mother is the Battle O'er," "Keep me Awake Mother," "Lorena, with Variations."

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail, John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Arch'd McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm. McPhail, of Missouri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, requiring the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walker A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
March 30w6

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23t0 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young Lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 23tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 20 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but nephritic. He has since been in the regular pastoral[illegible], and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders; Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are [illegible] *a safe family medicine.*

There are [illegible] most respectable parties, together with Certificates [illegible] company each box.

Miscellaneous Reading.

SOUTHERN GENERALS.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

One of the latest works on the war is entitled "Three Months in the Southern States. By Lieutenant Colonel Freemantle, Goldstream Guards." The New York *News* makes the following extracts from the book:

GEN. MAGRUDER,

Whom he met in Texas, "is a fine soldier-like man, of about 55, with broad shoulders, florid complexion, and bright eyes. He wears his whiskers and mustaches in the English fashion, and was dressed in the Confederate gray uniform. He is a Virginian, and a great talker. The General spoke of the Puritans with intense disgust, but was by no means ravenous against individual Yankees. He spoke favorably of McClellan, whom he knew to be a gentleman, clever, and personally brave, though he might lack moral courage to face responsibility. Hooker had been in his regiment, and was "essentially a mean [illegible] and a liar." the writer represents General Magruder as possessing fine social qualities, and as a great gallant among the ladies.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH

is described to be "about 38 years old; and he owes his rapid rise to the place of Lieutenant General to the fortunate fact of his having fallen, just at the nick of time, upon the Yankee flank, at the first battle of Manassas. He is a remarkably active man, and of very agreeable manners; he wears big spectacles and black beard." He said McClellan might probably have destroyed the Southern army with the greatest ease during the first winter, and without running much risk to himself, as the Southerners were so much elated by their easy triumph at Manassas that their army had dwindled away."

GEN. HEBERT

is a good looking Creole. He was a West Pointer, and served in the old army, but afterwards became a wealthy sugar planter. He used to hold Magruder's place as commander-in Chief of Texas, but he has now been shelved at Monroe, La., where he expects to be taken prisoner at any day. He is extremely down on England for not recognizing the South. Gen. Hebert is the only man of education I met in the whole of my travels who spoke disagreeably about England in this respect. Most people say we are quite right to keep out of it as long as we can, but others think we are missing a splendid opportunity of "smashing the Yankees," with whom we must have a row, sooner or later.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

in appearance, is rather below the medium height, spare, soldier like, and well set up; his features are good, and he has lately taken to wear a grayish beard. He is a Virginian by birth, and 57 years old. He talks in a calm, deliberate, and confident manner; to me he was extremely affable, but he certainly possesses the power of keeping people at a distance when he chooses, and his officers evidently stand in great awe of him. He has undoubtedly acquired the entire confidence of all the officers and soldiers under him. Many of the officers told me they did not consider him inferior to Lee or any one else. Gen. Johnston is a very well read man, and agreeable to converse with. He told me that he considered Marlborough a greater General than Wellington. All Americans have an intense admiration for Napoleon, and they seldom scruple to express their regret that he was beaten at Waterloo.

Remarking upon the extreme prevalence of military titles, Gen. Johnston said, "You must be astonished to find how fond all Americans are of titles, though they are Republicans; and as they can't get any other sort they all take military ones." While seated around the camp fire an officer remarked to me, "I can assure you, Colonel, that nine men out of ten in the South would sooner become subjects of Queen Victoria than return to the Union." "Nine out of ten!" said General Johnston, "ninety-nine out of a hundred; I consider that few people in the world can be more fortunate in their government than the British Colonies of North America." Gen. Johnston told me that the principal evils a Confederate General had to contend against consisted in the difficulty of making combinations, owing to the uncertainty about the time which the troops would take to march a certain distance on account of their straggling propensities. He told me he had been wounded ten times. Speaking of Stonewall Jackson, he said that although he did not possess any great qualifications as a strategist, and was perhaps unfit for the independent command of a large army, yet he was gifted with wonderful courage and determination, and a perfect faith in Providence that he was destined to destroy the enemy. He was much indebted to Gen. Ewell in the campaigns in the Virginia Valley, and was fortunate in commanding the flower of the Virginia troops and being opposed to the most incapable Federal commanders, such as Fremont and Banks."

ABOUT STONEWALL JACKSON.

In Mobile, General Slaughter, who was a comrade of Stonewall Jackson in the old army, related many anecdotes about him. It appears that previous to the war he was almost a monomaniac about his health. When he left the United States army he was under the impression that one of his legs was getting shorter than the other; and afterwards his idea was that he only perspired on one side; and that it was only necessary to keep the arm and leg of the other side in constant motion in order to preserve the circulation; but it seems that after the war broke out he never made any allusion to his health. General Slaughter declared that on the night after the terrible repulse of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg, Stonewall Jackson made the following suggestion: "I am of the opinion that we ought to attack the enemy at once; and in order to avoid the confusion and mistakes so common in a night attack, I recommend that we should strip ourselves perfectly naked!"

LIEUT. GEN. W. J. HARDEE,

received me with kindness and hospitality. He is soldier-looking, broad [illegible] ed and tall. He looks rather like a French officer, and is a Georgian by birth. He bears the reputation of being a thorough soldier, and distinguished himself at Shiloh and Murfreesboro.' He is a widower, and has the character of being a great admirer of the fair sex.

LIEUT. GEN. LEONIDAS POLK

is a good looking, gentleman-like man, with all the manners and affability of a "grand seignior." He is fifty years old—tall, upright, and looks more like a soldier than a clergyman. He is very rich, and owns, I am told, 700 negroes. He is much beloved by the soldiers on account of his great personal courage and agreeable manners. He told me he was educated at West Point, and was at that institution with President Davis, the two Johnstons, Lee, Magruder, &c., and that after serving a short time in the artillery he had entered the church.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

I called on Gen. Bragg, the commander-in-Chief. This officer is, in appearance, the least prepossessing of the Confederate Generals. He is very thin; he stoops, and has a sickly, cadaverous, haggard look, rather plain features, bushy, black eyebrows, which unite in tuft[illegible] of his nose, and a stubby, iron [illegible] his eyes are bright and pleasing. He has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian, and shooting freely for insubordination. I understand he is unpopular on this account, and also by reason of his occasional acerbity of manner.

THE BATTLES OF SHILOH AND MURFREESBORO.'

Gen. Cheatham, who was in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh and Murfreesboro,' is described as "a rough looking man," but with the reputation of a great fighter. It is said that he does all the swearing necessary in his corps, and which General Polk's clerical character incapacitates him from doing. The battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro' were explained to me by Gen. Polk. He claimed that the Confederates had only 30,000 troops at Murfreesboro,' including Breckinridge's division, which was not engaged the first day. He put down the Confederate loss at 10,000, and the Federal at 19,000. With regard to the battle of Shiloh, he said that Beauregard's order to retire was most unfortunate, as the gunboats were doing no real harm, and if the Confederates had held on, nothing could have saved the Federal army from capture or destruction. The misfortune of Albert Sidney Johnston's death, together with the fact of Beauregard's illness and his not being present at that particular spot, were the causes of this battle not being a complete and crushing victory."

COL. ST. LEGER GRENFEL.

Ever since I landed in America, I had heard of the exploits of an Englishman called Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, who is now Inspector General of cavalry to Bragg's army. This afternoon I made his acquaintance. I consider him one of the most extraordinary characters I ever met. Although he is a member of a well known English family, he seems to have devoted his whole life to the exciting career of a soldier of fortune. He told me that in early life he had served three years in a French Lancer regiment, and had risen from a private to be a sous-lieutenant. He afterwards became a sort of consular agent at Tangier, under old Mr. Drummond Hay. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of Arabic, he entered the service of Abel Kader, and under that renowned chief he fought the French for four years and a half. At another time of his life he fitted out a yacht, and carried on a private war with the Riff pirates. He was a Brigade Major in the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war, and had some employment in the Indian mutiny. He has also been engaged in war in Buenos Ayres and the South American Republics. At an early period of the present troubles he ran the blockade and joined the Confederates. He was Adjutant General and right hand man to the celebrated John Morgan for eight months. Even in this army, which abounds with fool-hardy and desperate characters, he has acquired the admiration of all ranks by his reckless daring and gallantry in the field. Both Gens. Polk and Bragg spoke to me of him as a most excellent and useful officer, besides being a man who never lost an opportunity of trying to throw his life away. He is just the man to succeed in this army, and among the soldiers his fame for bravery has outweighed his unpopularity as a rigid disciplinarian. He is the terror of all absentees, stragglers and deserters, and of all commanding officers who are unable to produce for his inspection the number of horses they have been drawing forage for. He looks about forty five, but in reality he is fifty-six. He is rather tall, thin, very wiry and active, with a jovial English expression of countenance; but his eyes have a wild, roving look, which is common among the Arabs. When he came to me he was dressed in an English staff blue coat, and he had on a red cavalry forage cap, which latter, Gen. Polk told me, he always wore in action, so making himself more conspicuous. He talked much to me about John Morgan, whose marriage he tried to avert, and of which he spoke with much sorrow. He declared that Morgan was enervated by matrimony, and would never be the same man that he was. He said that in one of the celebrated telegraph tappings in Kentucky, Morgan, the operator and himself, were seated for twelve hours on a clay bank during a violent storm, but the interest was so intense that the time passed like three hours.

MAJOR GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE.

I was entertained by Major General, Cleburne, who gave me his history. He is the son of a doctor at or near Ballincolig. He ran away from home at 17 and enlisted in Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of foot, in which he served three years as private and corporal. Buying his discharge, he emigrated to Arkansas. At the outbreak of the war he was elected captain of his company, then colonel of his regiment, and has since, by his distinguished service in all the Western campaigns, been appointed to the command of a division—the highest military rank attained by a foreigner in the Confederate service. He told me he ascribed his advancement mainly to the useful lesson he had learned in the ranks of the British army. He is now 35 years old, but his hair having turned gray, he looks older. Gens. Bragg and Hardee both spoke of him to me in terms of the highest praise, and said "he had risen entirely on his own merits."

A REBEL LIEUTENANT AND HIS BROTHER.

The following sketch of an incident of the field of Gettysburg, from *Harper's Weekly* of Jan. 20th, we do not remember to have seen copied in any other southern paper. It will possess unusual interest to the friends of the gallant young Lieutenant whose fate is so touchingly recorded:

Late one afternoon, too late for the cars, a train of ambulances arrived at the lodge of the Commission with over 100 wounded rebels to be cared for during the night. Many of them were but slightly injured, but one of the number, a Lieutenant, was so weak and faint that it seemed impossible to do anything to restore him. In appearance he seemed a mere boy, with a clear, innocent face, bright blue eyes, and hair that any New England girl might have worn with pride. One of the nurses took him in charge; but he wanted nothing; he had not been willing to eat for days, his comrade said. Finally, however, he was induced to take a little gruel, which he keenly relished so much so, that four hours afterwads he talked of his "good supper," thanking his attendants over and over again for their kindness. But all the while he was growing weaker, and at midnight a change came, and from that time he thought and prattled only of the old days before he was a soldier, when he sang hyms in his father's church. He sang them now again, in a clear, sweet voice, that had the deep lowing of a sick soul in it.—"Lord, have mercy on me!" he cried now and then; then songs without words—a sort of low intoning—rippled from his pale lips. His father was a Lutheran Clergyman in South Carolina, and the lessons of childhood were floating back upon him in the dark hours through which he was going down into a deeper shadow. All the day following the nurses watched him, sometimes fighting his battles over, often singing his Lutheran chants, till suddenly at the tent door, close to which he lay, appeared a rebel soldier, just arrived with the other prisoners. He started when he saw the Lieutenant, and, hurriedly kneeling by him called him by name; but the ears were deaf to the call of love. Then, rising, he told the attendants that the Lieutenant's brother was wounded and a prisoner not far away; upon which some of the party started after him, returning not long after, carrying him in their arms. But he too was a stranger to Henry—for so the Lieutenant was called; and the comer lay down at his side on the straw, and there remained for the rest of the day, the little group gathered around watching and listening to the strong, clear voice, singing, "Lord have mercy upon me!" The Lord, looking down, *had* mercy. The day had faded and the night came on; but with the sunset the troubled heart grew still, and the stars, opening their soft eyes, saw only a pale face with the death dews on it in the midst of the group. A rude coffin was obtained, and the body placed in it, but all the night long, the wounded brother lay close against it, as if unwilling to be separated even from the ashes of him whose feet had pattered right beside his own all the way up from childhood to the borders of that river which all must cross some solemn day. But in the morning duty called—the prisoners must march, and, with tears on his face, the bereaved one went away with his comrades, leaving Henry to be buried by those who had so tenderly cared for him while living, first however, thanking them all for what they had done, and giving them all he had to show his gratitude, namely, a palmetto ornament from his dead brother's cap and a button from his coat. That same morning Henry was laid away to his long sleep, a surgeon of commission reading the service, and a delegate writing his name on the little head board of his narrow bed: "Lieutenant Rauch, Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteer."

BACON CORN AND BROOMS.—As some planters have grown broom corn, it may not prove amiss to give a few hints about how to make brooms. The best way is to pull to pieces an old broom; but as everybody may not be able to do this, I will give the most important steps. Procure some strong twine or string. Bore a hole in the end of the handle and make one end of this twine or string fast either in this hole or any other way; fasten the other end to any convenient place or object, then holding the handle in the hand put the brush closely around the handle, turning the handle a little and fastening each straw tightly with the twine. When the straw has been thus put all around, wind the twine tightly two or three times around it, cut off the ends or buts a little above the ring of twine, then wind the twine obliquely and tightly a little up the handle, until far enough to put on the second and last row of straw; put that on like the first or lower row, wind the twine three or four times tightly around and fasten the end either by a tack driven through a knot in the twine or by a neat staple. Then press the broom a few inches below the end of the handle between two sticks or any other contrivance, pass a couple of bands of twine around it, and fasten them in place by stitching them through the broom, and the broom will be finished. Fastening the further end of the twine to some object and drawing the twine tightly by holding only by the handle will be found to save the hands from blistering, besides enabling the twine to be drawn much more tightly.—*Southern Cultivator.*

A NORTH CAROLINA WOMAN.—There is a plenty of labor in the country for all the demands of a self-supporting war. All that is necessary to place us on a war footing is the display of a little directive intelligence on the part of the authorities, State and Confederate, to this end. Illustrating what can be accomplished towards making the country self-supporting, even in the midst of a desolating war, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, (who, by the by, understands that the mission of a Governor has as much to do with the material welfare of his people as with the writing of politico metaphysical messages,) in a recent speech, narrated an instance that came under his immediate observation, where a poor widow with three children, the eldest incapable of taking care of the youngest, cultivated last year a patch of rented ground, with the assistance of a little steer not much larger than a calf. Afraid to leave her little ones at home in her cabin, she would take them daily to the field, build for them a small pen, cover it with leaves to protect them from the sun, and when she had plowed a distance from her little brood, would move the pen to a more convenient spot that she might watch over them and nurse her babe at the end of a weary row. She raised three hundred and sixty-seven bushels of corn, had plenty to support herself and children, and sold to her neighbors. "The brow of that woman (continued his Excellency,) is worthy the proudest laurels that ever rewarded the virtue of the patriot or testified to the endurance of the hero." —*Richmond Examiner*

PROVISIONS.

The Raleigh *Confederate*, to show that there is really no scarcity of provisions and no danger of starving, says:

The third tithing district embraces the counties of Carteret, Craven, Onslow, Dupplin, Sampson, Wayne, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir and Greene. According to the census of 1850, the population of these counties numbered in the aggregate one hundred thousand. Allowing for the addition by reason of the increase of population within the last decade, and subtracting the losses by war, by the running off of slaves, and by the occupation of the enemy, and of those who have gone to the army, and we will still estimate the figures at seventy-five thousand.

We have lately conversed with a friend who has access to the statistics furnished to the Department from that district; and we learn that there has been received in tithes of food and forage within that district, to the value of five millions of dollars, of which three millions may be estimated as for articles of food, valued at fair prices in times of peace. We further learn that the crop of potatoes alone pays all the expenses of gathering the tithes, and leaves the remainder nett profit for the benefit of the army. This table shows then, that within the area of ten counties, and for a population of not more than eighty thousand or seventy-five thousand, there are thirty millions of dollars worth of food, or four hundred dollars worth of food to each mouth—men, women and children—to which is to be added the original allowance of fifty bushels of sweet and fifty of Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels of corn or fifty of wheat, twenty of peas, &c., to be reserved by each farmer; and to this is again to be added the numerous articles of household supply, of poultry, game, fish, eggs, butter, lard, vegetables, &c., not tithed at all.

Why, with this state of things, should there be any scarcity of food to any one in the third district, much less any danger of starvation? These figures cannot be over the mark, and they are under it, to the extent that any unfair practice withholds the tenth of any article due to the government.

We will be glad if Tithe Quartermasters will inform us, for the public benefit, of the receipts in their various districts, of different articles, that we may work out exactly how much food there is in the land; and if necessary, the names of those who have it; for the tithe law will tell us this. If it does turn out that there is no real scarcity, then no excuse will remain for the dishonest extortion which reduces the poor to the necessity of begging.

Then it will be incumbent on those having authority to impress, to protect the community against extortionate prices.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The report that the honest and responsible firm of Gold, Silver & Co., had left the Confederacy, is a fallacy, based upon erroneous and, perhaps, malicious information. They have, we understand, been held prisoners against their will ever since their disappearance from public view, something over two years ago. Their custodians were the bankers, brokers, and old women of the Confederacy. We are glad to learn that the rigor of their confinement has been somewhat relaxed, and that a parole has been granted them to move about the city.

Gold appeared on the street yesterday, arm in arm with Silver, intent on the purchase of provisions and bacon at the old "prices," the latter of which was readily attainable at sixteen and seventeen cents per pound, so glad were the market people to see their old friends again.

Wherever the happy pair wended their way a crowd collected around for a sight of them. Some said it was a sight for sore eyes.

It is uncertain how long the above individuals will be suffered to remain at liberty, or to what degree the terms of their liberation will be extended or contracted. They are liable at any moment to be "gobbled up" by the bankers, and brokers, and old women, and held as hostages for the exchange of Confederate "promises," according to the cartel, at the rate of twenty or thirty for one.—*Rich Examiner.*

RECIPE FOR THE TIMES.—I have the opportunity of knowing that many persons use flour who cannot procure lard; and as the times are hard, I will give a plan for making bread which I at all times regard as infinitely better than bread made of hog grease and physic (soda, saleratus, cream tartar, &c.)

Take the quantity of flour to be used, with salt added to suit the taste; pour upon it boiling water, stir with a spoon, and when sufficiently cool to handle, place the dough upon a board covered with flour, and roll it to the thickness of half an inch; cut about the same width, and roll it round with your hand as you would marbles; then bake in a hot stove or oven (covering the vessel with flour) until brown. This bread will be light, nice and sweet. It rises upon the principle of expansion by heat.

Persons who imagine that they can not eat bread which does not contain fat and drugs, may use butter or syrup, and the most cultivated taste scarcely observes the difference. This I have seen tried upon the most fastidious.

THE "CUT WORM."

Recipe to prevent the cut worm from destroying young corn in low grounds

MR. EDITOR: I have been informed that a farmer in a neighboring State concluded to try the experiment of soaking the seed corn, which he intended to plant in low grounds, in a solution of the berry of the China tree, in order to prevent the ravages of the cut worm, and found that the remedy succeeded admirably. As planting time is at hand, and it is important that the farmers make good crops these hard times, I send you the above so that others may try it. It is a remedy in reach of every one.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

THE LAVENDER FIELDS OF ENGLAND.—In this little island no less than about 270 acres of its precious land are devoted to lavender growing. Each acre yields 6,200 pounds of flowers. Every 100 pounds of flowers give up by distillation about one pound of the ottar annually. It requires six ounces of this to make one gallon of lavender water; so that Britannia and her children—you know their names: Jamaica, Canada, Australia, together with a few visitors: America, Germany and Russia—use and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. The lavender gardens of England are situated at Mitcham, in Surrey, and at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.

Children's Department.

LITTLE NORA'S FAITH.

You have all, dear children, felt this cruel war that is raging around us. It has driven some of you from your homes, and you are deprived of many of the comforts you once enjoyed. Upon others it has fallen heavier still, for it has taken from you loved brothers, or perhaps even your own dear father, to whom you looked for guidance and support.

Poor little Nora is one of those. She had a dear, good "papa," whom none knew but to love; but he left his home and dear ones, feeling it his duty to do all he could to defend them from a cruel foe, and for a long time endured the hardships of the soldier's life. At last he fell sick from them, and continued so for many long months. God permitted him to come home to die, and there one morning as he lay surrounded by those he loved best on earth, the angels came and bore his pure spirit to his home in heaven.

As his form lay so still and cold, but as one remarked, "beautiful in death," little Nora was held up to look once again upon his dear features, when some one said to her: "Poor little Nora wont see her dear papa [illegible] will she?" Yes," she replied, "I'll see him in heaven."

"But not on earth any more."

"Oh, yes I will," answered the little creature firmly, "he'll *rise* from his grave at the judgment day, and I'll see him *then*."

Yes, her papa who lay there, and her dear mamma too, had often assured her of these blessed truths, and she could not doubt them now. The way might be long and dark over which her little feet would have to travel ere the time came. She thought not of that, why should she? She only saw in the future the happy time when they would be re-united where "all tears are forever wiped away."

Oh, the simple, perfect faith of childhood! Why do not we older Christians exercise it in a like degree? How prone are we to murmur and repine at what our Heavenly Father assures us is done in love to us, and to lose sight of the precious promises given to us in His word.

And now to any of my little readers who like our little Nora, has been bereaved of earthly parent, I would say: be comforted, for God himself has promised to be your Father, and He will never suffer you to want for anything that you need. Remember, too, that dear parent though separated from you, for a while, is still yours, and one day, if you are good, you'll "see him in heaven." Yes, and the same dear form you loved so much will one day "rise from the grave, and you'll see him then".

L. J. M.

—*Southern Christian Advocate,*

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the largest rent is mended
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;
One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant dark blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived
By oft-repeated efforts
Have been patiently achieved.

I FORGOT TO PRAY.

"Don't touch my books, Eddy," said little Sarah Wilcox, in a peevish tone of voice. "Dont touch them at all. I piled them up just as I wanted them to stay."

"I am afraid my little daughter does not feel quite pleasant, this morning," said a pale, but sweet faced lady, who sat in an easy chair near the stove. "Come to me, Sarah, and let me ask you a question."

The little girl slowly approached her mother, who put her arm around her, and in a low tone of voice asked her if she had prayed to God, and asked him to make her kind and pleasant through the day.

No, mother," said the little girl, "I forgot to pray."

"Forgot to pray, Sarah! I am very sorry; you have then forgotten to thank God for keeping you alive all through the night. You have forgotten God, I fear, entirely; but I see that he has not forgotten you."

"How do you see that he has not forgotten me, mother?" said the child, looking as if half surprised, in the lady's face.

"Why I see that he is watching over you and taking care of you every minute now. If he should forget or neglect you, your lips would cease to open; you could not move your hands or feet; you could not hear or see, and your little form would become cold and stiff in death."

Sarah looked very serious while her mother was thus speaking, and when she had finished, she said,

"Pray for me, dear mother. Pray to God to forgive me for forgetting to thank him, and to ask him to make me a good girl all the day."

"I will, my dear; but you must pray for yourself. I would go into your little room now, if I were you, and offer up a simple prayer to your kind and heavenly Father."

So Sarah left the room, to follow her mother's directions.

WILL GOD BE LOOKING ALL AROUND TO SEE IF WE DO?"—These words were spoken by a little boy three and a half years of age. It was a cold winter morning, and the family had been unusually late in all their domestic arrangements. When breakfast was over, Mrs. Lanman proposed having prayers as usual but one or two members of the family excused themselves by saying they must prepare for church, and she remarked, "I will omit prayers this morning."

"Shall you have prayers?" said Charley, fixing his bright, black eyes upon his mother.

"No, my dear, we shall not have prayers this morning."

Charley waited a moment, his little mind occupied in thought, and then said, "Will God be looking all around to see if we do?"

"Yes, God will see us," was the only reply his mother could make.

How little the child knew the rebuke he had given! How earnestly his mother resolved in future to teach her son by example as well as by precept to love and serve God! Charley had been taught to offer this little prayer: "Will God bless little Charley, and forgive his sins, and make him a good boy, for Christ's sake?" "Do you think God will bless me?" he often said, after repeating his little prayer. May the blessing of God rest upon this child, and may the thought be ever present with him, 'Thou, God seest me."

THE FATAL SASH.—Rev. Dr. Moore, of the First Presbyterian church, recently related to the children of his Sabbath school an incident which transpired on the occasion of a visit to Spencer Deaton, the Yankee spy, who was hung at Castle Thunder. Deaton, in relating the experience of his life, insisted that his fate turned on a red sash that once, when he was a boy, he saw worn around the waist of the captain of a militia company marching past his father's house. The idea took complete possession of his soul, and he imagined the *acme* of happiness and the pinnacle of fame would be gained if he could only be made a captain, and wear a red sash. The desire haunted him through his youth; by day he thought and by night he dreamed of nothing else but a captain's commission and the red sash. The breaking out of this war presented the long coveted opportunity, and fearing that he could not gain position in the Confederate service, Deaton joined a renegade Tennessee regiment, and rose through the grades to the rank of captain, realized the dream of his youth, and bound his waist with the red sash. He wore it but once. He was sent into the Confederate lines on special service; was taken, condemned and hung as a spy. The red sash was his halter.—*Examiner.*

WHEN TO BEGIN.—"That you may find success," said Rev. Charles Brooks, in an address to boys, "let me tell you how to proceed: To-night begin your great plan of life. You have but one life to live, and it is immeasurably important that you do not make a mistake. To-night begin carefully. Fix your eye on the fortieth year of your age, and then say to yourself: At the age of forty I will be a temperate man; I will be an industrious man; an economical man; a benevolent man; a well-read man; a religious man, and a useful man—I will be such a one; I resolve, and will stand to the resolution, by the help of Him who always hears a sincere prayer.

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860yl

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede. Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Manning's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Agt.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *Rail ROAD WHEELS.* Having experience working in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y]

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging to its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,636,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.28

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
E. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	E. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
The Company invite applications.
June 2, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 18. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 330.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$60 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MY HUSBAND.

The precious light of early years,
When joy was all undimm'd by tears,
Comes o'er me with a sacred spell,
And tells of him I loved so well;
Who walked with me the paths of life.
And breathed the sacred name of WIFE.

The flowers of earth in beauty grew,
And nature smiled in gladness too,
When kneeling at the hour of prayer,
And borne upon the evening air,
With blended hearts our vows were given,
And sanctioned in the courts of heaven.

Oh, precious was this home of ours,
And bright the sweet immortal flowers,
Which to our yearning hearts were given,
As messages of love from heaven,
To draw us to that home above,
Of blissful light and perfect love.

The loved, the treasured all were there,
That made this world so bright and fair;
The very sunset seemed to glow,
With purer light on all below,
When we would watch his parting ray,
At close of each successive day.

But now I sadly turn and weep,
And weary, weary vigils keep;
And lonely silence reigns around
This spot of consecrated ground;
This treasured home of early years,
Un ouched by care, undimmed by tears.

Oh, where is now the pride and joy
With which I hailed my beauteous boy,
When like a bright and singing bird
His notes of love were ever heard;
This aching heart, this pressing care,
And lonely echo answers, where?

And where art thou, my husband, where?
Only see thy vacant chair.
The flowers we used together twine,
Still brightly bloom, still brightly shine,
But now with tears I dim their bloom,
And strew them o'er thy early tomb.

My faded hopes all scattered lie,
Like stricken leaves of memory;
But still thy treasured name is there,
When kneeling at the hour of prayer;
I ask thy father God, and mine,
To take me to that home of thine.

To guard the treasures left me still,
And give submission to his will,
Who leadeth me with tender care
To where my parted treasures are;
That fair immortal sun-bright clime,
Unfettered by the flight of time;

Where trees of life immortal grow,
Where streams of living beauty flow,
Where flowers never deck the lowly tomb,
But in resplendent beauty bloom,
My husband, on that sinless shore,
We'll meet again to part no more,

Asheville, N. C.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

JESUS WEPT.

Christ Jesus, the God-man, wept! It is contrary to all experience. It is an isolated and inscrutable saying, "two natures in one person." Its singularity is a stumbling block to our Philosophy. But "we only need to become acquainted with a race of beings like Jesus Christ to obtain full relief from our perplexity, and to be prepared to rank them in mysteriousness with the human and angelic mysteries." There are many kinds of unions which with man are incomprehensible and impossible, but with God all things are possible and intelligible. We have two eyes and see an object as one; we have two ears and hear sounds distinctly. There is the union of soul and body, of believers with Christ, (their life hid with Christ in God,) and inspired men wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. Shall we admit these as mysteries, and yet deny that Jesus Christ is God and man in one! Then it was not the divine nature that wept, nor alone was it the human, but it was the God-man, Jesus Christ, possessed of both natures that wept.

Behold the depth, and height, and sublimity of this mystery. Jesus wept. See this God man, born of a Virgin: see him as he stands by the grave of his friend Lazarus. See those signs and tears chasing each other down his pensive cheek. They express not the sensibility of God or the sensibility of man; for he was not God alone, nor man alone, but God and man together. They were the sighs and tears of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, our merciful and faithful High Priest, who was revealing his own proper heart to his disciple, "to the intent that they might believe." But *how* can these things be? How could the perfect humanity of Jesus Christ, so exquisitely balanced in its powers of thought and feeling, with a heart perfect and healthy; how could it force itself into violent and irregular palpitations? These questions Philosophy cannot answer. Here she may come, but cannot go beyond; here holy faith begins and spreads itself for all the mystery of the Incarnate God. But is reason and Philosophy of no use? By no means. They go hand in hand with, or rather in the wake of faith and revelation.

But still the question comes, How was it possible for him to weep? We answer, only as the God-man, yet the *how* remains unanswered. If we say it was his human nature alone that wept, thus accounting Jesus a mere man, yet a perfect man, we cannot account for his weeping, *in view* of what he was about to do, (namely to raise Lazarus;) nor will any one say it was the divinity distinct from the humanity. It was the person Jesus, as really God in his tears as in his life-giving call to the dead. In the weeping of Jesus, we cannot separate his two natures, *so as* at one time to trace the human impulse through the nerves and various organs of the body, and at another the divine. But Jesus Christ was perfect man and perfect God—God in flesh, with "a true body and a reasonable soul;" henceforth "one and indissoluable, now and forever."

This altogether peculiar, incomprehensible and most glorious Personage wept, and wept *in view* of what He was about to do, namely, to raise Lazarus. Increase of knowledge tends to produce an equanimity in all minds. It multiplies the objects of contemplation, and enables man to view things in their relations or in reference to the end of their existence. Hence fanaticism or a paroxysm of emotion, which arises only from viewing one object, exclusive of its design or end of being, can never be attributed to an intelligent or learned man, of common temperament. The necessity and even possibility of high and transient excitement in religion, politics, commerce or any of the affairs of life, finds its exigency in evil. But it is only in a state of Barbarism that such vehement excitement can prove useful; civilization, and especially true religion, gives man the true Shibboleth, enabling him not to be too much cast down in adversity or too much lifted up by prosperity. Sudden emotion and intelligent, deliberate reflection are antagonistic—contrary the one to the other. The habit of steady and enlightened reflection is unfriendly and opposed to sudden and vehement emotion; yet it is not opposed to emotion that is gradual.

Now this sympathetic distress of Jesus Christ *in view* of his raising Lazarus, was real and possible. That it was not feigned or factitious his whole life testifies, as well as his disciples, who represent him able to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities. It was not sudden, betraying the fanatic; but he first groaned and was troubled, or rather troubled himself, with an effort repressing his feelings that he might ask where they laid him. His "was no impetuous, uncontrollable emotion as in the case of the sorrowing company. It was orderly and according to the highest reason. At a proper time His emotions found vent in tears." His was "a pure and holy affection, as the shaking of pure water in a crystal glass, not like ours, muddy and mixed with sinful imperfection." He groaned deeply, yet it was not excessive, but at the command and sway of his judgment and knowledge. He groaned, he wept—not the loud wail for the dead, but silently shed tears, which were true and genuine, and not the tears of a superficial excitement, facilitated by habitual or effeminate weeping. He wept, not as these around him did in the loss of their friend Lazarus, but he wept at their excessive and sinful weeping. "Mary wept. Her tears drew tears from her friends. All together drew groans from Jesus. But it is asked, Did He know that He was to raise Lazarus? How then could He have wept? Yes, but still his tender human nature was touched with sympathy. He felt their grief, even though he was to soon to relieve it. Besides, in this one instance he contemplated *the curse of sin*—the whole horror of death, reaching forward to his own, as the wages of sin." He wept to show that he was going to restore Lazarus back to this sinful world, where he must suffer and die again.

Jesus "wept with them that wept," not as a proof of his imperfect humanity, or of his own spiritual convalescence; but he wept *for* them that wept, knowing their imperfection and indisposition. It was not an inefficient humanity that made him weep, as we do and are accustomed to elaborate comfort and improvement among ourselves, but he wept to prepare their minds for an appreciation of the glorious miracle about to be performed, so much to the glory of God and his own. He stooped into the valley of humility ere he rose to joy. In view of all these things, we may well exclaim, Behold the man! who shed tears as well as blood for a lost world. His blood did atone for sin, but his tears have brought us to the cross. Tears of Jesus, how efficacious! They led the people to appreciate the miracle. Some of them say, Behold how he loved him. Others of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died? Which unbelief drove a dart to Jesus' heart and caused another groan. Then having gained their attention and affection, he proceeded to raise Lazarus.

Jesus wept, that it might be a fountain of light and consolation to the minds of the disciples of all ages. He wept, that the remembrance of that scene at Bethany, and that he wept, might go with them into all their subsequent labors and sufferings for his sake. He wept, that this sympathetic affection—this feeling of our infirmities under all similar temptation of ours, (yet without personal sin,) might sweeten the bitter cup of affliction to every follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. He wept that we might rejoice. He wept to show us that as he was a Lamb without blemish and without spot for sacrifice, so he was unblemished as a model of the human nature. He wept, yet that it might appear in all his emotions, he was moved and actuated by complete submission of the sensibility and the control of reason. Thus, in all these respects and many others, it was [illegible] yea, necessary for him to weep. (See back No. of the *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton Review*.) R. S.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"Of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage." 2 Peter: 2. 19.

The conqueror is the master of the conquered.

This barbarous doctrine and corresponding usage prevailed through all antiquity. Hence most of the terms, connected with slavery, have originated. Servant, from a word that means, "dragged away, taken captive." Though some derive the Latin servus from servo, I preserve, i. e., I save alive, and do not kill a captive taken in war; out of which arose most of the slavery among the ancients.

The word slave, in its present application, is from the slavi, Slavonians, reduced to servitude by the Germans."

It is generally believed that Nimrod, the mighty hunter, made men his prey. The Israelites were often brought into servitude by the surrounding nations, especially in what is called the Babylonish captivity.

The monuments of Egypt show pictures of the monarchs of that country, leading captives in slavery in very early times.—"In the rudest stages of society, the difficulty of subsistence was so great, that the lives of captives were seldom spared; but as society advanced and luxuries began to be introduced, the aid of laborers became requisite, and it was found more profitable to employ than to slay a captive. Thus the Latin word servus, a slave, appears to have been derived from servo, I preserve, and to have meant a person, whose life was preserved on condition of giving his labor to his conqueror; so that a state of slavery, how repulsive soever to our present feelings, probably, formed at one time an important mitigation of the horrors of barbarism." (Brande's Ency. Art. Slavery.) So says Horace, Epistles, Bk. I. Ep. 16, [illegible]

"When you can sell a captive, do not kill him. Make him useful as a slave; let him plough or feed cattle with hardship: make him a sailor, and let him spend the winter on the sea; let him make provisions cheaper (by his labor;) let him import grain and other provisions."

Almost all nations, at some period of their existence, have been enslaved, and have in turn made slaves of others, in war. In the middle ages according to Gibbon, "the Goth, the Burgundian, or the Frank, dragged after him a long train of sheep, of oxen, and of human captives, whom he treated with the same brutal contempt. The youths of an elegant form and an ingenuous aspect were set apart for the domestic service; a doubtful situation, which alternately exposed them to the favorable or the cruel impulse of passion. The useful mechanics and servants (smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, cooks, gardeners, dyers, and workmen in gold and silver, &c.,) employed their skill for the use, or profit of their master. But the Roman captives who were destitute of art, but capable of labor, were condemned without regard to their former rank, to tend the cattle and cultivate lands of the barbarians. The number of the hereditary bondmen, who were attached to the Gallic estates, was continually increased by new supplies; and the servile people, according to the situation and temper of their lords, was sometimes raised by precarious indulgence, and more frequently depressed by capricious despotism. An absolute power of life and death was exercised by these lords; and when they married their daughters, a train of useful servants, chained on the wagons to prevent their escape, was sent as a nuptial present into a distant country.

E. F. R.

"MEAT AND BONES."—Mr. Newton once paid a visit to a minister who affected great accuracy in his discourse, and who, on that Sabbath day, had occupied nearly an hour in insisting on several labored and nice distinctions made in his subject. As he had a high estimation of Mr. Newton's judgment, he inquired of him, as they walked home, whether he thought the distinctions just now insisted on were full and judicious? Mr. N. said he thought them not full, as a very important one had been omitted. "What can that be?" said the minister, "for I have taken more than ordinary care to enumerate them fully." "I think not," replied Mr. N., "for when many of your congregation had travelled several miles for a meal, I think you should not have forgotten the important distinction which must ever exist between meat and bones."

NO HALF PAY.—A military gentleman, a stated hearer of the late Rev. John Martin, of Forres, who had been long in a weakly state, and whom Mr. M. frequently visited in his affliction, remarked to his visitor one day, "Why, Mr Martin, if I had power over the pension list, I would actually have you put upon half-pay, for your long and faithful services." Mr. M. replied, "Ah! my friend, your master may put you off in your old age with half-pay, but my Master will not serve me so meanly. He will give me full pay. Through grace I expect a full reward!"

Selections.

REV. GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, D. D.

We have already announced, says the Petersburg *Express*, that the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Hatteras, by Beast Butler, for *disloyalty*. Through the courtesy of Mrs J. Parker Jordan, who is now in this city at Jarratt's Hotel, we have been placed in possession of a copy of "*The New Regime*," of March 29, a Lincoln sheet published at Norfolk. From this sheet we extract the following copy of what purports to be an "examination of the Rev. George D. Armstrong, by Major General Benjamin F. Butler, at Fortress Monroe:"

General.—I have read a report, Mr Armstrong, of an examination of yourself, by one of my Aid de camps, in regard to the question of your loyalty. Now I need not say to a man as experienced as yourself, that taking the oath of allegiance is only a manifestation of loyalty—that as a man might join your church and still be a very bad man after so doing; so a man may take the oath of allegiance and still be a very disloyal man.

Rev. Mr. A.—If you will allow me to make a statement to you I will do so, or I will answer such questions as you please.

General.—Make your own statement, sir.

Mr A.—The view with which I took the oath was this: I believe the Military Commander has a right to demand of the citizens at any time that they shall take a parole. I regard Norfolk as for the present a conquered city; indeed, I have had no idea that the Confederates would again take it, and that if it ever again did become a part of Virginia, it would be by treaty at the end of the war. I wished, in accordance with the scriptural injunctions, to "obey the powers that be," and I believe the United States to be "the powers that be." I took the oath with the intention of keeping it so far as my actions were concerned. *My feelings, of course, I cannot control.* My words and actions I can.

General.—That brings me, sir, to a matter to which I wish to call your careful attention. Your unrevealed thoughts I can only get by asking questions. Now, sir, I want to ask you a few questions.

Did you in any way advise, consult with, or give any information to Mrs. McIntosh in relation to selling any property in Norfolk?

Mr A.—Not that I recollect.

General—Let me try and quicken your recollection a little. You know her?

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—She is a sister of Captain McIntosh of the so-called Confederate States Navy.

Mr A.—His wife; she is a member of my church. She was about selling her property.

General.—Wait one moment. Don't you remember whether you advised her about selling it in any way.

Mr A.—I talked with her. I don't recollect what I said. I believe there was a conversation about her selling her property and removing to Baltimore,—no, not about selling her property. She told me as her pastor, that she was going to remove to Baltimore.

General.—Did you then and there say to her, that she had better not remove or sell her property, because the Confederates would soon have the city of Norfolk, and her property would then be worth more, or words to that effect? Answer me that question, now, without mental reservation or equivocation.

Mr A.—No, sir. I urged her not to go away from Norfolk, on account of her church.

General.—Did you say anything like it?

Mr A.—No sir.

General.—Did you say anything as to the time when you thought the Confederates would have Norfolk?

Mr A —No, sir.

General.—Anything of the sort?

Mr A.—No, sir.

General.—You pray for the authorities?

Mr A.—I pray for the authorities over us; and I publicly explained to my congregation, that in so doing, we were praying for the President of the United States.

General.—Do your people so understand it?

Mr A.—They do. I have publicly explained it.

General.—Have you, since taking the oath of allegiance, or at any other time, checked one of your members of your congregation when he was praying for the President?

Mr A.—Have I checked them?

General.—Chided them in any way or form of words?

Mr A.—Not that I recollect.

General.—I beg your pardon, sir; it is not a matter of recollection. It is a thing you cannot forget.

Mr A.—No, sir.

General.—Did not one of the members of your congregation pray for the President of the United States, and did not you say that it had better not be done; that there were two parties to please here?

Mr A.—Never, sir.

General.—Nothing of the sort?

Mr A.—Nothing of the sort.

General.—I perceive that in your former examination you declined answering this question: 'Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?'

Mr A.—I do not decline to answer now. If I were to put my own interpretation upon it, I should say I am; but I don't know, sir.

General.—Well, sir, perhaps I can teach you. Now, sir, what is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you, made the remark that he "would like to spit upon the Northern Yankees."

Mr A.—Mr Chas. Reid. I declined to answer on my former examination because I had not his consent to tell, sir; but since that I have seen him, and he has given me his consent to mention his name.

General.—Where is Mr Reid?

Mr A.—He is in Norfolk.

General.—(To an Aide.) Telegraph to Col. Wheldon, (Pro. Marshal, Norfolk,) to arrest Mr Chas. Reid and send him here. He lives on Main street.

General.—He stated that, as he came out from taking the oath?

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—With the oath fresh on his lips and the words hardly dry in his mouth he said he "wanted to spit in the face of the Northern Yankees?"

Mr A.—Well, General, *he took it with the same view as I did.*

General.—I agree to that sir.

Mr A.—I meant to say—

General.—Stop, sir. I don't like to be insulted. You said, sir, that that infernal Secessionist wanted to spit in the faces of loyal men of this Union, and that you took the oath with the same view as he did, or rather he took it with the same view that you did—it makes no difference which. I agree, sir, that you did. I have treated you, sir, during this interview, with propriety and courtesy up to this moment, and yet you, sir, here tell me, in order to clear this vile wretch who shall be punished as he deserves, that *you took the oath to my Government with the same view that he did.*

Mr A.—Well, sir, it was a mortifying fact to confess that we were a conquered people; and it was the irritation growing out of the fact.

General.—*You have not helped it, sir.*—You had better not go on in that direction any further, sir, for your own sake. Now, sir, while you did preach a very virulent sermon upon 'The Victory of Manassas,' at the recommendation of the Confederate Congress, have you ever since preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause? or one that would be likely to please the loyal, and displease the disloyal?

Mr A.—No, sir, never have.

General.—You have said you 'do not think this a wicked rebellion.' Do you still hold to that opinion?

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—You have not opened your church upon any of the days recommended by the authorities. I want a more explicit answer, sir, than you have given previously. You know whether you have or not. How is it?

Mr A.—I should have to answer, sir, that I did. There were prayer meetings held in the church. No addresses were made. There was a prayer for peace.

General.—You said you 'would not willingly open your church to any recognized minister of the Gospel from such denominations as before the war you would have exchanged with, did you know he would pray for the Union, and against the rebels?'

Mr A.—Yes sir.

General.—You said you looked upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right because he interfered with the peace of the country.

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—Very good, sir. Now then would you look upon the hanging of the prominent rebels, Jefferson Davis for instance, as just and right. You know the rebels have interfered with the peace of the country and have caused rivers of blood to flow where John Brown only caused pints. What do you say to that?

Mr A —I would not, sir.

General.—Are your sympathies with the Union or the Confederate cause?

Mr A.—With the Confederates.

General.—I don't see, sir, what good the oath has been to you.

Mr A.—I thought the oath was an oath of amnesty.

General.—You took the oath, sir, for the purpose of having the United States protect you, while you should, by your conduct and your life, aid and comfort the Rebels. It is an oath of amnesty to those who take it in truth, and come back repentant to the United States. You are a Presbyterian. A man comes to you; you are about to take him into communion. You say to him, "You have heretofore been a wicked man." He says, "Yes, sir!" You ask him if he has experienced a change of heart? He says, "No, sir." You ask, "Are your sympathies with us or the devil?" He says, "the devil! You ask, "which would you like to have prevail in this world, God or the devil?" He says, "the devil." You ask, "where are your friends?" He says, "with the devil." Then you ask him, "do you think you can join the church with your present feelings?" He replies, "I think I can, to get the bread and wine at the altar." Think of it, sir, anywhere else, and as a man of Christian professions, saying nothing of Christian practices. I call upon you to think of it. Sworn to be loyal and true to the United States, here you are with your sympathies against them. You, sir, are a perjured man in the sight of God. It is an oath of amnesty to those who truly repent, precisely as Christ shed his blood for those who repent, but not for those who would crucify him afresh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty. I should be just as wrong in receiving you, sir, as a loyal man, as you would in receiving such a man as I have described, into your church. (To an Aide.) Make an order that this man be committed to the Guard House, in close confinement, there to remain until he can be consigned to Fort Hatteras, there to be kept in solitary confinement until further orders; and send a copy of the examination to the officer in command there.

DEPARTURE OF DR ARMSTRONG FOR HATTERAS.

In a subsequent number of *The New Regime*, we find the following:

The Rev. James D. Armstrong, of this city, who after taking the oath of allegiance, had given utterance to disloyal sentiments, yesterday sailed for Fort Hatteras, where he is to be confined for some time.

Charles Reid, of this city, has been ordered outside our lines for a like offending, and will go up the James River in the next flag of truce boat.

THE PRESENT MOMENT.—How very important and solemn are the considerations connected with the present moment; and how changed would many a scene of revelry and mirth, of gayety and levity, become, did the actors in these scenes for once allow such momentous considerations as the following to bear upon their minds:

This moment I am either an unrenewed sinner or a regenerated soul pardoned and saved by grace; a servant of Satan, or a child of God; a traveller in the broad road to perdition, or an heir of heaven and immortal glory. This moment the thoughts and emotions of my soul with reference to the author of such distinguishing mercies shown to me, are naked and open before Him with whom we have to do. This moment a record is made in that book out of which I am to be judged, a record of my present act with the feelings accompanying it and the motives which prompt me to its performance. The present moment is just going into eternity to be a witness in a case soon to be tried, upon the decision of which my soul's eternal happiness or misery depends. The passing moment shortens the period allotted me for preparation for that solemn event, and brings me so much nearer my eternal home. This moment I am liable to be summoned before the tribunal of the Searcher of hearts—of my heart. This moment if I am an impenitent sinner, I am growing more hardened in sin and the difficulty of my salvation is even now increasing. This moment, if I am unconverted, I am turning back upon the bleeding, groaning, dying Saviour of sinners, and stopping my ears against the touching accents of mercy uttered by the spotless Lamb of Calvary. This moment some soul is dropping the last drop into its cup of iniquity previous to its being given over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind. I know not but I may this moment be passing the critical point, beyond which there is no possibility of my salvation. O my soul, awake to a consideration of thine immortal interests! for on the decision which I may make this moment, my eternal all may be suspended. Heaven forbid that I should delay another moment! God be merciful to me a sinner. —*Howbery.*

VACANCIES IN THE PULPIT.—It is frequently said that it is increasingly difficult to find pastors for the larger and more commanding churches. And we know that congregations go far, and sometimes wait long, to find the right man for the place. They do not always find him then. We have heard of forty, fifty and even seventy men being heard before a choice was made. But if we look at the most prominent and useful ministers of a city, we shall probably find that, with a few exceptions, they came to it young men, and grew up with the churches and the city. There are men now among us fully qualified to take any of our pastoral charges, and they are anxious to labor, but they will perhaps be passed by because they are too old. And there are scores of young men as well qualified as any young men can be, who will be passed by because they are too young. It is needless to say that the great difficulty of filling a pulpit with an "acceptable" preacher, is in the hearing of the people. They are too fastidious. They wish to combine more in one man than is usually allotted to an individual of merely human birth and education. This, however, is a fault of the age, and incurable. Ministers must take people as they are, and make them better as fast as they can. Good preaching will always find hearers; and when all the world runs after sensation preachers, a goodly company of the better class will stand by the substantial, instructive and useful men on whom (under God) the church depends.

ANSWERING A FOOL.—"Ah," said a skeptical collegian to an old Quaker, "I suppose you are one of those fanatics who believe the Bible?" Said the old man, "I do believe the Bible. Do you believe it?" "No; I can have no proof of its truth." "Then," inquired the old man, "does thee believe in France?" "Yes; for although I have not seen it, I have seen others who have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist." "Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?" "No." "Did thee ever see thy own brains?' "No." "Did thee ever see a man who did see them?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any?" This last question put an end to the discussion.

EPISCOPACY IN MARYLAND.—Rev. T. H. Pritchard, in the *Biblical Recorder*, says: "In Maryland, bishop Whittingham is a bitter Union man, while a Majority of the presbyters of the diocese are Southern in sympathy. When Lincoln issues a proclamation, calling upon the people to fast for defeat or to rejoice over victory, the bishop issues special forms of prayer for such occasions. Many of his presbyters utterly ignore his prayers, and thus set at nought his authority, and thus there is perpetual strife between the bishop and the rectors."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, R. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture-Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

State Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Chm'n of Committee of Arrangements. Charlottes, N. C.

CURRENCY NOTICE, &c.—After the 20th instant we shall cease to receive the $5 Confederate Notes of the old issue, save at a deduction of one-third their face. We would gladly receive them up to the last moment, (July 1st,) but find it impossible to do so without losing the tax ourselves. Our hands are already complaining that it is almost impossible for them to purchase anything of farmers, and others who have provisions to sell, with these Notes. And we are compelled, in this instance, to do to others as they do to us. The subscription price of the *Presbyterian* is too low to enable us to lose one-third and live.

It may not be out of place to add, that there are still a good many subscriptions due us for the present year. These may now be paid off, *if done immediately*, in the much despised $5 bills. If persons at a distance, who owe us from the first of the year or longer, do not avail themselves of this opportunity and pay their subscription *at once*, we shall be compelled to strike their names from our list, *as persons whom we do not feel willing to trust further.* The *Presbyterian* is, by almost if not quite one half, the cheapest religious paper in the Confederacy, (too cheap, we fear, if present prices continue to rule throughout the year, to pay the expense of publication;) we owe it therefore to ourselves and our *paying* subscribers not to furnish it to those who do not pay. A few such, at present enormously high prices, might force upon us the alternative to which we were compelled to resort last year, to avoid irrecoverable embarrassment—an alternative more unpleasant to *us* than to any subscriber we have on our list, and one to which we will not resort while any other practicable course is left open to us.

Up to the time specified, May 20th, we will receive the $5 notes at par for soldiers' papers. Our contributions for this object have not been large for some weeks past, and is now getting rather low.

A REVIVAL.—The Presbyterian church in Greensboro', Ala., has been visited with a refreshing from the Lord. The Pastor, Rev. J. M. P. Otts, writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*, that up to the time of writing there had been twenty-two additions to the church, since the commencement of the meeting, and there are others who are expected to join soon. "I expect to gather into the church," he says, "thirty or more souls, as the fruit of this precious revival, which the Lord of the church has so graciously vouchsafed unto us."

NOT A CHAPLAIN.—A later telegram from Dalton, than that noticed last week about the hanging of a chaplain for encouraging mutiny and holding secret correspondence with the enemy, says: "The report that Findley, of the 53rd Alabama, recently hung at Tunnel Hill, was a chaplain, is erroneous. He was a minister, though a private in that Regiment.

ORDINATION OF CHAPLAIN.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of East Alabama, held in the church at Montgomery, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. George L. Petrie, a licentiate of the Presbytery, and chaplain of the 22d Alabama regiment, was, at the request of officers of the regiment, ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry as an evangelist.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

There is certainly a very general impression on both sides that *the* campaign of the war is now at hand. The belief is strong throughout the Confederacy, and from the deliverances of Northern journals, as well as from speeches in the Federal Congress, it is manifest that it is as strong with the enemy as with us. *We* expect to succeed in driving back the hosts that are pressing down upon us, and then see the power broken that has been making such gigantic efforts to overwhelm us; *they* hope to succeed in their long cherished purpose, but if they do not succeed *now*, many of them believe they had as well give up the contest. Success is not possible. There is a great change in many of the organs of public sentiment throughout the United States, in regard to the war and the practicability of suppressing the rebellion. Newspapers, such as the New York *Times* and others, that were leading public sentiment in the crusade against us, twelve months ago, seem to be in despair of the future. Their tone is anything else than hopeful and encouraging to those who are prosecuting the war. Members of Congress are delivering freely their sentiments in opposition to the whole policy of the Republican party, and the body to which they belong either will not or dare not expel them from their seats. They remain and vote and speak as their inclination prompts. Even Secretary Chase, one of the bitterest enemies we have and one of the ablest men connected with public affairs at Washington, concludes a report to the Senate, proposing some remedies for the serious financial disorders that are threatening, with the significant remark: "*Without Military Success all Measures will fail.*". The promise of a speedy termination of the war has been made so often, and utterly failed, that those who have been deceiving the people for three years are in despair of deceiving them longer. Either "Military Success" during the present season, or a terrible collapse must follow.

Our hope of terminating the war rests upon our expectation of success this spring and summer. If we are unsuccessful, *the war cannot terminate.* The enemy would be encouraged, and refuse us the liberty for which we are fighting; and until this is granted, there can be no peace. The wrongs we have suffered at the hands of those who hate us, have been so many and so aggravated since the war commenced, to say nothing of those that led to its inauguration, that no man, woman, or child amongst us who has any self respect, could for one moment consent to any political union with them. It must be a war of extermination, or peace upon the terms of separate and distinct independence.

With the issue thus presented, the minds of our people turn with deepest interest to military movements. The public ear is all attention, to catch the notes of victory or defeat, as they come from the battle field, believing that never in the history of this world of wars and fightings, have a people had more at stake in a military campaign than we have in the one immediately before us. Thus far we have been remarkably successful this spring. In all the movements, preliminary to the grand tragedy that must open very soon, the enemy has been foiled; and in our own beloved State, we have been able to assume the offensive, with quite a brilliant affair. The God of battles has blessed us with the most encouraging tokens of His favor, while in no part of the Confederacy has He frowned upon our efforts to drive the invaders from our soil.

Let not these successes, and the assurance that the armies of the Confederacy have never been in such fine condition for meeting the enemy, make us *self* confident. *Remember the first year of the war.* Confident we ought to be; but not in the skill of our commanders or the valor of our troops, save as the instrumentalities through which *God gives us the victory.* The triumph of a just and righteous cause is often delayed through long seasons of privation and suffering, because of the improper temper and spirit with which its advocates prosecute it. Leave out an overruling Providence, and the race will always be to the swift and the battle to the strong. It is His direct agency and the confidence inspired through the belief in His superintending care, that give success to those who contend for right and justice against great odds on the side of wrong and oppression. When, therefore, the advocates of a just cause forget Him, He may, and often does leave them to reverses and disaster, until they are brought to acknowledge Him as their strength and support, their confidence and hope. Let all our people, at home and in the army, examine themselves as to the ground of their confidence, that the opening campaign will be the last of the war, and that peace and security shall in a few months more bless our land. If this confidence be in God, as the giver of success to those who faithfully use the means He has placed in their hands to secure a triumph, then we shall not be disappointed in our hopes; but if otherwise, *the end is not yet.* May God prepare us for victory and peace!

CONFEDERATE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of the Confederate Bible Society was held in Augusta, Ga., on the 20th of April. The condition of the society is gratifying and hopeful. A fuller notice of the proceedings will be furnished, if possible, next week.

UNION WITH THE UNITED SYNOD.—The Presbytery of South Carolina, at a recent meeting, adopted a memorial to the General Assembly, against the union of our church with the United Synod. The memorial concludes in these words: "This Presbytery does not hesitate to declare that it is firmly and unalterably opposed to any union of our Church with the United Synod, except upon a formal and distinct repudiation by them of every one of the New School errors which have been entertained by those with whom they so long continued to maintain the closest fellowship. This is due to themselves as well as due to us, and to the glorious truths which have been denied and opposed by those parties. Nor can there be any other basis of a solid union or of permanent harmony and co-operation."

Another Deliverance.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Presbytery of East Alabama, to report upon the plan of union, as reported by the joint Committee of the two churches, approve of the union, but disapprove of the plan recommended by this Committee. The Committee of the Presbytery say: "The Presbytery of East Alabama, while it entertains for this Committee Christian confidence, and appreciates the work of love which they endeavored to fulfil, with all due fidelity to the truth, yet considers the "doctrinal basis" in extenso proposed, as unadvisable, and therefore recommend the striking out of these extended doctrinal statements, retaining only the first paragraph of the first article."

EXAMINATION OF DR. ARMSTRONG.—Many of our readers will be interested in the official account on our first page of the examination of Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, before the representative of Federal authority in that city. As an insight into the future, provided the enemy shall succeed in overrunning our territory, it should be interesting to all of us. Every minister of the gospel who truly sympathizes with his suffering country in her struggle to be free of Yankee tyranny, will share the fate of Dr. Armstrong, if our armies should be conquered and our country come under the authority of such men as rule in Washington. They do not require, it will be seen, that ministers shall be merely *passive*—abstaining from all hostile or offensive words and actions; they must sympathize with "loyalty," and be ready to preach and pray for the success of loyal efforts to crush the rebellion. There is nothing like *neutrality* admitted by the enemy, where he has the power.

A LITURGY FOR OUR CHURCH.—"Senex," a ministerial correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian*, suggests the propriety of adopting into our Directory for Worship forms of service to be used in the administration of the sacraments, marriages, funerals, &c. The writer remarks with truth, and not without force:

"Prepared forms of service are neither new in our history nor inconsistent with the genius of our Church. Liturgies in full have been used in the Presbyterian churches of continental Europe from the days of Calvin down to our own; and the same or similar liturgies were in general use throughout Scotland and England, until they fell into disuse (never abrogated) as a token of dislike to the pompous forms of Romanism and the stately service of English Episcopacy.

"But is it not true, as felt and confessed by many of our best ministers, that, while the English ritual is too much loaded with formalities to suit our simpler, and therefore purer state, the Presbyterian public worship is too bare? At least have we not lost more than we have gained by banishing from our church service all prepared forms, and thus compelling such as I am conscious of being, and others in like circumstances, to depend upon our poor unworthy utterances, extemporaneously delivered, in those parts of our worship where no language should be heard, except that of the most perfect and elevated character?"

A SABBATH FOR PRINTERS.—It is well known that the hands attached to a daily newspaper establishment are compelled, from the force of circumstances as they think, to work through the greater part of the day on Sabbath. Our friend of the N. C. *Christian Advocate*, in a recent issue, reads these violators of the Sabbath a lecture; after which he suggests a plan for avoiding this desecration of the Lord's day. The *Confederate*, of that city, thinks that this plan will not meet the case, and suggests another that will. The remedy of the *Confederate*, in our judgment, would do much to remove the evil of Sunday work in daily newspaper offices; but while the human mind craves *news* with so much eagerness, we fear that it will not be an easy matter to apply the remedy. The Editor says:

"An exacting public refuse them (the printers) the rest which every other class claims and enjoys. We know this does not excuse the violators of God's holy day, but we wish the religious press would lecture the public, and the churchmen as well as others, for requiring the Monday morning paper to have all the latest news, (or else they growl and grumble) as well as other morning papers; thereby necessiting Sunday work. Since the establishment of this paper, we have endeavored to have the very least possible amount of work performed on Sunday; and no one would be more rejoiced than we, if it could be avoided altogether. We hope the religious press and the pulpit will aid in working a reform on this subject, that will relieve printers from the commission of this sin, without subjecting the Daily papers from being called slow coaches, and behind the times, if Monday morning's issues do not contain all the news that Saturday's mails and Sunday's telegraph may bring—and this complaint coming very often from those who would esteem it a great sin for themselves to work on Sunday."

LICENSED PREACHERS.—The enrolling officer in the Raleigh Congressional district recently decided that a simple licensure to preach did not exempt a man from conscription. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Secretary of War; and the Secretary has sustained the appeal and reversed the decision of the Enrolling officer. Hence this question is settled while the present law continues in force. Every man in every denomination who is authorized to preach and is discharging his duties, as required by his church, is entitled to exemption.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The post office address of the Rev. J. P. McPherson is changed from Springfield to Montpelier, N. C. Correspondents will please note the change.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REV. D. McNEILL TURNER.

Among the number of pious and devoted Ministers, who have given up the comforts of home, and followed the soldier to the hospital, the march and the tented field, none has labored more zealously and faithfully or with more success than the REV. D. McNEILL TURNER, D. D., now of Asheville, S. C., but who from 1837 to 1840 was Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, N. C. Dr. Turner was preceded by Rev. J. W. Douglas, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Gilchrist.

The writer well remembers the tall and graceful appearance of Mr Turner, as he walked up the north aisle and ascended the pulpit, and has yet a list of all his texts, heads and particulars. The intellectual abilities of Mr. Turner, though then a young man, were felt and acknowledged by all. It was his fortune to be Pastor of the Fayetteville church, when it and Presbytery was distracted by Old and New Schoolism, and in the contest bore no immanly part. One fourth of a century added to our respective ages has evidently made a change in both, for neither gray-bearded veteran recognized the other, as we met in Lake City on the day before the battle of Ocean Pond. Dr. Turner became the guest of one of his old parishioners, and on the next day, Sabbath, he was to preach, but on getting to church we found 80 dead, wounded and dying soldiers, scattered in every direction among the pews. It was my first contact with the carnage of a battle-field, and with such intense and immense sufferings, and for a time I was unmanned. Not so with Dr. Turner; he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and went to work with an energy and will, and for five weeks continued to labor in all our different hospitals and at private houses, dressing the wounded, preaching, teaching, praying, distributing tracts and other religious books, as well as whispering consolation to the dying. Truly his labors were abundant, and it seemed as if he was all things to all men. He was nurse, Doctor, Surgeon, Pastor, Colporteur, &c., and I doubt not will receive a rich reward.

After five weeks, Dr. Turner felt it to be his duty to labor at the front with the Army; and there he has been until last week, when he was taken sick, but is now improving.

Dr. Turner was sent out by his congregation to labor among the troops in Florida, and his sojourn with me has been a source of unalloyed pleasure.

CALDERWOOD.

Lake City, April 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"THE DESERTERS' DOOM."

MR EDITOR:—I notice in your paper a communication from Rev. John Paris, Chaplain 54th N. C. Reg., giving a full account of the hanging of the 22 deserters at Kinston, in February last, which is, no doubt, the most thorough history of that dreadful tragedy that ever can be given, as the Chaplain was with Hoke's Brigade in their expedition to Newbern, and also visited the condemned men in their prison, and attended them to the gallows. A number of the facts recorded in the narrative were witnessed by the writer of this as well as by the other ministers who accompanied the Chaplain at the time of the execution of 13 of them.

My object in this short communication is to notice a *Sermon* which was preached before the Brigade, shortly after the execution, by the above named Chaplain. A person from the western part of the State being present and hearing the discourse, desired to have it published, and at his request the manuscript Sermon was furnished him by the author. We have examined the manuscript and believing that its circulation will have a salutary influence for our country's good, we have interested ourself in its publication. The discourse is founded on Matt. 27: 3, 4, 5. 1st, The character of Judas is brought to view in his betraying and selling Christ to his enemies. Then the example of Benedict Arnold is given, and his character portrayed, who attempted to give up Washington and his country into the hands of the enemy. Then he holds up to view the crime of *desertion* in its proper light and gives some sound views in reference to our country's cause, and encouragement to those who desire and look for *independence* and peace.

The author, in a note explanatory attached to the sermon, states that he has "no pecuniary interest" in the publication, but as he has endured the *hardness* of the service for *two years*, having a considerable family, and *no supplement* been made to his salary, we have conceived the idea of making it remunerative to him in a small degree. After the limited number of copies ordered are printed, we shall have an additional number printed upon our own responsibility, intending him to share in the proceeds over and above the cost of the publication. The pamphlet will be out in a few days. The price will be 50 cents per copy, prepaid to any address, and can be obtained at the office of the *Watchman and Harbinger*, or by addressing

R. R. MICHAUX,
Littleton, Halifax Co. N. C.

Greensboro', N. C., April 22, 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP 48th N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE, C. H., VA., Ap. 18.

MR EDITOR:—Knowing that all kinds of intelligence from the army is interesting to the people at home, and believing that it is especially so when it is of a religious nature and appertaining to the advancement of the cause of Christ and the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, I will endeavor to give you a running account of how we have been faring in Cook's Brigade this winter in this particular.

We were relieved from picket duty on the second of February, and came into winter quarters immediately thereafter, and as soon as we had gotten ourselves comfortably fixed up, we turned to and built a house for the most high God, and in it we have been holding religious exercises every night and day since, when the weather and military operations would allow it; we have had with us as permanent Chaplains, Messrs Howerton of the 15th (Baptist), Dodson of the 46th, and Plyler of the 48th (both Methodists) and as a visiting or rather as temporary Chaplain to the 27th, Mr. Smith, (Presbyterian) from Greensboro.—These brethren have been very zealous and earnest in the discharge of their duties in their respective spheres, and have very frequently called in other ministers to aid them. There has been a good deal of feeling upon the subject of religion throughout the Brigade all the winter, and now there seems to be more than usual. We have a prayer meeting every day at half-past twelve o'clock, and preaching at night, and both are very well attended; and I know it will cause many a christian heart at home to swell with emotions of thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God, when I tell you that within the last three months at least one hundred of our soldiers have made an open profession of the religion of Jesus, enrolled themselves as "soldiers of the Cross and followers of the Lamb," and that nearly if not quite all of them have connected themselves with some one of the different branches of Christ's church; and now there are about twenty others who are anxiously enquiring the way to Zion with their faces turned heavenward. Oh, it would do the hearts of God's people at home good to see the deep solemnity which pervades our congregations. There is none of the outside show, either of manner or dress which I am sorry to say is so common in some of our home congregations, but a deep solemnity which says louder than words that all feel that they are in the presence of God. And although we have no fashionable tunes or organ notes to assist in our music, yet we have that outpouring of the soul in songs to the praise of God which is equaled by very few it any of our city or town congregations. The soldiers join in as with the heart of one man, and sing with the spirit and understanding, making melody unto the Lord in their hearts, which is an acceptable offering unto Him.

As a mutual help to each other, all the denominations have joined together in the organizing of a society known as the Soldiers' Christian Association, of Cook's Brigade, Army of Northern Va., in which we pledge ourselves anew to the cause of our Redeemer, and covenant to be of all the assistance we possible can to each other in running the christian race, and through which we will answer through our "Corresponding society," all questions asked by friends at home concerning their friends and loved ones in this part of the army as far as possible: and also to give them any information in our power, in any way connected with the Brigade. All they have to do is to address Sgt. H. W. Ayer, Co. C, 48th Regt., N. C. Troops, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., and if the information desired can be obtained, they shall have it.

There are committees appointed in the Association for the discharge of various duties, among which is a visiting committee, whose duty it is to visit all who are sick, and administer to their wants both temporal and spiritual as far as practicable, and report their labors at each meeting of the Association. Another committee attends to the arrangements for public worship, and the securing of persons to deliver lectures of a religious, moral and literary nature, before the Association.

We have now about one hundred and sixty members, and there are accessions made to it at every meeting—we include from the General and his Staff down to the ranks. Our officers for the present quarter are: Capt. W. R. Larkins, 27th Regiment, President; Lieut. Robt. Small, 46th, Vice President; E. B. Higgins, 27th, Rec. Sec.; Seg't H. W. Ayer, 48th C. S.; and Seg't Allen 15th, Treasurer. We hope that God will bless us in this enterprise, and we invoke the prayers of our people at home, that He will make this Association the means of building up his followers among us in the most holy faith, of bringing sinners to see the error of their way, and cause them to "turn their feet unto his testimonies." Say to our friends that God has answered prayer and that He will continue to do so, and urge them to cry mightily unto God that he will bring from "nature's darkness" to the wonderful light of the gospel of God, and the religion of Jesus Christ, all of our soldiers, and more especially the loved ones that each of them have in the army.

We are very sorry to have to say that within the last month the following named soldiers of the Brigade have died, viz: On the 2nd inst., A. Burgess, of co. D, 27th, of congestive chills, in camp; on the 5th, M. M. Hoke, co C, 48th, in the Hospital at Orange C. H., Va., of pneumonia; on the 4th, Seg't J. J. Stout, co. H, 15th, in camp, of congestive chills; on the 12th, P. Picks, co. B, 27th, in Hospital at Orange C. H., of pneumonia, and T. C. Owens, co C, 15th fell dead in camp on the night of the 12th; he had had congestive chills. With sorrow we mourn for these comrades in arms, but with submission and reverence we bow to the will of God.

Yours, very truly, HAL.

APOSTATE MISSIONARY.—We have read somewhere of Jesuit missionaries who lapsed into heathenism. Here is a kindred case. Rev. D. B. Bradley, a self supporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, at Bangkok, Siam, has sent $300, to assist in putting down the rebellion of the Confederate States!

INDIAN MISSIONS.—A letter has been received at the Mission Rooms in this place, within a few days past, from Dr. Kingsbury, of the 16th February, in which it is stated that the Rev. John Lilley, of the Seminole Mission, together with such members of his family as were with him had been carried off by Federal scouts, after they had killed his son-in law, Henry Washburn, in his yard. This intelligence was taken to the Chickasaw station by a nephew of Mr. Washburn, who secreted himself from the scouts and afterwards escaped. No explanation is given of this outrage, and none can be conjectured, unless it is that the Federal scouts regarded Mr. Lilley and his family as opposed to the Federal cause. The Seminole territory lies near to the borders of Kansas and was consequently more exposed to raids than other parts of the Indian territory. The Chickasaw and Choctaw countries had not as yet been invaded, but it was not known how soon that might be the case. Confederate troops were occupying most of the boarding school buildings as temporary barracks. The headquarters of our army were near to Dr. Kingsbury, and some of the officers were occupying a part of his buildings. Dr. K. remarks, "our quiet is considerably disturbed, still we abide in safety. How long it may continue so, is known only to Him, without whose watchful providence, not a sparrow falls to the ground."—*Southern Presbyterian.*

FATHER CHINIQUY'S MARRIAGE.—The widely known Rev. Charles Chiniquy has followed the example of Luther and many other converted priests, by entering the condition which the Scriptures, by direct implication pronounce good—namely, marriage. Unlike Luther however, he has not found a man to share his joys and sorrows, but a young lady of Kankakee, Illinois, named Euphemie Allard. The marriage took place on the 26th ult., and caused, according to the Chicago papers, a great sensation among Mr. Chiniquy's friends.

A PUNGENT SENTENCE.—Prof. S. F. B. Morse, in reference to the dominant phase of Northern Christianity, asks: "Where has the sense of decency fled. When the Sabbath is made the day and the church the place for partizan orgies where flags float in solemn mockery above the pulpits; and the Psalms of David overflowing with the elevating praises of God are exchanged for the vain glorious spell flattering gasconade of heathenish songs to a miscalled liberty; and where on the plea of vaunting patriotism, the gospel of peace has been cast out of its proper temples, to give place to a religion whose Bible is the Declaration of Independence, whose blood stained God is human freedom, whose Saviour is the national flag, and whose devil is slavery?"

THE WINE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER.—The *N. C. Christian Advocate* holds that no liquid except the juice of the grape can be properly used in the Lord's supper, and that at the proper season of the year, "care should be taken to make enough pure wine for use in the holy sacrament."

SUPPORT OF PASTORS.—Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, has issued a circular letter to his churches, asking such an increase of salaries of ministers as will keep them from suffering and want, and suggesting that this increase might best be made in provisions, at a fair and moderate price.

SCALES' BRIGADE.—There are 600 professors of religion in Scales' N. C. brigade of 2400 men.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Official intelligence of the capture of Washington, N. C., by our forces, under Maj. Gen. Hoke, has been received. No particulars are given.

In the summary of news from the United States, which we present to day, will be found some agreeable reading. Much of the suspense and doubt entertained as to the true value of the reported defeat of Banks in the Trans Mississippi will be relieved. Such has been the difficulty of obtaining official information from that quarter; and such the combination of interests in that country to suppress truthful intelligence of a private character, that little trust has been placed in the brilliant rumors of the late battle below Shreveport. It was well understood that Confederates and Federals were concentrating from all points for a decisive battle, which would immediately decide the political complexion of the Trans Mississippi. A fight has taken place—certainly much sooner than either the Yankees or Confederates on this side of the river expected. Was it decisive? Was it on a sufficiently extensive scale to affect the ulterior result? It was feared that the battle had been only the premature collision of one division of the Confederate force and the head of Banks' column; that both sides claim the advantage; and the real action had not yet taken place between the vastly superior numbers of the Federal army and the colored commands of Smith, Price and Magruder. These doubts and fears are happily removed. From New York we get the intelligence wanted. The Yankees have the news of Banks' battle, and the news is that Banks was beaten and chased forty miles from the field. How many of his men have been killed and wounded is still part of secret history, but from the number of high officers maimed and slain, it is evident that his loss has been great. It is evident, too, that this was no undecided combat, but a complete check of the most severe kind. It may possibly be sufficient to give quietus for a long time to the ambition of the enemy relative to the Trans Mississippi.

New York has heard, too, of Plymouth, and now knows that Plymouth is not "impregnable." When the rebels took the town the brave General Wessels retired into the fort, where, after "repulsing the enemy seven times," he surrendered, twenty five hundred of his gallant men being taken prisoners, and—*one hundred and fifty having been slain!* "So," quoth the *Tribune*, "we have Fort Pillow over again. Shall vengeance longer sleep?" The Yankee historian adds that *under the cover of night*," the cowardly rebel ram at Plymouth came down and "sunk two of our gunboats!" "But," he concludes "it is not expected that she would attack *any respectable number* of gunboats in the day-time." Surely, the force of farce can no further go. What words could increase the comic power of these delightful remarks?

Having heard from Banks, and heard from Plymouth, Gold bounces up to 184; and now really we do not see what can stop its rise but the complete defeat of Lee. Mr. Chase, without doubt, is a monstrous smart man. He has gotten as much out of his bag as juggler ever did. But it is now clear that he has touched the bottom of said bag. Imagination fails to suggest a further barrier to the progress of gold save that improbability just suggested. Without a stunning victory on the Rapid Ann, all is over with Chase.—*Examiner.*

TERRIBLE FIRE!--GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Yesterday morning at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a warehouse or shed, on the Western side of the Cape Fear River, some 200 feet South of the Ferry, which is opposite to the Market Dock.

From this point it spread with amazing rapidity, and in an inconceivably short space of time every building on the Western side of the river south of the depot of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad was enveloped in flames.

When we arrived at the dock, the whole Western bank of the river for several squares was one line of flame, and it was feared that the Railroad depot, with the workshops of the Company, would also be destroyed.

The destruction of property is very great. We sum it as nearly as we can as follows:—

The *Confederate Government* lost 800 bales cotton burnt, of which about 200 were Sea Island—say $800,000. It lost also in materials and work in progress at Berrys' Ship Yard about $100,000.

T. Andrea lost 2,500 bales of cotton—300 of it Sea Island—say $2,430,000.

The Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Co. lost 187 bales; J. W. Thomas 37 bales—say $200,000.

In Capt. Hallett's Sheds there were 850 bales of cotton, 47 of it Sea Island, belonging to the State of Virginia, and sundry other parties. Also rope and bagging to the amount or $100,000. All burned. Total loss about $700,000.

Rankin and Martin's Rosin Oil Works, about $70,000. Insurance to the amount of $7,000.

B. Hallett's loss in shed about $25,000. Insurance $2 000

The Southern Express Company lost two cars with merchandise, also some merchandise in a small warehouse. Loss about $100 000.

John A. Taylor, shed, etc., at Ferry, $10,000.

The damage to the machinery and tools at B. W. & W. L. Berry's ship yard is comparatively light. Most of the workmen's tools were saved. They expect to be able to resume work in about three weeks. The sheds and saw mill machinery in rear of ship yard is the principal loss. Estimated total $25 000.

The Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company lost the small wooden building in which the President, Treasurer and Superintendent had their offices. All the contents were saved. The building was of little value. The chief loss of railroad property was 25 freight cars, 15 of them belonging to the Georgia Central Road, 8 to the Wilmington & Manchester Road, and 2 to the Southern Express Company. Total loss in cars $150,000.

Thus far we have a summing up of about four million eight hundred thousand dollars, but this does not include the injury to a quarter of a mile of wharfing, mainly ruined, nor the loss of the sheds and buildings belonging to the Confederate government and to other parties, nor the injury to the cotton press. These and other things not necessary to mention can hardly be estimated at the present time, since, it may be impossible to replace them and difficult to do without them. We are happy, indeed, to learn that the cotton press itself is expected to be in operation again in a short time. It is probable that when the whole loss is known, and the wharves, buildings, etc, have been included, the whole loss will fall little if anything short of six millions of dollars.—*Wil. Journal.*

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND May, 1.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 28th received. News unimportant. Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, says gigantic preparations are going on for the approaching campaign in Virginia. Grant will not commence a forward movement till arrangements are completed.

The State Constitutional Convention of Maryland organized on the 27th.

Gold closed in New York on the 27th at 177 3-4.

RICHMOND May, 1.—European advices to the 13th received. British Ministry defeated on the 12th in the House of Commons, the Minor educational question by eight Majority.

Great crowds ann for Garibaldi in England.

Palmerston recorded an interview of an hour's duration to Lord Clarendon. The mission from Paris is said to be for the purpose of dispelling Napoleon's irritation against England.

Maximilian's health improved—was to leave for Mexico on the 14th.

The seige of Duppel continues. The Danish garrison shows signs of weakness. The Conference had not assembled when the steamer left England.

DALTON, April 30.—The *Nashville Union* of the 27th received, Washington dispatches of the 26th says Grant has taken measures to add enough to the armies to make them irresistible.

Wild rumors about this evening. Longstreet marching down Shenandoah Valley towards the Maryland line.

Cotton in New York quite steady at 82, gold 83 at noon—closed at 80 3-4.

It is reported that Grierson attacked Forrest near Hendersonville, Mississippi on the 21st, a sharp fight ensued; the rebels retreated towards Jackson, passing through LaGrange.

A meeting has been held by the second U. States colored heavy Artillery at Fort Pickens concerning Forrest, and a resolution adopted for the inscription on their flag: "Victory and no quarter will be shown them."

The enemy near Cleaveland evidently fear an attack and are constantly in line of battle. All quite towards Ringgold.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., April 30.—Our scouts report Burnside to have arrived at Alexandria preparatory to joining Grant.

RICHMOND, April 30.—Members of Congress arriving slowly. It is regarded certain now that there will be no quorum on Monday.

The President's Message is ready for delivery. It is understood that it contains nothing of striking interest. The dearth of news continues.

RICHMOND, May 1.—On Saturday evening at seven o'clock, Joseph, son of President Davis, died from injuries received from a fall from the back portico of the Executive Mansion. His parents were from home at the time of the accident and it was not discovered until the little boy was found by a servant, in an insensible condition, in the yard. Every restorative that could be thought of was applied, but all to no purpose.

THE OLD FIVE DOLLAR BILLS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says that the whole sum issued in bills of the denomination of five dollars, since the foundation of the Confederacy, is $79,090,315, and supposes that from sixty to sixty-five millions would cover the amount of fives this day in circulation. These are receivable in payment of taxes and for funding at par until the first of July, after which they will stand on the same footing with the tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue. The *Sentinel* says that by the last of this month, five dollar notes of the new issue will probably be ready for issue. The old fives will then be devoted to their final uses: the payment of taxes or funding in four per cents. For the same purpose.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN---THE SITUATION AND PREPARATIONS.

[From the Nashville Union, (Abolition)]

* * * * * * *

Considerations are now inducing a concentration of forces such as was never before witnessed on this continent; and which has seldom found a parallel in Europe, since the era of civilization. There exists a determination on both sides to make the coming struggle decisive; to make the next battle a Waterloo to the defeated army.

Each party has its ablest commander in the field at the head of the main force; so that in Virginia, neither will have much advantage on that score; but in the West, in the auxiliary department, we have decidedly a superior class of generals. Sherman, Thomas and Logan are far the superiours in every respect, of Joe Johnston and his lieutenants; but with reference to the centre—a comparison between Schofield and Longstreet, we fear, will be disadvantageous to us.

Thus the matter stands at this time. Each army being reinforced as rapidly and as effectually as possible; each determined to fight to the last, and if possible, annihilate its antagonist. The eyes of the nation are turned toward the combatants with the deepest interest, and well they may be.

The result of a defeat of the Confederates would be to reduce their territories to the State of South Carolina, a portion of Georgia and Florida. Mississippi and Alabama will be entirely abandoned; the Tombigbee will form a base of supplies, and civil organizations will spring up, and the States will return to their old places in the Union, but regenerated and loyalized.

The effect upon the North would likewise be decisive, Government securities would rise; gold would take a tremendous descent; foreign exchange would, of course, keep pace with the precious metals; and, above all the cry of the copperheads would be effectually hushed.

Should Grant, however, be defeated, the result would be that gold would rise, American securities fall; another draft would be ordered and new energies be called forth; the copperhead faction would grow bold; would do much to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and a general depression would exist throughout the loyal States.

But we do not apprehend such a result. True, the rebels are on the defensive, and the advance must be made by our armies, which will give them great advantage; but we have no idea that this will suffice to give them victory.

We are inclined to believe the campaign will not open before May; but when it does open, there will be a shock of arms which will leave the bloody struggles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga far in the back ground.

FROM THE NORTH.

PLOTTING AND INTRIGUING FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Plotting and intriguing for the next Presidency is busily going on at the North. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that a compromise Presidential ticket has been started by a portion of those who have heretofore been supporting Lincoln for re-nomination—probably under the idea that President Lincoln will be slaughtered at the Convention. This ticket is Grant for President and Senator Morgan, of New York, for Vice President. The Albany *Argus*, referring to this report, says:

How much of truth and how much of mere gossip are mixed up in this report, of course we are not permitted to know. But these under currents of opinion show by what a frail tenure Mr. Lincoln holds the allegiance of even his professed followers. While openly advocating his re nomination, these slippery politicians are secretly "browsing round" in other fields. Whether the rumour above referred to has any connection with the smothering of Mr. Brandeth's resolutions in the Assembly, endorsing Mr. Lincoln for a second term, is known only to the secret wire pullers. All the public are allowed to know is those resolutions are persistently kept on the table, and in the meantime there remours about a change of programme are whispered about. It looks very much as though somebody is to enjoy the luxury of being cheated.

The friends of Mr Chase are by no means idle, notwithstanding his letter of declension. They seem to understand it in a Pickwickian sense, and evidently intend to hold their favorite in a position to take advantage of any mishap in Mr. Lincoln's presidential fortunes. Should the latter break down before, or at the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Chase will suddenly re appear upon the stage and greedily grasp the nomination.

The Albany *Statesman* denounces the means Lincoln is employing to make sure of his re election, and says that he h pes to effect it through the machidery of conventions, composed, in large proportion, of office holders; of State Legislatures in which the imbibers of, or seekers after, Federal pap especially predominate; of newspapers controlled by those who are governed by the love of patronage—a concerted and noisy attempt to hurrah up the President for re nomination, and hurrah down every body who has been mentioned as his possible competitor, and a new and most preposterous theory—*that fidelity to the Government involves as its necessary corrollary fidelity to Mr. Lincoln.*

From accounts in the Northern papers there are no politicians more active than the friends of Fremont. It is now rumoured that they will, at an early day, hold a convention at Cleveland to give Fremont a formal nomination, and that an active organization in his behalf is being made all over the country.

FEARS OF INVASION OF OHIO.

Several of the Governors of Western States are in Washington urging upon the President the propriety of calling out two hundred thousand more men for the purpose of guarding against the invasion of States bordering on the Ohio river. It is said that the President favors the plan, and will soon call for two hundred thousand volunteers from Western States only.

COPPERHEADS—THE NORTHWEST RIPE FOR A REVOLT.

The following dispatch from Washington is significant:

Information received here confirms suspicions of a wide spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the government. The object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish Vallandigham's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebellion. Crawford county, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National arms to give the signal of revolt.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF HENRY CLAY.

The remains of Henry Clay, after an interment of twelve years, were removed last week, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers, beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington, Kentucky, cemetery. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, while a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W." which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweller's shop.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE.—The impression, which has for some time prevailed, says the Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 23rd, has well nigh settled down to a conviction, that the clash of hostile arms may soon be heard in our front. The opinion seems universal in this latitude, adds the *Confederacy*, that a general engagement will take place somewhere in the neighborhood of Dalton within the next few days. This, too, is the prevalent opinion in army circles, as we surmise from the press despatches of the last forty eight hours, and the suggestions ventured by our energetic and usually correct correspondent with the army.

Great activity is manifested on the part of the Federal troops, who have concentrated both at Ringgold and Cleveland. A front attack upon the difficult hills in front of Dalton will doubtless not be attempted. If the enemy really means fight, the endeavor will be made to flank us from our present position, and transfer the field of operations either to our left or right. In view of this prospective change of the enemy, nothing has been neglected on the part of our sagacious leader in the preparation for any and every emergency. A portion of our infantry is already ordered to Tunnel Hill Of our strength and probable resources for reinforcements we may not, with prudence speak. Suffice it that there is every confidence felt in our ability to maintain our position, if we do not give the enemy a very uncomfortable and substantial reproof for his leniency.

THE GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE LINES.—We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion is that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make the grand effort of the ensuing campaign in that quarter; but while there is much stronger evidence that that effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia.

The enemy has an army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia: the impregnable fortification of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation of the army in General Johnston's front, the removal of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.—*Examiner.*

PROMOTION OF GEN. HOKE.—President Davis, immediately on hearing of the capture of Plymouth, sent to Gen. Hoke the following:

BRIG. GEN. HOKE: In the name of the Confederacy, I thank you for your success. You are a Major General from the date of the capture of Plymouth.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. Hoke was the junior Brigadier in Pickett's Division.

BATTERY FOR GEN. FORREST.—The citizens of Mobil are getting up a testimonial of their appreciation of Gen. Forrest, in the shape of a field battery, consisting of two of the Travis guns, which are light, easily transported, fired with great rapidy and accuracy, and, for cavalry service, a most valuable weapon. One of the guns has been rifled and the other is under way.

Eugene Le Mar, a rebel spy now imprisoned at Fort McHenry, has been tried by a military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of March, 1864:

Presbytery of East Alabama.

Tuskegee church, per Rev J H Nall,	$ 70 00
A Friend, do	10 00
Montgomery ch, per Rev Dr Petrie,	182 00
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Sundry churches, per Express,	400 00
Third ch, Mobile, per T A Hamilton,	103 85
Rev J N Lewis, for Visitor,	18 31
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa	
Tuscaloosa ch., per Rev J W Pratt,	400 00
Hebron and New Hope churches,	80 00
Eutaw church, per W P Webb,	30 00
Presbytery of Cherokee.	
Marietta ch., per D Ardis, Treasurer.	40 00
Presbytery of Pt Pleasant River.	
Columbus ch. Sunday School, per D F Wilcox, for Visitor,	85 00
Rev S H Higgins, D D., Columbus, for Visitor	100 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Macon ch., Sabbath School, per J J Gresham, for Visitor,	40 00
Rev J H K Rome,	50 00
Mrs J H K "	70 00
Presbytery of New Orleans.	
First ch., New Orleans, " W. A. B."	10 00
H T Bartlett, N Orleans,	50 00
Presbytery of Concord	
Rev T N Paxton, per C Presby'n, for Visitor,	10 00
Rev S Frontis, Deep Well, "	5 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville	
Sundry churches, per A McLean, Treasurer,	94 09
" " do 27th Sep., '62 miscarried,	91 67
Rev J H Colton, Add N C T., for Visitor,	10 00
Mrs Colton, Asheville N C,	5 00
Presbytery of Orange.	
Raleigh ch., per Rev J M Atkinson,	162 20
Danville ch., per Rev J L Kirkpatrick,	430 50
Oak Hill ch., per J H Lindsey,	5 00
Chapel Hill ch, "	102 10
Clarksville ch., "	58 00
Shiloh ch, "	20 75
Madison ch., "	57 75
High Point ch., "	43 00
Bethel church, "	21 75
Buffalo church, "	16 80
Bethlehem church, "	170 00
Presbytery of Bethel.	
Ebenezer ch., per Rev H R Dickson, Visitor,	159 00
" " colored, " "	26 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Concord church,	16 60
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
Second ch, Petersburg, R F Lester,	2,641 20
" " Richmond, a member,	10 00
" " "	768 00
Tabb St. ch., per C Presby'n, for Visitor,	480 00
Rev A Hopkins, 2nd Va Reg't. "	20 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Spring Creek ch, per C Presby'n, for Visitor,	80 00
Rev Jas Haynes, 1st Brigade, A S W, "	20 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Lexington church, Miss M Baxter,	10 00
Mrs M Swoope, Augusta, for Visitor,	10 00
A Friend, per Rev T L Preston,	10 00
Staunton ch., per Rev W E Baker, Treas,	300 00
New Hammoth ch., per Rev Samuel Brown,	100 00
Mrs C M Emerson, Middlebrook,	15 00
Rev Sam'l Emerson, "	30 00
Miss N. Emerson. "	30 00
Presbytery of Montgomery.	
Salem ch., per C Presbyterian,	66 55
Buchanan ch, "	78 25
Presbytery of Roanoke.	
Village church, per Jas B Friend	73 45
Paul C Morton, Lynchburg, for Visitor,	5 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Trinity church, per C Presbyterian,	80 00
Byrd church, " for Visitor,	35 00
Rev L C Vass, A N Va,	15 00
Mrs Col Thornton, Farmville,	20 00
Mrs E B Vass, for Visitor,	15 00
Gordonsville ch., per Rev D B Ewing,	40 00
Rev D B Ewing, Gordonsville,	20 00
Miscellaneous.	
Mrs E W Pearce, Loachapoka, Ala, Visitor,	3 50
D W Lewis Sparta, Ga, "	3 50
Rev J W Miller, Chaplain in Summerville, S. C.,	20 00
Jas H Greenlee, Turkey Cove, N C.,	80 00
S H B, Kenansville, N C.,	5 00
Mrs E D M., High Point, N C, for 55th N C T, for Visitor,	3 50
M E B, Yanceyville, N C, for Visitor,	5 00
O Y Yates, Greensboro', N C, "	1 00
A Friend in Liberty, Va.,	5 00
A J Cart, 60th Va Regt per C Presby'n,	2 00
Legacy of Mrs M Curry, Augusta, Va,	25 00
C C,	10 00
A Friend in Chesterfield, Va.,	20 00
Mrs C H Dulaney, Barboursville, Va,	5 00
Susan Jiggitts, Palmer's Springs, Va.,	20 00
	$8,005 12

JAMES MILLER. *Treasurer, Board of Publication.*

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Education Committee has received the following contributions during the month of March, 1864:

Presbytery of South Alabama.

Rev J N Lewis,	$ 30 00
Presbytery of East Alabama.	
Tuskegee church, per Rev J H Nall,	70 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Rome ch, per Rev J H Kaufman,	200 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
Sundry churches, per A McLean, Treasurer	33 69
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
Second church, Richmond,	320 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Spring Creek church,	35 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
New Monmouth ch., per Samuel Brown,	50 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Trinity church, per C. Presbyterian,	20 00
	$781 69

JAMES MILLER. *Treasurer, Board of Education.*

RECEIPTS TO MAY 2, 1864.

Mrs J Emerson, Coddle Creek; J Lagle, Flint Rock; Miss E M Lamb, Miss M J Scotton, Clover Orchard; Mrs J W Dick, Greensboro'; E Williams, Gowan's Ford; S H Wiley, Salisbury; N D Carrle, Oakland, Fla; D M McKay, Wedon, N C; W S Rankin, Leaksville; M S Isley, Holt's Store; B I Smith, Wilmington; A Young, Monticello, S C; J C Ross, Pleasant Valley; D F McIver, Sapona Iron Works; D C Stewart, Laurinburg; G M Morrison, Springfield; Mrs T D Love Prospect Hall; A McKenzie, McKenzie's Bridge; Miss M Anderson, Haw River; Mrs M A Smith, Johnsonville; Miss E Smith, Dundarroch; Mrs J D Smith, Boston Ga.; Cap A A McIver, 24th N C T; Mrs I B Burwell, Mossing Ford; Mrs A F Young, Madison C H, Va; Mrs D Lee Kayeville, Va; W M Reinhardt, Lincolnton; Mrs R W Johnson Caddle Creek; Miss M Johnston, Charlotte; Miss Eha Moore, Madison; J P Flanagan, Statesville; Mrs L J Williamson, Fort Mills; Mrs E Morrison, Bridgewater; Peck, Brick Store, Ga.; N Leslie, Montrose; Mrs C Black, Carthago; Mrs M L Howdon, Newbern, Ala; W F Reede, Mt Tirza; A Martin, Bostick's Mills; Dr. G M McGuire, Sugar Grove; Mrs E Lasenby, Oak Forest; Mrs J S Hicks, Williamsboro'; Dr. O P Houston, M E Reese, Miranda; Mrs D A Mangum, Jefferson, S C; W A Faison, Warsaw; Mrs M Godwin, Kyle's Landing; W G Norwood Savannah, Ga; B Anderson, Hampden Sidney, Va; Mrs E Kinnion, Walnut Grove; Mrs Dr. Cobb, Milledge; Mrs J E Reed, Brittain; Miss C Wallace, Deep Well; Jno Ayres, Warrior Creek; Mrs S J Newberry, Lauderdale Springs; Miss B Love, West Point, Ga; A Monk, Monk's Store; Miss M H Foust, Graham; Mrs M D Burbank, Salisbury; J W Carr, Harrell's Store; Mrs M P Bynum, Haywood; Mrs H. McMillan, Villa Barry; Mrs M Davis, Cascade, Va; F J Seessons, Conwayboro, S C; S Strayhorn, University Station; Miss J A Ray, Americus, Ga; Mrs N Johnson Mebaneville; Mrs G W Mason, Clay Hill, S C; S D Stowe, Coosawatchee, S C; Mrs E Mann, Kittrells; L W Flinn, Colon, Ala; A S Baker, D Baker, Cooper Hill; Geo V Reid, Bethany Church; Mrs O Robinson, Brk R Chapel.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Fayetteville, April 27th, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. ANN CAMPBELL, wife of Dr. D. A. Campbell, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss

In early life Mrs. Campbell gave her heart to the Saviour, and connected herself with the Presbyterian church. In a meek, quiet and humble trust in Jesus, she lived the life of the righteous; and death found her with her lamp trimmed and burning. For several years she had been a great sufferer. These sufferings had been blessed in ripening her for heaven and its holy society; and at the same time had weaned her affections from earth and earthly things. Had it been the will of God to restore her health, she would gladly have lived for the sake of her husband and children; but this being beyond human probability, for months before her death, she earnestly desired to "depart and be with Christ." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." S.

*** Observer please copy.

At the residence of her husband in Lafayette co., Miss., Jan. 3d 1864, Mrs MARGARET A. STEWART. The deceased was the offspring of believing parents and enjoyed the privilege of christian example and training from her earliest years. About the age of 17 she became a member of the Presbyterian church at Buck creek, N. C. In 1842 she emigrated with her husband to Miss., where she became a member of Hopewell ch'h, which she adorned till the day of her death. Mrs Stewart possessed a remarkably gentle, meek and quiet spirit. In her a temper naturally amiable, was refined and perfected by Divine grace. Her life was a beautiful exemplification of sincere, earnest and unostentatious piety. Her death is lamented by all who knew her but most tenderly deplored by those who knew her best. But why weep for those who have gone to enjoy the rest and the bliss of heaven? For such "to die is gain," For "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

F. P.

At the residence of her son, near Carthage, Moore co., N. C., CATHARINE, the relict of Daniel Kelly, dec'd, departed this life on the 18th ult., in the 86th year of her age. She was born in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and in early life she embraced the Saviour, connecting herself with the Presbyterian church, she ever adorned the profession which she made by a Godly walk and conversation; but especially did her christian character shine forth with brilliancy, in the resignation and fortitude with which she bore a sore bodily affliction of forty years duration. During her long suffering which was often intense, she never murmured nor complained, but often expressed a desire to be absent from the body, that she might be present with the Lord. At last the earthly house of her tabernacle was dissolved, and she was permitted to go to a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. J K.

In Mecklenburg Co., N. C., on Thursday the 24th of March, 1864, Mrs MARY R. BUTCHISON, wife of Wm. Butchison, aged 59 years, 2 months and 24 days. The subject of this notice had been for many years greatly afflicted, though her last sickness was of short duration. She had been from early youth a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and her walk and conversation plainly showed that she adorned her profession. She loved the people of God and the house of worship was the place of her delight and the Bible was her guide. She took great pleasure in reading and perusing the Scripture, and made it her rule to read a portion every day. She was a kind wife and a loving and affectionate mother; this, none can tell better than her husband and son and three daughters, which are left behind to mourn their irreparable loss: yet we have great reason to hope that it is her eternal gain. She had a desire to live, but from her delicate constitution she was conscious that her end was fast approaching; this she often spoke of to her friends, yet said she desired not her will but that the Lord's might be done Her death was calm and peaceable. Truly it may be said of her: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Let us try to imitate the example she set, that we may die the death of the righteous, and that our last end may be like hers.

Dearest Mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

DAUGHTER.

Of apoplexy on the 4th of March, Mrs SALLIE McLENNAN, aged 78 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church about 40 years. As a faithful christian, she fulfilled all the duties of life, and awaited the sudden summons with composure until her spirit took its flight, we hope, where sickness and death can never intrude. A. M. D. M.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00@$4 50
BEEF, retail,	$1@$1 25
BEESWAX	$3 00@$3 50
BUTTER,	$8 00@$10 00
CORN,	$80 00
COTTON,	$ 1 75@2 00
COTTON YARNS,	$20 00@50 00
COFFEE,	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS,	$6 00
EGGS,	$2 50@$3 00
FLOUR,	275 00@300 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@$5 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00@$4 50
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@$5 00
PORK,	$3 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$25 00@30 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$12 50@15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50@$5 00
SALT,	$32 50@40 00
TALLOW	$8 50@$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, will meet in the Chapel of the Seminary the second Monday of May, 1864 at 12 M. and will be opened by a sermon from Rev. J. P. McPherson, or Rev. Wm. Brown, D D, his alternate The directors are:

From the Synod of Virginia—Rev. Wm. S White, D. D, Samuel D. Stuart, Wm. Brown, D. D., Jas. H. Fitzgerald, Jas. H Lops, M. D. Hoge, D. D., and Jas. B. Ramsay, D. D., and W. H. Foote, D. D., ministers, with Messers A G. McIlwaine, E. Pniegar, R. B. Sherrard, and C. O. Reed, elders. From the Synod of North Carolina—Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., J. P. McPherson, Thomas U. Fauquette, George W. Gibbs, S. A. Stanfield, Jethro Rumple, F. N. Whaley, and W. W. Pharr, ministers, and Messers. M. Nye Hutchison, N. M. Pharr, Jesse H. Lindsay, and R. V. Watkins, old ers.

R. L. DABNEY.
Assistant Secretary of Board.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 49th Regt, N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 3m3.

*** *Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the State please copy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
May 4m1 Surgeon General North Carolina.

County Salt.

THE District Commissioners for Cumberland county are notified that a lot of Salt has been received by the County Commissioner, which will be ready for delivery from and after this date. District Commissioners will come prepared to pay for the Salt when taken away.

May 4w1 P. F. ALDERMAN.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution wish to employ for the next Session, to commence in July next, a teacher *thoroughly* qualified to prepare boys for College. A Presbyterian preferred. Satisfactory references required. Address, N. M ROAN,

May 4w4 *Sec'y, of Yanceyville, N. C.*

TO THE CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

A LARGE number of the churches have failed to pay their annual assessment for Commissioners' Fund, etc., for the present year, and some are due for two years. Inasmuch as each church knows whether it has paid or not, it is hoped that all in arrears will transmit to me, by mail or otherwise, the sums due the Treasury, at once at Salisbury, N. C. J. RUMPLE, *Treas*

May 4w3

STOLEN.---From the subscriber, a GOLD WATCH, with a gold face and a long gold chain and a gold key, and a gold pencil with a little red set in the pencil A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery.

May 4w1* JOHN D. JACKSON.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, will offer for sale at the Court house door in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of next May Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land in five different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeil.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. GEO. McNEILL,

April 27 Adm'r of Arch'd Graham.

Wanted, by the first of August.

A LADY, as governess in a private family, qualified to instruct young ladies in all the higher branches taught in female Seminaries, and to teach instrumental and vocal music. A liberal salary will be given. A member of the Presbyterian church is preferred.

Address, MANCHESTER, N. C.

April 20, 1864w4pd

NATHAN A STEDMAN ..... WM. H BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

THE MERCURY!

THE MERCURY!

A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
COMPLETE WITH
COMPLETE WITH
THRILLING STORIES,
THRILLING STORIES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.
POETRY, BIOGRAPAY, &c.
THE BEST WRITERS
THE BEST WRITERS
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR

MERCURY,
MERCURY.

TERMS!

One Subscription 6 months,	$10
Six " 6 "	50
One " 3 "	5

No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months nor a longer period than six months. The TRADE supplied at $35 per hundred.

Address, WM. B. SMITH,
April 20, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR,
1864w6 Raleigh, N. C.

Situation Wanted.

A Lady of highest qualifications, and who has had much experience, desires a situation as Governess in a family. She is competent to give instruction in the usual English branches, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano. Address ROSE J.,
April 27w1pd Hillsboro', N. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 27w3 E. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by

April 20, 1864w4 N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.

March 2, 1864. N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhai and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

Against

Thomas McPhail, John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Arch'd McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm McPhail, of Missouri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *exparte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A Burke, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. BURKE, C. &

Miscellaneous Reading.

"THE BATTLE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE STRONG.

One hundred years ago, a brave people, small in numbers and weak in resources, contended against a combination of four great nations: Austria, France, Russia and Sweden, with their powerful and well equipped armies, threatened the existence of Prussia. At the commencement of the war, these allies brought into the field 700,000 men. Frederick, King of Prussia, with his Hanoverian allies could muster only 260,000, including necessary garrisons for fortified posts. In the battle of Prague, fought on May 6th, 1757, the Prussians numbered 63,000 men—the Austrians 75,000. The Prussians were victorious. The Austrians lost 17,000 killed; wounded and prisoners, 60 cannon and 30 standards—Prussian loss, 12,000. In the battle of Kohn, fought on June 17th, 1757, the Prussians had 32,000 men and the Austrians 60,000 men. The Prussians were defeated, with a loss of 11,000 men, 40 cannon and 22 standards. After this reverse, in consequence of losses by sickness, skirmishes and desertions, and from the necessity of holding many fortified posts, Frederick could bring only 80,000 available men into the field against 400,000 of his enemies. They were confident of crushing him. On the 30th of August, 1757, the drawn battle of Jasgerndor was fought between the Prussian forces, 22,000 strong, and the Russians, 120,000 strong; Prussian loss 5,700. Russian 6,500. As a consequence, the Russians evacuated Prussia, with the exception of one fortress. On November 5th, 1757, the Prussians won the victory of Rosback over the French. In this battle the Prussians numbered 20,000 the French 70,000; Prussian loss only 500, the French 8,500 killed and wounded, 6,220 prisoners and 71 cannon. While Frederick was thus making head against the French, the Austrians, 90,000 strong, attacked the Prussians, 28,000 strong, under the Duke of Bevan, near Breslau, and defeated him, with a loss of 9,800 men, 33 cannon and five standards. Frederick having finished with the French, collected 30,000 men, turned on the Austrians, and attacked their army of 90,000 men at Lissa, on the 5th of December, 1757. He defeated them, Austria lost in this battle 7,400 killed and wounded, 21,300 prisoners, 117 cannon, 57 standards. Prussian loss, 5,000. As a consequence of this victory, Breslau fell into the hands of the King of Prussia, on November 19th, with 17,536 prisoners and 44 cannon.

On the 24th of December, 1758, the battle of Zrodof was fought, between the Russian forces numbering 50,000, and the Prussians were again victorious. Prussian loss 10,000; Russian loss, 18,000 killed and wounded, 2,800 prisoners 104 cannon and thirty-two standards. At Minden, on August 1st, 1759, the Prussians; 35,000 strong, attacked and completely routed the French forces, numbering 70,000, and caused the evacuation of Westphalia by the French armies.

In August, 1760, the Austrians had an army of 100,000 men, and the Russians one of 75,000 men in the province of Silesia—Frederick had 80,000 men in the same province, many of them in garrison. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers he prevented the union of the two invading armies, and, on the 15th of August, defeated the Austrians at Liegnetz with a loss of 7,500 men, 82 cannon and 22 standards.

On November 21, of the same year, he attacked the Austrians, who greatly outnumbered him, and besides held a strong position at Torgan, inflicting a loss of 17,000 men, 50 cannon, and 30 standards, his own loss being 10,500. In 1762, the Prussians were victorious over superior numbers in the battles of Reichenback and Frayberg, and defeated the French, who greatly outnumbered them at Wilhemsthan. The war ended in this year. The wearied and discomfited allies gave up the work of subjugation, and left the Prussians in peace to rebuild their towns and villages and restore their wasted country to its former prosperity. The Prussian provinces suffered every evil which war can inflict. But the vigilance, activity and boldness of King Frederick, the discipline and bravery of his troops, and the fortitude of his people, triumphed over every obstacle. Let us ponder well this lesson of a hundred years ago. —*Army and Navy Messenger.*

ENGLAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The nation was on the brink of ruin; and it is probable that her ruin would have been consummated, but for some compensatory circumstances, which lay beyond the control of her blind and obstinate ruler. While the king's government was losing a great empire in the West private enterprise had roared from its foundations a still greater in the East. While orators and statesmen were engaged in debates about election contests, matters of privilege or questions of ephemeral or personal interest, the advancing prosperity of the nation, and its progress in the arts of civilized society, are to be traced in the private legislation of Parliament. The inclosure Acts, the Road and Canal Acts, the Paving and lighting Acts, which are supposed to concern only the local and personal interests of the parties who solicit them, formed by far the most important part of the transactions of Parliament, from the commencement of the reign until the end of the American War. But, above all, it was by the inventive genius of the Lancashire artisans, that England was compensated for the fatuity of her rulers. The steam engine and the spinning jenney opened up new sources of wealth and power and Watt and Crompton have given us a commerce of a hundred millions with free America, in lieu of a barren sovereignty which we could not have retained.—*Massey's History of England.*

ANOTHER YANKEE CRAFT SUNK BY A TORPEDO.—A dispatch has been received at the War Office stating that a Yankee cruiser was blown up on Saturday by a torpedo in St. Johns river, Florida, in the vicinity of the destruction of the Maple Leaf, by a similar agency.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE RESULT OF THREE YEARS FIGHTING—FLATTERING DELUSIONS DISPELLED.

Under this caption the New York *World* says:

For the last six months the administration has been inducing the people to "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that the rebellion is so crippled that a vigorous spring campaign will cause it to succumb. The amnesty proclamation of the President, issued in the begining of December, was a great absurdity except on the hypothesis that such an impression had been made on the mind of the rebels that they would at least take into consideration the question of submission. Three or four months have elapsed, and the offer of amnesty has produced no effect whatever outside of our military lines, beyond adding to the exasperation of the rebels and stimulating their efforts. The two principal expeditions fitting out this spring have demonstrated by their miscarriage that the representations by which our hopes have been fed for some time past were altogether fictitious. We, of course, refer to the Florida expedition and to Sherman's, which conjointly prove that the reviving Union sentiment in the South, of which we have been told so much, is imaginary, and that the starvation theory, on which over sanguine people have relied so much in predicting the early close of the war, has as little foundation in fact.

The Florida expedition was based upon the idea that there was a very considerable Union population in that State, which required only the presence and protection of our troops to declare itself openly. So strong a hold had this idea taken of the Washington authorities that the military expedition into Florida was designed to be merely incidental to the civil reorganization of the State, which was the main object of the movement. But what was the state of facts disclosed by the expedition? General Seymour, in his advance into the State, acted on the theory of his official superiors, and treated the people with the lenity and confidence which would naturally be practiced by a Union general toward a repentant population which he wished to conciliate. But the result showed that every pretended loyalist who came into his camp tendering assistance or offering information was a rebel spy. A leading Republican newspaper had, last evening, a long article severely censuring Gen. Seymour for placing confidence in any of the white inhabitants of Florida, and attributing his disaster to his neglect to use negro guides. Such a censure is a confession that there is no loyalty among the white population of that State. But it is clearly unjust to blame Gen. Seymour for acting in accordance with the theory on which his expedition was fitted out; which was, that the returning Union sentiment was a sufficient basis for reconstruction.

There is every reason to believe that the public sentiment of Florida is that of every part of the Southern States not included within our military lines.

If the Florida expedition disproved the existence of returing loyalty, that of Sherman dispels, in a manner quite as conspicuous, the idea that the rebellion is likely to be soon starved out. The reports brought to headquarters by Sherman's scouts proved that he was advancing into a land of abundance. The vast quantities of grain, flour and provisions, which he and Smith's cavalry are said to have destroyed, and the great number of beef cattle which Sherman is reported to have driven away, show how preposterous is the expectation that the rebels can be starved out. The government and the people whom the government has deluded, will have to clear their heads of that nonsense, and make up their minds that the rebellion can be put down only by superior strategy and energetic fighting.

It is amazing that intelligent men could ever have supposed that the rebels can be starved into submission. With the modern implements of husbandry one man can raise enough of the prime necessaries of life to support at least a dozen. The only rational question that could at any time have arisen, in this regard, was whether the great body of the Southern people would consent to live on mere necessaries for the sake of independence. In England, France, or any country where the scale of living is pretty high, the limit of taxation is soon reached, because the people will not consent to much abridgment of their customary comforts. Hence Louis Napoleon, absolute monarch as he is, finds an annual deficit which all the skill of M Fould, his able financial minister, cannot contrive to make up. But in the South there are two powerful reasons why the taste for comforts or luxury does not gain the mastery over military efficiency. In the first place, the blockade both shuts out such articles and shuts in the staples by which they were wont to be purchased. In the next place, the confiscation policy and the exasperation naturally caused by invading armies, have kept the political and national passions of the people inflamed to such a pitch that they are ready to sacrifices luxuries, comforts, and life itself, rather than fail.

A very little reflection, will suffice to show how utterly preposterous is the idea that the rebels can be starved out. The war has gone on three years. The first year the usual cotton crop was produced, the rebels acting on the idea that the war would either be short, or foreign intervention would at an early day open their ports and give them a market. If the rebels can be starved, they ought to have been starved the first year of the war, when they were raising cotton instead of cereals. The second year of the war they grew less cotton and more grain. Last year, there was such an accumulation of cotton without a market that cotton culture was pretty much abandoned, and the cotton lands planted with corn. It stands to common sense that if the South could feed its population and raise a cotton crop, it can have no difficulty in feeding its population when all its agricultural industry is expended in the production of food.

Let us have done with senseless delusion. The South, at the end of three years, is in a better condition to fight than it has been at any preceding period. Like ourselves, it has got over the main difficulties incident to the early stages of a great war. It has no longer the machinery to create by which arms and military supplies are manufactured and its population furnished with clothing. It has on hand such a supply of arms that hereafter only moderate additions will be necessary. Its soldiers are veterans, and its military discipline at the height. Three years entire separation from the Federal Government has weaned the Southern people from any lingering affection for the Union. During these three years, they have known it not as a protector but as a relentless avenger. There has never been an hour since the beginning of the war when their resolution was more obstinate and indomitable than it is now. Such is the result of a three years war waged on mistaken principles. We have only hardened the rebels and made them more stout hearted. It is time we had the moral courage to face the truth. The delusions which have been so industriously spread for the six months have had a greater tendency to help Mr. Lincoln's personal aspirations than to nerve the country for the terrible conflict that is still before it.

THE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

For the past two weeks we have been receiving at intervals intelligence from various sources of a great battle having been fought in Louisiana, resulting in a complete victory to the Confederates. Telegrams from Mobile and Meridian, and statements in Yankee newspapers have been our authorities for announcing the event. But, strange to say, from neither our own or the Yankee side, has any official statement been yet received, giving details. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World* has given the fullest narrative of this disastrous blow to the Red River piratical expedition that we have seen. According to him the conflict took place near the mouth of Cane River, above Alexandria, and the issue was a total and bloody defeat of the enemy. Our first information by telegraph located the battle-field near Shreveport, and represented the loss of Banks to have been very heavy. This telegram was founded on a despatch said to have been received at Baton Rouge from Banks' Surgeon General, anxiously enquiring how many of the wounded could be accommodated at that place. The Yankee journals have been almost silent about the matter, which is pretty conclusive evidence that Banks, or Franklin (who commanded a column that was to co-operate *via* Brashear City with the expedition) has been badly used up. There can be no doubt that the War Department in Washington has been in possession of full intelligence in the premises for at least a week, but is afraid to publish it lest it might have a discouraging effect upon the Army of the Potomac and upon Yankeedom generally.

It will be seen from a Mobile telegram in our columns this morning that a great battle is reported to have been fought at *Mansfield*, (in the Parish of De Soto, La., on the road from Alexandria to Shreveport 32 miles from the latter place) in which Banks is represented to have been defeated by Kirby Smith, with a loss of 8000 killed and wounded, 2000 prisoners 35 guns and 200 wagons. This, of course, is the latest news that we have from Louisiana, but it is far from being authentic, as the telegram conveying it, gives no other authority than a *report* from the West which had reached Mobile.

Thus we have reports of three battles upon Red river—the first near Shreveport, the second on Cane river and now a third at Mansfield. But we think it is more than probable that only *one* has been fought between Banks (or Franklin, whichever it may have been,) and the Confederates, and that all the reports have reference to this one fight. Cane river and Mansfield being both between Alexandria and Shreveport is a circumstance going strongly to corroborate our opinion, as it is certain that the Yankee expedition encountered no serious opposition below Alexandria. We conclude then, in the absence of official or authentic details, that a general engagement has taken place between Banks and the Confederates at some point between Alexandria and Shreveport, but whether it was Cane river, Mansfield or Shreveport, remains to be ascertained. From the imperfect information that has come to us in different shapes, we feel assured that the result of the engagement was another glorious victory to our arms and another disastrous defeat of the Yankees. We look with full confidence to the official report from Gen. Smith for confirmation of the intelligence which we have announced, and all our people this side of the Mississippi may prepare themselves for the glad tidings. However tardy may be their transmission owing to the obstruction of communications between the two great sections of the Confederacy, they will come at last, and our joy will only be increased by its protraction. It cannot be many days before all doubts, as to the *locality* of the battle will be removed and its particulars made known to us.—*Express.*

SUPPLIES—WHAT THE TITHES SHOW.—While there is unquestionably, and for evident reasons, a real scarcity in Virginia, we are persuaded that the constant and industrious cry of scarcity of supplies in the Confederacy is mostly the imagination of the timid, or the interested utterance of speculators. The collector of the tithes has brought to light vast amounts of supplies still existing in different parts of the Confederacy. Thus, for instance, in a single Congressional district in North Carolina, we find the returns of the tithe collector are one hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and eighteen bushels of corn, and five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-two pounds of bacon. It is said that the final settlement of the collector will show that nearly one million five hundred thousand bushels of corn and over five million pounds of bacon have been raised in this single district during the past year.

There is certainly no good ground for entertaining fears of the starvation of the South, and talk about scarcity is pretty much the chaff of the extortioner. The prospect for the year's crops was never better. The recent rains have brought out the wheat crop wonderfully, and from all directions we have good reports of it. Let us hear no more of "General" Starvation and the inventions of the speculators, which are intended as scare-crows for us, and which are applied as encouragements to the enemy.—*Rich. Examiner.*

French says: "The little town of Woburn would seem to give small room for caprice in spelling, while yet the Post Master there has made from the superscription of letters that have passed through his hands a collection of no less than 244 varieties of ways in which the name of the place has been spelt."

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ENEMY'S PLANS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—"ON TO RICHMOND" AGAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of 10th instant, says:

Preparations for the grand movement on Richmond, which will now be delayed by the storm in Virginia, are going forward with quiet but vehement energy. The re-organization of the army of the Potomac has been generally perfected. General Baldy Smith will command two army corps, which are organizing at Fortress Monroe. The troops under his command will be pushed up the Peninsula, whilst the army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces vigorously occupied. General Burnside will attempt his old route *via* Goldsboro', cutting the railroad at that point.

The *World's* correspondent expresses the opinion that this grand combination will compel the rebels to fall back from the line of the Rapid Ann to the defence of Richmond, and that the greatest battle of the war will be fought in the vicinity of the Confederate capital. He also states that those defences have been strengthened, and that mines have been prepared at "several vital parts."

THE WALL STREET GOLD SPECULATORS.

In an editorial on the wild excitement on the gold question, which is now prevailing in New York, the *Herald* says:

There were some rather startling fluctuations in the prices of gold at Exchange place yesterday. At ten minutes to ten o'clock in the morning the gold dollar started at 180 1-4 in paper; three minutes later, 185, and twenty minutes later it had run up to 189. This was twelve minutes past 10 o'clock; but sixteen minutes after, gold had run down to 182. Thus within an hour our paper money had suffered a depreciation of nearly nine per cent, and recovered six of it; and at the close of the day the price ran down to 174. This is indeed gold gambling run mad. There is no cause for these violent fluctuations. They are the hap-hazard ventures of the faro banks. But the community at large may well cry out to these gold speculators, as the frogs in the fable did to the boys who were pelting them with stones, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us." We presume that the Wall street gold operators yesterday were aware of the presence of Mr. Secretary Chase in town, and indulged in their fantastic tricks just to show that they could snap their fingers at him. Where are we to look for relief? Congress might help us, but Congress seems to be past all hope. We look, therefore, to Gen. Grant and his gallant armies for a rescue. With his success we shall have better times; but should the Washington Directory, or the accidents of war, entangle him so as to bring up a him his fortune instead of success, why then *we may look for the deluge.*

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY—REBEL IRON-CLADS BUILDING IN FRANCE.

The French papers publish an article, from the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, which includes official documents, and proves that the French Government is quietly conniving at the efforts of the rebel agents to have iron clad war vessels built in France for the rebel service. From recitations of the *Opinion*, it appears that firms at Nantes and Bordeaux have been for months at work building war vessels, ostensibly for China, but really for the rebels. Mr. Dayton last fall laid before the French Government proofs of the real destination of these vessels. But during the last two months, as the *Opinion* declares, that work has been resumed, and two of the vessels are now ready to be passed over to the rebel agents. Lieut. Maury and Capt Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations. These vessels are iron clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered an entire fleet, which the Government of Napoleon III seems willing to have built at French ports, in spite of its reiterated desire to maintain a strict neutrality.

CONFEDERATE SUGAR.—A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph gives the following process for making "Confederate sugar." As there is likely to be a great quantity of syrup made from the Chinese sugar cane this year, the mode of converting it into sugar is worthy of being known:

The process is simple and easy, and plain. In the first place, the cane must not only be ripe, but fully ripe—and the best test of its ripeness is the hardness and brittleness of its seed, never being governed by its general appearance. It is my opinion that the prime cause of thin, dark, sour syrup, is owing to the greenness of the cane from from which it is made.

The cane being fully ripe, it is ground and the juice boiled in the usual way. After it is put on to boil some alkali should be added, either lye, soda or lime water, yet I know no special quantity to be added. It makes very well to add a half a pint of lime water occasionally for three or four times for a kettle sixty or eighty gallons, until the scum ceases to rise on the top, which should be removed with a strainer as fast as it rises. All the alkali, of whatever kind, can be added at once if you choose to do so. The fire should never be too hot for the first half hour to enable you to skim well. After that it can be boiled rapidly if you choose until it is ready to take off, which should not be too soon, as thick syrup is much to be preferred, provided you wish to make sugar of it. When it has reached the stage of thick syrup, very little more boiling will convert it into sugar, which will granulate as soon as it cools. By boiling a little once or twice and experimenting for sugar, you will always know at what stage to remove it from the kettle better than I can tell you, though I did not make a single failure. After removing it from the kettle, place it in some vessel a short while until some of its heat has left it, and then pour it into your barrels with the hoops a little loose in order that the molasses may drip from it, of which there will not be as much as many might suppose. Do not stir it after removing it from the kettle as is the custom, or the grains will be small and fine.

THE JACKSON STATUE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—A letter received by Gov. Smith from Hon. James M. Mason, announces that the requisite funds have been raised by the gentlemen of England, who have proposed to present a statue of the lamented Jackson to his fellow-citizens in this country; and inquires whether their solicitude for a becoming disposition of the statue when sent here, will be gratified. We doubt not that the choicest spot in Virginia or the Confederacy can be commanded for so interesting a purpose as the erection of a statue worthy of our great man. The Governor will make a suitable response to this tribute to Virginia's famous son from strangers across the water, who ask to join their affectionate admiration to ours.—*Sentinel.*

Children's Department.

SPRING IS COMING.

By a gentleman who was deaf and dumb from his childhood.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming!
Birds are chirping, insects humming,
Flowers are peeping from their sleeping,
Streams escaped from winter's keeping,
In delightful freedom rushing.
Dance along in music gushing,
Scenes of late in deadness saddened,
Smile in animation gladdened;
All is beauty, all is mirth,
All is glory upon earth;
Shout we then with nature's voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! *Rejoice!*
Spring is coming! come, my brother,
Let us rove with one another,
To our well remembered wild wood,
Flourishing in nature's childhood;
Where a thousand flowers are springing,
And a thousand birds are singing;
Where the golden sunbeams quiver
On the verdure gir'ded river;
Let our youth of feeling out,
To the youth of nature shout,
While the waves repeat our voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! REJOICE.

BE SATISFIED.

O, what a piece of service should I render you, if I could prevail on you to *be satisfied.* This would do more toward making you happy, than if I could give you the mines of Mexico. More peace, more heart's repose, more real joy, would flow from such a source, than you would obtain from the possession of a world. But though I may not be able to give such an inestimable treasure, I will still urge upon you the advantages of being *satisfied*, and hoping that *all will yet be well.*

I once knew a very rich, wise and aged woman, who lived in an almshouse. "What!" say you, "lived in an almshouse! that can be no great proof of her wisdom. If she were really rich, why did she not dwell in a habitation of her own, like other rich people?" Ay, but, my dear girls, you are forgetting that,

"*True riches* are they which will not pass away,
And *true wisdom*, the fear of the Lord."

Rebecca Roberts, it is true, had neither houses nor land, and if she had money she kept it very snugly, for I never knew her to possess more than a few shillings beforehand in her life, yet for all this, Rebecca was rich. Though she had neither mansions nor money, she was *satisfied* without them; this satisfaction constituted her riches. In every joy, in every sorrow, she believed that *all would yet be well.*

Many a time have I sat me down while Rebecca has eaten her mid-day meal. Sometimes this was composed of a slice of bread, a few onions, and half a pint of beer; nor could she with a more grateful spirit have thanked God for his bountiful provision had her table been spread with dainties, than she did for that slender supply. She was *satisfied;* and never was I convinced of the truth of the texts, "Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure, and trouble there with." "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, then a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

Rebecca Roberts found more peace in her Bible, than many people find in the whole world. Among the many things it taught her, it instructed her to be *satisfied,* to trust in God's mercy, through her Redeemer; and to be confident that *all would yet be well*

When I urge you, my girls, to be *satisfied* I do not want to see you sit still twirling your fingers, nor to lie down and go to sleep. No, I cannot bear to see a drawling sleepy creature, that is contented to remain in dirt and disorder, rather than to use a little exertion to be cleanly and orderly; or to remain beset with all the ills of poverty, rather than by industry to acquire comfort and independence. This is an idle slovenly disposition, disgraceful to the being who gives way to it. But I want you to be of a contented, cheerful, and satisfied spirit, rather disposed to thank God for what he has given, than to repine after what he has withheld; in this sense, it is my dear girls, that I wish you to *be satisfied.*

On whatever account you may be discontented, if you look around, you may find reason to *be satisfied.* If you see others richer than you are, you may also see many that are much poorer. If you know those who have better health, you must also know those who are more heavily afflicted with sickness. Nor can you, perhaps, in any instance, point out a trouble, or a trial, wherein others are not more severely exercised than yourself. Do then reflect upon this with a tranquil spirit, and *be satisfied*; fear nothing, and *all will yet be well*

Try to gain this spirit of satisfaction in the little as well as in the greater affairs of life; every hour will offer occasion to call into exercise such a disposition with advantage. *Be satisfied.*

Do, my dear girls, accustom yourselves to look at your mercies, rather than to dwell on your wants and your desires. Do *be satisfied,* and cast your burdens upon Him who has promised to sustain them, under the confidence *that all will be well.*

CHILDREN HONOR YOUR PARENTS.

As a stranger went into the churchyard of a pretty village, he beheld three children at a newly made grave. A boy about ten years of age was busily engaged in placing plants of turf about it, whilst a girl, who appeared a year or two younger, held in her apron a few roots of wild flowers. The third child, still younger, was sitting on the grass, watching with thoughtful look, the movements of the other two. They wore pieces of crape on their straw hats, and a few other signs of mourning, such as were sometimes worn by the poor who struggle between their poverty and their afflictions.

The girl soon began planting some of her wild flowers around the head of the grave when the stranger addressed them:

"Whose grave is this children, about which you are so busily engaged?"

"Mother's grave, sir," said the boy.

"And did your father send you to place these flowers around your mother's grave?"

"No, sir; father lies here, too, and little Willey, and sister Jane."

"When did they die?"

"Mother was buried a fortnight yesterday, sir; but father died last winter, they all lie here."

"Then who told you to do this?"

"Nobody, sir," replied the girl.

"Why, then, do you do it?"

They appeared at a loss for an answer; but the stranger looked so kindly on them, that at length the eldest replied, as the tears started into his eyes, "O we did love them so!"

"Then you put these grass turfs and wild flowers around where your parents are laid, because you loved them?"

"Yes, sir," they all eagerly replied.

What can be more beautiful than such an exhibition of children honoring the memory of departed parents! Reader, are you an orphan? never forget the dear parents who loved and cherished you in your infant days. Ever remember their parental kindness. Honor their memory by doing those things which you know would please them were they now alive; by a particular regard to their dying commands; by imitating their virtues and piety; and by carrying on their plans of usefulness. Are your parents still spared to you? Ever treat them as you will wish you had done, when you stand a lonely orphan at their graves. How will a remembrance of kind and affectionate conduct towards those departed friends, then help to soothe your grief and heal your wounded heart!—*Well Spring.*

ASKING FATHER.—A gentleman of fine social qualities, always ready to make liberal provision for the gratification of his children, a man of science, and a moralist of the strictest school, was sceptical in regard to prayer, thinking it superfluous to ask God for what nature had already furnished ready to hand. His eldest son became a disciple of Christ. The father, while recognizing a happy change in the spirit and deportment of the youth, still harped upon his old objection to prayer, as unphilosophical and unnecessary. "I remember," said the son, "that I once made free use of your pictures, specimens, and instruments for the entertainment of my friends. When you came home you said to me, 'All that I have belongs to my children, and I have provided it on purpose for them; still I think *it would be respectful always to ask your father* before taking any thing.' And so," added the son, "although God has provided every thing for me, I think it respectful to ask him, and to thank him for what I use." The sceptic was silenced, and he has since admitted that he has never been able to invent an answer to this simple, personal, sensible argument for prayer.

Advertisements.

JOS. O'KEEF,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860yl

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf.

A. E. MABRY,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF ROADS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, 60y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at this old stand, or at Mr. J. W Powers', opposite J. H. Starnes's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Agt.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, GALLIROONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *IRON ROAD WHEELS.* Having fifteen workmen at the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to furnish Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make United Truck Wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860yl

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
—ASSETS $272,766.81.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averages its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,506 828 00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,883.20

DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. P. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Rinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. E. Brown, } Wilmington
C. B. Mallett, L. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrammon, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 19.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 331.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, TWO DOLLARS each subsequent insertion less than six months, ONE DOLLAR.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PSALM 7.

In thee I trust, O Lord my God,
Deliver me and save
From all who persecute my soul,
And hunt me to the grave;
From him who like a lion waits
To make my life his prey.
To tear me and in pieces rend
While he is far away.

O Lord my God, if in my hands
Is guilty there be,
If I have evil done to him
That was at peace with me,
Let him pursue, and take my soul
To whom I was unjust;
My life upon the earth tread down,
And lay my fame in dust.

Arise, O Lord, in anger rise,
And quell my cruel foe;
Thy threatened judgment let them feel
Who work thy servant wo.
So shall the people compass thee
Who love thy holy laws;
O, for their sakes return on high
And vindicate their cause.

The Lord shall judge the people all;
Decide, O Lord, for me
According to my righteousness
And my integrity.
Let wickedness come to an end;
Establish thou the just;
For thou dost try the hearts and reins,
Thou art the godly's trust.

From God is my defence, who saves
The pure in heart and way.
He knows the just, the wicked feel
His anger every day.
His bow is bent, and ready made,
And He will whet his sword;
Weapons of death He hath prepared
For those who slight his word.

The wicked labors with his sins,
And mischief doth conceive,
He's ever ready with his tongue
To slander and deceive,
Into the pit his hands have made
He shall himself go down;
His mischief and his violence
Shall fall on his own crown.

The Lord most high is on his throne,
And just are all His ways,
According to his righteousness
I will declare his praise.

Selections.

From the Southern Christian Advocate

THE CONFEDERATE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The opening service of the second Anniversary meeting of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America, was held at the Presbyterian Church, in Augusta Ga., April 20th, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. The preliminary exercises consisted in singing part of the 19th Psalm, "The Heavens declare Thy glory, Lord," prayer by the Rev. H. J. Adams, of the M. E. Church, and reading the Scriptures. These were followed by a sermon from the Rev. Dr. T. V. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., from Matt. iv. 4: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

[It is proper to say, that in rendering this excellent service for the Society, Dr. Moore kindly yielded to an unexpected request; for Dr. B. M. Palmer had been engaged to preach on the occasion; but, he was prevented from being present, because of a recent order inhibiting travel on any of the Railroads between Augusta and Richmond, a military necessity making it necessary for the Government to appropriate all the transportation to its own uses. The same fact, doubtless, prevented the attendance of members from the States North of Georgia—except Dr. Moore, who had been some time in this State. The fact is worthy of record, that posterity may know, that even while our Confederacy is in the agony of a life and death struggle, the servants of God are trying to urge forward their work, as though there were no war.—ED.]

THURSDAY, April 21st.

The Society convened at the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The President of the Society, Hon. Joseph Henry Lumkin, not being in attendance, or either of the Vice Presidents, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Hon. C. J. Jenkins, of Augusta, was appointed President pro tem. The Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the religious service.

Members from the States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana had their names enrolled.

The Society then called for the Annual Report of the Board of Managers. This document was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Myers, as follows;

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

That gracious Providence which, amid all the perils of a destructive war, has preserved our young Republic from overthrow notwithstanding the frequent disasters of the past year, adds to the many mercies bestowed on us, further cause for gratitude and praise, by permitting the Bible Society of the Confederate States to convene again in annual session; and the Board of Managers in reporting their second year's labors to the Society, would first of all record their grateful sense of obligation to Almighty God for all His loving kindness.

SUPPLIES OF THE SCRIPTURES.—In the Report of last year, the correspondence of the Board with the British and Foreign Bible Society was given, and the plan detailed, by which it was believed we could get a large supply of the Scriptures from that Society. About the time of the last annual meeting, the first shipment from the B. & F. B. Society was received; and other shipments came forward quite regularly for two or three months, until 42 cases of books had reached us. Then there was a suspension of receipts until December, when 5 more cases were received—making 48 in all. This suspension was occasioned by no fault of the B. & F. B. Society, but resulted from the difficulty of obtaining transportation from Nassau to our blockaded ports. That Society continued to send forward shipments regularly until September 16th, when 92 cases had been forwarded—44 of which have not reached us; nor is it known whether it is because they have not been re-shipped to us, or whether, having been forwarded, that they have fallen into the hands of U. S. cruisers. By these shipments the noble proffer of a credit of $15,000 to this Society by the B. & F. B. Society was exhausted; but not the kindness and the Christian courtesy of its officers. The Rev. Chas. Jackson, its Secretary, generously wrote that if the Board wished to extend its credit, it need not hesitate to apply for the extension; for though he could not officially proffer it, yet he would cheerfully advocate a grant of further credit, and he had no doubt that the Directors of the Society would as cheerfully accord it.

The obstacles in the way of importing our books do not seem likely to be removed. After Messrs John Fraser & Co., who were bringing them in for us, had sold their steamers, the Chicora Ex. & Im. Co. brought over one shipment, and generously remitted the freight, after it had been paid. Messrs J. F. & Co. also declined to render bill of charges for the last shipment brought on their steamers. Subsequently, W. C. Bee, Esq., kindly acquiesced in a request to afford assistance to the Board in bringing its shipments from Nassau, and he further proffered to import them free of charge. In December, 5 cases came to hand on one of the steamers of the Bee Co. Since then, none have been received; and now a recent act of Congress respecting importations increases our difficulties, unless some arrangement can be made with the Government to secure tonnage. Measures have been taken to this effect; but the arrangement has not yet been perfected. If it can be done, and we can within any reasonable time bring forward these 44 cases, (provided they have not fallen into the enemy's hands,) the Board will have a large number of volumes ordered expressly to meet the demands of the soldier.

PUBLISHING THE SCRIPTURES.—As soon as the Board found there was an interruption in the importation of the Scriptures, and that it could no longer rely upon receiving regular shipments, it resolved again to see what could be done toward publishing another edition of the New Testament and Psalms, from its own electrotypes, etc. In August, it weighed maturely the question as to the propriety of procuring a press and other material, and of undertaking for itself the work of publishing; but after full consideration, it reached the conclusion, in view of all difficulties that presented themselves that the plan was not likely to prove successful. It was, therefore, determined, and the Board resolved to engage for this work, if possible, some publishing house already having all the material and workmen ready for the same.

Accordingly, on the 1st September, the Board advertised extensively for proposals to publish an edition of 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms. Two months passed and no bid was made. Then the very responsible publishing house of Evans & Cogswell of Columbia, S. C., was solicited to undertake the contract, which with some reluctance on account of its numerous engagements, it consented to do, and with its accustomed energy immediately set about making preparations for the proposed edition to be ready for delivery in instalments of 25,000 copies each. But numberless difficulties have intervened, and up to this time this house has been unable to fill its engagements, though there is reason for believing that the first 25,000 are ready for delivery.

DISTRIBUTION.—Almost all the volumes the board has distributed have gone to the soldiers. It has been a subject of deep regret, that the constant and urgent demand of our brave defenders for the word of life could not be supplied. Perhaps no martial host ever gathered upon the earth has been as deeply or generally influenced by religious truth as has the Army of the Confederacy, during the last eighteen months.—The preaching of the Gospel has wonderfully arrested the attention of the soldiers, and has asserted control over their habits to such a degree as to add many confirmatory proofs of the presence of the supernatural in the religion of Christ. As a legitimate result, men of all classes and of every variety of character are asking for the Scriptures, that they may study for themselves the facts and doctrines and read for themselves the precepts and promises of Christianity. It has been a constant effort on the part of the Board to meet the growing want; how inadequately it has been done, may be inferred from the statement already made of the difficulties it has had to encounter.

The Board, however, has done something towards this result—however little it may appear, when compared with what hope may have anticipated, or religious zeal might have usefully employed. This little we place here upon record as a memorial of our scant progress during the past year.

The Board has received since last Report:—

From Franklin Printing House (one edition)	8,881 vols
" B. & F. Bible Society	52,517 vols.
Making total for the year	61,398 vols.

Of these, 60,898 volumes have been disposed of. Putting together the work of the two years, and we find it to be as follows:—

No of Volumes N. T. & Ps. published	70 64
" imported (1863) Am. B. Soc'y, edition	1,247
" " B. & F. B. Soc'y	52,517
Total No. of Volumes	128,433
Sold in 1862-3	66,879
" " 1863-4	60,898
	127,776
Leaving on hand (vols)	1,657

These Scriptures have been distributed as widely as possible. A very considerable number were sent across the Mississippi river, and we trust they reached their destination. During the year, the Rev. Mr. Buchanan came from beyond the river to apply to the Board for its sanction to a scheme for making collections in that section, investing the funds in cotton to be shipped from Matamoras, Mex., and the proceeds of its sale returned in the Scriptures. To this plan the Board could give only its best wishes for success, which it did without assuming any pecuniary responsibility. Shortly, however, after Mr. B returned home, the occupancy of Brownsville, Texas, by the Federals suspended all operations in that direction.

AGENTS.—The Rev. E. A. Bollis is continued as the sole Agent of the Society. His well known zeal in the cause and his great success in making collections are worthy of the highest commendation, and entitle him to the gratitude of all the friends of Bible distribution. The Rev. Dr. J. N. Waddell was an agent when the Society last met, but very soon afterward he was appointed to a special duty by his Church, and he resigned the agency, except in so far as he might find opportunity to serve the Society in his new field of labor. This he kindly proffered to do, without compensation.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Report of G. M. Thew, Esq., Treasurer, properly audited by the Finance Committee is appended. From this document we learn that the income of the year has been—

From Members (An. & Life) & L. Directors	$4,000 00
" donations	15,[illegible]85
" sales for books already delivered	36,4[illegible]5
" sales for books to be delivered	10,247
" Interest	[illegible]
Making a total of	$[illegible]

The expenditures have been

For Freight	$15,[illegible]
For [illegible]	[illegible]
For incidental ex[illegible]	[illegible]
For int. & prem. on Bonds	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Balance of receipts for 1863-4	[illegible]
To this add balance as last report	[illegible]
Gives a balance of funds on hand of	$[illegible]

This is invested thus:—in 7 3-10 Treas. Notes, [illegible]
In 4 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]
Cash, [illegible]

Out of this sum the Society is to pay for the edition of Testaments and Psalms now publishing—and when opportunity offers, for the books purchased of the B. & F. Society.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.—At the last meeting of the Society, it was referred to the Board to enquire whether any changes in the Constitution may be necessary to give increased efficiency to the operations of the Society, and to report thereon at this meeting. After careful consideration of this subject the Board reached the conclusion that at the present time it does not seem desirable or necessary to propose any alterations in the Constitution.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—One vacancy in the Board occurred during the year, by the resignation of Rev. A. T. Mann, D. D., on account of frequent necessary absence from the city. The Rev. W. H. Potter was elected to fill the vacancy. By the provisions of the Constitution the term of service of the following members of the Board now expires: Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. J. Hard, Rev. W. H. Clarke, G. M. Thew, D. R. Wright, Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. J. Milligan, D. B. Plumb, W. L. Mitchell, S. L. Kerneon, W. C. Means and J. E. Broome.

In conclusion, the Board must express the regret which every member feels, that so little has been done in so great a work, and offers a fervent prayer to Almighty God that He will at no distant day vouchsafe to our suffering and expectant countrymen that peace which shall open the way for the successful prosecution of this and every other enterprise of Christianity, designed to bring the world to Christ for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Moore,

Resolved, That the Report just read be adopted; and that the thanks of the Society be returned to the Board of Managers for accomplishing so much as they have done, under the trying circumstances by which they have been surrounded.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hard, a Committee consisting of Dr. Moore, Rev. Jesse Wood, of Ala., and F. Stringer, Esq., of La., was appointed to nominate candidates to fill the vacancies now occurring in the Board of Managers. The Committee retired, and on their returning and reporting, the Society proceeded to an election for officers, as follows: Hon James M. Chambers, of Columbus, Ga., President; Managers, Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. J. Hard, Rev. W. H. Clarke, G. M. Thew, Esq., D. R. Wright, Esq., Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. Jos. Milligan, Hon. C. J. Jenkins, D. B. Plumb, Esq., of Ga; Rev. C. P. Gadsden, S. C; E. Eye Hutchison, N. C; and Rev. Donald Fraser, Fla.

Hon. J. M. Chambers was then invited to the chair. On taking it, he briefly and appropriately addressed the Society, on the importance of the work in which it is engaged, expressing his unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred by the appointment.

Rev. Dr. Moore moved to strike out the 2nd paragraph of Sec. IV of the Constitution, viz: "The Vice-Presidents shall be the presiding officers of, or be appointed by, the State Societies, Associations, or Conventions. In a failure to appoint, from whatever cause, the Board of Managers shall make the appointment."

He further moved to insert in Sec. VI "and Vice-Presidents," after the word "President," so that the section may read: "The officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot; the President and Vice-Presidents, annually," etc. The motions were seconded, and laid on the table till the next annual meeting, as the Constitution requires.

The Rev. J. Wood offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard and would heed the calls made from the Army for Bibles and Testaments with which to supply those soldiers, whose homes are within the lines of the enemy, and others who are destitute, but finding great difficulty in meeting this demand by either publishing or importing the Scriptures, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to issue a Circular Address to ministers of all denominations requesting them to collect from their congregations such Bibles and Testaments as may be spared, and to send them to the Bible Depository for distribution in the Army.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, as a Delegate from the Virginia Bible Society, made an interesting and gratifying report of the work done by the Society in the distribution of the Scriptures obtained by the British and Foreign Bible Society through the agency of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, during his visit to England. The Virginia Bible Society has given out 9,000 Bibles, 10,000 Testaments, and 50,000 parts of Scriptures, (gospels) to the soldiers east of the Mississippi. In addition to what has been distributed, they have sold 20,000 copies of the Scriptures. These form only a portion of the books purchased by Dr. Hoge. The remainder are on the way, and some of them will be on hand very shortly. 88,000 copies of the different books have been received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of that number 87,000 have been distributed, showing that the Society has not been idle during the past year.

Dr. Wilson moved the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to print as large a number of the Minutes of the Society, as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hard, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to the Rev. Dr. Moore for the able and instructive sermon delivered on last evening.

The Board of Managers was called, to meet immediately after the adjournment of the Society which it did at 4 o'clock, P. M., until the 31 Wednesday in April, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Presbyterian church, in Augusta, Ga.

J. M. CHAMBERS, *Pres't.*
W. J. HARD, *Secretary.*

PRAYER OF KNOX FOR SCOTLAND.—During the troublous times of Scotland, when the popish court and aristocracy were arming themselves to suppress the Reformation in that land, and the cause of Protestant Christianity was in imminent peril, late on a certain night, the vigilant and unwearied John Knox was seen to leave his study, and to pass from the house down into an enclosure to the rear of it. He was followed by a friend; when, after a few moments of silence, his voice was heard as if in prayer. In another moment the accents deepened into intelligible words, and the earnest petition went up from his struggling soul to heaven: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Then a pause of hushed stillness, when again the petition broke forth: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Once more all was voiceless and noiseless, when with a yet intense pathos, the thrice-repeated intercession struggled forth: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" And God gave him Scotland, in spite of Mary and her Cardinal Beaton; a land and a church of noble Christian loyalty to Christ and his crown, even unto this day. How could it be otherwise?

EDUCATION.—The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ga., proposes to establish a Free School on a firm basis, by erecting suitable buildings and pledging the Company's means for its support—to provide for the education of the poor of that city, and "particularly for the children of the soldier, who is far from home, fighting for the independence of his country, or sleeping the sleep that knows no waking on some bloody battle field, or languishing from disease or wounds in some hospital, or in prison in the enemy's country, or an invalid at home unable to provide for the education of his children."

From the Religious Herald

ONE SABBATH MORNING.

Shortly after the minister commenced preaching, I noticed a very singular looking personage walking up and down the aisles and stopping about at the different pews. It seemed very strange to me, and I wondered that the sexton did not come and ask the gentleman to be seated and behave himself, or else to leave the house. But it appeared that no one was disturbed, and nobody noticed him but myself. He would stop at almost every pew and whisper something in the ears of the inmates. Presently approaching a seat very near me, I heard him tell a lady to look at Mrs. Fine's new bonnet. Just then the preacher alluded to a fault peculiar to some Christians, and this strange being suggested to a good old deacon, "how well that fits Bro. Curious, over the way." After having reminded Brother Farmer that there was every prospect of a rain, and that he ought to fallow the land, he left my part of the house and went down the aisle, stopping at other pews, and whispering to different people. I noticed that as soon as he turned away from any one, that person would look as if not attending to the sermon, but thinking about something else.

Presently, this man in black went into the choir gallery, and having staid there some time, came down, and, to my surprise, walked up into the pulpit. Standing by the preacher, he whispered something which, of course, I could not hear. But I noticed it was just after Mr Powerful had said something right stirring and eloquent, and he looked as if he knew it—as though he thought "well, that was pretty good, I wonder what Professor Syntax thought of it."

After awhile the exercises were concluded, and the congregation was dismissed. As we were going out, I looked around, and sure enough there he was, more busy than ever, and moving about with almost inconceivable rapidity from one to another, whispering or directing attention to some one or something about them. Waiting until nearly all the people were gone, I sidled up and asked the man to please tell me his name. He glanced at me a leering, fiendish look, and said, "I am sometimes called Diabolos, and —," but before he finished the sentence, his breath smelling of brimstone, became so odious, that I started back—and woke up. A mischievous friend, to light a candle, had just struck one of Howard's Telegraph matches, and was holding it rather near my nose.

I had been reading the parable of the sower as recorded by Mark, and at the close of the 15th verse dropped off into a doze. *"But when they have heard, Satan cometh immediately and taketh away the word that was sown in their hearts."* J. B. T., Jr.

LUTHER'S PRAYER FOR GERMANY.—So Luther, when Germany and the Reformation seemed to be lost, and human help was none; this was the prayer which that second Moses went and laid down at the foot of the eternal throne: "Oh God, Almighty God everlasting! how dreadful is this world! behold how its mouth opens to swallow me up, and how small is my faith in thee! If I am to depend upon any strength of the world, all is over. The knell is struck. Sentence is gone forth. Oh God! Oh God! Oh thou my God! help me against all the wisdom of the world. Thou shouldst do this. The work is not mine, but Thine. I have no business here. The cause is Thine, and it is righteous and everlasting. Oh Lord, help me. O faithful and unchangeable God! I lean not on man. My God, my God, dost thou not hear? My God, art thou no longer living? Nay, thou canst not die. Thou dost not hide thyself. Thou hast chosen me for this work. I know it. Therefore, O God, accomplish Thine own will. Forsake me not, for the sake of thy well beloved Son, Jesus Christ, my defence, my buckler, and my stronghold."

But he had not done. Once more the tide of emotion and importunity bursts forth—"Lord, where art thou? My God, where art thou? Come, I pray thee; I am ready. Behold me prepared to lay down my life for thy truth. For the cause is holy. It is thine own. I will not let thee go;—no, nor yet for all eternity! My soul is thine! Yes, I have thine own word to assure me of it. My soul belongs to thee, and will abide with thee forever. Amen. O God, send help! Amen!"

The history of the salvation and sanctification of human souls hitherto is the history of such praying as this, in spirit, if not in such prayed words. Such sacred earnestness and familiarity never offends, but immeasurably delights the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, with whom through him is the God of all grace and consolation.

FAMILY PRAYER.—Rev. L. Pierce, D. D., in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, says: "It is my opinion, in my early times nine tenths of the heads of families in our church held family prayer. Now, nine tenths of them are said to neglect it—at least in some charges. My brethren, let me forewarn every one of you, that you are killing out Methodism, just as certainly as if that were your object." No church can possess true prosperity, can have more than a name to live, where its families do not worship God as families.

MORE CHURCH ROBBERY.—The Federals have taken possession of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Memphis and have converted it into soldier's barracks. This house was built by the congregation just before the war began, and is one of the largest and most costly buildings belonging to the denomination. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Davis, was holding regular services in the church, up to the time it was seized.

"PRAY WITHOUT CEASING."—A sailor who had been long absent from his native country, returned home, flushed with money. Coming to London, where he had never been before, he resolved to gratify himself with the sight of whatever was remarkable. Among other places, he visited St. Paul's. It happened to be at the time of divine service. When carelessly passing, he heard the words, "Pray without ceasing," uttered by the minister, without having any impression made on his mind by them. Having satisfied his curiosity in London, he returned to his marine pursuits, and continued at sea for seven years, without any remarkable occurrence in his history. One fine evening, when the air was soft, the breeze gentle, the heavens serene, and the ocean calm, he was walking the deck, with his feelings soothed by the pleasing aspect of nature, when all on a sudden darted on his mind the words, "Pray without ceasing!" "Pray without ceasing! What words can these be?" he exclaimed: "I think I have heard them before: where could it be?" After a pause,—"O, it was at St. Paul's in London, the minister read them from the Bible. What! and do the Scriptures say, "Pray without ceasing?" Oh what a wretch must I be, to have lived so long without praying at all!" God, who at first caused him to hear this passage in his ear, now caused it to spring up, in a way, at a time and with a power peculiarly his own. The poor fellow now found the lightning of conviction flash on his conscience,—the thunders of the law shake his heart,—and the great deep of destruction threaten to swallow him up. Now he began, for the first time, to pray; but praying was not all! "Oh," said he, "if I had a Bible, or some good book!" He rummaged his chest, when, in a corner, he espied a Bible which his anxious mother had, twenty years before, placed in his chest, but which till now he had never opened. He snatched it up, put it to his breast, then read, wept, prayed; he believed, and became a new man.

DANGER OF PROCRASTINATION.—A youth, named ——, was accustomed to attend the preaching of the gospel and was aroused to serious convictions. His mind was affected, from time to time, by what he heard; but the serious impressions of the Sunday were effaced by the company and conversation of his profane associates during the week. He yielded to sin; again he was convinced, repented, and struggled; but again he yielded.

I met him, says a gentleman, just at this period of miserable conflict. "G.," I exclaimed, "why do you not resolve? why do you not leave your sinful ways, and cleave to Christ with all your heart? why do you not turn to God!" He answered with a look of deep distress, "I know I ought; I wish I could; but I am sure I cannot;" and turned away. The next week he was attacked with a sore throat, while he was drinking with his loose companions; he treated it lightly, but it was the commencement of the typhus fever, at that time extremely virulent in the neighborhood, and in three days he was a corpse! "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."

SINGING AMONG SOLDIERS.—At the famous battle of Luthen, one of Heermann's hymns was raised by a regiment before going into the fight, and one after another took it up, until all the columns were singing it as they advanced. "Shall I silence them?" the general asked, as he rode up to the stern, heroic King Fritz. "No; with such soldiers God will give me the victory," and leaping down among the ranks and crying, "Now, children, in God's name," he led them into battle. When the battle was won, the field was strewn with dead and wounded. It was night, and the soldiers were weary. Then one began to sing a hymn of thanksgiving, the bands joined in, and presently it rose from the army in a full and mighty chorus that reached and greatly moved the King, who turned round exclaiming: "What a power there is in religion!" It was at the great battle of Leipzig that Gustavus Adolphus sang with his army Luther's Carmen Heroicum, and after that, kneeling on the field, he thanked God for the victory in a stanza of the same hymn. The Te Deum won the fight at Leiblitz; it was a "poor sinner's song" of Luther's that the peasant raised before the battle of Frankenhausen, and brave Earl Oldenburg triumphed at Drakenburg by the song of Simeon.

THE REV. DR PETER BULLIONS, of Troy, N. Y., departed this life on the 13th ult., after a brief illness in the 73d year of his age. He was a gentleman of genial and amiable manners, [illegible] most sincerely loved and respected by all who knew him. As a divine, he was well instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom, and in his position, illustrated the power of a pure faith in refining the character, and in communicating good to others. As a classical scholar, his name has become widely known by the valuable works he published for the use of academies and college.—*Presbyterian.*

AN AGED PASTOR REMEMBERED.—On the occurrence of the seventy first birthday of the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Athens, Ga., some of the members of his congregation made him presents in money and articles equally valuable, amounting to more than a thousand dollars. These donations were in addition to several hundreds previously to increase his salary.

OUR SLAVES.—At the late session of the Arkansas Presbytery, "facts were shown proving that the negroes whose souls had been cared for, and who had been instructed by their masters and accustomed to attend church, have staid at home invariably" when the Federal soldiers came into the country, "while others, however well treated, have gone with the Yankees unless forcibly prevented."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—Since our currency notice last week, the five dollar Confederate notes of the old issue have fallen flat in all business transactions. Persons in this community uniformly refuse to receive them, except at the discount of one-third, and we see from our exchanges that the same is true in other places. We shall, however, as stated last week, continue to receive up to the 20th inst., all moneys sent us by mail in this issue, and give credit for the full amount. These notes cannot, however, *after this date*, be paid by persons at the office, except at the deduction made by everybody else in the community. Self-preservation requires this course to be pursued.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.—We sought to make arrangements for an independent report of the proceedings of the Assembly, but failed. We are indebted to the *Charlotte Bulletin* for the proceedings as they appear in our columns to day. The pressure of this matter, coming to hand at a late hour, has crowded out other things prepared for this issue—both editorial and communications. Correspondents will have to wait a week or two for their favors to appear.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.—A daily prayer meeting, to be held at 5 o'clock, P. M., has been commenced at the Methodist church, Raleigh, to which "all christian people and the public are invited." An Elder suggests, through the *Christian Observer*, that in all the cities and towns of the Confederacy, prayer meetings should be held daily by the people in their respective churches at an early hour in the morning before they engage in the business of the day. While our enemies are making desperate efforts for our subjugation and ruin, it surely becomes us to commit our cause daily, by fervent and united prayer, into the hands of God, who is able to bring their counsels to naught and the war to an early termination.

"CAMP MARSHALL"—The reader will not pass by the article under this caption in another column. Nothing is more interesting than to hear of the wonderful work of God among our brave defenders, in turning them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to Christ. These men of Camp Marshall, with their brave comrades in arms, are now engaged in deadly conflict with the foe; and some of them, no doubt, have fallen in the contest. Let the prayer of God's people everywhere go up in behalf of those who are thus exposing their lives for us.

WAR NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.—A writer in the *Religious Herald* speaks of prayer meetings held, in a Virginia Regiment, two or three times a week. He calls these "an admirable school for young christians," and adds: "In thinking over this matter, and seeing such striking examples of Christians improved by being soldiers, I have almost come to the conclusion that the war is not such an unmitigated evil, after all. Granted, that some have made shipwreck of their faith in the service; it is also true that many more, as far as my observation goes, have come out thus far as gold tried in the fire. And men who come out of this war Christian soldiers, will not be apt to desert the standard of Christ afterwards."

LOYALTY AND PIETY.—A correspondent of the *Christian Instructor*, Philidelphia, asks: "If a member of one of our churches becomes dissatisfied because his pastor prays for the success of our national arms and urges the people to sustain the Government of the country, and absents himself from the ordinances solely on this account, and continues to do so, even after the pastor and elders have waited on him and urged him to attend to his duty—what should be done in such a case?" To *Instructor* approves the prompt reply of the Presbytery of Cincinnati to such a query—that the session should take the usual course pursued in all cases of failure in Christian duty."

STONY GROUND HEARERS.

Every impulse of religious feeling is not an evidence of the "new creature" in Christ Jesus. We read on one occasion in the history of our Lord, when He was speaking to the multitude concerning the "bread from heaven," they exclaimed, with the strongest apparent desire, "Lord, evermore give *us* this bread!" Here one might think was certainly the "*new* creature." But follow the narrative a little further, even before the chapter closes in which this ardent wish is recorded, and what do we find? They are murmuring, "This is a hard saying; who can hear it?" And then follows *this* record of the result: "From that time, many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him." And we are told of Herod, that *he*; wretch that he was, without a spark of godliness to light up the darkness of his character, "heard John gladly, and did many things."

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of this trait of human character ever given, is presented in the history of our Lord Himself near its close. As He approached Jerusalem for the last time, "six days before the Passover," at which he was crucified, "Many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down branches off the trees and strewed them in the way. And they that went before and they that followed, cried, saying, "Hosanna! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord! Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the Highest!" But follow this shouting multitude; and a few days thereafter you will hear them crying, with no less warmth of feeling, "Crucify Him! Crucify Him! His blood be upon us and upon our children!!"

Christ gives us the true solution to all such exhibitions of character—not rare in any age of the church—in the parable of the sower: They are stony ground hearers. They "receive the word with joy," but, when temptation ariseth, wither away, "because they have no root." The "new creature" is not there at all. The nature has not been changed. It is but the impulsive throbbings of the *old* creature, roused for a moment from the stupor of death. The Apostle John says truly of such: "They went out from us; but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would have continued with us. But they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not of us."

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SOLDIERS.—Through our young friend, the chaplain of the 47th Regiment, we have received the annexed note from Co. H., 11th Regiment. Accompanying the note was a list of *twenty-seven* names, to whom the *Presbyterian* is to be addressed for twelve months. In this way the soldiers have sought to reciprocate the kind favors of the people at home, in furnishing them with religious news, apers. We return our thanks to them in behalf of these widows and wives of soldiers, and sincerely trust that they may soon be permitted to return home and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

CAMP MARSHALL, VA., April 1864.

The officers and men of Co. "H" 11th N. C. Troops, being blest with the privilege of reading your most excellent paper, knowing that many widows and wives of soldiers, made destitute by reason of this sad war, and unable to supply themselves with a good religious paper, would rejoice to read it; and desiring to show our gratitude to God for His great mercies to us, and to those who are kind enough to furnish us with this paper, do thus declare our wish to alleviate the wants of the suffering, and do subscribe to send the *North Carolina Presbyterian* to such in our own community. We hope that these weekly messages may be of as much good to their immortal souls, and that they may be the means of bringing them to a saving knowledge of our Lord, and comforting their hearts with the love of Jesus. We hope too that they will not forget us in their prayers, that the Lord may shield and protect us in the day of danger; and that they will pray that the Holy Spirit may be poured out richly and plenteously upon our land, that we may become that happy people whose God is the LORD.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE IN CAMP.—The Rev. B. F. Cooley, in a late communication to the "Confederate Baptist," from Bottom's Bridge, Va., says—

"While vice walks abroad in the noonday light, the little leaven is secretly and silently exerting its influence upon those around it, and quietly insinuating itself through the mass. I was happy to learn, a few days ago, that some gay young men had voluntarily requested a prayer meeting to be held in their tent, and this too, when we were not holding any regular prayer meeting from the inclement weather, but when we have them they are well attended. It would cheer your whole soul to hear the singing we frequently have at prayer meeting. We sometimes sing Martyrs to "Jesus refuge of my soul," now called Jackson's Elegy, having been sung at the funeral of Stonewall Jackson, and I think in the singing of three parts of it I have heard as sweet and delightful music as I ever listened to.

"While there is much vice in this, as in other camps, there are those who stand as a light house upon a strange sea, and while its dreariness is made more apparent thereby, yet direction is also given for those seeking peace and safety. This is even true of some members of the Church. I heard a young man say the other day that since coming into camp he had been frequently urged by others to play cards with them, that he had even been urged by the arms and carried into a tent, but that he, in leaving home, had promised his mother not to play cards, that he had not, and did not intend to. God will bless that young man. Many young men have been ruined because they would not use our little negative adverb so. Yet it is a powerful word, and for one of its size has done wonders. 'No' has saved many from a culprit's death and a drunkard's grave.

"We are living upon bread only, and have been for twelve days or more. A soldier's month's wages will not buy him two meals of victuals!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP MARSHALL.

We have at last bidden farewell to our winter quarters at Camp Marshall, and to our precious BETHEL, the Brigade Chapel, where for so long a time we had the delightful privilege of meeting with our God. And we have great reason to exclaim in the gratitude of our hearts, EBENEZER.

Having written you an account of the dedication of our Chapel in Kirkland's Brigade, I have thought that the readers of your excellent paper might desire to know what the Lord has done for us, and rejoice with us in the knowledge that He has in great mercy visited us, and blessed us.—Knowing that this Brigade would soon be called to the picket line, we instituted nightly services, which were well attended, and with increasing interest and solemnity. During this short period of ten days, the interest deepened daily, manifesting itself in greater attendance, more earnest attention, and in a spirit of prayer and supplication.

While in the front, apart from our House of worship (though there were not the same opportunities for public service or private intercourse with the men, the Brigade being scattered over a large space) there were still many gracious encouragements to labor. During this time, as perhaps the period I could be most readily spared, I obtained a leave of absence, returning just as the Brigade had been relieved by David' Brigade, and was again snugly ensconced in our winter quarters.

Rev. R. S. Webb, of the N. C. Conference, Chaplain of the 44th N. C. T., and I (being the only Chaplains present in the Brigade) determined at first to have divine service only on alternate nights, but the desire of the Brigade, the deepening and increasing interest on the subject of religion demanded that nightly services should be again resumed. Crowds thronged the way to the Chapel, the seats were occupied, the aisle filled to its utmost capacity, and many would stand without the door, even in inclement weather, to catch the sound of the gospel. Hundreds would go away disappointed, that could find neither seat nor standing room. Long before the hour for preaching, the Chapel would be filled to overflowing, by men eagerly impatient to hear the word of life.

From the middle of March to the latter part of April we enjoyed these blessed opportunities for worship. It seemed to be, if possible, that each succeeding day there was more increased attention, the solemnity pervading the whole congregation. The attendance could hardly have been greater, as there was no more room to be occupied except that which was already crowded. Consequently we were compelled to have service out-doors whenever the day was fair and mild enough, and eventually we cut down one side of the Chapel, so that the throng without could hear with greater ease to speaker and listener, and that larger numbers might enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary. Those of you who have never seen a congregation of soldiers, know not with what eagerness they drink in every syllable, how they crowd around the speaker, unwilling to lose a word that falls from his lips, how they breathe out their souls in prayer, and waft their spirits to heaven in their rapturous music.

As the results of this precious work of grace, more than one hundred hope that God has blessed their souls. Twenty-two have connected themselves with the Presbyterian church, and many others are still earnestly inquiring the way of life. More than this, God has graciously revealed His work in the hearts of His own children, reclaiming the backslidden, dispelling the doubts of the fearful, and comforting with His rich consolation the distressed and downcast. Bible classes, christian conversations, meetings for prayer, in regiment, company and mess, have been organized, and there is every evidence of a genuine work of the spirit of all grace.

The means used which were blessed of God were various. The manner of conducting our services, was, after the preaching of the sermon at night, to call upon all those who were interested to come forward and occupy the front seats of the chapel; the prayers of God's people were then offered in their behalf, one of the Chaplains usually leading in prayer, after which the benediction was pronounced and the congregation dismissed. Christian brethren and ministers would remain to instruct the penitent, and to guide the inquiring. This method was adopted because there was no hour during the day in which a meeting with inquirers could be held convenient to all the regiments in the Brigade where the duties of camp would not conflict. In addition to this, there was a daily prayer meeting at noon, usually conducted by the Chaplains though not always. These were precious seasons to us, and God often there refreshed us with His presence. Occasionally, I would hold inquiry meetings, when convenient to some of the Regiments, which would necessarily be short, but we trust, I hope, without profit. The Chaplains considered themselves (and declared so) always in readiness to converse with those interested concerning their immortal souls.

The dissemination of tracts and religious newspapers has been thus blessed of God. One young man told me that the tract "Come to Jesus" had been the means of comforting his soul. Two others told me that the tract published by our Committee "Delay: or Now is the Accepted Time," was the means of bringing their attention to the duty of immediately taking upon them the vows of Christ. Many have attested to the comfort a tract or a newspaper has ministered unto them. They are always received with pleasure, and I have never had *but one tract refused.*

The labors of the private Christian have been instrumental in God's hands for the conversion of souls. I have noticed that those companies in the Brigade, which have earnest, prayerful, devoted men in them, have been more blessed than others, and that the tents and cabins where such praying souls dwelt, or where "family worship" was regularly kept up, have been especially blessed. And there have many been led by young converts to look Jesus a precious Saviour, brother and friends being thus brought in the ardour of a first love, just as Andrew led Peter to Christ.

The prayers and teachings of pious parents, were long since gone to their everlasting reward, have not been forgotten by God. Nor has He been unfaithful to His promises. Of those connecting themselves with the Presbyterian church, all but three were dedicated to God in infancy. Truly He is a covenant keeping God. One man, now passed middle age, told me that he had constantly struggled, but had never entirely succeeded in forgetting the prayers and teachings of a fond mother, and that when in danger or sickness, he would try to pray, the words would come to his lips, (words which many of us were taught in infancy.)

"Gent'le Jesus, meek and mild.
Look upon a little child,
Let my sins forgiven be;
Help me, Lord, to come to thee"

"If I could have forgotten" said he, "this prayer, or have forgotten mother, in all human probability, I would have been lost. I thank God he has never let me forget, and that I can say that I believe He has helped me to come to Him." And yet his mother died when he was only seven years old! Others told me too, that the knowledge that their parents made daily prayer for them would not let them rest until they had found peace in believing.

The means especially blessed of God, was the preaching of the Word. It has always been needed not simply with the most respectful, but with the most serious attention, as if it were a matter of the deepest personal concern. Many have told me that the solemn services of the dedication of the Chapel arrested their attention; more remember with touching affection the day of fasting and prayer as the day "that fixed their choice." Others refer to special sermons as awakening their thoughts, and especially the sermon of a good brother who preached once for us on Sabbath to one of the largest congregations I ever saw, and to the labors of another welcome brother who visited us later. God has thus honored His own chosen method of declaring His grace.

I did not mean to claim your attention so long, patient readers. How many more there his crowd upon me now which I would fain tell you; but I must forbear. The campaign will soon open; perhaps ere you read this it will have commenced.—Pray for the lambs of the fold. Be encouraged to the answer to prayer already graciously granted. And while you rejoice with us, that our rude log Chapel has been made such a blessing to us, and that God has taken His abode with us in it; pray that he Jacob or Israel rather found an House of God on the plain where he slept, so we may have a BETHEL at every resting place.

STERLING.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP 48TH N. C. TROOPS,
April 25th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Since my last to you, the weather has changed from regular winter to balmy, delightful spring, and on this beautiful Sabbath morning nature seems to be trying herself. Reminiscences of the quiet, calm Sabbaths spent at home, will crowd around the soldier, and with what yearning of soul does he long for the close of this corroding war, so that again he may worship with those he loves, to the house of God and live in peace and quiet. 'Tis true, and I am very glad to be able to say so, that we have regular Divine service in camp every Sabbath, but the quiet of the day in the army is very much disturbed by the various military duties we are called upon to perform. I have frequently asked, and just as often failed to get an answer to the question. Why is it necessary to have Inspection on *Sunday morning* instead of some other day in the week. I am sure that it causes unnecessary work on God's holy day. The men may be seen up at an early moment before inspection working at their arms, and all of this could be avoided by ordering this duty for some day in the week. I know that the arms ought to be examined very closely at least once a week, and I am also of the opinion that the command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," &c., requires that all work *shall* be done in the week, as much so as that it *shall not* be done on the Sabbath. When our President appoints a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, no such duty is done on that day, and does it become us, as a christian, praying people, to pay more attention to a day set apart by a man for religious duties than we should to a standing order from our God himself, to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?" Does it not look too much like periodical piety to do so, and can we with as much faith or right expect that the God of battles will hear our prayers for his interposition in our behalf, to cause the tide of war and the current of blood that has for three years been flowing through our country to cease, while we are living in the direct and constant violation of one of his most positive commands? I wish this matter could be presented to our commanding officers in such a way as to secure their attention. I have been in the service ever since the commencement of the war, and have never yet been able to find a single reason why certain duties, such as Brigade Guard Mountings, Inspections and Dress Parades, cannot be dispensed with on Sunday, except that *custom*, not *necessity*, has it the other. A soldier has no time for his own private devotions, or anything else scarcely, but to get his breakfast and be ready for inspection in the morning, and by the time he is through with that it is between ten and eleven o'clock, and thus at least one-*third* of the day God has set apart for his own worship is given to secular matters. I have frequently heard non-professors of religion wonder why there was not more regard paid to the Sabbath in camp. We ought to throw every possible inducement around our soldiers to observe the day, and not the least excuse should be offered them for the disregard of it. The religious interest is still on the increase in our Brigade. During the past week some twelve or fifteen have openly made a profession of the religion of Jesus Christ, and last night there were *thirty* who presented themselves to be prayed for. In your prayers, both public and private, always remember our soldiers.

Yours truly, HAL.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST DAY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States met in the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, May 5th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., of Columbus, Miss.—Text: 1st Thess. iii: 4.

The Rev. J. R. Wilson, Clerk, then announced that the following persons were present with regular commissions as members of this Assembly:

I. SYNOD OF ALABAMA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
East Alabama, South Alabama, Tuscaloosa,	A M Watson,	G H Dunlap.

II. SYNOD OF ARKANSAS.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Arkansas, Creek Nation, Indian, Ouachita,		

III. SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Cherokee,	A Y Lochridge,	
Flint River,	J S Wilson, D D.,	S A Walkup,
Florida,	James Little,	J M W Davidson.
Georgia,		
Hopewell,	John W Reid,	W L Pitchell,
	David Wills,	Sam'l Barnett.

IV. SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Chickasaw,	L B Gaston,	R S Stewart.
Memphis,		
North Mississippi,		
Western District,		
Tuscumbia,		

V. SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Central Mississippi,	H Rice, D. D.,	
East Mississippi,	Robert Bell,	James Patrick,
Louisiana,		
Mississippi,	A McCallum,	James Patrick,
New Orleans,	B M Palmer, D D.,	
	R McInnis,	
Red River,		
Tombeckbee,	J A Lyon, D D.,	J N Cook.

VI. SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Holston,		
Knoxville,		
Mary,		
Nashville,		

VII SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Concord,	D A Penick, Sr.,	T A Allison.
	J L Kirkpatrick,	D A Davis.
Fayetteville,	N T Bowden,	J G Shepherd.
	J M Sprunt,	
Orange,	J C Alexander,	Thos M Holt.
	Edward Hines,	Robert B Watt.

VIII SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Bethel,	T W Erwin,	G. McI Witherspoon.
Charleston,	A A Porter,	A Crawford.
	John R Dow,	
Harmony,	P Peterson,	J McCreight.
	I J Long,	J T Walsh.
South Carolina,	J B Adger,	J W Simpson.
	F Jacobs,	T G Perrin.

IX SYNOD OF TEXAS.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders*
Brazos,		
Central Texas,		
Eastern Texas,		
Western Texas,		

X. SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
East Hanover,	M D Hoge, D D.,	
Greenbrier,		
Lexington,	W S White, D D.	S McD Reid.
	T S Preston,	J T L Preston.
Montgomery,	S D Stuart,	J B J Logan.
Roanoke,	P T Penick,	
West Hanover,	R L Dabney, D D,	

It was then stated that there were several persons present, without Commissions, whereupon the Moderator appointed Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D, and Mr. W. L. Mitchell, a Committee to examine and report on all such cases.

The Assembly then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—3 o'clock, P. M.—Dr. Hoge, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the Rev. H. B. Baude, of the Presbytery of Nashville, and the Rev. Robert McAllister, of the Presbytery of Red river, were present without any written evidence of their appointment as Commissioners by these Presbyteries. They thought that there was strong presumption that they had been, although they had no information to that effect. The committee recommended no action, but referred the claims of these brethren to seats in this Assembly to the favorable consideration of the Assembly.

Mr. Gaston moved that they both be admitted to seats.

Dr. Adger asked if these brethren believed that they had been appointed. If they say that they believe so he would be willing to vote for their admission.

Dr. Hoge replied that, under all the circumstances, they both were of the opinion that their Presbyteries would appoint them.

Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Committee, said that there was no evidence, whatever, that either of them had been appointed. No paper, no letter, not even a rumor. The book requires, before a member can deliberate and vote in the General Assembly, his name must be enrolled and his commission filed. If an Elder from one of these Presbyteries was here, would he be entitled to a seat in this body on the presumption that he had been duly appointed, merely because he was known to be at present living in Mecklenburg county? The motion was lost.

Dr. John S. Wilson, of the Presbytery of Flint River, Georgia, was then elected Moderator of the Assembly.

Dr. Hoge and Mr. Davis were appointed to inform Dr. Wilson of his election.

Dr. Lyon—The Committee have already informed you that you have been chosen Moderator of this Assembly. It is an evidence of their confidence in you. It is a high honor and a rare distinction. The duties of the office are heavy, the responsibilities weighty. May God give you grace to discharge them wisely and faithfully.

Dr. Wilson, on taking the Chair, addressed the Assembly. Brethren I thank you for the confidence which you have reposed in me. I trust that it is not misplaced. Much will depend on you; on your faithful observance of the rules which have been enacted for the regulation of your proceedings. Subjects of great importance will occupy your attention. Let holiness, love, peace, unity of purpose, and unity of action, characterize all your deliberations. Do all things for the glory of Christ, the building up of the kingdom of the Redeemer, and with an eye single to the glory of God. We are met as the Fourth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States, under circumstances of great solemnity. When the meeting of the first Assembly was held at Augusta, we were just at the beginning of the great conflict in which our country is engaged. The first scene in the bloody drama was then just opened. The clouds still lower over us, but there are some rifts through which the sunshine begins to break. When the sun of peace shines full upon us our Church will appear in her true character. We have here no full representation. When the next Assembly meets we hope and believe that we shall see representatives from all the Presbyteries in the Confederate States.

The Rev. Thomas E. Preston was then unanimously elected temporary Clerk.

The Docket was then read.

After some conversation concerning the reading of the Minutes of the last Assembly, in which Dr. Baker, Dr. Waddel and Mr. Mitchell took part, on motion of Dr. Kirkpatrick, it was

Resolved That it be made the order of the day for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to hear the report of the Joint Committee of Foreign Missions, and that it be made the order of the day on Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear the report of the Joint Committee on Education and Publication.

On motion of Rev. D A Penick, it was

Resolved, That the Assembly will spend the first half hour of every morning's session in special prayer, with reference to the imperiled condition of our Church and country.

Dr. Palmer suggested that the hours between 4 and 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, be spent in the same service, which was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Kirkpatrick the Assembly resolved to meet every morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 5.

On motion, of Dr. Palmer, the Assembly then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Closed with prayer by Dr. Adger.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLOTTE, FRIDAY, May 6, 1864.

The Assembly met and spent half an hour in special prayer for church and country, with reference to their present imperiled condition. Minutes read and corrected. The Moderator announced the following committees:

ON BILLS AND OVERTURES—*Ministers* J A Lyon, DD, J L Kirkpatrick DD, Jas Little and Jno McAlexander. *Ruling Elders*, Samuel Barnett, James Patrick and Jno B J Logan.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE—*Ministers*, Wm S White, DD, and A M Watson. *Ruling Elders*, W L Mitchell, T G Perrin and J G Shepherd.

ON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—*Ministers* M D Hoge, DD, A A Porter, Jno W Reid, and Robert Stewart. *Ruling Elders*, J T L Preston S A Walkup, and W L Mitchell.

ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS—*Ministers*, R L Dabney, DD, D A Penick, John K Dow and Robt Bell. *Ruling Elders*, J S Dunlap, David Ardis and Jas McCreight.

ON EDUCATION—*Ministers*, J B Adger, DD, David Wills and R McInnis. *Ruling Elders*, Jno W Simpson and Thomas A Allison.

ON FOREIGN MISSIONS—*Ministers* R McInnis, L B Gaston and J M Sprunt. *Ruling Elders*, J M A Davidson and R L Stewart.

ON PUBLICATION—*Ministers*, B M Palmer, DD, Ferdinand Jacobs, N T Bowden and A A Porter. *Ruling Elders*, S McD Reid, J T L Preston and Samuel Barnett.

ON NARRATIVE—*Ministers*, David Wills, T W Erwin, and Ferdinand Jacobs. *Ruling Elders*, Joseph T Walsh and Robert B Watt.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—*Ministers* J L Kirkpatrick D D, Philip Pierson and A McCallum. *Ruling Elders*, R P Stewart and J N Cook.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE—*Ministers* J M Sprunt and A G Lochridge. *Ruling Elder* T A Davis.

ON SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE—*Ministers* Jno H Rice DD, Edward Hines, Dr Timothy Pearce and I J Long. *Ruling Elders*, J G Shepherd, G McWhitespoon and A D Chisholm.

ON DEVOTIONAL EXERCISE—*Ministers* J L Kirkpatrick, DD, and D A Penick. *Ruling Elder*, Thos A Allison.

ON FINANCE—*Ruling Elders*, T G Perrin, W L Mitchell and Andrew Crawford.

ON REVISION OF MINUTES—

Alabama Ministers Jno W Reid and T W Erwin. *Ruling Elder*, G McI Witherspoon.

Arkansas—Ministers A G Lochridge and Jas Little. *Ruling Elder*, David Wills.

Georgia—Ministers J no H Rice, DD, and John R Dow. *Ruling Elder* R S Stewart.

Memphis Ministers, James C Alexander and A McCallum. *Ruling Elder* S A Walkup.

Mississippi Ministers, L B Gaston and I J Long. *Ruling Elder*, Thomas M Hall.

Nashville Ministers, P Tinsley Penick and Robert Bell. *Ruling Elder* J N Cook.

Synod of North Carolina—Ministers S D Stuart and T W Erwin. *Ruling Elder* J no B J Logan.

South Carolina Ministers A M Watson and Edward Hines. *Ruling Elder* G H Dunlap.

Texas Ministers S N Bardeen and Jas C Alexander. *Ruling Elder* Andrew Crawford.

Virginia—Ministers A A Porter and James Little. *Ruling Elder*, J M W Davidson.

On motion of Dr. Adger, the motion fixing the hours of meeting was reconsidered, and it was then

Resolved, That the Assembly will sit to-day until 1 o'clock; and after to-day, the hour of meeting will be 9 A. M., and of adjournment, 2 P. M.

The Clerk announced the arrival and enrollment of the following additional commissioners:

E. Anderson, Minister, South Alabama Presbytery.

B A Glass, Ruling Elder, South Alabama.

James M McKee, Minister, East Alabama.

George W Tinsley, Ruling Elder, East Hanover.

F G Newell, Ruling Elder, North Mississippi.

Rev Argus Johnston, Minister, North Mississippi.

Charles Lynn, Ruling Elder, Memphis.

D H Cummins, Minister, Memphis.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the report of the Executive Committee on Domestic Missions, was read by the Secretary, Dr. J. L. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson then presented the report of the Executive Committee, of Foreign Missions, which was referred to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Palmer moved that Dr. Waddel and the Rev B. T. Lacy, Commissioners to the army, be invited to address the Assembly at the prayer meeting, to-morrow evening.

Col. Preston thought that would not be the most appropriate time. That meeting was specially for prayer. These gentlemen having been appointed by the Assembly, it would be proper for them to present something like a formal report to this body.

After further discussion by Drs. Palmer, White, Adger, Col. Preston and Mr. Johnston, upon motion of Judge Stephens, it was

Resolved, That Dr. Waddel, Rev. B. T. Lacy and Dr. Palmer, be invited to address the Assembly to-morrow evening, and it be made the second order of the day to hear them.

Dr. Adger presented the report of the Committee on the revision of the Book of Discipline and form of government. The revision of the Book of Discipline and of the Rules of Order were completed, and a beginning has been made on the revision of the form of government.

The Committee recommended that the consideration of the amended books be referred to the next General Assembly, and that the Committee be directed to complete the revision of the form of government, and to cause the same to be printed and circulated for the information of the church.

On motion of Dr. Hoge, these suggestions were adopted, and the matter thus disposed of.

Rev. R. McInnis presented an overture from the Synod of Mississippi, in relation to the question, who may vote for pastor.

Dr. Rice moved the reference of the overture to the Committee on Revision of the form of government. Lost. Mr. Mitchell moved its reference to the Committee on bills and overtures—Carried.

Rev. Mr. Wills presented an overture from Hopewell Presbytery, asking the General Assembly to make a deliverance on the subject of licensing colored exhorters and preachers for the colored people. Referred to the committee on bills and overtures.

Mr Perrin presented the report of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of S. Carolina and Georgia. It stated that, owing to the war and the call upon the younger for military service, the number of students had decreased from sixty two to seven; that the buildings were substantial brick edifices, in good preservation, with accommodation for fifty students; finances in a sound state and as prosperous as could be desired. Referred to committee on theological seminaries.

Mr Wills moved to take up the subject of

DUPLICATE

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 18.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 330.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	15 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MY HUSBAND.

The precious light of early years,
When joy was all undimmed by tears,
Comes o'er me with a sacred spell,
And tells of him I loved so well;
Who walked with me the paths of life.
And breathed the sacred name of WIFE.

The flowers of earth in beauty grew,
And nature smiled in gladness too,
When kneeling at the hour of prayer,
And borne upon the evening air,
With blended hearts our vows were given,
And sanctioned in the courts of heaven.

Oh, precious was this home of ours,
And bright the sweet immortal flowers,
Which to our yearning hearts were given,
As messages of love from heaven,
To draw us to that home above,
Of blissful light and perfect love.

The loved, the treasured all were there,
That made this world so bright and fair;
The very sunset seemed so glow,
With purer light on all below,
When we would watch his parting ray,
At close of each successive day.

But now I sadly turn and weep,
And weary, weary vigils keep;
And lonely silence reigns around
This spot of consecrated ground;
This treasured home of early years,
Unclouded by care, undimmed by tears.

Oh, where is now the pride and joy
With which I hailed my beauteous boy,
When like a bright and aloging bird
His notes of love were ever heard;
This aching heart, this passing care,
And lonely echo answers, where?

And where art thou, my husband, where?
I only see thy vacant chair.
The flowers we used together twine,
Still brightly bloom, still brightly shine,
But now with tears I dim their bloom,
And strew them o'er thy early tomb.

My faded hopes all scattered lie,
Like stricken leaves of mayhorn;
But still thy treasured name is there,
When kneeling at the hour of prayer;
I ask thy father God, and mine,
To take me to that home of thine.

To guard the treasures left me still,
And give submission to his will,
Who leadeth me with tender care
To where my parted treasures are;
That fair immortal sun-bright clime,
Unfettered by the flight of time;

Where trees of life immortal grow,
Where streams of living beauty flow,
Where flowers ne'er deck the lowly tomb,
But in resplendent beauty bloom,
My husband, on that sinless shore,
We'll meet again to part no more,

Asheville, N. C.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

JESUS WEPT.

Christ Jesus, the God-man, weep! It is contrary to all experience. It is an isolated and incrutable saying, "two natures in one person." Its singularity is a stumbling block to our Philosophy. But "we only need to become acquainted with a race of beings like Jesus Christ to obtain full relief from our perplexity, and to be prepared to rank them in mysteriousness with the human and angelic mysteries." There are many kinds of unions which with man are incomprehensible and impossible, but with God all things are possible and intelligible. We have two eyes and see an object as one; we have two ears and hear sounds distinctly. There is the union of soul and body, of believers with Christ, (their life hid with Christ in God,) and inspired men wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. Shall we admit these as mysteries, and yet deny that Jesus Christ is God and man in one? Then it was not the divine nature that wept, nor alone was it the human, but it was the God-man, Jesus Christ, possessed of both natures that wept.

Behold the depth, and height, and sublimity of this mystery. Jesus wept. See this God-man, born of a Virgin: see him as he stands by the grave of his friend Lazarus. See those signs and tears chasing each other down his pensive cheek. They express not the sensibility of God or the sensibility of man; for he was not God alone, nor man alone, but God and man together. They were the sighs and tears of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, our merciful and faithful High Priest, who was revealing his own proper heart to his disciple, "to the intent that they might believe." But *how* can these things be? How could the perfect humanity of Jesus Christ, so exquisitely balanced in its powers of thought and feeling, with a heart perfect and healthy; how could it force itself into violent and irregular palpitations? These questions Philosophy cannot answer. Here she may come, but cannot go beyond; here holy faith begins and spreads itself for all the mystery of the Incarnate God. But is reason and Philosophy of no use? By no means. They go hand in hand with, or rather in the wake of faith and revelation.

But still the question comes, How was it possible for him to weep? We answer, only as the God-man, yet the *how* remains unanswered. If we say it was his human nature alone that wept, thus accounting Jesus a mere man, yet a perfect man, we cannot account for his weeping, in view of what he was about to do, (namely to raise Lazarus;) nor will any one say it was the divinity distinct from the humanity. It was the person Jesus, as really God in his tears as in his life-giving call to the dead. In the weeping of Jesus, we cannot separate his two natures, *so as* at one time to trace the human impulse through the nerves and various organs of the body, and at another the divine. But Jesus Christ was perfect man and perfect God—God in flesh, with "a true body and a reasonable soul;" henceforth "one and indissoluable, now and forever."

This altogether peculiar, incomprehensible and most glorious Personage wept, and wept *in view* of what He was about to do, namely, to raise Lazarus. Increase of knowledge tends to produce an equanimity in all minds. It multiplies the objects of contemplation, and enables man to view things in their relations or in reference to the end of their existence. Hence fanaticism or a paroxysm of emotion, which arises only from viewing one object, exclusive of its design or end of being, can never be attributed to an intelligent or learned man, of common temperament. The necessity and even possibility of high and transient excitement in religion, politics, commerce or any of the affairs of life, finds its exigency in evil. But it is only in a state of Barbarism that such vehement excitement can prove useful; civilization, and especially true religion, gives man the true Shibboleth, enabling him not to be too much cast down in adversity or too much lifted up by prosperity. Sudden emotion and intelligent, deliberate reflection are antagonistic—contrary the one to the other. The habit of steady and enlightened reflection is unfriendly and opposed to sudden and vehement excitement, yet is not opposed to and does not [illegible]

Now this sympathetic distress of Jesus Christ *in view* of his raising Lazarus, was real and possible. That it was not feigned or factitious his whole life testifies, as well as his disciples, who represent him able to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities. It was not sudden, betraying the fanatic; but he first groaned and was troubled, or rather troubled himself, with an effort repressing his feelings that he might ask where they laid him. His "was no impetuous, uncontrollable emotion as in the case of the sorrowing company. It was orderly and according to the highest reason. At a proper time His emotions found vent in tears." His was "a pure and holy affection, as the shaking of pure water in a crystal glass, not like ours, muddy and mixed with sinful imperfection." He groaned deeply, yet it was not excessive, but at the command and sway of his judgment and knowledge. He groaned, he wept—not the loud wail for the dead, but silently shed tears, which were true and genuine, and not the tears of a superficial excitement, facilitated by habitual or effeminate weeping. He wept, not as those around him did in the loss of their friend Lazarus, but he wept at their excessive and sinful weeping. "Mary wept. Her tears drew tears from her friends. All together drew groans from Jesus. But it is asked, Did He know that He was to raise Lazarus? How then could He have wept? Yes, but still his tender human nature was touched with sympathy. He felt their grief, even though he was to soon to relieve it. Besides, in this one instance he contemplated *the curse of sin*—the whole horror of death, reaching forward to his own, as the wages of sin." He wept to that he was going to restore Lazarus back to this sinful world, where he must suffer and die again.

Jesus "wept with them that wept," not as a proof of his imperfect humanity, or of his own spiritual convalescence; but he wept *for* them that wept, knowing their imperfection and indisposition. It was not an inefficient humanity that made him weep, as we do and are accustomed to elaborate comfort and improvement among ourselves, but he wept to prepare their minds for an appreciation of the glorious miracle about to be performed, so much to the glory of God and his own. He stooped into the valley of humility ere he rose to joy. In view of all these things, we may well exclaim, Behold the man! who shed tears as well as blood for a lost world. His blood did atone for sin, but his tears have brought us to the cross. Tears of Jesus, how efficacious! They led the people to appreciate the miracle. Some of them say, Behold how he loved him. Others of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died? Which unbelief drove a dart to Jesus' heart and caused another groan. Then having gained their attention and affection, he proceeded to raise Lazarus.

Jesus wept, that it might be a fountain of light and consolation to the minds of the disciples of all ages. He wept, that the remembrance of that scene at Bethany, and that he wept, might go with them into all their subsequent labors and sufferings for his sake. He wept, that this sympathetic affection—this feeling of our infirmities under all similar temptation of ours, (yet without personal sin,) might sweeten the bitter cup of affliction to every follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. He wept that we might rejoice. He wept to show us that as he was a Lamb without blemish and without spot for sacrifice, so he was unblemished as a model of the human nature. He wept, yet that it might appear in all his emotions, he was moved and actuated by complete submission of the sensibility under the control of reason. Thus, in all these respects and many others, it was [illegible] yea, necessary for him to weep. (See back No. of the *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton Review*.)

R. S.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"Of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage." 2 Peter: 2. 19.

The conqueror is the master of the conquered.

This barbarous doctrine and corresponding usage prevailed through all antiquity. Hence most of the terms, connected with slavery, have originated. Servant, from a word that means, "dragged away, taken captive." Though some derive the Latin servus from servo, I preserve, i. e., I save alive, and do not kill a captive taken in war; out of which arose most of the slavery among the ancients.

The word slave, in its present application, is from the slavi, Slavonians, reduced to servitude by the Germans."

It is generally believed that Nimrod, the mighty hunter, made men his prey. The Israelites were often brought into servitude by the surrounding nations, especially in what is called the Babylonish captivity.

The monuments of Egypt show pictures of the monarchs of that country, leading captives in slavery in very early times.—"In the rudest stages of society, the difficulty of subsistence was so great, that the lives of captives were seldom spared; but as society advanced and luxuries began to be introduced, the aid of laborers became requisite, and it was found more profitable to employ than to slay a captive. Thus the Latin word servus, a slave, appears to have been derived from servo, I preserve, and to have meant a person, whose life was preserved on condition of giving his labor to his conqueror; so that a state of slavery, how repulsive soever to our present feelings, probably, formed at one time an important mitigation of the severities of barbarism." (Brande's Dict. Art. Slavery.) Horace says, Horace, Epistles, Bk. 1. Ep. 18, line 60.—"When you can sell a captive, do not kill him. Make him useful as a slave; let him plough or feed cattle with hardship: make him a sailor, and let him spend the winter on the sea; let him make provisions cheaper (by his labor;) let him import grain and other provisions."

Almost all nations, at some period of their existence, have been enslaved, and have in turn made slaves of others, in war. In the middle ages according to Gibbon, "the Goth, the Burgundian, or the Frank, dragged after him a long train of sheep, of oxen, and of human captives, whom he treated with the same brutal contempt. The youths of an elegant form and an ingenuous aspect were set apart for the domestic service; a doubtful situation, which alternately exposed them to the favorable or the cruel impulse of passion. The useful mechanics and servants (smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, cooks, gardeners, dyers, and workmen in gold and silver, &c.,) employed their skill for the use, or profit of their master. But the Roman captives who were destitute of art, but capable of labor, were condemned without regard to their former rank, to tend the cattle and cultivate lands of the barbarians. The number of the hereditary bondsmen, who were attached to the Gallic estates, was continually increased by new supplies; and the servile people, according to the situation and temper of their lords, was sometimes raised by precarious indulgence, and more frequently depressed by capricious despotism. An absolute power of life and death was exercised by these lords; and when they married their daughters, a train of useful servants, chained on the wagons to prevent their escape, was sent as a nuptial present into a distant country.

E. F. R.

"MEAT AND BONES."—Mr. Newton once paid a visit to a minister who affected great accuracy in his discourses, and who, on that Sabbath day, had occupied nearly an hour in insisting on several labored and nice distinctions made in his subject. As he had a high estimation of Mr. Newton's judgment, he inquired of him, as they walked home, whether he thought the distinctions just now insisted on were full and judicious? Mr. N. said he thought them not full, as a very important one had been omitted. "What can that be?" said the minister, "for I have taken more than ordinary care to enumerate them fully." "I think not," replied Mr. N., "for when many of your congregation had travelled several miles for a meal, I think you should not have forgotten the important distinction which must ever exist between meat and bones."

NO HALF PAY.—A military gentleman, a stated hearer of the late Rev. John Martin, of Forres, who had been long in a weakly state, and whom Mr. M. frequently visited in his affliction, remarked to his visitor one day, "Why, Mr Martin, if I had power over the pension list, I would actually have you put upon half-pay, for your long and faithful services." Mr. M. replied, "Ah! my friend, your master may put you off in your old age with half-pay, but my Master will not serve me so meanly. He will give me full pay. Through grace I expect a full reward!"

Selections.

REV. GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, D. D.

We have already announced, says the Petersburg *Express*, that the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Hatteras, by Beast Butler, for *disloyalty*. Through the courtesy of Major Parker Jordan, who is now in this city at Jarratt's Hotel, we have been placed in possession of a copy of "*The New Regime*," of March 29, a Lincoln sheet published at Norfolk. From this sheet we extract the following copy of what purports to be an "examination of the Rev. George D. Armstrong by Major General Benjamin F. Butler, at Fortress Monroe:"

General.—I have read a report, Mr Armstrong, of an examination of yourself, by one of my Aid de camps, in regard to the question of your loyalty. Now I need not say to a man as experienced as yourself, that taking the oath of allegiance is only a manifestation of loyalty—that as a man might join your church and still be a very bad man after so doing; so a man may take the oath of allegiance and still be a very disloyal man.

Rev. Mr. A.—If you will allow me to make a statement to you I will do so, or I will answer such questions as you please.

General.—Make your own statement, sir.

Mr A.—The view with which I took the oath was this: I believe the Military Commander has a right to demand of the citizens at any time that they shall take a parole. I regard Norfolk as for the present a conquered city; indeed, I have had no idea that the Confederates would again take it, and that if it ever again did become a part of Virginia, it would be by treaty at the end of the war. I wished, in accordance with the scriptural injunctions, to "obey the powers that be," and I believe the United States to be "the powers that be." I took the oath with the intention of keeping it so far as my actions were concerned. *My feelings, of course, I cannot control.* My words and actions I can.

General.—That brings me, sir, to a matter to which I wish to call your careful attention. Your unrevealed thoughts I can [illegible] you in any way, advise, counsel with, or give any information to Mrs. McIntosh in relation to selling any property in Norfolk?

Mr A.—Not that I recollect.

General—Let me try and quicken your recollection a little. You know her?

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—She is a sister of Captain McIntosh of the so-called Confederate States Navy.

Mr A.—His wife; she is a member of my church. She was about selling her property.

General.—Wait one moment. Don't you remember whether you advised her about selling it in any way.

Mr A.—I talked with her. I don't recollect what I said. I believe there was a conversation about her selling her property and removing to Baltimore,—no, not about selling her property. She told me as her pastor, that she was going to remove to Baltimore.

General.—Did you then and there say to her, that she had better not remove or sell her property, because the Confederates would soon have the city of Norfolk, and her property would then be worth more, or words to that effect? Answer me that question, now, without mental reservation or equivocation.

Mr A.—No, sir. I urged her not to go away from Norfolk, on account of her church.

General.—Did you say anything like it?

Mr A.—No sir.

General.—Did you say anything as to the time when you thought the Confederates would have Norfolk?

Mr A —No, sir.

General.—Anything of the sort?

Mr A.—No, sir.

General.—You pray for the authorities?

Mr A.—I pray for the authorities over us; and I publicly explained to my congregation, that in so doing, we were praying for the President of the United States.

General.—Do your people so understand it?

Mr A.—They do. I have publicly explained it.

General.—Have you, since taking the oath of allegiance, or at any other time, checked one of your members of your congregation when he was praying for the President?

Mr A.—Have I checked them?

General.—Chided them in any way or form of words?

Mr A.—Not that I recollect.

General.—I beg your pardon, sir; it is not a matter of recollection. It is a thing you cannot forget.

Mr A.—No, sir.

General.—Did not one of the members of your congregation pray for the President of the United States, and did not you say that it had better not be done; that there were two parties to please here?

Mr A —Never, sir.

General.—Nothing of the sort?

Mr A.—Nothing of the sort.

General.—I perceive that in your former examination you declined answering this question: 'Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?'

Mr A.—I do not decline to answer now. If I were to put my own interpretation upon it, I should say I am; but I don't know, sir.

General.—Well, sir, perhaps I can teach you. Now, sir, what is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you, made the remark that he "would like to spit upon the Northern Yankees."

Mr A.—Mr Chas. Reid. I declined to answer on my former examination because I had not his consent to tell, sir; but since that I have seen him, and he has given me his consent to mention his name.

General.—Where is Mr Reid?

Mr A.—He is in Norfolk.

General.—(To an Aide.) Telegraph to Col. Whaldon, (Pro. Marshal, Norfolk,) to arrest Mr Chas. Reid and send him here. He lives on Main street.

General.—He stated that, as he came out from taking the oath?

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—With the oath fresh on his lips and the words hardly dry in his mouth he said he "wanted to spit in the face of the Northern Yankees!"

Mr A.—Well, General, *he took it with the same view as I did.*

General.—I agree to that sir.

Mr A.—I meant to say—

General.—Stop, sir. I don't like to be insulted. You said, sir, that that infernal Secessionist wanted to spit in the faces of loyal men of this Union, and that you took the oath with the same view as he did, or rather he took it with the same view that you did—it makes no difference which. I agree, sir, that you did. I have treated you, sir, during this interview, with propriety and courtesy up to this moment, and yet you, sir, here tell me, in order to clear this vile wretch who shall be punished as he deserves, that *you took the oath to my Government with the same view that he did.*

Mr A.—Well, sir, it was a mortifying fact to confess that we were a conquered people; and it was the irritation growing out of the fact.

General.—*You have not helped it, sir.*—You had better not go on in that direction any further, sir, for your own sake. Now, sir, while you did preach a very virulent sermon upon 'The Victory of Manassas,' at the recommendation of the Confederate Congress, have you ever since preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause? or one that would be likely to please the loyal, and displease the disloyal?

Mr A.—No, sir, I never have.

General.—You have said you 'do not think this a wicked rebellion.' Do you still hold to that opinion?

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—You have not opened your church upon any of the days recommended by the authorities. I want a more explicit answer, sir, than you have given previously. You know whether you have or not. How is it?

Mr A.—I should have to answer, sir, that I did. There were prayer meetings held in the church. No addresses were made. There was a prayer for peace.

General.—You said you 'would not willingly open your church to any recognized minister of the Gospel from such denominations as before the war you would have exchanged with, did you know he would pray for the Union, and against the rebels?'

Mr A.—Yes sir.

General.—You said you looked upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right because he interfered with the peace of the country.

Mr A.—Yes, sir.

General.—Very good, sir. Now then would you look upon the hanging of the prominent rebels, Jefferson Davis for instance, as just and right. You know the rebels have interfered with the peace of the country and have caused rivers of blood to flow where John Brown only caused pints. What do you say to that?

Mr A.—I would not, sir.

General.—Are your sympathies with the Union or the Confederate cause?

Mr A.—With the Confederates.

General.—I don't see, sir, what good the oath has been to you.

Mr A.—I thought the oath was an oath of amnesty.

General.—You took the oath, sir, for the purpose of having the United States protect you, while you should, by your conduct and your life, aid and comfort the Rebels. It is an oath of amnesty to those who take it in truth, and come back repentant to the United States. You are a Presbyterian. A man comes to you; you are about to take him into communion. You say to him, "You have heretofore been a wicked man." He says, "Yes, sir." You ask him if he has experienced a change of heart? He says, "No, sir." You ask, "Are your sympathies with us or the devil?" He says, "The devil! You ask, "which would you like to have prevail in this world, God or the devil?" He says, "the devil." You ask, "where are your friends?" He says, "with the devil." Then you ask him, "do you think you can join the church with your present feelings?" He replies, "I think I can, to get the bread and wine at the altar." Think of it, sir, anywhere else, and as a man of Christian professions, saying nothing of Christian practices. I call upon you to think of it. Sworn to be loyal and true to the United States, here you are with your sympathies against them. You, sir, are a perjured man in the sight of God. It is an oath of amnesty to those who truly repent, precisely as Christ shed his blood for those who repent, but not for those who would crucify him afresh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty. I should be just as wrong in receiving you, sir, as a loyal man, as you would in receiving such a man as I have described, into your church. (To an Aide.) Make an order that this man be committed to the Guard House, in close confinement, there to remain until he can be consigned to Fort Hatteras, there to be kept in solitary confinement until further orders; and send a copy of the examination to the officer in command there.

DEPARTURE OF DR ARMSTRONG FOR HATTERAS.

In a subsequent number of *The New Regime*, we find the following:

The Rev. James D. Armstrong, of this city, who after taking the oath of allegiance, had given utterance to disloyal sentiments, yesterday sailed for Fort Hatteras, where he is to be confined for some time.

Charles Reid, of this city, has been ordered outside our lines for a like offending, and will go up the James River in the next flag of truce boat.

THE PRESENT MOMENT.—How very important and solemn are the considerations connected with the present moment; and how changed would many a scene of revelry and mirth, of gayety and levity, become, did the actors in these scenes for once allow such momentous considerations as the following to bear upon their minds:

This moment I am either an unrenewed sinner or a regenerated soul pardoned and saved by grace; a servant of Satan, or a child of God; a traveller in the broad road to perdition, or an heir of heaven and immortal glory. This moment the thoughts and emotions of my soul with reference to the author of such distinguishing mercies shown to me, are naked and open before Him with whom we have to do. This moment a record is made in that book out of which I am to be judged, a record of my present act with the feelings accompanying it and the motives which prompt me to its performance. The present moment is just going into eternity to be a witness in a case soon to be tried, upon the decision of which my soul's eternal happiness or misery depends. The passing moment shortens the period allotted me for preparation for that solemn event, and brings me so much nearer my eternal home. This moment I am liable to be summoned before the tribunal of the Searcher of hearts—of my heart. This moment if I am an impenitent sinner, I am growing more hardened in sin and the difficulty of my salvation is even now increasing. This moment, if I am unconverted, I am turning back upon the bleeding, groaning, dying Saviour of sinners, and stopping my ears against [illegible] accents of mercy uttered [illegible] Calvary. This moment some soul is dropping the last drop into its cup of infinity previous to its being given over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind. I know not but I may this moment be passing the critical point, beyond which there is no possibility of my salvation. O my soul, awake to a consideration of thine immortal interests! for on the decision which I may make this moment, my eternal all may be suspended. Heaven forbid that I should delay another moment! God be merciful to me a sinner. —*Howbery.*

VACANCIES IN THE PULPIT.—It is frequently said that it is increasingly difficult to find pastors for the larger and more commanding churches. And we know that congregations go far, and sometimes wait long, to find the right man for the place. They do not always find him then. We have heard of forty, fifty and even seventy men being heard before a choice was made. But if we look at the most prominent and useful ministers of a city, we shall probably find that, with a few exceptions, they came to it young men, and grew up with the churches and the city. There are men now among us fully qualified to take any of our pastoral charges, and they are anxious to labor, but they will perhaps be passed by because they are too old. And there are scores of young men as well qualified as any young men can be, who will be passed by because they are too young. It is needless to say that the great difficulty of filling a pulpit with an "acceptable" preacher, is in the hearing of the people. They are too fastidious. They wish to combine more in one man than is usually allotted to an individual of merely human birth and education. This, however, is a fault of the age, and incurable. Ministers must take people as they are, and make them better as fast as they can. Good preaching will always find hearers; and when all the world runs after sensation preachers, a goodly company of the better class will stand by the substantial, instructive and useful men on whom (under God) the church depends.

ANSWERING A FOOL.—"Ah," said a skeptical collegian to an old Quaker, "I suppose you are one of those fanatics who believe the Bible?" Said the old man, "I do believe the Bible. Do you believe it?" "No; I can have no proof of its truth." "Then," inquired the old man, "does thee believe in France?" "Yes; for although I have not seen it, I have seen others who have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist." "Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?" "No." "Did thee ever see thy own brains?" "No." "Did thee ever see a man who did see them?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any?" This last question put an end to the discussion.

EPISCOPACY IN MARYLAND.—Rev. T. H. Pritchard, in the *Biblical Recorder*, says: "In Maryland, bishop Whittingham is a bitter Union man, while a Majority of the presbyters of the diocese are Southern in sympathy. When Lincoln issues a proclamation, calling upon the people to fast for defeat or to rejoice over victory, the bishop issues special forms of prayer for such occasions. Many of his presbyters utterly ignore his prayers, and thus each sought his authority, and thus there is perpetual strife between the bishop and his presbyters."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor pro tem.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

CONSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Ch'm of Committee of Arrangements, Charlotte, N. C.

CURRENCY NOTICE, &c.—After the 20th instant we shall cease to receive the $5 Confederate Notes of the old issue, save at a deduction of one-third their face. We would gladly receive them up to the last moment, (July 1st,) but find it impossible to do so without losing the tax ourselves. Our hands are already complaining that it is almost impossible for them to purchase anything of farmers, and others who have provisions to sell, with these Notes. And we are compelled, in this instance, to do to others as they do to us. The subscription price of the *Presbyterian* is too low to enable us to lose one-third and live.

It may not be out of place to add, that there are still a good many subscriptions due us for the present year. These may now be paid off, *if done immediately*, in the much despised $5 bills. If persons at a distance, who owe us from the first of the year or longer, do not avail themselves of this opportunity and pay their subscription *at once*, we shall be compelled to strike their names from our list, *as persons whom we do not feel willing to trust further*. The *Presbyterian* is, by almost if not quite one half, the cheapest religious paper in the Confederacy, (too cheap, we fear, if present prices continue to rule throughout the year, to pay the expense of publication;) we owe it therefore to ourselves and our *paying* subscribers not to furnish it to those who do not pay. A few such, at present enormously high prices, might force upon us the alternative to which we were compelled to resort last year, to avoid irrecoverable embarrassment—an alternative more unpleasant to *us* than to any unbeciber we have on our list, and one to which we will not resort while any other practicable course is left open to us.

Up to the time specified, May 20th, we will receive the $5 notes at par for soldiers' papers. Our contributions for this object have not been large for some weeks past, and is now getting rather low.

A REVIVAL.—The Presbyterian church in Greensboro', Ala., has been visited with a refreshing from the Lord. The Pastor, Rev. J. M. P. Otts, writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*, that up to the time of writing there had been twenty-two additions to the church, since the commencement of the meeting, and there are others who are expected to join soon. "I expect to gather into the church," he says, "thirty or more souls, as the fruit of this precious revival, which the Lord of the church has so graciously vouchsafed unto us."

NOT A CHAPLAIN.—A later telegram from Dalton, than that noticed last week about the hanging of a chaplain for encouraging mutiny and holding secret correspondence with the enemy, says: "The report that Findley, of the 53rd Alabama, recently hung at Tunnel Hill, was a chaplain, is erroneous. He was a minister, though a private in that Regiment.

ORDINATION OF CHAPLAIN.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of East Alabama, held in the church at Montgomery, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. George L. Petrie, a licentiate of the Presbytery, and chaplain of the 22d Alabama regiment, was, at the request of officers of the regiment, ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry as an evangelist.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

There is certainly a very general impression on both sides that *the* campaign of the war is now at hand. The belief is strong throughout the Confederacy, and from the deliverances of Northern journals, as well as from speeches in the Federal Congress, it is manifest that it is as strong with the enemy as with us. *We* expect to succeed in driving back the hosts that are pressing down upon us, and then see the power broken that has been making such gigantic efforts to overwhelm us; *they* hope to succeed in their long cherished purpose, but if they do not succeed *now*, many of them believe they had as well give up the contest. Success is not possible. There is a great change in many of the organs of public sentiment throughout the United States, in regard to the war and the practicability of suppressing the rebellion. Newspapers, such as the New York *Times* and others, that were leading public sentiment in the crusade against us, twelve months ago, seem to be in despair of the future. Their tone is anything else than hopeful and encouraging to those who are prosecuting the war. Members of Congress are delivering freely their sentiments in opposition to the whole policy of the Republican party, and the body to which they belong either will not or dare not expel them from their seats. They remain and vote and speak as their inclination prompts. Even Secretary Chase, one of the bitterest enemies we have and one of the ablest men connected with public affairs at Washington, concludes a report to the Senate, proposing some remedies for the serious financial disorders that are threatening, with the significant remark: "*Without Military Success all Measures will fail.*" The promise of a speedy termination of the war has been made so often, and utterly failed, that those who have been deceiving the people for three years are in despair of deceiving them longer. Either "Military Success" during the present season, or a terrible collapse must follow.

Our hope of terminating the war rests upon our expectation of success this spring and summer. If we are unsuccessful, *the war cannot terminate*. The enemy would be encouraged, and refuse us the liberty for which we are fighting; and until this is granted, there can be no peace. The wrongs we have suffered at the hands of those who hate us, have been so many and so aggravated since the war commenced, to say nothing of those that led to its inauguration, that no man, woman, or child amongst us who has any self respect, could for one moment consent to any political union with them. It must be a war of extermination, or peace upon the terms of separate and distinct independence.

With the issue thus presented, the minds of our people turn with deepest interest to military movements. The public ear is all attention, to catch the notes of victory or defeat, as they come from the battle field, believing that never in the history of this world of wars and fightings, have a people had more at stake in a military campaign than we have in the one immediately before us. Thus far we have been remarkably successful this spring. In all the movements preliminary to the grand tragedy that must open very soon, the enemy has been foiled; and in our own beloved State, we have been able to assume the offensive, with quite a brilliant affair. The God of battles has blessed us with the most encouraging tokens of His favor, while in no part of the Confederacy has He frowned upon our efforts to drive the invaders from our soil.

Let not these successes, and the assurance that the armies of the Confederacy have never been in such fine condition for meeting the enemy, make us *self* confident. *Remember the first year of the war.* Confident we ought to be; but not in the skill of our commanders or the valor of our troops, save as the instrumentalities through which *God gives us the victory*. The triumph of a just and righteous cause is often delayed through long seasons of privation and suffering, because of the improper temper and spirit with which its advocates prosecute it. Leave out an overruling Providence, and the race will always be to the swift and the battle to the strong. It is His direct agency and the confidence inspired through the belief in His superintending care, that give success to those who contend for right and justice against great odds on the side of wrong and oppression. When, therefore, the advocates of a just cause forget Him, He may, and often does leave them to reverses and disaster, until they are brought to acknowledge Him as their strength and support, their confidence and hope. Let all our people, at home and in the army, examine themselves as to the ground of their confidence, that the opening campaign will be the last of the war, and that peace and security shall in a few months more bless our land. If this confidence be in God, as the giver of success to those who faithfully use the means He has placed in their hands to secure a triumph, then we shall not be disappointed in our hopes; but if otherwise, *the end is not yet*. May God prepare us for victory and peace!

CONFEDERATE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of the Confederate Bible Society was held in Augusta, Ga., on the 20th of April. The condition of the Society is gratifying and hopeful. A fuller notice of the proceedings will be furnished, if possible, next week.

UNION WITH THE UNITED SYNOD.—The Presbytery of South Carolina, at a recent meeting, adopted a memorial to the General Assembly, against the union of our church with the United Synod. The memorial concludes in these words: "This Presbytery does not hesitate to declare that it is firmly and unalterably opposed to any union of our Church with the United Synod, except upon a formal and distinct repudiation by them of every one of the New School errors which have been entertained by those with whom they so long continued to maintain the closest fellowship. This is due to themselves as well as due to us, and to the glorious truths which have been denied and opposed by those parties. Nor can there be any other basis of a solid union or of permanent harmony and co-operation."

Another Deliverance.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Presbytery of East Alabama, to report upon the plan of union, as reported by the joint Committee of the two churches, approve of the union, but disapprove of the plan recommended by this Committee. The Committee of the Presbytery say: "The Presbytery of East Alabama, while it entertains for this Committee Christian confidence, and appreciates the work of love which they endeavored to fulfil, with all due fidelity to the truth, yet considers the "doctrinal basis" in extenso proposed, as unadvisable, and therefore recommend the striking out of these extended doctrinal statements, retaining only the first paragraph of the first article."

EXAMINATION OF DR. ARMSTRONG.—Many of our readers will be interested in the official account on our first page of the examination of Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, before the representative of Federal authority in that city. As an insight into the future, provided the enemy shall succeed in overrunning our territory, it should be interesting to all of us. Every minister of the gospel who truly sympathizes with his suffering country in her struggle to be free of Yankee tyranny, will share the fate of Dr. Armstrong, if our armies should be conquered and our country come under the authority of such men as rule in Washington. They do not require, it will be seen, that ministers shall be merely *passive*—abstaining from all hostile or offensive words and actions; they must sympathize with "loyalty," and be ready to preach and pray for the success of loyal efforts to crush the rebellion. There is nothing like *neutrality* admitted by the enemy, where he has the power.

A LITURGY FOR OUR CHURCH.—"Senex," a ministerial correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian*, suggests the propriety of adopting into our Directory for Worship forms of service to be used in the administration of the sacraments, marriages, funerals, &c. The writer remarks with truth, and not without force:

"Prepared forms of service are neither new in our history nor inconsistent with the genius of our Church. Liturgies in full have been used in the Presbyterian churches of continental Europe from the days of Calvin down to our own; and the same or similar liturgies were in general use throughout Scotland and England, until they fell into disuse (never abrogated) as a token of dislike to the pompous forms of Romanism and the stately service of English Episcopacy.'

"But is it not true, as felt and confessed by many of our best ministers, that, while the English ritual is too much loaded with formalities to suit our simpler, and therefore purer state, the Presbyterian public worship is too bare? At least have we not lost more than we have gained by banishing from our church service all prepared forms, and thus compelling such as I am conscious of being, and others in like circumstances, to depend upon our poor unworthy utterances, extemporaneously delivered, in those parts of our worship where no language should be heard, except that of the most perfect and elevated character?"

A SABBATH FOR PRINTERS.—It is well known that the hands attached to a daily newspaper establishment are compelled, from the force of circumstances as they think, to work through the greater part of the day on Sabbath. Our friend of the N. C. *Christian Advocate*, in a recent issue, reads these violators of the Sabbath a lecture; after which he suggests a plan for avoiding this desecration of the Lord's day. The *Confederate*, of that city, thinks that this plan will not meet the case, and suggests another that will. The remedy of the *Confederate*, in our judgment, would do much to remove the evil of Sunday work in daily newspaper offices; but while the human mind craves *news* with so much eagerness, we fear that it will not be an easy matter to apply the remedy. The Editor says:

"An exacting public refuse them (the printers) the rest which every other class claims and enjoys. We know this does not excuse the violators of God's holy day, but we wish the religious press would lecture the public, and the churchmen as well as others, for requiring the Monday morning paper to have all the latest news, (or else they growl and grumble) as well as other morning papers; thereby necessitating Sunday work. Since the establishment of this paper, we have endeavored to have the very least possible amount of work performed on Sunday; and no one would be more rejoiced than we, if it could be avoided altogether. We hope the religious press and the pulpit will aid in working a reform on this subject, that will relieve printers from the commission of this sin; without subjecting the Daily papers from being called slow-coaches, and behind the times, if Monday morning's issues do not contain all the news that Saturday's mails and Sunday's telegraph may bring—and this complaints coming very often from those who could remove the great sin for themselves to evade on Sunday."

LICENSED PREACHERS.—The enrolling officer in the Raleigh Congressional district recently decided that a simple licensure to preach did not exempt a man from conscription. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Secretary of War; and the Secretary has sustained the appeal and reversed the decision of the Enrolling officer. Hence this question is settled while the present law continues in force. Every man in every denomination who is authorized to preach and is discharging his duties, as required by his church, is entitled to exemption.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The post office address of the Rev. J. P. McPherson is changed from Springfield to Montpelier, N. C. Correspondents will please note the change.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REV. D. McNEILL TURNER.

Among the number of pious and devoted Ministers, who have given up the comforts of home, and followed the soldier to the hospital, the march and the tented field, none has labored more zealously and faithfully or with more success than the REV. D. MCNEILL TURNER, D. D., now of Abbeville, S. C., but who from 1837 to 1840 was Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, N. C. Dr. Turner was preceded by Rev. J. W. Douglas, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Gilchrist.

The writer well remembers the tall and graceful appearance of Mr Turner, as he walked up the north aisle and ascended the pulpit, and has yet a list of all his texts, heads and particulars. The intellectual abilities of Mr. Turner, though then a young man, were felt and acknowledged by all. It was his fortune to be Pastor of the Fayetteville church, when it and Presbytery was distracted by Old and New Schoolism, and in the contest bore no unmanly part. One fourth of a century added to our respective ages has evidently made a change in both, for neither gray-bearded veteran recognized the other, as we met in Lake City on the day before the battle of Ocean Pond. Dr. Turner became the guest of one of his old parishioners, and on the next day, Sabbath, he was to preach, but on getting to church we found 80 dead, wounded and dying soldiers, scattered in every direction among the pews. It was my first contact with the carnage of a battle-field, and with such intense and immense sufferings, and for a time I was unmanned. Not so with Dr. Turner; he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and went to work with an energy and will, and for five weeks continued to labor in all our different hospitals and at private houses, dressing the wounded, preaching, teaching, praying, distributing tracts and other religious books, as well as whispering consolation to the dying. Truly his labors were abundant, and it seemed as if he was all things to all men. He was nurse, Doctor, Surgeon, Pastor, Colporteur, &c., and I doubt not will receive a rich reward.

After five weeks, Dr. Turner felt it to be his duty to labor at the front with the Army; and there he has been until last week, when he was taken sick, but is now improving.

Dr. Turner was sent out by his congregation to labor among the troops in Florida, and his sojourn with me has been a source of unalloyed pleasure.

CALDERWOOD.

Lake City, April 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"THE DESERTERS' DOOM."

MR EDITOR:—I notice in your paper a communication from Rev. John Paris, Chaplain 54th N. C. Reg., giving a full account of the hanging of the 22 deserters at Kinston, in February last, which is, no doubt, the most thorough history of that dreadful tragedy that ever can be given, as the Chaplain was with Hoke's Brigade in their expedition to Newbern, and also visited the condemned men in their prison, and attended them to the gallows. A number of the facts recorded in the narrative were witnessed by the writer of this as well as by the other ministers who accompanied the Chaplain at the time of the execution of 13 of them.

My object in this short communication is to notice a *Sermon* which was preached before the Brigade, shortly after the execution, by the above named Chaplain. A person from the western part of the State being present and hearing the discourse, desired to have it published, and at his request the manuscript Sermon was furnished him by the author. We have examined the manuscript and believing that its circulation will have a salutary influence for our country's good, we have interested ourself in its publication. The discourse is founded on Matt. 27: 3, 4, 5. 1st, The character of Judas is brought to view in his betraying and selling Christ to his enemies. Then the example of Benedict Arnold is given, and his character portrayed, who attempted to give up Washington and his country into the hands of the enemy. Then he holds up to view the crime of *desertion* in its proper light and gives some sound views in reference to our country's cause, and encouragement to those who desire and look for *independence* and peace.

The author, in a note explanatory attached to the sermon, states that he has "no pecuniary interest" in the publication, but as he has endured the *hardness* of the service for *two years*, having a considerable family, and *no supplement* been made to his salary, we have conceived the idea of making it remunerative to him in a small degree. After the limited number of copies ordered are printed, we shall have an additional number printed upon our own responsibility, intending him to share in the proceeds over and above the cost of the publication. The pamphlet will be out in a few days. The price will be 50 cents per copy, prepaid to any address, and can be obtained at the office of the *Watchman and Harbinger*, or by addressing

R. R. MICHAUX,
Littleton, Halifax Co. N. C.
Greensboro', N. C., April 22, 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP 48th N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE, C. H., VA., Ap. 18.

MR EDITOR:—Knowing that all kinds of intelligence from the army is interesting to the people at home, and believing that it is especially so when it is of a religious nature and appertaining to the advancement of the cause of Christ and the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth, I will endeavor to give you a running account of how we have been faring in Cook's Brigade this winter in this particular.

We were relieved from picket duty on the second of February, and came into winter quarters immediately thereafter, and as soon as we had gotten ourselves comfortably fixed up, we turned to and built a house for the most high God, and in it we have been holding religious exercises every night and day since, when the weather and military operations would allow it; we have had with us as permanent Chaplains, Messrs Howerton of the 15th (Baptist), Dodson of the 46th, and Pyler of the 48th (both Methodists) and as a visiting or rather as temporary Chaplain to the 27th, Mr. Smith, (Presbyterian) from Greensboro.—These brethren have been very zealous and earnest in the discharge of their duties in their respective spheres, and have very frequently called in other ministers to aid them. There has been a good deal of feeling upon the subject of religion throughout the Brigade all the winter, and now there seems to be more than usual. We have a prayer meeting every day at half-past twelve o'clock, and preaching at night, and both are very well attended; and I know it will cause many a christian heart at home to swell with emotions of thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God, when I tell you that within the last three months at least one hundred of our soldiers have made an open profession of the religion of Jesus, enrolled themselves as "soldiers of the Cross and followers of the Lamb," and that nearly if not quite all of them have connected themselves with some one of the different branches of Christ's church; and now there are about twenty others who are anxiously enquiring the way to Zion with their faces turned heavenward. Oh, it would do the hearts of God's people at home good to see the deep solemnity which pervades our congregations. There is none of the outside show, either of manner or dress which I am sorry to say is so common in some of our home congregations, but a deep solemnity which says louder than words that all feel that they are in the presence of God. And although we have no fashionable tunes or organ notes to assist in our music, yet we have that outpouring of the soul in songs to the praise of God which is equaled by very few if any of our city or town congregations. The soldiers join in as with the heart of one man, and sing with the spirit and understanding, making melody unto the Lord in their hearts, which is an acceptable offering unto Him.

As a mutual help to each other, all the denominations have joined together in the organizing of a society known as the Soldiers' Christian Association, of Cook's Brigade, Army of Northern Va., in which we pledge ourselves anew to the cause of our Redeemer, and covenant to be of all the assistance we possible can to each other in running the christian race, and through which we will answer through our "Corresponding society," all questions asked by friends at home concerning their friends and loved ones in this part of the army as far as possible: and also to give them any information in our power, in any way connected with the Brigade. All they have to do is to address Sgt. H. W. Ayer, Co. C., 48th Regt., N. C. Troops, Cook's Brigade, Army N. Va., and if the information desired can be obtained, they shall have it.

There are committees appointed in the Association for the discharge of various duties, among which is a visiting committee, whose duty it is to visit all who are sick, and administer to their wants both temporal and spiritual as far as practicable, and report their labors at each meeting of the Association. Another committee attends to the arrangements for public worship, and the securing of persons to deliver lectures of a religious, moral and literary nature, before the Association.

We have now about one hundred and sixty members, and there are accessions made to it at every meeting—we include from the General and his Staff down to the ranks. Our officers for the present quarter are: Capt. W. R. Larkins, 27th Regiment, President; Lieut. Robt. Small, 46th, Vice President; E. B. Higgins, 27th, Rec. Sec.; Sergt H. W. Ayer, 48th C. S.; and Sergt Allen 15th, Treasurer. We hope that God will bless us in this enterprise, and we invoke the prayers of our people at home, that He will make this Association the means of building up his followers among us in the most holy faith, of bringing sinners to see the error of their way, and cause them to "turn their feet unto his testimonies." Say to our friends that God has answered prayer and that He will continue to do so, and urge them to cry mightily unto God that he will bring from "nature's darkness" to the wonderful light of the gospel of God, and the religion of Jesus Christ, all of our soldiers, and more especially the loved ones that each of them have in the army.

We are very sorry to have to say that within the last month the following named soldiers of the Brigade have died, viz: On the 2nd inst., A. Burgess, of co. D, 27th, of congestive chills, in camp; on the 5th, M. M. Hoke, co C, 48th, in the Hospital at Orange C. H., Va., of pneumonia; on the 4th, Sergt J. J. Stout, co. H, 15th, in camp, of congestive chills; on the 12th, P. Picks, co. B, 24th, in Hospital at Orange C. H., of pneumonia, and T. C. Owens, co C, 15th fell dead in camp on the night of the 12th; he had had congestive chills. With sorrow we mourn for these comrades in arms, but with submission and reverence we bow to the will of God.

Yours, very truly, HAL.

APOSTATE MISSIONARY.—We have read somewhere of Jesuit missionaries who lapsed into heathenism. Here is a kindred case. Rev. D. B. Bradley, a self supporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, at Bankok, Siam, has sent $300, to assist in putting down the rebellion of the Confederate States!

INDIAN MISSIONS.—A letter has been received at the Mission Rooms in this place, within a few days past, from Dr. Kingsbury, of the 16th February, in which it is stated that the Rev. John Lilley, of the Seminole Mission, together with such members of his family as were with him had been carried off by Federal scouts, after they had killed his son-in law, Henry Washburn, in his yard. This intelligence was taken to the Chickasaw station by a nephew of Mr. Washburn, who secreted himself from the scouts and afterwards escaped. No explanation is given of this outrage, and none can be conjectured, unless it is that the Federal scouts regarded Mr. Lilley and his family as opposed to the Federal cause. The Seminole territory lies near to the borders of Kansas and was consequently more exposed to raids than other parts of the Indian territory. The Chickasaw and Choctaw countries had not as yet been invaded, but it was not known how soon that might be the case. Confederate troops were occupying most of the boarding school buildings as temporary barracks. The headquarters of our army were near to Dr. Kingsbury, and some of the officers were occupying a part of his buildings. Dr. K. remarks, "our quiet is considerably disturbed, still we abide in safety. How long it may continue so, is known only to Him, without whose watchful providence, not a sparrow falls to the ground."—*Southern Presbyterian.*

FATHER CHINIQUY'S MARRIAGE.—The widely known Rev. Charles Chiniquy has followed the example of Luther and many other converted priests, by entering the condition which the Scriptures, by direct implication pronounce good—namely, marriage. Unlike Luther however, he has not found a man to share his joys and sorrows, but a young lady of Kankakee, Illinois, named Euphemie Allard. The marriage took place on the 26th ult., and caused, according to the Chicago papers, a great sensation among Mr. Chiniquy's friends.

A PUNGENT SENTENCE.—Prof. S. F. B. Morse, in reference to the dominant phase of Northern Christianity, asks: "Where has the sense of decency fled. When the Sabbath is made the day and the church the place for partizan orgies where flags float in solemn mockery above the pulpits; and the Psalms of David overflowing with the elevating praises of God are exchanged for the vain glorious, self flattering gasconade of heathenish songs to a miscalled liberty; and where on the plea of vaunting patriotism, the gospel of peace has been cast out of its proper temples, to give place to a religion whose Bible is the Declaration of Independence, whose blood stained God is human freedom, whose Saviour is the national flag, and whose devil is slavery?"

THE WINE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER.—The *N. C. Christian Advocate* holds that no liquid except the juice of the grape can be properly used in the Lord's supper, and that at the proper season of the year, "care should be taken to make enough pure wine for use in the holy sacrament."

SUPPORT OF PASTORS.—Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, has issued a circular letter to his churches, asking such an increase of salaries of ministers as will keep them from suffering and want, and suggesting that this increase might best be made in provisions, at a fair and moderate price.

SCALES' BRIGADE.—There are 600 professors of religion in Scales' N. C. brigade of 2400 men.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Official intelligence of the capture of Washington, N. C., by our forces, under Maj. Gen. Hoke, has been received. No particulars are given.

In the summary of news from the United States, which we present to day, will be found some agreeable reading. Much of the suspense and doubt entertained as to the true value of the reported defeat of Banks in the Trans Mississippi will be relieved. Such has been the difficulty of obtaining official information from that quarter; and such the combination of interests in that country to suppress truthful intelligence of a private character, that little trust has been placed in the brilliant rumors of the late battle below Shreveport. It was well understood that Confederates and Federals were concentrating from all points for a decisive battle, which would immediately decide the political complexion of the Trans Mississippi. A fight has taken place—certainly much sooner than either the Yankees or Confederates on this side of the river expected. Was it decisive? Was it on a sufficiently extensive scale to affect the ulterior result? It was feared that the battle had been only the premature collision of one division of the Confederate force and the head of Banks' column; that both sides claimed an advantage; and the real action had not yet taken place between the vastly superior numbers of the Federal army and the collected commands of Smith, Price and Magruder. These doubts and fears are happily relieved. From New York we get the intelligence wanted. The Yankees have the news of Banks' battle, and the news is that Banks was beaten and chased forty miles from the field. How many of his men have been killed and wounded is still part of secret history, but from the number of high officers maimed and slain, it is evident that his loss has been great. It is evident, too, that this was no undecided combat, but a complete check of the most severe kind. It may possibly be sufficient to give quietus for a long time to the ambition of the enemy relative to the Trans Mississippi.

New York has heard, too, of Plymouth, and now knows that Plymouth is not "impregnable." When the rebels took the town the brave General Wessels retired into the fort, where, after "repulsing the enemy seven times," he surrendered, twenty five hundred of his gallant men being taken prisoners, and—*one hundred and fifty having been slain!* "So," quoth the *Tribune*, "we have Fort Pillow over again. Shall vengeance longer sleep?" The Yankee historian adds that *under the cover of night*," the cowardly rebel ram at Plymouth came down and "sunk two of our gunboats!" "But," he concludes "it is not expected that she would attack *any respectable number* of gunboats in the day-time." Surely, the force of farce can no further go. What words could increase the comic power of these delightful remarks?

Having heard from Banks, and heard from Plymouth, Gold bounces up to 184; and now, really we do not see what can stop its rise but the complete defeat of Lee. Mr. Chase, without doubt, is a monstrous smart man. He has gotten as much out of his bag as juggler ever did. But it is now clear that he has touched the bottom of said bag. Imagination fails to suggest a further barrier to the progress of gold save that improbability just suggested. Without a stunning victory on the Rapid Ann, all is over with Chase.—*Examiner.*

TERRIBLE FIRE!—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Yesterday morning at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a warehouse or shed, on the Western side of the Cape Fear River, some 200 feet South of the Ferry, which is opposite to the Market Dock.

From this point it spread with amazing rapidity, and in an inconceivably short space of time every building on the Western side of the river south of the depot of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad was enveloped in flames.

When we arrived at the dock, the whole Western bank of the river for several squares was one line of flame, and it was feared that the Railroad depot, with the workshops of the Company, would also be destroyed.

The destruction of property is very great. We sum it as nearly as we can as follows:—

The *Confederate Government* lost 800 bales cotton burnt, of which about 200 were Sea Island—say $800,000. It lost also in materials and work in progress at Berrys' Ship Yard about $100,000.

T. Andrea lost 2,500 bales of cotton—3 0 of it Sea Island—say $2,430,000.

The Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Co. lost 187 bales; J. W. Thomas 37 bales—say $200,000.

In Capt. Hallett's Sheds there were 850 bales of cotton, 47 of it Sea Island, belonging to the State of Virginia, and sundry other parties. Also rope and bagging to the amount or $100,000. All burned. Total loss about $700,000.

Rankin and Martin's Rosin Oil Works, about $70,000. Insurance to the amount of $7,000.

B. Hallett's loss in shed about $25,000. Insurance $2,000

The Southern Express Company lost two cars with merchandise, also some merchandise in a small warehouse. Loss about $100,000.

John A. Taylor, shed, etc., at Ferry, $10,000.

The damage to the machinery and tools at B. W. & W. L. Berry's ship yard is comparatively light. Most of the workmen's tools were saved. They expect to be able to resume work in about three weeks. The sheds and saw mill machinery in rear of ship yard is the principal loss. Estimated total $25 000.

The Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company lost the small wooden building in which the President, Treasurer and Superintendent had their offices. All the contents were saved. The building was of little value. The chief loss of railroad property was 25 freight cars, 15 of them belonging to the Georgia Central Road, 8 to the Wilmington & Manchester Road, and 2 to the Southern Express Company. Total loss in cars $150,000.

Thus far we have a summing up of about four million eight hundred thousand dollars, but this does not include the injury to a quarter of a mile of wharfing, mainly ruined, nor the loss of the sheds and buildings belonging to the Confederate government and to other parties, nor the injury to the cotton press. These and other things not necessary to mention can hardly be estimated at the present time, since, it may be impossible to replace them and difficult to do without them. We are happy, indeed, to learn that the cotton press itself is expected to be in operation again in a short time. It is probable that when the whole loss is known, and the wharves, buildings, etc., have been included, the whole loss will fall little if anything short of six millions of dollars.—*Wil. Journal.*

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND May, 1.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 28th received. News unimportant. Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, says gigantic preparations are going on for the approaching campaign in Virginia. Grant will not commence a forward movement till arrangements are completed.

The State Constitutional Convention of Maryland organized on the 27th.

Gold closed in New York on the 27th at 177 3-4.

RICHMOND May, 1.—European advices to the 13th received. British Ministry defeated on the 12th in the House of Commons, the Minor educational question by eight Majority.

Great enthusiasm for Garibaldi in England.

Palmerston accorded an interview of an hour's duration to Lord Clarendon. The mission from Paris is said to be for the purpose of dispelling Napoleon's irritation against England.

Maximillian's health improved—was to leave for Mexico on the 14th.

The seige of Duppel continues. The Danish garrison shows signs of weakness. The Conference had not assembled when the steamer left England.

DALTON, April 30.—The *Nashville Union* of the 27th received, Washington dispatches of the 26th says Grant has taken measures to add enough to the armies to make them irresistible.

Wild rumors afloat this evening. Long-treet marching down Shenandoah Valley towards the Maryland line.

Cotton in New York quite steady at 82, gold 83 at noon—closed at 80 3 4.

It is reported that Grierson attacked Forrest near Hendersonville, Mississippi on the 21st, a sharp fight ensued; the rebels retreated towards Jackson, passing through LaGrange.

A meeting has been held by the second U. States colored heavy Artillery at Fort Pickens concerning Forrest, and a resolution adopted for the inscription on their flag: "Victory, and no quarter will be shown them."

The enemy near Cleaveland evidently fear an attack and are constantly in line of battle: All quite towards Ringgold."

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., April 30.—Our scouts report Burnside to have arrived at Alexandria preparatory to joining Grant.

RICHMOND, April 30.—Members of Congre s arriving slowly. It is regarded certain now that there will be no quorum on Monday.

The President's Message is ready for delivery. It is understood that it contains nothing of striking interest. The dearth of news continues.

RICHMOND, May 1.—On Saturday evening at seven o'clock, Joseph, son of President Davis, died from injuries received from a fall from the back portico of the Executive Mansion. His parents were from home at the time of the accident and it was not discovered until the little boy was found by a servant, in an insensible condition, in the yard. Every restorative that could be thought of was applied, but all to no purpose.

THE OLD FIVE DOLLAR BILLS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says that the whole sum issued in bills of the denomination of five dollars, since the foundation of the Confederacy, is $79,000,315, and supposes that from sixty to sixty-five millions would cover the amount of fives this day in circulation. These are receivable in payment of taxes and for funding at par until the first of July, after which they will stand off the same footing with the tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue. The *Sentinel* says that by the last of this month, five dollar notes of the new issue will probably be ready for issue. The old fives will then be devoted to their final uses: the payment of taxes or funding in four per cents. For the same purpose.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.—THE SITUATION AND PREPARATIONS.

[From the Nashville Union, (Abolition)]

* * * * * * *

Considerations are now inducing a concentration of forces such as was never before witnessed on this continent; and which has seldom found a parallel in Europe, since the era of civilization. There exists a determination on both sides to make the coming struggle decisive; to make the next battle a Waterloo to the defeated army.

Each party has its ablest commander in the field at the head of the main force; so that in Virginia, neither will have much advantage on that score; but in the West, in the auxiliary department, we have decidedly a superior class of generals. Sherman, Thomas and Logan are far the superiours in every respect, of Joe Johnston and his lieutenants; but with reference to the centre—a comparison between Schofield and Longstreet, we fear, will be disadvantageous to us.

Thus the matter stands at this time. Each army being reinforced as rapidly and as effectually as possible; each determined to fight to the last, and if possible, annihilate its antagonist. The eyes of the nation are turned toward the combatants with the deepest interest, and well they may be.

The result of a defeat of the Confederates would be to reduce their territories to the State of South Carolina, a portion of Georgia and Florida. Mississippi and Alabama will be entirely abandoned; the Tombigbee will form a base of supplies, and civil organizations will spring up, and the States will return to their old places in the Union, but regenerated and loyalized.

The effect upon the North would likewise be decisive, Government securities would rise; gold would take a tremendous decent; foreign exchange would, of course, keep pace with the precious metals; and, above all the cry of the copperheads would be effectually hushed.

Should Grant, however, be defeated, the result would be that gold would rise, American securities fall; another draft would be ordered and new energies be called forth; the copperhead faction would grow bold; would do much to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and a general depression would exist throughout the loyal States.

But we do not apprehend such a result. True, the rebels are on the defensive, and the advance must be made by our armies, which will give them great advantage; but we have no idea that this will suffice to give them victory.

We are inclined to believe the campaign will not open before May; but when it does open, there will be a shock of arms which will leave the bloody struggles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga far in the back ground.

FROM THE NORTH.

PLOTTING AND INTRIGUING FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Plotting and intriguing for the next Presidency is busily going on at the North. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that a compromise Presidential ticket has been started by a portion of those who have heretofore been supporting Lincoln for re-nomination—probably under the idea that President Lincoln will be slaughtered at the Convention. This ticket is Grant for President and Senator Morgan, of New York, for Vice President. The Albany *Argus*, referring to this report, says:

How much of truth and how much of mere gossip are mixed up in this report, of course we are not permitted to know. But these under currents of opinion show by what a frail tenure Mr. Lincoln holds the allegiance of even his professed followers. While openly advocating his re nomination, these slippery politicians are secretly "browsing round" in other fields. Whether the rumour above referred to has any connection with the smothering of Mr. Brandeth's resolutions in the Assembly, endorsing Mr. Lincoln for a second term, is known only to the secret wire pullers. All the public are allowed to know is those resolutions are persistently kept on the table, and in the meantime these rumours about a change of programme are whispered about. It looks very much as though somebody is to enjoy the luxury of being cheated.

The friends of Mr. Chase are by no means idle, notwithstanding his letter of declension. They seem to understand it in a Pickwickian sense, and evidently intend to hold their favorite in a position to take advantage of any mishap in Mr. Lincoln's presidential fortunes. Should the latter break down before, or at the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Chase will suddenly re appear upon the stage and greedily grasp the nomination.

The Albany *Statesman* denounces the means Lincoln is employing to make sure of his re election, and says that he h pes to effect it through the machinery of conventions, composed, in large proportion, of office holders; of State Legislatures in which the imbibers of, or seekers after, Federal pap especially predominate; of newspapers controlled by those who are governed by the love of patronage—a concerted and noisy attempt to hurrah up the President for re-nomination, and hurrah down everybody who has been mentioned as his possible competitor, and a new and most preposterous theory—*that fidelity to the Government involves as its necessary corrollary fidelity to Mr. Lincoln.*

From accounts in the Northern papers there are no politicians more active than the friends of Fremont. It is now rumoured that they will, at an early day, hold a convention at Cleveland to give Fremont a formal nomination, and that an active organization in his behalf is being made all over the country.

FEARS OF INVASION OF OHIO.

Several of the Governors of Western States are in Washington urging upon the President the propriety of calling out two hundred thousand more men for the purpose of guarding against the invasion of States bordering on the Ohio river. It is said that the President favors the plan, and will soon call for two hundred thousand volunteers from Western States only.

COPPERHEADS—THE NORTHWEST RIPE FOR A REVOLT.

The following dispatch from Washington is significant:

Information received here confirms suspicions of a wide spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the government. The object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish Vallandigham's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebellion. Crawford county, Ohio, the headquarters of a garg of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National arms to give the signal of revolt.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF HENRY CLAY.

The remains of Henry Clay, after an interment of twelve years, were removed last week, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers, beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington, Kentucky, cemetery. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, while a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W." which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweller's shop.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE.—The impression, which has for some time prevailed, says the Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 23rd, has well nigh settled down to a conviction, that the clash of hostile arms may soon be heard in our front. The opinion seems universal in this latitude, adds the *Confederacy*, that a general engagement will take place somewhere in the neighborhood of Dalton within the next few days. This, too, is the prevalent opinion in army circles, as we surmise from the press despatches of the last forty eight hours, and the suggestions ventured by our energetic and usually correct correspondent with the army.

Great activity is manifested on the part of the Federal troops, who have concentrated both at Ringgold and Cleveland. A front attack upon the difficult hills in front of Dalton will doubtless not be attempted. If the enemy really means fight, the endeavor will be made to flank us from our present position, and transfer the field of operations either to our left or right. In view of this prospective change of the enemy, nothing has been neglected on the part of our sagacious leader in the preparation for any and every emergency. A portion of our infantry is already ordered to Tunnel Hill. Of our strength and probable resources for reinforcements we may not, with prudence speak. Suffice it that there is every confidence felt in our ability to maintain our position, if we do not give the enemy a very uncomfortable and substantial reproof for his leniency.

THE GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE LINES.—We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion is that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make the grand effort of the ensuing campaign in that quarter; but while there is much stronger evidence that that effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia.

The enemy has an army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia: the impregnable fortification of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation of the army in General Johnston's front, the rem val of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.—*Examiner.*

PROMOTION OF GEN. HOKE.—President Davis, immediately on hearing of the capture of Plymouth, sent to Gen. Hoke the following:

BRIG. GEN. HOKE: In the name of the Confederacy, I thank you for your success. You are a Major General from the date of the capture of Plymouth.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. Hoke was the junior Brigadier in Pickett's Division.

BATTERY FOR GEN. FORREST.—The citizens of Mobil are getting up a testimonial of their appreciation of Gen. Forrest, in the shape of a field battery, consisting of two of the Travis guns, which are light, easily transported, fired with great rapidy and accuracy, and, for cavalry service, a most valuable weapon. One of the guns has been rifled and the other is under way.

Eugene Le Mar, a rebel spy now imprisoned at Fort McHenry, has been tried by a military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of March, 1864:

Presbytery of East Alabama.

Tuskegee church, per Rev J H Nall,	$ 70 00
A Friend, do	10 00
Montgomery ch', per Rev Dr Pètrie,	183 00
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Sundry churches, per Express,	400 00
Third ch', Mobile, per T A Hamilton,	103 85
Rev J N Lewis, for Visitor,	16 81
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.	
Tuscaloosa ch., per Rev J W Pratt,	400 00
Hebron and New Hope churches,	30 00
Eutaw church, per W P Webb,	30 00
Presbytery of Cherokee.	
Marietta ch., per D Ardis, Treasurer.	40 00
Presbytery of Flint River.	
Columbus ch. Sunday School, per D F Wilcox, for Visitor,	35 00
Rev S H Higgins, D D., Columbus, for Visitor	100 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Macon ch., Sabbath School, per J J Gresham, for Visitor,	40 00
Rev J W K Rome,	20 00
Mrs J H K "	20 00
Presbytery of New Orleans.	
First ch., New Orleans, "W. A. B."	10 00
H T Hallett, N Orleans,	50 00
Presbytery of Concord	
Rev T N Paxton, per O Presby'n, for Visitor,	10 00
Rev S Frontis, Deer Well,	5 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
Sundry churches, per Rev Jas. Wier,	94 02
" " do 27th Sep., '62 miscarried,	91 67
Rev J H Colton, 53d N C T., for Visitor,	10 00
Mrs Colton, Ashville, N C,	5 00
Presbytery of Orange.	
Raleigh ch., per Rev J M Atkinson,	162 30
Danville ch., per Rev J L Kirkpatrick,	1000 00
Oak Hill ch., per J H Lindsay,	7 00
Chapel Hill ch., "	102 10
Clarksville ch., "	55 00
Shiloh ch., "	20 75
Madison ch., "	37 75
High Point ch., "	43 00
Bethel church, "	91 75
Buffalo church, "	16 30
Bethlehem church, "	170 00
Presbytery of Bethel.	
Episcopal ch., per Rev M R Dickson, Visitor,	150 00
" " colored, "	26 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Concord church,	16 60
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
Second ch., Petersburg, R F Lester,	2,641 20
" " Richmond, a member,	10 00
" " " "	768 00
Tabb St. ch., per O Presby'n, for Visitor,	480 00
Rev A H Hopkins, 2nd Va Regt.	25 60
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Spring Creek ch., per O Presby'n, for Visitor,	80 00
Rev Jas Hay'es, 1st Brigade, A N V "	20 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Lexington church, Miss M A Baxter,	10 00
Mrs M Swoope, Augusta, for Visitor,	10 00
A Friend, per Rev T L Preston,	10 00
Staunton ch., per Rev W E Baker, Treas,	300 00
New Mammoth ch., per Rev Samuel Brown,	100 00
Mrs C M Emerson, Middlebrook,	15 00
Rev Gam'l Emerson, "	80 00
Miss N Emerson, "	80 00
Presbytery of Montgomery.	
Salem ch., per O Presbyterian,	99 55
Buchanan ch., "	79 25
Presbytery of Roanoke.	
Village church, per Jas B Priest	73 45
Paul O Morton, Lynchburg, for Visitor,	5 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Trinity church, per O Presbyterian,	25 00
Byrd church, " for Visitor,	25 00
Rev L C Vass, A N Va,	15 00
Miss Col Thornton, Farmville,	20 00
Mrs E B Vass, for Visitor,	15 00
Gordonsville ch., per Rev D B Ewing,	40 00
Rev D B Ewing, Gordonsville,	20 00
Miscellaneous.	
Mrs E W Pearce, Loackapoka, Ala, Visitor,	2 50
D W Lewis Sparta, Ga., "	2 50
Rev J W Miller, Chaplain in Summerville, S. C.,	20 00
Jas H Greenlee, Turkey Cove, N C.,	20 00
S H B, Kenansville, N C.,	5 00
Mrs E D M., High Point, N C, for 5th N C T, for Visitor,	3 50
M E B, Yanceyville, N C, for Visitor,	5 00
C Y Yates, Greensboro', N C, "	17 00
A Friend in Liberty, Va.,	5 00
A J Cart, 60th Va Regt per C Presby'n,	2 00
Legacy of Mrs M Curry, Augusta, Va.,	20 00
Ditt,	10 00
A Friend in Chesterfield, Va.,	20 00
Mrs C H Dulaney, Barboursville, Va,	5 00
Susan Diggins, Palmer's Springs, Va.,	20 00
	$3,003 12

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Publication.*

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Education Committee has received the following contributions during the month of March, 1864:

Presbytery of South Alabama.

Rev J N Lewis,	$ 50 00
Presbytery of East Alabama.	
Tuskegee church, per Rev J H Nall,	70 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Rome ch, per Rev J H Kaufman,	200 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
Sundry churches, per A McLean, Treasurer	36 69
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
Second church, Richmond,	320 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Spring Creek church,	64 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
New Monmouth ch., per Samuel Brown,	50 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Trinity church, per C. Presbyterian,	20 00
	$761 69

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Education.*

RECEIPTS TO MAY 2, 1864.

Mrs J Emerson, Cobb's Creek; J Lagle, Flint Rock; Miss E M Lamb, Miss M J Scotson, Glover Orchard; Mrs I W Dick, Greensboro'; L Williams, Cowan's Ford; S M H Wiley, Salisbury; N D Clarke, Oakland, Fla; D M McKay, Weldon, N C; W S Rankin, Leaksville; M S Isley, Holt's Store; B I Smith, Wilmington; A Young, Monticello, S C; J C Ross, Pleasant Valley; D F McIver, Sapona Iron Works; D C Stewart, Laurinburg; G M Morrison, Springfield; Mrs T D Love Prospect Hall; A McKenzie, McKenzie's Bridge; Miss M Anderson, Haw River; Mrs M A Smith, Johnsonville; Miss E Smith, Dunderroch; Mrs J D Smith, Boston Ga.; Cap A A Melver, 24th N C T; Mrs I B Burwell, Mossing Ford; Mrs A F Young, Madison C H, Va; Mrs D Lee, Kiysville, Va; W M Reinhardt, Lincolnton; Mrs E W Johnson, Caddle Creek; Mrs M Johnston, Charlotte; Miss Ella Moore, Madison; J P Flanagan, Statesville; Mrs L J Williamson, Fort Mills; Mrs E Morrison, Bridgewater; C Peck, Brick Store, Ga.; E Leslie, Montrose; Mrs C Black, Carthage; Mrs M L Reedon, Newbern, Ala; W P Reede, Mt Tirza; A Martin, Bostick's Mills; Dr. G M McGuire, Sugar Grove; Mrs E Lucuby, Oak Forest; Mrs J B Hicks, Williamsboro'; Dr. O P Houston, M E Bosse, Miranda; Mrs D A Mangum, Jefferson, S C; W A Faison, Warsaw; Mrs M Godwin, Kyle's Landing; W G Norwood, Savannah, Ga; B Anderson, Hampden Sidney, Va; Mrs E Kinnion, Walnut Grove; Mrs Dr. Cobb, Mt Airy; Mrs J E Reed, Brittain; Miss C Wallace, Deep Well; Jno Ayres, Warrior Creek; Mrs S J Newberry, Lauderdale Springs; Miss B Love, West Point, Ga.; A Monk, Monk's Store; Miss M H Foust, Graham; Mrs M D Bu-bank, Salisbury; J W Carr, Harrell's Store; Mrs M P Bryan, Haywood; Mrs H McMillan, Villa Berry; Mrs M Davis, Cascade, Va; F J Beasons, Conwayboro, S C; S Strayhorn, University Station; Miss J A Ray, Amorium, Ga; Mrs Nathan Mebane, Melville; Mrs G W Mason, Clay Hill, S C; S D Stowe, Cocowatchee, S C; Mrs E Mann, Kittrells; L W Flinn, Orion, Ala; A S Baker, D Baker, Cowpar Hill; Geo V Reid, Bethany Church; Mrs O Robinson, Bl'k R Chapel.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be carried free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents* per line must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Fayetteville, April 27th, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. ANN CAMPBELL, wife of Dr. D. A. Campbell, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss.

In early life Mrs. Campbell gave her heart to the Saviour, and connected herself with the Presbyterian church. In a meek, quiet and humble trust in Jesus, she lived the life of the righteous; and death found her with her lamp trimmed and burning. For several years she had been a great sufferer. These sufferings had been blessed in ripening her for heaven and its holy society; and at the same time had weaned her affections from earth and earthly things. Had it been the will of God to restore her health, she would gladly have lived for the sake of her husband and children; but this being beyond human probability, for months before her death, she earnestly desired to "depart and be with Christ." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." S.

*** Observer please copy.

At the residence of her husband in Lafayette co., Miss., Jan. 3d 1864, Mrs MARGARET A. STEWART. The deceased was the offspring of believing parents and enjoyed the privilege of christian example and training from her earliest years. About the age of 17 she became a member of the Presbyterian church at Buck creek, N. C. In 1853 she emigrated with her husband to Miss., where she became a member of Hopewell ch'h, which she adorned till the day of her death. Mrs Stewart possessed a remarkably gentle, meek and quiet spirit. In her a temper naturally amiable, was refined and purified by Divine grace. Her life was a beautiful exemplification of sincere, earnest and unostentatious piety. Her death is lamented by all who knew her but most tenderly deplored by those who knew her best. But why weep for those who have gone to enjoy the rest and the bliss of heaven? For such "to die is gain," For "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

F. P.

At the residence of her son, near Carthage, Moore co., N. C., CATHARINE, the relict of Daniel Kelly, dec'd, departed this life on the 13th ult., in the 86th year of her age. She was born in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and in early life she embraced the Saviour, connecting herself with the Presbyterian church, she ever adorned the profession which she made by a Godly walk and conversation; but especially did her christian character shine forth with brilliancy, in the resignation and fortitude with which she bore a sore bodily affliction of forty years duration. During her long suffering which was often intense, she never murmured nor complained, but often expressed a desire to be absent from the body, that she might be present with the Lord. At last the earthly house of her tabernacle was dissolved, and she was permitted to go to a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. J. K.

In Mecklenburg Co., N. C., on Thursday the 24th of March, 1864, Mrs MARY R. HUTCHISON, wife of Wm. Hutchison, aged 59 years, 2 months and 24 days. The subject of this notice had been for many years greatly afflicted, though her last sickness was of short duration. She had been from early youth a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and her walk and conversation plainly showed that she adorned her profession. She loved the people of God and the house of worship was the place of her delight and the Bible was her guide. She took great pleasure in reading and perusing the Scripture, and made it her rule to read a portion every day. She was a kind wife and a loving and affectionate mother; this, none can tell better than her husband and son and three daughters, which are left behind to mourn their irreparable loss; yet we have great reason to hope that it is her eternal gain. She had a desire to live, but from her delicate constitution she was conscious that her end was fast approaching; this she often spoke of to her friends, yet said she desired not her will but that the Lord's might be done. Her death was calm and peaceable. Truly it may be said of her: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Let us try to imitate the example she set, that we may die the death of the righteous, and that our last end may be like hers.

Dearest Mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

DAUGHTER.

Of apoplexy on the 4th of March, Mrs HALLIE HELLENAR, aged 78 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church about 60 years. As a faithful christian, she fulfilled all the duties of life, and awaited the sudden summons with composure until her spirit took its flight, we hope, where sickness and death can never intrude. S. M. D.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO 19, MAY STREET.

TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00@$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 00@1 25
BEESWAX	$3 00@3 50
BUTTER	$8 00@$10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$1 75@2 00
COTTON YARNS	$90 00@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS	$6 00
EGGS	$2 00@3 00
FLOUR	$75 00@90 00
IRON	$ 2 00@6 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$4 00@4 50
NAILS, retail	$4 00@5 00
PORK	$3 00@3 50
PEAS	$35 00@40 00
RYE	$35 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$12 50@15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 2 50@3 00
SALT	$32 50@40 00
TALLOW	$3 50@4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, will meet in the Chapel of the Seminary the second Monday of May, 1864 at 12 M. and will be opened by a sermon from Rev. J. P. McPherson, or Rev. Wm. Brown, D D, his alternate. The directors are:

From the Synod of Virginia—Rev. Wm. S. White, D. D., Samuel D. Stuart, Wm. Brown, D. D., Jas. H. Fitzgerald, Jas. H Leps, M. D. Hoge, D. D., and Jas. B. Ramsay, D. D., and W. H. Foote, D. D., ministers, with Messrs A C. McIlwaine, E. Pulegar, R. B. Sherrard, and C. C. Read, elders. From the Synod of North Carolina—Rev. Perry Lacy, D. D., J. P. McPherson, Thomas U. Fauntle, George W. Gibbs, S. A. Stanfield, Jethro Rumple, F. N. Whaley, and W. W. Phart, ministers, and Messrs. E. Nye Hutchison, N. M. Phart, Jesse H. Lindsay, and R. V. Watkins, elders.

R. L. DABNEY.
Assistant Secretary of Board.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 45th Regt., N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 6m*

*** *Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the state please copy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
May 4m1 Surgeon General North Carolina.

County Salt.

THE District Commissioners for Cumberland county are notified that a lot of Salt has been received by the County Commissioner, which will be ready for delivery from and after this date. District Commissioners will come prepared to pay for the Salt when taken away.

May 4w1 P. F. ALDERMAN.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution wish to employ for the next Session, to commence in July next, a teacher *thoroughly* qualified to prepare boys for College. A Presbyterian preferred. Satisfactory references required. Address, N. M. ROAN,

May 4w4 *Sec'y, of Yanceyville, N. C.*

TO THE CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

A LARGE number of the churches have failed to pay their annual assessment for Commissioners' Fund, etc., for the present year, and so do are due for two years. Inasmuch as each church knows whether it has paid or not, it is hoped that all its arrears will transmit to me, by mail or otherwise, the sums due the Treasury, at once at Salisbury, N. C. J. RUMPLE, *Treas.*

May 4w3

STOLEN.

STOLEN.—From the subscriber, a GOLD WATCH, with a gold face and a long gold chain and a gold key, and a gold pencil with a little red set in the pencil. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery.

May 4w1* JOHN D. JACKSON.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, will offer for sale at the Court house door in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of next May Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land in five different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeill.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. GEO. McNEILL,

April 27 Adm'r of Arch'd Graham.

Wanted, by the first of August.

A LADY, as governess in a private family, qualified to instruct young ladies in all the higher branches taught in female Seminaries, and to teach instrumental and vocal music. A liberal salary will be given. A member of the Presbyterian church is prefered.

Address, MANCHESTER, N. C.

April 20, 1864 w1pd

NATHAN A STEDMAN WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, MAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

THE MERCURY!

THE MERCURY!

A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
COMPLETE WITH
COMPLETE WITH
THRILLING STORIES,
THRILLING STORIES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.
POETRY, BIOGRAPAY, &c.
THE BEST WRITERS
THE BEST WRITERS
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR

MERCURY,
MERCURY.

TERMS!

One Subscription 6 months,	$10
Six " 3 "	5
One " 3 "	3

No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months nor a longer period than six months. The TRADE supplied at $60 per hundred.

Address, WM. B. SMITH,
April 20, Energe & Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

Situation Wanted.

A Lady of highest recommendations, and who has had much experience, desires a situation as Governess in a family. She is competent to give instruction in the usual English branches, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano. Address ROSE J.

April 27w1pd Hillsboro', N. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 27w3 W. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price than single pair are by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Black Writing Ink!

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, May Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in bars or small quantities.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, May Street.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail, John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, Eanor heirs of Arch'd McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm McPhail, of Mississ'ri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *exparte*, and a judgment pro *confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Hooke, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HOOK

Miscellaneous Reading.

"THE BATTLE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE STRONG."

One hundred years ago, a brave people, small in numbers and weak in resources, contended against a combination of four great nations: Austria, France, Russia and Sweden, with their powerful and well equipped armies, threatened the existence of Prussia. At the commencement of the war, these allies brought into the field 700,000 men. Frederick, King of Prussia, with his Hanoverian allies could muster only 260,000, including necessary garrisons for fortified posts. In the battle of Pragne, fought on May 6th, 1757, the Prussians numbered 68,000 men—the Austrians 75,000. The Prussians were victorious. The Austrians lost 17,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, 60 cannon and 30 standards—Prussian loss, 12,000. In the battle of Kohn, fought on June 17th, 1757, the Prussians had 32,000 men and the Austrians 60,000 men. The Prussians were defeated, with a loss of 11,000 men, 40 cannon and 22 standards. After this reverse, in consequence of losses by sickness, skirmishes and desertions, and from the necessity of holding many fortified posts, Frederick could bring only 80,000 available men into the field against 400,000 of his enemies. They were confident of crushing him. On the 30th of August, 1757, the drawn battle of Jasgerndor was fought between the Prussian forces, 22,000 strong, and the Russians, 120,000 strong; Prussian loss 5,700, Russian 6,500. As a consequence, the Russians evacuated Prussia, with the exception of one fortress. On November 5th, 1757, the Prussians won the victory of Rosback over the French. In this battle the Prussians numbered 20,000 the French 70,000; Prussian loss only 500, the French 8,500 killed and wounded, 6,220 prisoners and 71 cannon. While Frederick was thus making head against the French, the Austrians, 90,000 strong, attacked the Prussians, 28,000 strong, under the Duke of Bevan, near Breslau, and defeated him, with a loss of 9,800 men, 33 cannon and five standards. Frederick having finished with the French, collected 30,000 men, turned on the Austrians, and attacked their army of 90,000 men at Liesa, on the 5th of December, 1757. He defeated them, Austria lost in this battle 7,400 killed and wounded, 21,300, prisoners, 117 cannon, 57 standards. Prussian loss, 5,000. As a consequence of this victory, Breslau fell into the hands of the King of Prussia, on November 19th, with 17,536 prisoners and 44 cannon.

On the 24th of December, 1758, the battle of Zrodof was fought, between the Russian forces numbering 50,000, and the Prussians were again victorious. Prussian loss 10,000; Russian loss, 18,000 killed and wounded, 2,800 prisoners 104 cannon and thirty-two standards. At Minden, on August 1st, 1759, the Prussians; 35,000 strong, attacked and completely routed the French forces, numbering 70,000, and caused the evacuation of Westphalia by the French armies.

In August, 1760, the Austrians had an army of 100,000 men, and the Russians one of 75,000 men in the province of Silesia—Frederick had 80,000 men in the same province, many of them in garrison. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers he prevented the union of the two invading armies, and, on the 15th of August, defeated the Austrians at Lieguetz with a loss of 7,500 men, 82 cannon and 22 standards.

On November 21, of the same year, he attacked the Austrians, who greatly outnumbered him, and besides held a strong position at Torgan, inflicting a loss of 17,000 men, 50 cannon, and 30 standards, his own loss being 10,500. In 1762, the Prussians were victorious over superior numbers in the battles of Reichenback and Frayberg, and defeated the French, who greatly outnumbered them at Wilhemsthan. The war ended in this year. The wearied and discomfited allies gave up the work of subjugation, and left the Prussians in peace to rebuild their towns and villages and restore their wasted country to its former prosperity. The Prussian provinces suffered every evil which war can inflict. But the vigilance, activity and boldness of King Frederick, the discipline and bravery of his troops, and the fortitude of his people, triumphed over every obstacle. Let us ponder well this lesson of a hundred years ago. —*Army and Navy Messenger.*

ENGLAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The nation was on the brink of ruin; and it is probable that her ruin would have been consummated, but for some compensatory circumstances, which lay beyond the control of her blind and obstinate ruler. While the king's government was losing a great empire in the West private enterprise had reared from its foundations a still greater in the East. While orators and statesmen were engaged in debates about election contests, matters of privilege or questions of ephemeral or personal interest, the advancing prosperity of the nation, and its progress in the arts of civilized society, are to be traced in the private legislation of Parliament. The inclosure Acts, the Road and Canal Acts, the Paving and lighting Acts, which are supposed to concern only the local and personal interests of the parties who solicit them, formed by far the most important part of the transactions of Parliament, from the commencement of the reign until the end of the American War. But, above all, it was by the inventive genius of the Lancashire artisans, that England was compensated for the fatuity of her rulers. The steam engine and the spinning jenney opened up new sources of wealth and power and Watt and Crompton have given us a commerce of a hundred millions with free America, in lieu of a barren sovereignty which we could not have retained.—*Massey's History of England.*

ANOTHER YANKEE CRAFT SUNK BY A TORPEDO.—A dispatch has been received at the War Office stating that a Yankee cruiser was blown up on Saturday by a torpedo in St. Johns river, Florida, in the vicinity of the destruction of the Maple Leaf, by a similar agency.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE RESULT OF THREE YEARS FIGHTING—FLATTERING DELUSION EXPELLED.

Under this caption the New York *World* says:

For the last six months the administration has been inducing the people to "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that the rebellion is so crippled that a vigorous spring campaign will cause it to succumb. The amnesty proclamation of the President, issued in the begining of December, was a great absurdity except on the hypothesis that such an impression had been made on the mind of the rebels that they would at least take into consideration the question of submission. Three or four months have elapsed, and the offer of amnesty has produced no effect whatever outside of our military lines, beyond adding to the exasperation of the rebels and stimulating their efforts. The two principal expeditions fitting out this spring have demonstrated by their miscarriage that the representations by which our hopes have been fed for some time past were altogether fictitious. We, of course, refer to the Florida expedition and to Sherman's, which conjointly prove that the reviving Union sentiment in the South, of which we have been told so much, is imaginary, and that the starvation theory, on which over sanguine people have relied so much in predicting the early close of the war, has as little foundation in fact.

The Florida expedition was based upon the idea that there was a very considerable Union population in that State, which required only the presence and protection of our troops to declare itself openly. So strong a hold had this idea taken of the Washington authorities that the military expedition into Florida was designed to be merely incidental to the civil reorganization of the State, which was the main object of the movement. But what was the state of facts disclosed by the expedition? General Seymour, in his advance into the State, acted on the theory of his official superiors, and treated the people with the lenity and confidence which would naturally be practiced by a Union general toward a repentant population which he wished to conciliate. But the result showed that every pretended loyalist who came into his camp tendering assistance or offering information was a rebel spy. A leading Republican newspaper had, last evening, a long article severely censuring Gen. Seymour for placing confidence in any of the white inhabitants of Florida, and attributing his disaster to his neglect to use negro guides. Such a censure is a confession that there is no loyalty among the white population of that State. But it is clearly unjust to blame Gen. Seymour for acting in accordance with the theory on which his expedition was fitted out; which was, that the returning Union sentiment was a sufficient basis for reconstruction.

There is every reason to believe that the public sentiment of Florida is that of every part of the Southern States not included within our military lines.

If the Florida expedition disproved the existence of returing loyalty, that of Sherman dispels, in a manner quite as conspicuous, the idea that the rebellion is likely to be soon starved out. The reports brought to headquarters by Sherman's scouts proved that he was advancing into a land of abundance. The vast quantities of grain, flour and provisions, which he and Smith's cavalry are said to have destroyed, and the great number of beef cattle which Sherman is reported to have driven away, show how preposterous is the expectation that the rebels can be starved out. The government and the people whom the government has deluded, will have to clear their heads of that nonsense, and make up their minds that the rebellion can be put down only by superior strategy and energetic fighting.

It is amazing that intelligent men could ever have supposed that the rebels can be starved into submission. With the modern implements of husbandry one man can raise enough of the prime necessaries of life to support at least a dozen. The only rational question that could at any time have arisen, in this regard, was whether the great body of the Southern people would consent to live on mere necessaries for the sake of independence. In England, France, or any country where the scale of living is pretty high, the limit of taxation is soon reached, because the people will not consent to much abridgment of their customary comforts. Hence Louis Napoleon, absolute monarch as he is, finds an annual deficit which all the skill of M. Fould, his able financial minister, cannot contrive to make up. But in the South there are two powerful reasons why the taste for comforts or luxury does not gain the mastery over military efficiency. In the first place, the blockade both shuts out such articles and shuts in the staples by which they were wont to be purchased. In the next place, the confiscation policy and the exasperation naturally caused by invading armies, have kept the political and national passions of the people inflamed to such a pitch that they are ready to sacrifices luxurie, comforts, and life itself, rather than fail.

A very little reflection, will suffice to show how utterly preposterous is the idea that the rebels can be starved out. The war has gone on three years. The first year the usual cotton crop was produced, the rebels acting on the idea that the war would either be short, or foreign intervention would at an early day open their ports and give them a market. If the rebels can be starved, they ought to have been starved the first year of the war, when they were raising cotton instead of cereals. The second year of the war they grew less cotton and more grain. Last year, there was such an accumulation of cotton without a market that cotton culture was pretty much abandoned, and the cotton lands planted with corn. It stands to common sense that if the South could feed its population and raise a cotton crop, it can have no difficulty in feeding its population when all its agricultural industry is expended in the production of food.

Let us have done with senseless delusion. The South, at the end of three years, is in a better condition to fight than it has been at any preceding period. Like ourselves, it has got over the main difficulties incident to the early stages of a great war. It has no longer the machinery to create by which arms and military supplies are manufactured and its population furnished with clothing. It has on hand such a supply of arms that hereafter only moderate additions will be necessary. Its soldiers are veterans, and its military discipline at the height. Three years entire separation from the Federal Government has weaned the Southern people from any lingering affection for the Union. During these three years, they have known it not as a protector but as a relentless avenger. There has never been an hour since the beginning of the war when their resolution was more obstinate and indomitable than it is now. Such is the result of a three years war waged on mistaken principles. We have only hardened the rebels and made them more stout hearted. It is time we had the moral courage to face the truth. The delusions which have been so industriously spread for the six months have had a greater tendency to help Mr. Lincoln's personal aspirations than to nerve the country for the terrible conflict that is still before it.

THE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

For the past two weeks we have been receiving at intervals intelligence from various sources of a great battle having been fought in Louisiana, resulting in a complete victory to the Confederates. Telegrams from Mobile and Meridian, and statements in Yankee newspapers have been our authorities for announcing the event. But, strange to say, from neither our own or the Yankee side, has any official statement been yet received, giving details. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World* has given the fullest narrative of this disastrous blow to the Red River piratical expedition that we have seen. According to him the conflict took place near the mouth of Cane River, above Alexandria, and the issue was a total and bloody defeat of the enemy. Our first information by telegraph located the battle-field near Shreveport, and represented the loss of Banks to have been very heavy. This telegram was founded on a despatch said to have been received at Baton Rouge from Banks' Surgeon General, anxiously enquiring how many of the wounded could be accommodated at that place. The Yankee journals have been almost silent about the matter, which is pretty conclusive evidence that Banks, or Franklin (who commanded a column that was to co-operate *via* Brashear City with the expedition) has been badly used up. There can be no doubt that the War Department in Washington has been in possession of full intelligence in the premises for at least a week, but is afraid to publish it lest it might have a discouraging effect upon the Army of the Potomac and upon Yankeedom generally.

It will be seen from a Mobile telegram in our columns this morning that a great battle is reported to have been fought at *Mansfield*, (in the Parish of De Soto, La., on the road from Alexandria to Shreveport, 32 miles from the latter place) in which Banks is represented to have been defeated by Kirby Smith, with a loss of 8000 killed and wounded, 2000 prisoners 35 guns and 200 wagons. This, of course, is the latest news that we have from Louisiana, but it is far from being authentic, as the telegram conveying it, gives no other authority than a *report* from the West which had reached Mobile.

Thus we have reports of three battles upon Red river—the first near Shreveport, the second on Cane river and now a third at Mansfield. But we think it is more than probable that only *one* has been fought between Banks (or Franklin, whichever it may have been,) and the Confederates, and that all the reports have reference to this one fight. Cane river and Mansfield being both between Alexandria and Shreveport is a circumstance going strongly to corroborate our opinion, as it is certain that the Yankee expedition encountered no serious opposition below Alexandria. We conclude then, in the absence of official or authentic details, that a general engagement has taken place between Banks and the Confederates at some point between Alexandria and Shreveport, but whether it was Cane river, Mansfield or Shreveport, remains to be ascertained. From the imperfect information that has come to us in different shapes, we feel assured that the result of the engagement was another glorious victory to our arms and another disastrous defeat of the Yankees. We look with full confidence to the official report from Gen. Smith for confirmation of the intelligence which we have announced, and all our people this side of the Mississippi may prepare themselves for the glad tidings. However tardy may be their transmission owing to the obstruction of communications between the two great sections of the Confederacy, they will come at last, and our joy will only be increased by its protraction. It cannot be many days before all doubts, as to the *locality* of the battle will be removed and its particulars made known to us.—*Express.*

SUPPLIES—WHAT THE TITHES SHOW.—While there is unquestionably, and for evident reasons, a real scarcity in Virginia, we are persuaded that the constant and industrious cry of scarcity of supplies in the Confederacy is mostly the imagination of the timid, or the interested utterance of speculators. The collector of the tithes has brought to light vast amounts of supplies still existing in different parts of the Confederacy. Thus, for instance, in a single Congressional district in North Carolina, we find the returns of the tithe collector are one hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and eighteen bushels of corn, and five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-two pounds of bacon. It is said that the final settlement of the collector will show that nearly one million five hundred thousand bushels of corn and over five million pounds of bacon have been raised in this single district during the past year.

There is certainly no good ground for entertaining fears of the starvation of the South, and talk about scarcity is pretty much the chaff of the extortioner. The prospect for the year's crops was never better. The recent rains have brought out the wheat crop wonderfully, and from all directions we have good reports of it. Let us hear no more of "General" Starvation and the inventions of the speculators, which are intended as scare-crows for us, and which are applied as encouragements to the enemy.—*Rich. Examiner.*

French says: "The little town of Woburn would seem to give small room for caprice in spelling, while yet the Post Master there has made from the superscription of letters that have passed through his hands a collection of no less than 244 varieties of ways in which the name of the place has been spelt."

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ENEMY'S PLANS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—"ON TO RICHMOND" AGAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of 10th instant, says:

Preparations for the grand movement on Richmond, which will now be delayed by the storm in Virginia, are going forward with quiet but vehement energy. The re-organization of the army of the Potomac has been generally perfected. General Baldy Smith will command two army corps, which are organizing at Fortress Monroe. The troops under his command will be pushed up the Peninsula, whilst the army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces vigorously occupied. General Burnside will attempt his old route *via* Goldsboro', cutting the railroad at that point.

The *World's* correspondent expresses the opinion that this grand combination will compel the rebels to fall back from the line of the Rapid Ann to the defence of Richmond, and that the greatest battle of the war will be fought in the vicinity of the Confederate capital. He also states that those defences have been strengthened, and that mines have been prepared at "several vital parts."

THE WALL STREET GOLD SPECULATORS.

In an editorial on the wild excitement on the gold question, which is now prevailing in New York, the *Herald* says:

There were some rather startling fluctuations in the prices of gold at Exchange place yesterday. At ten minutes to ten o'clock in the morning the gold dollar started at 180 1-4 in paper; three minutes later, 1.85, and twenty minutes later it had run up to 189. This was twelve minutes past 10 o'clock; but sixteen minutes after, gold had run down to 182. Thus within an hour our paper money had suffered a depreciation of nearly nine per cent, and recovered six of it; and at the close of the day the price ran down to 174. This is indeed gold gambling run mad. There is no cause for these violent fluctuations. They are the hap-hazard ventures of the faro banks. But the community at large may well cry out to these gold speculators, as the frogs in the fable did in the boys who were pelting them with stones, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us." We presume that the Wall street gold operators yesterday were aware of the presence of Mr. Secretary Chase in town, and indulged in their fantastic tricks just to show that they could snap their fingers at him. Where are we to look for relief? Congress might help us, but Congress seems to be past all hope. We look, therefore, to Gen. Grant and his gallant armies for a rescue. With his success we shall have better times; but should the Washington Directory, or the accidents of war, entangle him so as to bring upon him misfortune instead of success, why then *we may look for the deluge.*

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY—REBEL IRONCLADS BUILDING IN FRANCE.

The French papers publish an article, from the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, which includes official documents, and proves that the French Government is quietly conniving at the efforts of the rebel agents to have iron clad war vessels built in France for the rebel service. From recitations of the *Opinion*, it appears that firms at Nantes and Bordeaux have been for months at work building war vessels, ostensibly for China, but really for the rebels. Mr. Dayton last fall laid before the French Government proofs of the real destination of these vessels. But during the last two months, as the *Opinion* declares, that work has been resumed, and two of the vessels are now ready to be passed over to the rebel agents. Lieut. Maury and Capt Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations. These vessels are iron clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered an entire fleet, which the Government of Napoleon III seems willing to have built at French ports, in spite of its reiterated desire to maintain a strict neutrality.

CONFEDERATE SUGAR.—A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph gives the following process for making "Confederate sugar." As there is likely to be a great quantity of syrup made from the Chinese sugar cane this year, the mode of converting it into sugar is worthy of being known:

The process is simple and easy, and plain. In the first place, the cane must not only be ripe, but fully ripe—and the best test of its ripeness is the hardness and brittleness of its seed, never being governed by its general appearance. It is my opinion that the prime cause of thin, dark, sour syrup, is owing to the greenness of the cane from from which it is made.

The cane being fully ripe, it is ground and the juice boiled in the usual way. After it is put on to boil some alkali should be added, either lye, soda or lime water, yet I know no special quantity to be added. It makes very well to add a half a pint of lime water occasionally for three or four times for a kettle sixty or eighty gallons, until the scum ceases to rise on the top, which should be removed with a strainer as fast as it rises. All the alkali, of whatever kind, can be added at once if you choose to do so. The fire should never be too hot for the first half hour to enable you to skim well. After that it can be boiled rapidly if you choose until it is ready to take off, which should not be too soon, as thick syrup is much to be preferred, provided you wish to make sugar of it. When it has reached the stage of thick syrup, very little more boiling will convert it into sugar, which will granulate as soon as it cools. By boiling a little once or twice and experimenting for sugar, you will always know at what stage to remove it from the kettle better than I can tell you, though I did not make a single failure. After removing it from the kettle, place it in some vessel a short while until some of its heat has left it, and then pour it into your barrels with the hoops a little loose in order that the molasses may drip from it, of which there will not be as much as many might suppose. Do not stir it after removing it from the kettle as is the custom, for the grains will be small and fine.

THE JACKSON STATUE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—A letter received by Gov. Smith from Hon. James M. Mason, announces that the requisite funds have been raised by the gentlemen of England, who have proposed to present a statue of the lamented Jackson to his fellow-citizens in this country; and inquires whether their solicitude for a becoming disposition of the statue when sent here, will be gratified. We doubt not that the choicest spot in Virginia or the Confederacy can be commanded for so interesting a purpose as the erection of a statue worthy of our great man. The Governor will make a suitable response to this tribute to Virginia's famous son from strangers across the water, who ask to join their affectionate admiration to ours.—*Enquirer.*

Children's Department.

SPRING IS COMING.

By a gentleman who was deaf and dumb from his childhood.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming!
Birds are chirping, insects humming,
Flowers are peeping from their sleeping,
Streams escaped from winter's keeping,
In delightful freedom rushing,
Dance along in music gushing,
Scenes of late in sadness saddened,
Smile in animation gladdened;
All is beauty, all is mirth,
All is glory upon earth;
Shout we then with nature's voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! *Rejoice!*
Spring is coming! come, my brother,
Let us rove with one another,
To our well remembered wild wood,
Flourishing in nature's childhood;
Where a thousand flowers are springing,
And a thousand birds are singing;
Where the golden sunbeams quiver
On the verdure girded river;
Let our youth of feeling out,
To the youth of nature shout,
While the waves repeat our voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! REJOICE.

BE SATISFIED.

O, what a piece of service should I render you, if I could prevail on you to *be satisfied.* This would do more toward making you happy, than if I could give you the mines of Mexico. More peace, more heart's repose, more real joy, would flow from such a source, than you would obtain from the possession of a world. But though I may not be able to give such an inestimable treasure, I will still urge upon you the advantages of being *satisfied*, and hoping that *all will yet be well.*

I once knew a very rich, wise and aged woman, who lived in an almshouse. "What!" say you, "lived in an almshouse! that can be no great proof of her wisdom. If she were really rich, why did she not dwell in a habitation of her own, like other rich people?" Ay, but, my dear girls, you are forgetting that,

"*True riches* are they which will not pass away,
And *true wisdom*, the fear of the Lord."

Rebecca Roberts, it is true, had neither houses nor land, and if she had money she kept it very snugly, for I never knew her to possess more than a few shillings beforehand in her life, yet for all this, Rebecca was rich. Though she had neither mansions nor money, she was *satisfied* without them; this satisfaction constituted her riches. In every joy, in every sorrow, she believed that *all would yet be well.*

Many a time have I sat me down while Rebecca has eaten her mid-day meal. Sometimes this was composed of a slice of bread, a few onions, and half a pint of beer; nor could she with a more grateful spirit have thanked God for his bountiful provision had her table been spread with dainties, than she did for that slender supply. She was *satisfied;* and never was I convinced of the truth of the texts, "Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure, and trouble there with." "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, then a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

Rebecca Roberts found more peace in her Bible, than many people find in the whole world. Among the many things it taught her, it instructed her to be *satisfied,* to trust in God's mercy, through her Redeemer; and to be confident that *all would yet be well*

When I urge you, my girls, to be *satisfied* I do not want to see you sit still twirling your fingers, nor to lie down and go to sleep. No, I cannot bear to see a drawling sleepy creature, that is contented to remain in dirt and disorder, rather than to use a little exertion to be cleanly and orderly; or to remain beset with all the ills of poverty, rather than by industry to acquire comfort and independence. This is an idle slovenly disposition, disgraceful to the being who gives way to it. But I want you to be of a contented, cheerful, and satisfied spirit, rather disposed to thank God for what he has given, than to repine after what he has withheld; in this sense, it is my dear girls, that I wish you to *be satisfied.*

On whatever account you may be discontented, if you look around, you may find reason to *be satisfied.* If you see others richer than you are, you may also see many that are much poorer. If you know those who have better health, you must also know those who are more heavily afflicted with sickness. Nor can you, perhaps, in any instance, point out a trouble, or a trial, wherein others are not more severely exercised than yourself. Do then reflect upon this with a tranquil spirit, and *be satisfied;* fear nothing, and *all will yet be well.*

Try to gain this spirit of satisfaction in the little as well as in the greater affairs of life; every hour will offer occasion to call into exercise such a disposition with advantage. *Be satisfied.*

Do, my dear girls, accustom yourselves to look at your mercies, rather than to dwell on your wants and your desires. Do *be satisfied,* and cast your burdens upon Him who has promised to sustain them, under the confidence *that all will be well.*

CHILDREN HONOR YOUR PARENTS.

As a stranger went into the churchyard of a pretty village, he beheld three children at a newly made grave. A boy about ten years of age was busily engaged in placing plants of turf about it, whilst a girl, who appeared a year or two younger, held in her apron a few roots of wild flowers. The third child, still younger, was sitting on the grass, watching with thoughtful look, the movements of the other two. They wore pieces of crape on their straw hats, and a few other signs of mourning, such as were sometimes worn by the poor who struggle between their poverty and their afflictions.

The girl soon began planting some of her wild flowers around the head of the grave when the stranger addressed them:

"Whose grave is this children, about which you are so busily engaged?"

"Mother's grave, sir," said the boy.

"And did your father send you to place these flowers around your mother's grave?"

"No, sir; father lies here, too, and little Willey, and sister Jane."

"When did they die?"

"Mother was buried a fortnight yesterday, sir; but father died last winter, they all lie here."

"Then who told you to do this?"

"Nobody, sir," replied the girl.

"Why, then, do you do it?"

They appeared at a loss for an answer; but the stranger looked so kindly on them, that at length the eldest replied, as the tears started into his eyes, "O we did love them so!"

"Then you put these grass turfs and wild flowers around where your parents are laid, because you loved them?"

"Yes, sir," they all eagerly replied.

What can be more beautiful than such an exhibition of children honoring the memory of departed parents! Reader, are you an orphan? never forget the dear parents who loved and cherished you in your infant days. Ever remember their parental kindness. Honor their memory by doing those things which you know would please them were they now alive; by a particular regard to their dying commands; by imitating their virtues and piety; and by carrying on their plans of usefulness. Are your parents still spared to you? Ever treat them as you will wish you had done, when you stand a lonely orphan at their graves. How will a remembrance of kind and affectionate conduct towards those departed friends, then help to soothe your grief and heal your wounded heart!—*Well Springs.*

ASKING FATHER.—A gentleman of fine social qualities, always ready to make liberal provision for the gratification of his children, a man of science, and a moralist of the strictest school, was sceptical in regard to prayer, thinking it superfluous to ask God for what nature had already furnished ready to hand. His eldest son became a disciple of Christ. The father, while recognizing a happy change in the spirit and deportment of the youth, still harped upon his old objection to prayer, as unphilosophical and unnecessary. "I remember," said the son, "that I once made free use of your pictures, specimens, and instruments for the entertainment of my friends. When you came home you said to me, 'All that I have belongs to my children, and I have provided it on purpose for them; still I think *it would be respectful always to ask your father* before taking any thing.' And so," added the son, "although God has provided every thing for me, I think it respectful to ask him, and to thank him for what I use." The sceptic was silenced, and he has since admitted that he has never been able to invent an answer to this simple, personal, sensible argument for prayer.

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

SEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '60]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Walney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for cutting wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging to its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,525,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,683.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Kyrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. B. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. A. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McClenahan, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 19.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 331.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars each subsequent insertion less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$50 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PSALM 7.

In thee I trust, O Lord my God,
Deliver me and save
From all who persecute my soul,
And hunt me to the grave;
From him who like a lion waits
To make my life his prey
To tear me and in pieces rend
While he is far away.

O Lord my God, if in my hands
In guilty there be,
If I have evil done to him
That was at peace with me,
Let him pursue, and take my soul
To whom I was unjust;
My life upon the earth tread down,
And lay my fame in dust.

Arise, O Lord, in anger rise,
And quell my cruel foe;
Thy threatened judgment let them feel
Who work thy servant wo.
So shall the people compass thee
Who love thy holy laws;
O, for their sakes return on high
And vindicate their cause.

The Lord shall judge the people all;
Decide, O Lord, for me
According to my righteousness
And my integrity.
Let wickedness come to an end,
Establish thou the just;
For thou dost try the hearts and reins,
Thou art the godly's trust.

From God is my defence, who saves
The pure in heart and way.
He knows the just, the wicked feel
His anger every day.
His bow is bent, and ready made,
And He will whet his sword;
Weapons of death He hath prepared
For those who slight his word.

The wicked labors with his sins,
And mischief doth conceive,
He's ever ready with his tongue
To slander and deceive,
Into the pit his hands have made
He shall himself go down;
His mischief and his violence
Shall fall on his own crown.

The Lord most high is on his throne,
And just are all His ways,
According to his righteousness
I will declare his praise.

Selections.

From the Southern Christian Advocate

THE CONFEDERATE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The opening service of the second Anniversary meeting of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America, was held at the Presbyterian Church, in Augusta Ga., April 20th, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. The preliminary exercises consisted in singing part of the 19th Psalm, "The Heavens declare Thy glory, Lord," prayer by the Rev. H. J. Adams, of the M. E Church, and reading the Scriptures. These were followed by a sermon from the Rev. Dr. T. V. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., from Matt. iv. 4: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

[It is proper to say, that in rendering this excellent service for the Society, Dr. Moore kindly yielded to an unexpected request; for Dr. B M. Palmer had been engaged to preach on the occasion; but, he was prevented from being present, because of a recent order inhibiting travel on any of the Railroads between Augusta and Richmond, a military necessity making it necessary for the Government to appropriate all the transportation to its own uses. The same fact, doubtless, prevented the attendance of members from the States North of Georgia—except Dr. Moore, who had been some time in this State. The fact is worthy of record, that posterity may know, that even while our Confederacy is in the agony of a life and death struggle, the servants of God are trying to urge forward their work, as though there were no war.—Ed.]

THURSDAY, April 21st.

The Society convened at the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The President of the Society, Hon. Joseph Henry Lumkin, not being in attendance, or either of the Vice Presidents, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Hon. C. J. Jenkins, of Augusta, was appointed President pro tem. The Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the religious service.

Members from the States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana had their names enrolled.

The Society then called for the Annual Report of the Board of Managers. This document was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Myers, as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

That gracious Providence which, amid all the perils of a destructive war, has preserved our young Republic from overthrow notwithstanding the frequent disasters of the past year, adds to the many mercies bestowed on us, further cause for gratitude and praise, by permitting the Bible Society of the Confederate States to convene again in annual session; and the Board of Managers in reporting their second year's labors to the Society, would first of all record their grateful sense of obligation to Almighty God for all His loving kindness.

SUPPLIES OF THE SCRIPTURES.—In the Report of last year, the correspondence of the Board with the British and Foreign Bible Society was given, and the plan detailed, by which it was believed we could get a large supply of the Scriptures from that Society. About the time of the last annual meeting, the first shipment from the B. & F. B Society was received; and other shipments came forward quite regularly for two or three months, until '62 closed before we had reached us. Then there was a suspension of receipts until December, when 5 more cases were received—making 44 in all. This suspension was occasioned by the failure of the B. & F. B. Society, the result of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of stock from Nassau—the world looking to the Society continued to send forward supplies regularly until September 1863, when 42 cases had been forwarded. Of which have not reached us—[illegible] are it is feared have been captured by the Federal cruisers. Between the [illegible] the Board proffered a credit of $15,000 to this Society by the B. & F. B Society was exhausted; but not the kindness and the Christian courtesy of its officers. The Rev. Chas Jackson, its Secretary, most cordially wrote that if the Board could [illegible] credit, it would not be [illegible] for the exercise of [illegible] could not officially proffer it, yet he would cheerfully advocate a grant of further credit, and he had no doubt but the Directors of the Society would as cheerfully accord it.

The obstacles in the way of importing our books do not seem likely to be removed. After Messrs John Fraser & Co., who were bringing them in for us, had sold their steamers, the Chicora Ex. & Im. Co. brought over one shipment, and generously remitted the freight, after it had been paid. Messrs J. F. & Co. also declined to render bill of charges for the last shipment brought on their steamers. Subsequently, W. C. Bee, Esq., kindly acquiesced in a request to afford assistance to the Board in bringing its shipments from Nassau, and he further proffered to import them free of charge. In December, 5 cases came to hand on one of the steamers of the Bee Co. Since then, none have been received; and now a recent act of Congress respecting importations increases our difficulties, unless some arrangement can be made with the Government to secure tonnage. Measures have been taken to this effect; but the arrangement has not yet been perfected. It it can be done, and we can within any reasonable time bring forward these 44 cases, (provided they have not fallen into the enemy's hands,) the Board will have a large number of volumes ordered expressly to meet the demands of the soldier.

PUBLISHING THE SCRIPTURES.—As soon as the Board found there was an interruption in the importation of the Scriptures, and that it could no longer rely upon receiving regular shipments, it was [illegible] to see what could be done toward publishing another edition of the New Testament and Psalms, from its own stereotype plates. In August, it was agreed to carefully the question as to the propriety of procuring a press and other material, and of undertaking to itself the work of publishing; but after full consideration, it reached the conclusion, in view of all difficulties that presented themselves that the plan was not likely to prove successful. It was, therefore, discussed, and the Board resolved to engage for this work, if possible, some publishing house already having all the material and workmen necessary for the purpose.

Accordingly, early in September, the Board advertised extensively for proposals to publish an edition of 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms. Two months passed and no bid was made. Then the very responsible publishing house of Evans & Cogswell of Columbia, S. C., was solicited to undertake the contract, which with some reluctance on account of its numerous engagements, it consented to do, and with its accustomed energy immediately set about making preparations for the proposed edition to be ready for delivery in instalments of 25,000 copies each. But numberless difficulties have intervened, and up to this time this house has been unable to fill its engagements, though there is reason for believing that the first 25,000 are ready for delivery.

DISTRIBUTION.—Almost all the volumes the board has distributed have gone to the soldiers. It has been a subject of deep regret, that the constant and urgent demand of our brave defenders for the word of life could not be supplied. Perhaps no martial host ever gathered upon the earth has been as deeply or generally influenced by religious truth as has the Army of the Confederacy, during the last eighteen months.—The preaching of the Gospel has wonderfully arrested the attention of the soldiers, and has asserted control over their habits to such a degree as to add many confirmatory proofs of the presence of the supernatural in the religion of Christ. As a legitimate result, men of all classes and of every variety of character are asking for the Scriptures, that they may study for themselves the facts and doctrines and read for themselves the precepts and promises of Christianity. It has been a constant effort on the part of the Board to meet the growing want; how inadequately it has been done, may be inferred from the statement already made of the difficulties it has had to encounter.

The Board, however, has done something towards this result—however little it may appear, when compared with what hope may have anticipated, for religious zeal might have useful employed. This little we place here upon record as a memorial of our scant progress during the past year.

The Board has received since last Report:—

From Rev. [illegible] Printing House [illegible]	[illegible] vols
B. & F. Bible Society [illegible]	52,852 vols
Making total for the year [illegible]	61,898 vols

Of these, 60,898 volumes have been disposed of. Putting together the work of the two years, and we find it to be as follows:—

No. of Volumes S. T. A. [illegible]	70,864
" imported from [illegible] B. & F. B. Society	57,917
Total No. of Volumes [illegible]	128,438
Sold in [illegible]	[illegible]
" 1863-4	[illegible]
	120,776
Leaving on hand [illegible]	1,662

These Scriptures have been distributed as widely as possible. A very considerable number were sent across the Mississippi river, and as soon as they reach their destination. During the year, the Rev. Mr. Pitzman came from beyond the river to apply to the Board for its sanction to a scheme for making collections in that section, investing the funds in cotton to be shipped from Matamoras, Mex., and the proceeds of the sale returned in the Scriptures. To this plan the Board could give only its best wishes for success, which it did without assuming any pecuniary responsibility. Shortly, however, after Mr. B returned home, the occupancy of Brownsville, Texas, by the Federals suspended all operations in that direction.

AGENCY.—The Rev. E. A. Bliss is continued as the sole Agent of the Society. His well known zeal in the cause and his great success in making collections are worthy of the highest commendation, and entitle him to the gratitude of all the friends of Bible distribution. The Rev. Dr. J. N. Waddell was an agent when the Society last met, but very soon afterward he was appointed to a special duty by his Church, and he resigned the agency, except in so far as he might find opportunity to serve the Society in his new field of labor. This he kindly proffered to do, without compensation.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Report of G. M. Thew, Esq., Treasurer, properly audited by the Finance Committee is appended. From this document we learn that the income of the year has been—

From Members (Ann. & Life)	Directors	$14,070 00
" donations	"	15,134 68
" sales for books already delivered	"	56,445 95
" sales to be delivered	"	1,947 50
" interest	"	6,346 60
Making a total of		$93,944 73

The expenditures have been

For Freight	$15,590 85
" Printing	838 18
" Periodicals [illegible]	78 [illegible]
For rent, & perm. on Funds	56 00 00
	58,567 65
Balance of receipts for 1863-4	64 [illegible]
To this old balance at last report	40 [illegible]
Gives a balance of funds on hand of	$104,774 [illegible]

This is invested thus: — in 7 3-10 Treas. Notes [illegible]
In 6 per cent Bonds [illegible]
Cash [illegible]

Out of this sum the Society is to pay for the edition of Testaments and Psalms now publishing—and when opportunity offers, for the books purchased of the B. & F. Society.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.—At the last meeting of the Society, it was referred to the Board to inquire whether any changes in the Constitution may be necessary to give increased efficiency to the operations of the Society, and to report thereon at this meeting. After careful consideration of this subject the Board reached the conclusion, that at the present time it does not seem desirable or necessary to propose any alterations in the Constitution.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—One vacancy in the Board occurred during the year, by the resignation of Rev. A. T. Mann, D D., on account of frequent necessary absence from the city. The Rev. W. H. Potter was elected to fill this vacancy. By the provisions of the Constitution the term of service of the following members of the Board now expires: Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. J. Hard, Rev. W. H. Clarke, G. M. Thew, D. R. Wright, Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. J. Milligan, D. B. Plum, W. L. Mitchell, E. L. Kerrison, W. C. Means and J. E. Broome.

In conclusion, the Board must express the regret which every member feels, that so little has been done in so great a work, and offers a fervent prayer to Almighty God that He will at no distant day vouchsafe to our suffering and expectant countrymen that peace which shall open the way for the successful prosecution of this and every other enterprise of Christianity, designed to bring the world to Christ for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Moore,

Resolved, That the Report be adopted; and that the thanks of the Society be returned to the Board of Managers for accomplishing so much as they have done, under the trying circumstances by which they have been surrounded.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hard, a Committee consisting of Dr Moore, Rev. Jesse Wood, of Ala., and F. Stringer, Esq., of La., was appointed to nominate candidates to fill the vacancies now occurring in the Board of Managers. The Committee retired, and on their returning and reporting, the Society proceeded to an election for officers, as follows: Hon James M. Chambers, of Columbus, Ga., President; Managers, Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. J. Hard, Rev. W. H Clarke, G. M. Thew, Esq., D R Wright, Esq., Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. Jos. Milligan, Hon. C J. Jenkins, D. B Plumb, Esq., of Ga.; Rev. C. P. Gadsden, S. C; E Eye Hutchison, N. C; and Rev. Donald Fraser, Fla.

Hon. J. M. Chambers was then invited to the chair. On taking it, he briefly and appropriately addressed the Society, on the importance of the work in which it is engaged, expressing his unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred by the appointment.

Rev. Dr. Moore moved to strike out the 2nd paragraph of Sec. IV of the Constitution, viz: "The Vice-Presidents shall be the presiding officers of, or be appointed by, the State Societies, Associations, or Conventions. In a failure to appoint, from whatever cause, the Board of Managers shall make the appointment."

He further moved to insert in Sec. VI "and Vice-Presidents," after the word "President," so that the section may read: "The officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot; the President and Vice Presidents, annually," etc. The motions were seconded, and laid on the table till the next annual meeting, as the Constitution requires.

The Rev. W. J. Wood offered the following, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, We have heard and would heed the calls made from the Army for Bibles and Testaments with which to supply those soldiers, whose homes are within the lines of the enemy, and others who are destitute, but finding great difficulty in meeting this demand by either publishing or importing the Scriptures, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to issue a Circular Address to ministers of all denominations requesting them to collect from their congregations such Bibles and Testaments as may be spared, and to send them to the Bible Depository for distribution in the Army.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, as a Delegate from the Virginia Bible Society, made an interesting and gratifying report of the work done by the Society in the distribution of the Scriptures obtained by the British and Foreign Bible Society through the agency of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, during his visit to England. The Virginia Bible Society has given out 9,000 Bibles, 10,000 Testaments, and 50,000 parts of Scriptures, (gospels) to the soldiers east of the Mississippi. In addition to what has been distributed, they have sold 20,000 copies of the Scriptures. These form only a portion of the books purchased by Dr. Hoge. The remainder are on the way, and some of them will be on hand very shortly. 88,000 copies of the different books have been received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of that number 87,000 have been distributed, showing that the Society has not been idle during the past year.

Dr. Wilson moved the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to print as large a number of the Minutes of this Society, as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hard, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Dr. Moore for the able and instructive sermon delivered by him on last evening.

The Board of Managers was called, to meet immediately after the adjournment of the Society which it did, and after the benediction; until the 3d Wednesday in April, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, in Augusta, Ga.

J. M. CHAMBERS, *Pres't.*

W. J. HARD, *Secretary.*

PRAYER OF KNOX FOR SCOTLAND.—During the troublous times of Scotland, when the popish court and aristocracy were arming themselves to suppress the Reformation in that land, and the cause of Protestant Christianity was in imminent peril, late on a certain night, the vigilant and unwearied John Knox was seen to leave his study, and to pass from the house down into an enclosure to the rear of it. He was followed by a friend; when, after a few moments of silence, his voice was heard as if in prayer. In another moment the accents deepened into intelligible words, and the earnest petition went up from his struggling soul to heaven: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Then a pause of hushed stillness, when again the petition broke forth: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Once more all was voiceless and noiseless, when with a yet intense pathos, the thrice-repeated intercession struggled forth: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" And God gave him Scotland, in spite of Mary and her Cardinal Beaton; a land and a church of noble Christian loyalty to Christ and his crown, even unto this day. How could it be otherwise!

EDUCATION.—The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ga., proposes to establish a Free School on a firm basis, by erecting suitable buildings and pledging the Company's means for its support—to provide for the education of the poor of that city, and "particularly for the children of the soldier, who is far from home, fighting for the independence of his country, or sleeping the sleep that knows no waking on some bloody battle field, or languishing from disease or wounds in some hospital, or in prison in the enemy's country, or an invalid at home unable to provide for the education of his children."

From the Religious Herald

ONE SABBATH MORNING.

Shortly after the minister commenced preaching, I noticed a very singular looking personage walking up and down the aisles and stopping about at the different pews. It seemed very strange to me, and I wondered that the sexton did not come and ask the gentleman to be seated and behave himself, or else to leave the house. But it appeared that no one was disturbed, and nobody noticed him but myself. He would stop at almost every pew and whisper something in the ears of the inmates. Presently approaching a seat very near me, I heard him tell a lady to look at Mrs. Fine's new bonnet. Just then the preacher alluded to a fault peculiar to some Christians, and this strange being suggested to a good old deacon, "how well that fits Bro. Curious, over the way." After having reminded Brother Farmer that there was every prospect of a rain, and that he ought to fallow the land, he left my part of the house and went down the aisle, stopping at other pews, and whispering to different people. I noticed that as soon as he turned away from any one, that person would look as if not attending to the sermon, but thinking about something else.

Presently, this man in black went into the choir gallery, and having staid there some time, came down, and, to my surprise, walked up into the pulpit. Standing by the preacher, he whispered something which, of course, I could not hear. But I noticed it was just after Mr Powerful had said something right stirring and eloquent, and he looked as if he knew it—as though he thought "well, that was pretty good, I wonder what Professor Syntax thought of it."

After awhile the exercises were concluded, and the congregation was dismissed. As we were going out, I looked around, and sure enough there he was, more busy than ever, and moving about with almost inconceivable rapidity from one to another, whispering or directing attention to some one or something about them. Waiting until nearly all the people were gone, I sidled up and asked the man to please tell me his name. He glanced at me a leering, fiendish look, and said, "I am sometimes called Diabolos, and —," but before he finished the sentence, his breath smelling of brimstone, become so odious, that I started back—and woke up. A mischievous friend, to fight a candle, had just stuck one of Howard's Telegraph matches, and was holding it rather near my nose.

I had been reading the parable of the sower as recorded by Mark, and at the close of the 15th verse dropped off into a doze. *"But when they have heard, Satan cometh immediately and taketh away the word that was sown in their hearts."* J. B. T., Jr.

LUTHER'S PRAYER FOR GERMANY.—So Luther, when Germany and the Reformation seemed to be lost, and human help was none; this was the prayer which that second Moses went and laid down at the foot of the eternal throne: "Oh God, Almighty God everlasting! how dreadful is this world! behold how its mouth opens to swallow me up, and how small is my faith in thee! If I am to depend upon any strength of the world, all is over. The knell is struck. Sentence is gone forth. Oh God! Oh God! Oh thou my God! help me against all the wisdom of the world. Thou shouldst do this. The work is not mine, but Thine. I have no business here. The cause is Thine, and it is righteous and everlasting. Oh Lord, help me. Oh faithful and unchangeable God! I lean not on man. My God, my God, dost thou not hear? My God, art thou no longer living? Nay, thou canst not die. Thou dost not hide thyself. Thou hast chosen me for this work. I know it. Therefore, O God, accomplish Thine own will. Forsake me not, for the sake of thy well beloved Son, Jesus Christ, my defence, my buckler, and my stronghold."

But he had not done. Once more the tide of emotion and importunity bursts forth—"Lord, where art thou? My God, where art thou? Come, I pray thee; I am ready. Behold me prepared to lay down my life for thy truth. For the cause is holy. It is thine own. I will not let thee go;—no, nor yet for all eternity! My soul is thine. Yes, I have thine own word to assure me of it. My soul belongs to thee, and will abide with thee forever. Amen. O God, send help! Amen!"

The history of the salvation and sanctification of human souls hitherto is the history of such praying as this, in spirit, if not in these or any uttered words. Such sacred earnestness and familiarity never offends, but immeasurably delights the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, with whom through him is the God of all grace and consolation.

FAMILY PRAYER.—Rev. L. Pierce, D. D., in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, says: "It is my opinion, in my early times nine tenths of the heads of families in our church held family prayer. Now, nine tenths of them are said to neglect it—at least in some charges. My brethren, let me forewarn every one of you, that you are toiling but Methodism, just as certainly as if these were your object." No church can possess true prosperity, can have more than a name to live, where its families do not worship God as families.

MORE CHURCH BONDAGE.—The Federals have taken possession of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Memphis and have converted it into soldier's barracks. This house was built by the congregation just before the war began, and is one of the largest and most costly buildings belonging to the denomination. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Davis, was holding regular services in the church, up to the time it was seized.

"PRAY WITHOUT CEASING."—A sailor who had been long absent from his native country, returned home, flushed with money. Coming to London, where he had never been before, he resolved to gratify himself with the sight of whatever was remarkable. Among other places, he visited St. Paul's. It happened to be at the time of divine service. When carelessly passing, he heard the words, "Pray without ceasing," uttered by the minister, without having any impression made on his mind by them. Having satisfied his curiosity in London, he returned to his marine pursuits, and continued at sea for seven years, without any remarkable occurrence in his history. One fine evening, when the air was soft, the breeze gentle, the heavens serene, and the ocean calm, he was walking the deck, with his feelings soothed by the pleasing aspect of nature, when all on a sudden darted on his mind the words, "Pray without ceasing!" "Pray without ceasing! What words can these be?" he exclaimed: "I think I have heard them before: where could it be?" After a pause,—"O, it was at St. Paul's in London, the minister read them from the Bible. What I and do the Scriptures say, "Pray without ceasing!" Oh what a wretch must I be, to have lived so long without praying at all!" God, who at first caused him to hear this passage in his ear, now caused it to spring up, in a way, at a time and with a power peculiarly his own. The poor fellow now found the lightning of conviction flash on his conscience,—the thunders of the law shake his heart,—and the great deep of destruction threaten to swallow him up. Now he began, for the first time, to pray; but praying was not all! "Oh," said he, "if I had a Bible, or some good book!" He rummaged his chest, when, in a corner, he espied a Bible which his anxious mother had, twenty years before, placed in his chest, but which till now he had never opened. He snatched it up, put it to his breast, then read, wept, prayed; he believed, and became a new man.

DANGER OF PROCRASTINATION.—A youth, named ——, was accustomed to attend the preaching of the gospel and was aroused to serious convictions. His mind was affected, from time to time, by what he heard; but the serious impressions of the Sunday were effaced by the company and conversation of his profane associates during the week. He yielded to sin; again he was convinced, repented, and struggled; but again he yielded.

I met him, says a gentleman, just at this period of miserable conflict. "G," I exclaimed, "why do you not resolve? why do you not leave your sinful ways, and cleave to Christ with all your heart? why do you not turn to God!" He answered with a look of deep distress, "I know I ought; I wish I could; but I am sure I cannot;" and turned away. The next week he was attacked with a sore throat, while he was drinking with his loose companions; he treated it lightly, but it was the commencement of the typhus fever, at that time extremely virulent in the neighborhood, and in three days he was a corpse! "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."

SINGING AMONG SOLDIERS.—At the famous battle of Luthen, one of Heerman's hymns was raised by a regiment before going into the fight, and one after another took it up, until all the columns were singing it as they advanced. "Shall I silence them?" the general asked, as he rode up to the stern, heroic King Fritz. "No; with such soldiers God will give me the victory;" and leaping down among the ranks and crying, "Now, children, in God's name," he led them into battle. When the battle was won, the field was strewn with dead and wounded. It was night, and the soldiers were weary. Then one began to sing a hymn of thanksgiving, the bands joined in, and presently it rose from the army in a full and mighty chorus that reached and greatly moved the King, who turned round exclaiming: "What a power there is in religion!" It was at the great battle of Leipsig that Gustavus Adolphus sang with his army Luther's Carmen Heroicum, and after that, kneeling on the field, he thanked God for the victory in a stanza of the same hymn. The Te Deum won the fight at Leibdiz; it was a "poor sinner's song" of Luther's that the peasant raised before the battle of Frankenhausen, and brave Earl Oldenburg triumphed at Drakenburg by the song of Simeon.

THE REV. DR. PETER BULLIONS, of Troy, N. Y., departed this life on the 13th ult., after a brief illness in the 73d year of his age. He was a gentleman of genial and amiable manners, and most sincerely loved and respected by all who knew him. As a divine, he was well instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom, and, in his position, illustrated the power of a pure faith in refining the character, and in communicating good to others. As a classical scholar, his name has become widely known by the valuable works he published for the use of academies and colleges.—*Presbyterian.*

AN AGED PASTOR REMEMBERED.—On the occurrence of the seventy first birthday of the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Athens, Ga., some of the members of his congregation made him presents in money and articles equally valuable, amounting to more than a thousand dollars. These donations were in addition to several hundreds previously to increase his salary.

OUR SLAVES.—At the late session of the Arkansas Presbytery, "facts were shown proving that the negroes whose souls had been cared for, and who had been instructed by their masters and accustomed to attend church, have staid at home invariably" when the Federal soldiers came into the country, "while others, however well treated, have gone with the Yankees unless forcibly prevented."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C; Messrs. Geo McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—Since our currency notice last week, the five dollar Confederate notes of the old issue have fallen flat in all business transactions. Persons in this community uniformly refuse to receive them, except at the discount of one-third, and we see from our exchanges that the same is true in other places. We shall, however, as stated last week, continue to receive up to the 20th inst., all moneys sent us by mail in this issue, and give credit for the full amount. These notes cannot, however, *after this date*, be paid by persons at the office, except at the deduction made by everybody else in the community. Self-preservation requires this course to be pursued.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.—We sought to make arrangements for an independent report of the proceedings of the Assembly, but failed. We are indebted to the *Charlotte Bulletin* for the proceedings as they appear in our columns to day. The pressure of this matter, coming to hand at a late hour, has crowded out other things prepared for this issue—both editorial and communications. Correspondents will have to wait a week or two for their favors to appear.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.—A daily prayer meeting, to be held at 5 o'clock, P. M., has been commenced at the Methodist church, Raleigh, to which "all christian people and the public are invited." An Elder suggests, through the *Christian Observer*, that in all the cities and towns of the Confederacy, prayer meetings should be held daily by the people in their respective churches at an early hour in the morning before they engage in the business of the day. While our enemies are making deseperate efforts for our subjugation and ruin, it surely becomes us to commit our cause daily, by fervent and united prayer, into the hands of God, who is able to bring their counsels to naught and the war to an early termination.

"CAMP MARSHALL."—The reader will not pass by the article under this caption in another column. Nothing is more interesting than to hear of the wonderful work of God among our brave defenders, in turning them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to Christ. These men of Camp Marshall, with their brave comrades in arms, are now engaged in deadly conflict with the foe; and some of them, no doubt, have fallen in the contest. Let the prayer of God's people everywhere go up in behalf of those who are thus exposing their lives for us.

WAR NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.—A writer in the *Religious Herald* speaks of prayer meetings held, in a Virginia Regiment, two or three times a week. He calls these "an admirable school for young christians," and adds: "In thinking over this matter, and seeing such striking examples of Christians improved by being soldiers, I have almost come to the conclusion that the war is not such an unmitigated evil, after all. Granted, that some have made shipwreck of their faith in the service; it is also true that many more, as far as my observation goes, have come out thus far as gold tried in the fire. And men who come out of this war Christian soldiers, will not be apt to desert the standard of Christ afterwards."

LOYALTY AND PIETY.—A correspondent of the *Christian Instructor*, Philidelphia, asks: "If a member of one of our churches becomes dissatisfied because his pastor prays for the success of our national arms and urges the people to sustain the Government of the country, and absents himself from the ordinances solely on this account, and continues to do so, even after the pastor and elders have waited on him and urged him to attend to his duty—what should be done in such a case?" The *Instructor* approves the prompt reply of the Presbytery of Cincinnati to such a query—that the session should take the usual course pursued in all cases of failure in Christian duty."

STONY GROUND HEARERS.

Every impulse of religious feeling is not an evidence of the "new creature" in Christ Jesus. We read on one occasion in the history of our Lord, when He was speaking to the multitude concerning the "bread from heaven," they exclaimed, with the strongest apparent desire, "Lord, evermore give us this bread!" Here one might think was certainly the "*new* creature." But follow the narrative a little further, even before the chapter closes in which this ardent wish is recorded, and what do we find? They are murmuring, "This is a hard saying; who can hear it!" And then follows *the* record of the result: "From that time, many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him." And we are told of Herod, that *he*; wretch that he was, without a spark of godliness to light up the darkness of his character, "heard John gladly, and did many things."

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of this trait of human character ever given, is presented in the history of our Lord Himself near its close. As He approached Jerusalem for the last time, "six days before the Passover," at which he was crucified, "Many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down branches off the trees and strewed them in the way. And they that went before and they that followed, cried, saying, "Hosanna! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord! Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the Highest!" But follow this shouting multitude; and a few days thereafter you will hear them crying, with no less warmth of feeling, "Crucify Him! Crucify Him! His blood be upon us and upon our children!!"

Christ gives us the true solution to all such exhibitions of character—not rare in any age of the church—in the parable of the sower: They are stony-ground hearers. They "receive the word with joy," but, when temptation ariseth, wither away, "because they have no root." The "new creature" is not there at all. The nature has not been changed. It is but the impulsive throbbings of the *old* creature, roused for a moment from the stupor of death. The Apostle John says truly of such: "They went out from us; but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would have continued with us." But they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not of us."

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SOLDIERS.—Through our young friend, the chaplain of the 47th Regiment, we have received the annexed note from Co. H., 11th Regiment. Accompanying the note was a list of *twenty-seven* names, to whom the *Presbyterian* is to be addressed for twelve months. In this way the soldiers have sought to reciprocate the kind favors of the people at home, in furnishing them with religious news, apers. We return our thanks to them in behalf of these widows and wives of soldiers, and sincerely trust that they may soon be permitted to return home and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

CAMP MARSHALL, VA., April 1864.

The officers and men of Co. "H" 11th N. C. Troops, being blest with the privilege of reading your most excellent paper, knowing that many widows and wives of soldiers, made destitute by reason of this sad war, and unable to supply themselves with a good religious paper, would rejoice to read it; and desiring to show our gratitude to God for His great mercy to us, and to those who are kind enough to furnish us with this paper, do thus declare our wish to alleviate the wants of the suffering, and do subscribe to send the *North Carolina Presbyterian* to such in our own community. We hope that these weekly messages may be of eternal good to their immortal souls, and that they may be the means of bringing them to a saving knowledge of our Lord, and comforting their hearts with the love of Jesus. We hope too that they will not forget us in their prayers, that the Lord may shield and protect us in the day of danger; and that they will pray that the Holy Spirit may be poured out richly and plenteously upon our land, that we may become that happy people whose God is the LORD.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE IN CAMP.—The Rev. B. F. Corley, in a late communication to the "Confederate Baptist," from Bottom's Bridge, Va., says—

"While vice walks abroad in the noonday light, the little leaven is secretly and silently exerting its influence upon those around it, and quietly insinuating itself through the mass. I was happy to learn, a few days ago, that some gay young men had voluntarily requested a prayer meeting to be held in their tent, and this too, when we were not holding any regular prayer meeting from the inclement weather, but when we have them they are well attended. It would cheer your whole soul to hear the singing we frequently have at prayer meeting. We sometimes sing Martyrs to "Jesus refuge of my soul," now called Jackson's Every, having been sung at the funeral of Stonewall Jackson, and I think in the singing of three parts of it I have heard as sweet and delightful music as I ever listened to.

"While there is much vice in this, as in other camps, there are those who stand as a light house upon a stormy sea, and while its dreariness is made more apparent thereby, yet direction is also given for those seeking peace and safety. This is even true of some members of the Church. I heard a young man say the other day that since coming into camp he had been frequently urged by others to play cards with them, that he had even been seized by the arms and carried into a tent, but that he, in leaving home, had promised his mother not to play cards, that he had not, and did not intend to. God will bless that young man. Many young men have been ruined because they would not use our little negative adverb so. Yet it is a powerful word, and for one of its size has done wonders. "No" has saved many from a culprit's death and a drunkard's grave.

"We are living upon bread only, and have been for twelve days or more. A soldier's month's wages will not buy him two meals of victuals!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP MARSHALL.

We have at last bidden farewell to our winter quarters at Camp Marshall, and to our precious BETHEL, the Brigade Chapel, where for so long a time we had the delightful privilege of meeting with our God. And we have great reason to exclaim in the gratitude of our hearts, EBENEZER.

Having written you an account of the dedication of our Chapel in Kirkland's Brigade, I have thought that the readers of your excellent paper might desire to know what the Lord has done for us, and rejoice with us in the knowledge that He has in great mercy visited us, and blessed us.—Knowing that this Brigade would soon be called to the picket line, we instituted nightly services, which were well attended, and with increasing interest and solemnity. During this short period of ten days, the interest deepened daily, manifesting itself in greater attendance, more earnest attention, and in a spirit of prayer and supplication.

While in the front, apart from our House of worship (though there were not the same opportunities for public service or private intercourse with the men, the Brigade being scattered over a large space) there were still many gracious encouragements to labor. During this time, as perhaps the period I could be most readily spared, I obtained a leave of absence, returning just as the Brigade had been relieved by Davis' Brigade, and was again snugly ensconced in our winter quarters.

Rev. R. S. Webb, of the N. C. Conference, Chaplain of the 44th N. C. T., and I (being the only Chaplains present in the Brigade) determined at first to have divine service only on alternate nights, but the desires of the Brigade, the deepening and increasing interest on the subject of religion demanded that nightly services should be again resumed. Crowds thronged the way to the Chapel, the seats were occupied, the aisle filled to its utmost capacity, and many would stand without the door, even in inclement weather, to catch the sound of the gospel. Hundreds would go away disappointed, that could find neither seats nor standing room. Long before the hour for preaching, the Chapel would be filled to overflowing, by men eagerly impatient to hear the word of life.

From the middle of March to the latter part of April we enjoyed these blessed opportunities for worship. It seemed to be, if possible, that each succeeding day there was more increased attention, the solemnity pervading the whole congregation. The attendance could hardly have been greater, as there was no more room to be occupied except that which was already crowded. Consequently we were compelled to have service out doors whenever the day was fair and mild enough, and eventually we cut down one side of the Chapel, so that the throng without could hear with greater ease to speaker and listener, and that larger numbers might enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary. Those of you who have never seen a congregation of soldiers, know not with what eagerness they drink in every syllable, how they crowd around the speaker, unwilling to lose a word that falls from his lips, how they breathe out their souls in prayer, and waft their spirits to heaven in their rapturous music.

As the results of this precious work of grace, more than one hundred hope that God has blessed their souls. Twenty-two have connected themselves with the Presbyterian church, and many others are still earnestly inquiring the way of life. More than this, God has graciously revived His work in the hearts of His own children, reclaiming the backslidden, dispelling the doubts of the fearful, and comforting with His rich consolation the distressed and downcast. Bible classes, christian associations, meetings for prayer, in regiment, company and mess, have been organized, and there is every evidence of a genuine work of the spirit of all grace.

The means used which were blessed of God were various. The manner of conducting our services, was, after the preaching of the sermon at night, to call upon all those who were interested to come forward and occupy the front seats of the chapel; the prayers of God's people were there offered in their behalf, one of the Chaplains usually leading in prayer, after which the benediction was pronounced and the congregation dismissed. Christian brethren, and ministers would remain to instruct the penitent, and to guide the inquiring. This method was adopted because there was no hour during the day in which a meeting with inquirers could be held convenient to all the regiments in the Brigade where the duties of camp would not conflict. In addition to this, there was a daily prayer-meeting at noon, usually conducted by the Chaplains though not always. These were precious seasons to us, and God often there refreshed us with His presence. Occasionally, I would hold inquiry meetings, when convenient to some of the Regiments, which would necessarily be short, but were not, I hope, without profit. The Chaplains considered themselves (and declared so) always in readiness to converse with those interested concerning their immortal souls.

The dissemination of tracts and religious newspapers has been thus blessed of God. One young man told me that the tract "Come to Jesus" had been the means of comforting his soul. Two others told me that the tract published by our Committee "Delay: or Now is the Accepted Time," was the means of bringing their attention to the duty of immediately taking upon them the vows of Christ. Many have attested to the comfort a tract or a newspaper has ministered unto them. They are always received with pleasure, and I have never had *but one tract refused*.

The labors of the private Christian have been instrumental in God's hands for the conversion of souls. I have noticed that those companies in the Brigade, which have earnest, prayerful, devoted men in them, have been more blessed than others, and that the tents and cabins where such praying souls dwelt, or where "family worship" was regularly kept up, have been especially blessed. And there have many been led by young converts to God Jesus a precious Saviour, brother and friends being thus brought in the ardour of a first love, just as Andrew led Peter to Christ.

The prayers and teachings of pious parents, were long since gone to their everlasting reward, have not been forgotten by God. Nor has He been unfaithful to His promises. Of those connecting themselves with the Presbyterian church, all but three were dedicated to God in infancy. Truly He is a covenant keeping God. One man, now passed middle age, told me that he had constantly struggled, but had never entirely succeeded in forgetting the prayers and teachings of a fond mother, and that when in danger or sickness, he would try to pray, the words would come to his lips, (words which many of us were taught in infancy.)

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild.
Look upon a little child,
Let my sins forgiven be;
Help me, Lord, to come to thee"

"If I could have forgotten" said he, "this prayer, or have forgotten mother, in all human probability, I would have been lost. I thank God he has never let me forget, and that I can say that I believe He has helped me to come to Him." And yet his mother died when he was only seven years old! Others told me too, that the knowledge that their parents made daily prayer for them would not let them rest until they had found peace in believing.

The means especially blessed of God, was the preaching of the Word. It has always been heeded not simply with the most respectful, but with the most serious attention, as if it were a matter of the deepest personal concern. Many have told me that the solemn services of the dedication of the Chapel arrested their attention; more remember with touching affection the day of fasting and prayer as the day that fixed their choice." Others refer to special sermons as awakening their thoughts, and especially the sermon of a good brother who preached once for us on Sabbath to one of the largest congregations I ever saw, and to the labors of another welcome brother who visited us later. God has thus honored His own chosen method of declaring His grace.

I did not mean to claim your attention so long, patient readers. How many more thoughts crowd upon me now which I would fain tell you; but I must forbear. The campaign will soon open; perhaps ere you read this it will have commenced.—Pray for the lambs of the fold. Be encouraged in the answer to prayer already graciously granted. And while you rejoice with us, that our rude log Chapel has been made such a blessing to us, and that God has taken His abode with us in it; pray that as Jacob or Israel rather found an House of God on the plain where he slept, so we may have a BETHEL at every resting place.

STERLING.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP 48TH N. C. TROOPS,
April 25th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Since my last to you, the weather has changed from regular winter to balmy, delightful spring, and on this beautiful Sabbath morning nature seems to be trying herself. Reminiscences of the quiet, calm Sabbaths spent at home, will crowd around the soldier, and with what yearning of soul does he long for the close of this desolating war, so that again he may wend his way, with those he loves, to the house of God and live in peace and quiet. 'Tis true, and I am very glad to be able to say so, that we have regular Divine service in camp every Sabbath, but the quiet of the day in the army is very much disturbed by the various military duties we are called upon to perform. I have frequently asked, and just as often failed to get an answer to the question, Why is it necessary to have Inspection on *Sunday morning* instead of some other day in the week. I am sure that it causes unnecessary work on God's holy day. The men may be seen up to the last moment before inspection working at their arms, and all of this could be avoided by ordering this duty for some day in the week. I know that the arms ought to be examined very closely at least once a week, and I am also of the opinion that the command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' &c., requires that all work *shall* be done in the week, as much so as that it *shall not* be done on the Sabbath. When our President appoints a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, no such duty is done on that day, and does it become us, as a christian, praying people, to pay more attention to a day set apart by a man for religious duties than we should to a standing order from our God himself, to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?" Does it not look too much like periodical piety to do so, and can we with as much faith or right expect that the God of battles will hear our prayers for his interposition in our behalf, to cause the tide of war and the current of blood that has for three years been flowing through our country to cease, while we are living in the direct and constant violation of one of his most positive commands? I wish this matter could be presented to our commanding officers in such a way as to secure their attention. I have been in the service ever since the commencement of the war, and have never yet been able to find a single reason why certain duties, such as Brigade Guard Mountings, Inspections and Dress Parades, cannot be dispensed with on Sunday, except that *custom*, not *necessity*, has it the other. A soldier has no time for his own private devotions, or anything else scarcely, but to get his breakfast and be ready for inspection in the morning, and by the time he is through with that it is between ten and eleven o'clock, and thus at least one-*third* of the day God has set apart for his own worship, is given to secular matters. I have frequently heard non-professors of religion wonder why there was not more regard paid to the Sabbath in camp. We ought to throw every possible inducement around our soldiers to observe the day, and not the least excuse should be offered them for the disregard of it. The religious interest is still on the increase in our Brigade. During the past week some twelve or fifteen have openly made a profess on of the religion of Jesus Christ, and last night there were *thirty* who presented themselves to be prayed for. In your prayers, both public and private, always remember our soldiers.

Yours truly, HAL.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST DAY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States met in the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, May 5th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D, of Columbus, Miss.—Text: 1st Thess. ii: 4.

The Rev. J. R. Wilson, Clerk, then announced that the following persons were present with regular commissions as members of this Assembly:

I. SYNOD OF ALABAMA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
East Alabama, South Alabama, Tuscaloosa,	A M Watson,	G H Dunlap.

II. SYNOD OF ARKANSAS.

Presbyteries	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Arkansas, Creek Nation, Indian, Ouachita,		

III. SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Cherokee.	A Y Lockridge,	
Flint River,	J S Wilson, D D.,	S A Walkup,
Florida,	James Little,	J M W Davidson.
Georgia,		
Hopewell,	John W Reid,	W L Mitchell,
	David Wills,	Sam'l Barnett.

IV. SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Chickasaw,	L B Gaston,	R S Stewart.
Memphis,		
North Mississippi,		
Western District,		
Tuscumbia,		

V. SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers*	*Ruling Elders.*
Central Mississippi	H Rice, D. D.,	
East Mississippi,	Robert Bell,	James Patrick,
Louisiana,		
Mississippi,	A McCallum,	James Patrick,
New Orleans,	B M Palmer, D D.,	
	R McInnis,	
Red River,		
Tombeckbee,	J A Lyon, D D.,	J N Cook.

VI. SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Holston,		
Knoxville,		
Mauy,		
Nashville,		

VII. SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Concord,	D A Penick, Sr.,	T A Atkeson.
	J L Kirkpatrick,	D A Davis.
Fayetteville,	N T Bowden,	J G Shepherd.
	J M Sprunt,	
Orange,	J G Alexander,	Thos M Holt.
	Edward Hines,	Robert B Watt.

VIII. SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders.*
Bethel,	T W Erwin,	G. Mel Witherspoon.
Charleston,	A A Porter.	A Crawford.
	John R Dow,	
Harmony,	P Pelham,	J McCreight.
	I S Long,	J T Walsh.
South Carolina,	J B Adger,	J W Simpson.
	F Jacobs,	T C Perrin.

IX SYNOD OF TEXAS.

Presbyteries.	*Ministers.*	*Ruling Elders*
Brazos,		
Central Texas,		
Eastern Texas,		
Western Texas,		

X. SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Presbyteries	*Ministers*	*Ruling Elders.*
East Hanover,	M D Hoge, D D.,	
Greenbrier,		
Lexington,	W S White, D D.	S McD Reid.
	T S Preston,	J T L Preston.
Montgomery,	S P Stuart,	J B J Logan.
Roanoke,	P T Penick,	
West Hanover,	R L Dabney, D D.,	

It was then stated that there were several persons present, without Commissions, whereupon the Moderator appointed Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., and Mr. W. L. Mitchell, a Committee to examine and report on all such cases.

The Assembly then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—3 o'clock, P. M.—Dr. Hoge, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the Rev. H. B. Bande, of the Presbytery of Nashville, and the Rev. Robert McAllister, of the Presbytery of Red river, were present without any written evidence of their appointment as Commissioners by these Presbyteries. They thought that there was strong presumption that they had been, although they had no information to that effect. The committee recommended no action, but referred the claims of these brethren to seats in this Assembly to the favorable consideration of the Assembly.

Mr. Gaston moved that they both be admitted to seats.

Dr. Adger asked if these brethren believed that they had been appointed. If they say that they believe so he would be willing to vote for their admission.

Dr. Hoge replied that, under all the circumstances, they both were of the opinion that their Presbyteries would appoint them.

Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Committee, said that there was no evidence, whatever, that either of them had been appointed. No paper, no letter, not even a rumor. The book requires, before a member can deliberate and vote in the General Assembly, his name must be enrolled and his commission filed. If an Elder from one of these Presbyteries was here, would he be entitled to a seat in this body on the presumption that he had been duly appointed, merely because he was known to be at present living in Mecklenburg county? The motion was lost.

Dr. John S. Wilson, of the Presbytery of Flint River, Georgia, was then elected Moderator of the Assembly.

Dr. Hoge and Mr. Davis were appointed to inform Dr. Wilson of his election.

Dr. Lyon—The Committee have already informed you that you have been chosen Moderator of this Assembly. It is an evidence of their confidence in you. It is a high honor and a rare distinction. The duties of the office are heavy, the responsibilities weighty. May God give you grace to discharge them wisely and faithfully.

Dr. Wilson, on taking the Chair, addressed the Assembly. Brethren I thank you for the confidence which you have reposed in me. I trust that it is not misplaced. Much will depend on you; on your faithful observance of the rules which have been enacted for the regulation of your proceedings. Subjects of great importance will occupy your attention. Let holiness, love, peace, unity of purpose, and unity of action, characterize all your deliberations. Do all things for the glory of Christ, the building up of the kingdom of the Redeemer, and with an eye single to the glory of God. We are met as the Fourth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States, under circumstances of great solemnity. When the meeting of the first Assembly was held at Augusta, we were just at the beginning of the great conflict in which our country is engaged. The first scene in the bloody drama was then just opened. The clouds still lower over us, but there are some rifts through which the sunshine begins to break. When the sun of peace shines full upon us our Church will appear in her true character. We have here no full representation. When the next Assembly meets we hope and believe that we shall see representatives from all the Presbyteries in the Confederate States.

The Rev. Thomas E. Preston was then unanimously elected temporary Clerk.

The Docket was then read.

After some conversation concerning the reading of the Minutes of the last Assembly, in which D D Bears, Dr. Waite and Mr Mitchell took part, on motion of Dr. Kirkpatrick, it was

Resolved, That it be made the order of the day for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to hear the report of the Joint Committee of Foreign Missions, and that it be made the order of the day on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear the report of the Joint Committee on Education and Publication.

On motion of Rev. D A Penick, it was

Resolved, That the Assembly will spend the first half hour of every morning's session in special prayer, with reference to the imperiled condition of our Church and country.

Dr. Palmer suggested that the hours between 4 and 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, be spent in the same service, which was adopted.

On motion, of Dr. Kirkpatrick the Assembly resolved to meet every morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 6.

On motion, of Dr. Palmer, the Assembly then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Closed with prayer by Dr. Adger.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLOTTE, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

The Assembly met and spent half an hour in special prayer for church and country, with reference to their present imperiled condition. Minutes read and corrected. The Moderator announced the following committees:

ON BILLS AND OVERTURES.—*Ministers* J A Lyon, DD, J L Kirkpatrick DD and Jas Little and J—mes C Alexander. *Ruling Elders*, Samuel Barnett James Patrick and Jno B J Logan.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—*Ministers*, Wm S White, DD, and A M Watson. *Ruling Elders*, W L Mitchell, T C Perrin and J G Shepherd.

ON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—*Ministers* M D Hoge, DD, A A Porter, Jno W Reid, and S McD Stewart. *Ruling Elders*, J T L Preston, S A Walkup, and W L Mitchell.

ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—*Ministers*, R L Dabney DD, D A Penick, John R Dow and Robt Bell. *Ruling Elders*, J S Dunlap, David Ardis and Jno McCreight.

ON EDUCATION.—*Ministers*, J B Adger, DD, David Wills and R McInnis. *Ruling Elders*, Jno W Simpson and Thomas A Allison.

ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.—*Ministers* R McInnis, L B Gaston and J M Sprunt. *Ruling Elders*, J M A Davidson and R L Stewart.

ON PUBLICATION.—*Ministers*, B M Palmer, DD Ferdinand Jacobs, N T Bowden and A A Porter. *Ruling Elders*, S McD Reid, J T L Preston and Samuel Hanna.

ON NARRATIVE.—*Ministers*, David Wills, T W Erwin and Ferdinand Jacobs. *Ruling Elders*, Joseph T Walsh and Robert B Watt.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—*Ministers* J L Kirkpatrick, D D, Philip Pierson and A McJallum. *Ruling Elders*, R P Stewart and J N Cook.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*Ministers* J M Sprunt and A G Lockridge. *Ruling Elders* D A Davis.

ON SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.—*Ministers* Jno W Rice, DD Edward Hines, P Pelham Pescud and I J Long. *Ruling Elders*, J G Shepherd, G McWitherspoon and A Crawford.

ON DEVOTIONAL EXERCISE.—*Ministers* J L Kirkpatrick, DD, and D A Penick. *Ruling Elder*, Thos A Allison.

ON FINANCE.—*Ruling Elders*, T C Perrin, W L Mitchell and Andrew Crawford.

ON RECORDS OF SYNODS.—

ALABAMA.—*Ministers* Jno W Reid and T W Erwin. *Ruling Elder*, G Mel Witherspoon.

ARKANSAS.—*Ministers* A G Lockridge and Jas Little. *Ruling Elder*, David Ardis.

GEORGIA.—*Ministers* John H Rice, DD, and John R Dow. *Ruling Elder* R S Stewart.

MEMPHIS.—*Ministers*, James C Alexander and A McCallum. *Ruling Elder* S A Walkup.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Ministers*, L B Gaston and I J Long. *Ruling Elder*, Thomas M Holt.

NASHVILLE.—*Ministers*, P Tinsley Penick and Robert Bell. *Ruling Elder* J N Cook.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Ministers* S D Stuart and T W Erwin. *Ruling Elder* J G B J Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Ministers* A M Watson and Edward Hines. *Ruling Elder* G H Dunlap.

TEXAS.—*Ministers* R H Rice and Jas C Alexander. *Ruling Elder* Andrew Crawford.

VIRGINIA.—*Ministers* A A Porter and James Little. *Ruling Elder*, J M W Davidson.

On motion of Dr. Adger, the motion fixing the hours of meeting, was reconsidered, and it was then

Resolved, That the Assembly will sit to day until 1 o'clock; and after to day, the hour of meeting will be 9 A. M., and of adjournment, 2 P. M.

The Clerk announced the arrival and enrollment of the following additional commissioners:

E. Anderson, Minister, South Alabama Presbytery.

B A Glass, Ruling Elder, South Alabama.

James M McKee Minister East Alabama.

George W Tinsley, Ruling Elder, East Hanover.

F G Newell, Ruling Elder, North Mississippi.

Rev Angus Johnston, Minister, North Mississippi.

Charles Lynn, Ruling Elder, Memphis.

D H Cummins, Minister, Memphis.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the report of the Executive Committee on Domestic Missions, was read by the Secretary, Dr. J. L. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson then presented the report of the Executive Committee, of Foreign Missions, which was referred to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Palmer moved that Dr. Waddel and the Rev B. T. Lacy, Commissioners to the army, be invited to address the Assembly at the prayer meeting, to morrow evening.

Col. Preston thought that would not be the most appropriate time. That meeting was specially for prayer. These gentlemen having been appointed by the Assembly, it would be proper for them to present something like a formal report to this body.

After further discussion by Drs. Palmer, White, Adger, Col. Preston and Mr. Johnston, upon motion of Judge Shepherd, it was

Resolved, That Dr. Waddel, Rev. B. T. Lacy and Dr. Palmer, be invited to address the Assembly to-morrow morning, and it be made the second order of the day to hear them.

Dr. Adger presented the report of the Committee on the revision of the Book of Discipline and form of government. The revision of the Book of Discipline and of the Rules of Order were completed, and a beginning has been made of the revision of the form of government.

The Committee recommended that the consideration of the amended books be referred to the next General Assembly, and that the Committee be directed to complete the revision of the form of government, and to cause the same to be printed and circulated for the information of the church.

On motion of Dr. Hoge, these suggestions were adopted, and the matter thus disposed of.

Rev. R. Mclain presented an overture from the Synod of Mississippi, in relation to the question, who may vote for pastor.

Dr. Rice moved the reference of the overture to the Committee on Revision of the form of government. Lost. Mr. McLain moved its reference to the Committee on bills and overtures—Carried.

Rev. Mr. Wills presented an overture from Hopewell Presbytery, asking the General Assembly to make a deliverance on the subject of licensing colored exhorters and preachers for the colored people. Referred to the committee on bills and overtures.

Mr Perrin presented the report of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of S. Carolina and Georgia. It stated that, owing to the war and the call upon the young for military service, the number of students had decreased from sixty two to seven; that the buildings were substantial brick edifices, in good preservation, with accommodation for fifty students; finance in a sound state and as prosperous as could be desired. Referred to committee on theological seminaries.

Mr Wills moved to take up the subject of

choosing the place for the meeting of the next Assembly, which being carried, Mr nominated Macon, Ga., and no other place being named, Macon was unanimously chosen.

Judge Shepherd presented a report from the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, relating chiefly to the charter, and on motion of Mr T C Perrin, it was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Judge Shepherd, T C Perrin, W L Mitchell, J T L Preston and J B J Logan,

On motion of Dr. Lyon it was

Resolved, That the reporters for the newspapers be allowed every facility for reporting the proceedings of this Assembly

Dr. Kirkpatrick moved that the committee on the revision of the form of government inquire into the expediency of making such changes in that instrument as to provide that commissioners to the General Assembly be elected for two years, one half of the number going out of office in each year.

He desired simply that the propriety of such change should be considered. The General Assembly is a new body every year, and there seemed to be something wanting to secure permanency and consistency, and even dignity between what they would give to be members of the Assembly, their minds beforehand, to the weighty questions that come before the body, and would come prepared to act more intelligently, and with greater wisdom.

W L Mitchell thought that the General Assembly was the defective point in our system. He was in favor of the resolution, and thought it was hardly strong enough. The great evil was want of permanency. There was error, also, in the manner in which Presbyteries appoint their commissioners. What induces Presbyteries to appoint commissioners? One has kinfolks whom he wishes to visit. Another has a book to print. The General Assembly is a secondary consideration.

J B J Logan spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution. He venerated the Confession of Faith, but the form of government did not stand on the same foundation. It was not on the old red sand stone of the Scriptures.

Col. Preston spoke of the established church of Scotland. The clerical element of that body comes every year, as with us, but the Ruling Elders are more permanent. One had sat in every Assembly for forty years.

Pending the discussion, the Assembly adjourned. Closed with prayer by Dr White.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H, May 4.—A body of the enemy's cavalry crossed at Ely's and Germana Fords last night and are reported this morning moving on Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. The whole Yankee army is moving from Culpeper C. H. towards Ely's and Germana Fords, over which they have thrown pontoon bridges and across which their infantry are reported to have been passing all day. Slight skirmishing to day with small arms reported going on at these fords. The enemy withdrew their pickets on our front at the upper fords last night. Ample preparations are going on to meet the enemy. The week can hardly close without a desperate engagement.

Our troops are eager and confident.

Grant is reported to have a large force.

ORANGE C. H., April 5.—Our scouts went into Culpeper C. H., this morning, capturing about a dozen stragglers. These scouts report the country about Culpeper C. H. covered with debris of the enemy's camps, including clothing and blankets. The enemy are reported still to hold out at Brandy Station, in Culpeper county. Their infantry and artillery all crossed at the lower fords last night, and spread this morning from Chancellorsville up to Perkins' Store, a point about 20 miles below here. It is reported that they are moving this morning out from Chancellorsville towards the Central Railway. Some slight cavalry skirmishing has been going on about 20 miles below, near Perkin's Store, this morning. Grant's force is variously estimated at between 100 and 180,000 men. The first figures are most probably correct.

From the fact that Grant only took four days rations in leaving Culpeper, it is not improbable he will decline acting offensively and will fall back to the heights of Fredericksburg.

No cannonading heard here up to 1 o'clock to day.

RICHMOND May, 5—Information received at the War Department reports 4 monitors and 5 gunboats, including 2 iron clads and 50 transports, in the James river, this morning, coming up.

RICHMOND, May 6.—The fleet in James river came up yesterday to Bermuda Hundreds, above City Point, and landed several regiments. The enemy's force is estimated at 9000. It is believed his plan was to attempt to cut the Railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, or move against Fort Drewry.

The enemy on the Peninsula reported advancing.

ORANGE C. H., May 6.—A considerable engagement occurred about 20 miles below here, near Parker's Store, Spottsylvania Co., on the Plank road, between a part of Ewell's corps, and the 5th corps Yankee infantry, including Sickles regulars. The engagement lasted from 12 o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing 981 privates, and 40 commissioned officers, who arrived here. Gen. J M. Jones and C. L. Warren, of the 10th Va., killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

RICHMOND, May 6.—The following was received this morning.

HEADQ'RS., ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA
May 5th, 1864.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Enemy crossed the Rapidan, at Ely's and Germana Fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose him—Ewell by the old turnpike—Hill by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march. A strong attack was made on Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The enemy subsequently concentrated upon Hill, who with Heth's and Wilcox's Divisions, successfully resisted their repeated and desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery, on our right flank, was driven back by Rosser's brigade.

By the blessing of God, we maintained our position against every effort until night, when the contest closed.

We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones, killed; Brig Gen. Stafford, I fear mortally wounded, while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

Signed. R E LEE

RICHMOND, May 6—Fighting between Lee and Grant was resumed this morning. Several telegrams received, represent news from the front as cheering. About two thousand prisoners were captured yesterday.

The train on the York river Railroad, returned this morning after proceeding to Meadow Station, in consequence of a report that our troops had fallen back, the Yankees having crossed the Chickahominy, south of Bottoms bridge

The steamer Schuyler, with Yankee prisoners for City Point, was turned back by the shelling this morning. It is reported that additional transports with troops, came up the river to day. Quite a large force landed on the south side of the river opposite City Point.

No uneasiness is felt in official circles at the aspect of affairs.

One Yankee gunboat on the James river was blown up this afternoon.

RICHMOND May 7.—The following was received this morning:

HEADQ'RS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 6th, 1864

To the Honorable Secretary of War:

Early this morning as the Divisions of Gen. Hill, engaged yesterday, were being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was occupied as soon as fresh troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to the original line. Afterwards we turned the left of his first line, and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among them Gen. Wadsworth.

We subsequently attacked and forced the enemy into his entrenched lines, on the Brooks road, extending from Wilderness tavern on the right, to Twigg's mill on the left. Every advance on his part, thanks to a munificent God, has been repulsed.

Our loss in killed not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly—artillery being little used on their side.

I grieve to announce that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet is severely wounded, Gen. Jenkins killed, and Gen. Pegram badly wounded, yesterday. Gen. Stafford it is hoped, will recover.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

ORANGE C. H., May 6.—The attack by the enemy this morning was very violent, but was repulsed in every instance.

A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left but he was stubborn on the right. Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder. Gen. Paul Jenkins is mortally wounded. The fighting was principally with musketry. The ground was unsuitable for artillery. Col Browne of the Va. artillery killed,

The battle was fought near Wilderness. The enemy has been pushed back near Chancellorsville. Everything looks well. Fuller accounts to-morrow. The Yankee General Wadsworth is killed. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

RICHMOND, MAY 8.—The following rec'd this A. M.

Headquarters Army No. V., May 8.—Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and drove him from his rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured are Generals Seymour and Shaler. Number of the enemy also taken. The enemy has abandoned the Germana Ford road, and removed his pontoon bridges towards Ely's Ford. There has been no attack to day; only slight skirmishing at our lines.

Official dispatches from Chaffin's Bluff are, that the enemy's gunboats were attacked disabled, boarded and burnt on the 7th. Two iron clads bere down on our forces, when they returned. No loss on our side.

RICHMOND, May 8.—The enemy in Chesterfield county have withdrawn from the railroad to their entrenchments—Smith and Gilmer commanding. Butler directing the expedition, with Headquarters at City point, where a negro brigade is entrenched.

No fighting at Walthal Junction to-day. The enemy's loss yesterday, one thousand killed and wounded.

Butler made a narrow escape from the fire of our pickets near City Point, yesterday evening. A telegram from Gen. Lee says the enemy have advanced their position, and are marching towards Fredericksburg. The news is favorably construed in official circles.

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—Ewell again repulsed the enemy on yesterday. The Yankee loss was terrible, especially in Early's front. Ewell's loss small.

Last night our men held possession of the enemy's battle field on the left and centre, capturing a number of wounded. Our success is very great, but not decisive. The charge of Gordon's brigade is represented as the grandest of the war. Our loss, thus far, about five thousand, of which a large proportion are slightly wounded. The fight occurred in a densely wooded country, hence little or no artillery was used.

In the fight at Chester on Saturday, midway between Richmond and Petersburg, the Yankees were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

All the Yankee officers, 1,000 in number, were sent to Danville on Saturday. Before leaving they became very refractory.

Unofficial telegrams from Harrisonburg, believed reliable, state that McNeil struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont, on Saturday, destroying bridges, machine shops, nine locomotives and destroyed several million dollars worth of property.

Northern news of 5th received. Gold 180. Maximillian sailed for Mexico. The Alexandria has been given up to her owners. Cotton advance in Liverpool.

RICHMOND, May 9th.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.,
May 8, 1864.

HON. J. A SEDDON:—After a sharp encounter with the 5th army corps, Warren's and C. R. Bell's divisions of cavalry, General R. S. Anderson, with the advance of our army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and took possession of the Court House. I am the more grateful to the Giver of all Victories that our loss is small.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, May. 4—In the Senate a resolution was introduced fixing the 16th inst as the day of adjournment, which was laid over.

A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Hoke, Commander Cook, and the officers and men for the brilliant victory at Plymouth was unanimously agreed to; also a resolution of thanks to Finegan, officers and men for victory at Olustee. Various propositions were introduced and referred.

In the House personal explanations were made by Messrs. Leach, defining their respective positions on the questions of peace, habeas corpus, etc. Also a resolution declaring it inexpedient to put the five dollar note on par with the new issue. Adopted—yeas 67, nays 8.

RICHMOND May 5.—Both Houses of Congress held secret sessions to day. In the Senate, Wigfall introduced resolutions defining the powers of the Confederate and State Governments. It was made the order of the day for Monday next. Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House adopted a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of employing stenographic reporters.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—Commander Cooke, with the iron clad Albemarle, engaged 9 of the enemy's gunboats in Albemarle Sound on the 6th, sunk one and disabled two. The fight lasted from 4 o'clock, P. M., till night.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

DALTON, May 4.—Fifteen privates, belonging to the 58th and 60th N. C. Regiments were shot to day for desertion. Two were also shot for the same offence, in Stuart's division.

The enemy have massed a larger portion of their army at Red Clay. Skirmishing has been going on on the Ringgold and Cleveland roads between our cavalry and the enemy's all day; our forces gradually retiring on the latter road. An engagement will probably commence to-morrow.

MOBILE, May 4.—The Tangipahoa operator reports a fight at Olive Branch, yesterday, between fifteen hundred Federals and Scott's cavalry, eight hundred strong. The fight lasted eight hours. The enemy were driven across Thompson's creek. No loss reported. The Confederates are reinforcing and the fight will probably be resumed to day.

MOBILE, May 6.—Information from trans-Mississippi confirms the former rumors of a battle, between Price and Steele in which the Confederates gained a complete victory. Steele is said to have lost his entire wagon train. Nothing further from the fight in east Louisiana.

The cars resumed their regular trips to Brandon on Sunday.

MOBILE, May 7.—A special to the *Register* dated Summit, the 2d, says the Louisiana forces pursued the enemy down Red river, recapturing Fort Derussy and Cheveille. April 25th, the enemy made a stand at Markham, where they were attacked and repulsed with heavy loss, estimated at 10 00 . Transports going up Red river with reinforcements were whipped back at Fort Derussey. The Yankee wounded were sent to Vicksburg.

General Walker's division crossed to the north side of Red River and is pursuing the retreating enemy.

The Yankees burnt four of their gunboats,

DALTON, May 7.—The enemy advanced in front of Tunnel Hill this morning and shelled our cavalry on the ridge this side of that place for two hours, then fell back. They are reported as moving around to our left. Our troops are on the *qui vive*.

DALTON, May, 8.—Hooker's corps attempted yesterday to carry Big Gap by storm. It was defended by Grigsby's Kentucky cavalry, and 1st Arkansas infantry, who made a desperate assault, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. Our ammunition becoming exhausted, the men made an assault by pelting the enemy with stones, until the arrival of Granberry's Texas brigade, when the enemy were routed and hastily withdrew—our loss very small, one Lieut. and 20 men captured.

Slight skirmishing going on in front till dark, the enemy having massed a heavy force in front of Rocky Face. Five lines of battle being visible, it was thought he would attempt to carry it by storm this morning, but as yet no demonstrations have been made.

MERIDIAN, May 9—Army of 9,000 strong, surrendered to Gen. Price at Camden, Ark., on the 29th, and Taylor has demanded the surrender of Alexandria, La., where Banks' forces are fortifying:—result not known.

At last accounts the enemy were attempting to dam up Red river to get their gun boats over the rapids.

MOBILE May 9, via SENATOBIA 7th.—On the authority Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, 24,000 of Steele's troops arrived at Little Rock. The balance are 25 miles out. Steele's loss is heavy. He had to destroy a train, and lost nearly all his artillery. He was followed by Marmaduke and Flanigan to Little Rock. Price Bluff is thought to be defensible.

BROOKHAVEN, May 9th.—Reports on the authority of Col D. F. Caver who crossed the Mississippi river on the 5th, with despatches from Smith to Tom Taylor states that Banks is shut up at Alexandria, the Confederates being below, cutting off supplies. The Yankees's trying to dam up the mouth of the falls to get out their gunboats!

OUR INDIAN ALLIES WHIP THE YANKEES.—

The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th has been furnished with the following extracts from letters received by that city:—

"1ST INDIAN BRIGADE, CAMP LONG-STREET,
CHOCTAW NATION, March 30, 1864.

* * * It is reported that a heavy force of the enemy from Fort Smith is on the march to clear out the Indian Nations; it probably numbers ten regiments, or four or five thousand men. So you see we are likely to have some fun soon. Stand Watie now commands the 1st Indian Brigade, is in fine spirits, full of confidence, and anxious to meet the enemy. Look out for stirring news from us."

In another letter of later date this writer says:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours, that is, what's left of them. Old Stand, with a portion of his brigade, attacked a force of the enemy, 1500 strong, thirty miles from Boggy Depot. He fought them until dark, and retreated several miles, leaving the Yankees in full possession of the battle field, and under the pleasant delusion that Stand Watie was whipped—but Watie out Yankeed them this time. In the still hours of the night Stand Watie and his out throats, as the Yankees uncharitably call us, fell upon the slumbering Yankees and scattered them to the four winds. We captured six hundred horses and equipments, hundreds of arms, and literally smashed them 'into a cocked hat.'

There is little doubt but this force, so roughly handled by Stand Watie, was a part of Thayer's column. From the swamps of Florida to the prairies of the Indian country, our successes run unbroken.

Our Indian allies, under Stand Watie and others, who have never wavered in the darkest hours of our struggle, who have sacrificed their all to the great cause of Southern liberty, will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of the Confederate States

[Thayer's force was 8 regiments, and marched from Fort Smith for Shreveport—at the same time Steele left Little Rock—all expecting to be in with Banks "at the death."]

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

SINKING OF YANKEE VESSELS BY THE FLORIDA.—The Navy Department received yesterday the following dispatch:

"FORT FISHER, May 1, 1864.

"*Hon. S. Mallory Secretary of the Navy:*

"SIR:—I have authentic intelligence by the Greyhound, from Nassau, that the Florida has sunk the Huntsville and another gunboat in the West Indies. COL. REL LAMB."

The Huntsville is a screw steamship, and carries five guns. She is attached to the Gulf Squadron. The Florida is now in waters where she may reap a great harvest among the Yankee shipping, and we may expect to receive still further gratifying news of her cruise.

GOLDSBORO', May 7.—The expedition to Newbern returned Sunday morning. We captured 63 prisoners. Our loss slight.

THE 11TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.—The *Conservative* of yesterday, says:

Col. Collett Leventhorpe, 11th Regiment N. C. Troops, has resigned. Col. Leventhorpe entered the service in the fall of 1861 as Colonel of the 34th Regiment, and has established for himself a reputation second to no officer of his rank in the Confederate army. His name has often been mentioned in connection with the position of Brigadier General. He was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and it is supposed that this is the reason for tendering his resignation.

He is succeeded by Lieut Col. Wm. J. Martin, well known as professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina. Maj Frank W. Bird, of Bertie, becomes Lieut. Colonel.

A YANKEE VANDALISM.—We learn from the Wilmington *Journal* that when the Yankees evacuated Washington, N. C., on Sunday the 1st instant, they set fire to the town not far from its centre, near the former Bank of Washington, and burnt every building from the water to the line of fire to the westward. A ware-house, containing commissary stores, small arms, powder, &c. was saved. The bridge over Tar river was fired in three places, and considerably damaged.

A few persons left with the yankees, amongst them Howard Wiswall, and family, —— Richardson and family, John Grime and family, Col. Sam'l Carrow, Lt. Col. Thomas Bowen, U. Richard Dixon, and several others, names not recollected. This list [illegible] the Journal) furnishes a [illegible] commentary upon Federal occupation. For long months their forces have held Washington, and yet on leaving it they dey their best to destroy it and ruin its inhabitants, regarding them, and no doubt truly, as a hostile people, as indeed is shown by the smallness of the number of those who have gone off with them. Running away from a town which they dare not hold as warriors, they seek to destroy it as incendiaries. It adds one more page to the record of this war, upon which the historian will inscribe the damning evidence of yankee atrocity and barbarism.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of April, at the Parsonage in Salisbury, by Rev J Rumple, Mr. N H. NEELY, to Mrs MARGARET C. GOWAN, all of Rowan county.

On Haymount, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Jas. McDonald, Lt M. N. MORROW of this county, to Miss MARY AGNES MINOR, daughter of Mr J. Minor, of this place.

At Laurel Hill, N. C., April 28th, 1864, by Rev. J. F. McPherson, Mr J. D. K MONROE, to Miss KELE VIRGINIA daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Alamance county, on the 9th of April, WILLIE, infant son of Henry and Hannah Albright, aged two months and two days. Thus have these parents been visited with another sore bereavement; but Willie's death-story is but one more tie to bind them to heaven.

"Tenderly but so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom."

At his residence in Richmond co., N. C., April 14th, 1864, Mr DUGALD MCAURIN, aged 70 years. He was, for many years, a member of Laurel Hill church, and a worthy citizen. He was remarkably quiet and unassuming in his manners, yet very firm and decided in what he believed to be right. He will be greatly missed by his neighbors, who looked up to him as a safe counsellor. P.

Near Laurel Hill N. C., April 21st, 1864, after a protracted illness of nearly 14 months, which she bore with much Christian resignation, Mrs MARY ANN, wife of Dr. A. Patterson, one of the Ruling Elders of Laurel Hill church, aged 37 years and 8 days. Much might be said of the sacred experience of this Christian lady, but the whole may be summed up in one word—*victory!* For weeks before her death, she had many sweet foretastes of heaven, and she was not only willing but anxious to depart and be with Christ. She was not only calm but even joyful in view of approaching death. Many more might be said in praise of the Grace of Christ, as illustrated in her case but we forbear. P.

At his residence, in Robeson co., N. C., April 26th, 1864, after a severe illness of 7 weeks, ARCHIBALD MCAOHREN, Jr., in the 46th year of his age. He was a man of unblemished moral character, a devoted husband a kind but firm parent, a good master, a public spirited citizen, a remarkably useful man in the community, and a few days before his death, he was at his own request, received into visible communion with Montpelier church, and took part of the Lord's supper for the first and last time, with his dear wife, his aged and venerable parents, and his beloved sisters. This was a most touching scene, and one the family will never forget. The writer believes he was ready, and justified in using these as his last words. "How sweet is death."

In Moore county, N. C., on Sabbath morning, May the 1st, NORMAN PERSON, of rheumatism and painful tumor of heart, in the 74th year of his age. In his death his family has sustained an irreparable loss; he was an affectionate husband, a fond father and a kind master. The community has lost one of its most esteemed and enterprising citizens, the church one of its brightest ornaments and most efficient officers. The deceased was a native of Scotland, born in Inverness Shire, North Britain. He came to America at the age of 12, and in early life professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, consecrating himself with Union church, in the vicinity of which his father resided. He ever afterwards led a consistent Christian life, adorning the doctrine which he professed; and while he entertained liberal views in regard to the other churches of the Jerusalem church, loving all who loved the Saviour, yet he, as were his fathers, was a thorough Presbyterian, devoted to the interest of his native church, which he served as Ruling Elder for 35 years and he discharged the duties of that office as a faithful steward who knew that he had to render an account of his stewardship to the great Head of the church. Thus he lived a christian life, serving God nearly four score years, and he was permitted to die the peaceful death of the righteous. Without fear he met the last great enemy, feeling assured that it could gain but a partial victory over him, for while it would triumphantly lay his body in the dust, his emancipated spirit would be received into a "building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Believing also that this partial victory would be but temporary, that death itself though the last enemy that would be destroyed would at last certainly be destroyed, and the bodies of the saints breaking from its dominion would raise the triumphant shout, "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" With such a faith he submissively bore the trials of life; with such faith he quietly and fearlessly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. "Let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his!"

* * * *

At Point Look Out, Md., of chronic diarrhœa, on the 29th of Feb., 1864, WILLIAM A. KILPATRICK, of co. D, 34th Reg., N. C. T., aged 21 years, 3 months and 8 days. The deceased was not a man of a very porous constitution, yet he responded early to the call of his country, and volunteered in the 34th Regiment in which he obscurely performed all the duties of the soldier, beloved by both officers and comrades, until the retreat from Gettysburg, Pa., on the 14th of July, when he was taken prisoner and carried to Washington city, and from thence to Point Look Out where he died, leaving fond parents and many friends to mourn his untimely death. But we would not mourn for we know it was the act of Him who "doeth all things well" and "in whose sight is precious the death of all his saints". The deceased being early dedicated to the Lord in infancy, he early made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Prospect, and his consistent christian life and his peaceful happy death, although in a Northern dungeon, deprived of the comforts of home, with no kind mother to smooth his pillow, give us much for that blessed hope that what is our loss is his gain. Yet fond nature cries,

"There is a grave we long to see,
And drop a tear,
For it contains who was to us,
A cherished brother dear.
O that some kind and generous friend,
Although unknown to us,
Would seek that grave and there would plant,
A weeping willow tree.
That would cause our hearts rejoice to know
That o'er that sacred mound
There is a mark, and should we go
With ease it could be found.
No costly marble marks the place
To tell the passer by,
That there within that narrow space
A Christian soldier lies. Com.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, MAY 10th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00@4 50
BEES, retail	$ 00@1 25
BEESWAX	$8 00@9 00
BUTTER	$8 00@10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 00@ 00
COTTON YARNS	$30 00@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20 00
COPPERAS	$4 00@6 00
EGGS	$2 50@3 00
FLOUR	$60 00@80 00
HAY	$ 00@ 00
LEATHER	$ 00@65 00
LARD	$16 00@20 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00@4 50
PORK	$4 00@5 00
PEAS	$3 00@3 50
RYE	$25 00@30 00
OATS	$25 00
SALT	$ 00@ 00
SUGAR	$ 00@ 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$12 50@16 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 00@45 00
SALT	$ 00@45 00
TALLOW	$ 00@ 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF BLADEN CO'Y.

THE soldiers from Bladen county (the 18th N. C. Troops, respectfully call upon their fellow-soldiers and citizens of Bladen county, to unite with them and elect Lt. J. D. CURRIE of Co. K, 18th N. C Reg't to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Lt. Currie is a promising young man and has been in the service three years, two of which he served as a private. He has twice been severely wounded, rendering him unfit for active service, but with characteristic firmness still holds on, determined to perform his part. CO'S A, B and K.

May 11-4

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

THE 11th Annual meeting of this Company will take place at the Office of the Company on Thursday, the 19 inst. C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

May 11-2

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, will meet in the Chapel of the Seminary the second Monday of May, 1864 at 12 M., and will be opened by a sermon from Rev. J. P. McPherson, or Rev. Wm Brown, D. D., his alternate. The Directors are:

From the Synod of Virginia—Rev. Wm. D White, D. D., Samuel D. Stearns, Wm. Brown, D. D., Jas. H Fitzgerald, Jas. H Lapsley, M. D. Hoge, D. D., and Jas B Ramsay, D. D., and W. H. Foote, D. D., ministers, with Messrs A. G. Mollwaine, E. Paleske, M. D. Shepard, and O. D. Read, elders. From the Synod of North Carolina—Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., J. P. McPherson, Thomas U. Fawcette, George W. Globe, S. A. Standfield, Jethro Rumple, F. N. Whaley, and W. W. Pharr, ministers, and Messrs. E. Nye Hutchison, N. M. Pharr, Jesse H. Lindsay, and R. V. Watkins, elders.

B. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Secretary of Board.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Serg't H. W. AYER, Co. C, 46th Regt., R. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 3m.

***Observer, *Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the State please copy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of the establishment is to supply these useful appliances to all soldiers from the State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
May 4m1 Surgeon General North Carolina.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution wish to employ for the next Session, to commence in July next, a teacher *thoroughly* qualified to prepare boys for college. A Presbyterian preferred. Satisfactory references required. Address, N. M ROAN,
May 4w4 *Sec'y. of Yanceyville N. C.*

TO THE CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

A LARGE number of the churches have failed to pay their annual assessment for Commissioners' Fund, etc., for the present year, and so are due for two years. Inasmuch as each church knows whether it has paid or not, it is hoped that all in arrears will remember me, by mail or otherwise, the same due the Treasury, at once at Salisbury, N. C. J. KUMPLE, *Treas.*

May 4w3

Administrator's sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, will offer for sale at the Court house door in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of next May Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land in five different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeil.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. GEO. McNEILL,
April 27. Adm'r of Ar'h'd Graham.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN WM. B BERRARD

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

THE MERCURY!

THE MERCURY!

A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
COMPLETE WITH
COMPLETE WITH
THRILLING STORIES,
THRILLING STORIES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
SOUTHERN ROMANCES,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
TALES OF REAL LIFE,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,
POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.
POETRY, BIOGRAPAY, &c.
THE BEST WRITERS
THE BEST WRITERS
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR
MERCURY,
MERCURY.

TERMS!

One Subscription 6 months,	$10
Six " " 3 "	50
One " "	5

No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months nor a longer period than six months. The TRADE supplied at $35 per hundred.

Address, WM. B. SMITH,
Norton & Pasquaiss,
April 20, 1864w4 Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted, by the first of August.

A LADY, as governess in a private family, qualified to instruct young ladies in all the higher branches taught in female Seminaries, and to teach Instrumental and vocal music. A liberal salary will be given. A member of the Presbyterian church preferred.

Address, MANCHESTER, N. C.

April 20, 1864-w4pd

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 27w3 E. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLACK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd.

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail, John Geddes and his wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Archibald McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm. McPhail, of Missouri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *exparte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Burke, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. BURKE, C. & M. E.

March 30-6

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 26th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the days for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 28tf6 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 31tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians to be in an advanced state of consumption, and incurable. He then [illegible] and finally discovered a remedy for his disease which has since been in the regular practice, and at 78 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the blood*. His correspondents testify that they cure several Chronic Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine*.

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DREWS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864-3t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,
No. 28 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS per pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 19, 1863—tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give a bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.—tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to

Nov. 28, 1863 tf A. McLEAN.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches, $50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,) 40

Miscellaneous Reading.

From the Confederate.

THE BATTLES OF PLYMOUTH.

CAMP RANSOM'S BRIGADE,
NEAR PLYMOUTH, April 22d, '64.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Plymouth is ours. Warren Neck has fallen. The enemy's gunboats are driven out of the Roanoke. His land forces are prisoners in our hands, to the number of about 2,500. Not one has escaped, except a few negroes, buffaloes and deserters, who are scattered in the swamps, and whom our cavalry are hourly shooting or bringing into town. Three or four hundred negro women and children have already given themselves up. The redemption of eastern North Carolina, so long in the possession of the enemy, is begun; and if vigorously followed up, will soon be completed by the capture of Washington and Newbern.

[Our correspondent here gives us a full and accurate account of the forces engaged, their position, &c., but for the present we think it prudent to withhold this part of the account till further developments.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

The land forces marched from Tarboro' on Friday, the 15th, having been quietly and rapidly collected at that place during the night of the 14th. On Sunday, the 17th, at 4, p. m., we were within two miles of Plymouth, having marched through swamps and across swollen creeks a distance of seventy-five miles without the knowledge of the enemy. His picket on the Washington road was taken—our infantry thrown into line and the batteries into position. Kemper's brigade, with a battery of 12 pounder Napoleons and three 20-pounder Parrots, was detached to attack Warren Neck, a strong position on the river a mile above the town, which the enemy thought and we feared, would effectually stop the passage of the Albemarle, and so deprive us of her valuable aid and by leaving the gunboats in the river near the town, seriously increased the difficulty of taking it.

The march had been long and rapid, and the men were much fatigued, but eager to advance at once, and entering the place with the pickets, take it by a *coup de main*, and render effective the surprise, which was evident we had accomplished. Such, I am told, was Gen. Ransom's desire, but Gen. Hoke decided to proceed more deliberately. Plymouth, as is known to all your readers, is situated on the south bank of the Roanoke, which here flows in an easterly direction. The town is approached by four roads, the Washington on the west, the Columbia on the east, along the river and between these two the Bath and Lee's Mill roads. The defences of the town consisted of the following works: On the west of Washington road about eight hundred yards from the town, a strong earth work, Fort Wessel, surrounded by a deep moat and mounting three guns, one 32 pounder and two 6-pounders. On the east of the Columbia road, [illegible] with a moat in front and mounting two 32-pounders and two 12 pounders. On the west of the same road, a well constructed work with a moat in front, but open in the rear, mounting three guns. In the rear of this and within the town was another work, partly earth neatly turfed, and partly stockade, facing to the south east and open towards the river, mounting two guns, the stockad being pierced for musketry. The Lee's Mill, Bath and Washington roads were covered by a line of heavy entrenchments mounting nine guns and terminating at the latter road in a strong fort surrounded by a very wide and deep moat, and mounting six heavy guns. This was Fort Williams, as strong to resist bombardment or assault as the skill of engineering could make it. On the river face of the town was a camp entrenched to resist any attack from the water, and a little lower down an earthwork for the same purpose. The force in the town and at Warren Neck consisted of the 16th Connecticut, 85th New York, 101st and 103d Pennsylvania, two companies of Massachusetts heavy artillery, one battery of light artillery and two squadrons of cavalry, the whole commanded by Brigadier General Wessel, of the old United States army.

On the night of the 17th, an attack was made upon Warren Neck under the direction of Col. Deering; and a gunboat of the enemy coming to the assistance of the garrison, was sunk, and a force of infantry sent from the town, was repulsed; but the enemy successfully resisted all attempts to take this stronghold. On Monday our artillery opened vigorously upon the town; and during the day both parties pounded away at each other incessantly; but beyond a little skirmishing with the enemy, and manœuvering for position, our infantry did nothing. Toward evening, however, it became evident that something was on foot; and Ransom's brigade, with the 8th N. C., was drawn up in the woods facing the works on the Washington, Lee's Mill and Bath roads. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out under the command of Capt. John C. Pegram, A. A. G., and advancing rapidly with the peculiar gait of the sharp shooters and the yell with which our boys go to the charge, drove the enemy back into his works, and approached within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, earnestly demanding to be led into the place. Meanwhile Pegram's battery dashed forward at a run, supported by the infantry, and unlimbering delivered a furious fire upon the devoted place. Three times we advanced, each time nearer, until within good charging distance; but the artillery had it all to themselves. The movement was merely a demonstration to call off the enemy's attention from Hoke's attack upon fort Wessel, which after a short but sharp resistance, fell before the superior powers of Hoke's brigade; and that night's work was done. Leaving a line of pickets on the field, the main body of the troops withdrew to prepare, by a few hours rest, for the attack, which we all felt would be made on the morrow; and as we lay down by our fires, every one wondered at the Albemarle's delay, and prayed for her speedy arrival. At three in the morning we were all awakened by the thunder of her Blakely guns, as she defiantly saluted Warren Neck, *en passant*, and sailed safely by over the obstructions which the enemy had placed in the river. She went to work at once among the enemy's gunboats, sinking one and driving the rest to Hatteras, and then turning her attention to the fortifications she kept up a speedy fire during the morning, silencing the enemy's guns and driving him into his bomb-proofs. But still the "stars and stripes" floated over his works; and as he refused when summoned to strike his colors, it became necessary for us to do it ourselves; and the evening and night of the 19th, were devoted to preparing for the assault on the morning of the 20th. Kemper's brigade had fought gallantly at Warren Neck. Hoke's men had taken Fort Wessel with three guns and sixty prisoners. It was now Ransom's turn.

The Columbia road, which enters the town at its eastern extremity, running parallel with the river and, near it, crosses Conaby creek about a mile from town. To this point Ransom's brigade, the 8th N. C. and Pegram's battery marched late in the evening of the 19th, behind a screen of woods, which hid the movement from the enemy, and reached the creek about sunset. The bridge was destroyed and the creek too deep to be forded, a strong picket of the enemy on the opposite bank behind entrenchments, and about three quarters of a mile off two 32 pounders and five 12 pounders bearing on the spot. The pontoons must be laid for the infantry and artillery to cross, and that quickly, or the movement would be a failure. The moon was shining brightly, turning almost night into day, and not a breath of air was stirring, so that every movement we made could be distinctly seen or heard by the enemy. Lieut. Marshall Lee, with twenty men of company E, 24th, was advanced to the water's edge, supported by the rest of the company, and co. A. of the 35th, the whole under the command of Capt. Burna Lane. The pontoon train, under Lieut. Pool, 10th N. C. T., dashed down at a gallop, slid one boat into the creek and quickly and rapidly the two companies crossed and were immediately engaged with the enemy. The 24th followed at once, the men coming into line as fast as they got over, and the enemy fell back closely pursued by Capt. Lane's command deployed as skirmishers. The pontoons were now laid and by 8 o'clock the infantry was over and formed in line of battle, the left resting on the road and the right on the river in the following order: first on the right the 56th, second the 25th, third the 8th, fourth the 35th; fifth the 24th, with two companies on the south of the road. In this position we lay during the night, sheltering ourselves as well as we could from the enemy's two works on the road, which kept up a constant fire until nearly day break. Just before day a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out before the brigade under command of Capt. Durham, Q. M., 29th N. C. T., but acting temporarily on Gen. Ransom's staff.

Under this gallant young officer these brave men performed prodigies of valor, contributing largely to the success of the day, and compelling the admiration of the enemy, whose commanding General remarked after the battle was over, that he had never seen such skirmishing; that though he three times reinforced his own skirmishers, he could not check ours. At just 3½ in the morning of the 20th our line began to move forward, slowly at first, dressing on the centre, and halting occasionally for that purpose. From the start the fire from the enemy's batteries was rapid and severe, striking down many a brave fellow; but closing up the gaps, the long line moved silently on, the left still resting on the road, till Pegram's battery dashing forward at a run unlimbered in front, and opened fire on the enemy's works. Then for the first time that morning our boys gave a loud yell of defiance, and quickening their pace to a double quicked pressed with a determination not to be resisted right upon the enemy's two works, which were taken with scarcely a moment's delay, the one on the South of the road by the left of the 24th, led by Colonel Clarke, and the one on the right by the right of the 24th, assisted by the 25th. The enemy fled in terror to the houses, Fort Williams, and any other place which offered them protection from the fierce fire of pursuing ranks.

We were in the town, and the head of every street running east and west was held by one or more of our regiments; but their position in line was somewhat changed. The 24th was still on the Columbia road, now street, with the 56th and 25th to the right and the 35th and 8th to the left. Halting a moment to breathe the men and dress the lines, we pushed slowly and carefully forward, clearing the enemy from every street, yard and house, from the windows of which and from behind the fences they poured an incessant fire. But nothing could check our progress, and in an hour the enemy were all driven into Fort Williams or the entrenched camp. The fort was on our left and the camp in front. Leaving the 35th, the 8th and a portion of the 24th to contend with the fort, the rest pushed on for the camp which the 24th, being on the direct road, soon reached, and opened fire, exposed still to a severe musketry fire from the fort on the flank and the camp in front. In a few minutes the 56th came up on the right by another street and by their arrival decided the contest for immediately on the appearance of this additional force, the enemy threw down his arms, and raised the white flag. Capt. Lockheart of the 56th ran in to receive the surrender; and instantly both regiments poured into the camp, and throwing down their own foul guns and empty cartridge boxes took the clean, well filled ones which were lying about, and pressed on through the tents to the western side of the camp, where they could see the United States flag floating over Fort Williams, evidence that the fighting was not yet done. Here we were shortly joined by the 43rd N. C. of Hoke's brigade, who came in from the west, having been delayed by a morass, which they had great difficulty in crossing.

The *town* was ours. Every house and street in it was swept of the enemy, who, shut up in his stronghold, still refused to surrender. This was a case for the artillerist, and the guns of the captured forts were soon turned upon their stronger brother, fighting as the result shows, better for us than they had against us. Capt. Cooke too, of the Albemarle, dropped some of his 90-pound shell among them. Still they resisted stoutly, showing a disposition to die rather than yield. At last however some of our boys creeping forward through the entrenchments, got an enfilading fire upon them, which soon brought them to terms; and hundreds of them rushed out of the fort without arms and surrendered. Just at this time a shell burst directly on the magazine, and when the smoke cleared away, the hated flag was fluttering rapidly down to the ground. Without waiting for orders, the brigade swarmed into the fort, Co. B, of the 24th leading, and the color of every thing was quickly changed from blue to grey.

Thus ended the greatest battle ever fought in North Carolina, and if properly followed up, the most important. Let the sons and daughters of the old North State rejoice, for the day of her redemption is at hand.

LONE STAR.

COMMANDER JAMES W. COOKE, C. S. N.

This fearless, efficient and gallant officer, who commanded the iron-clad ram "Albemarle" in the recent bombardment and capture of Plymouth, entered the Navy of the United States in April 1828, and that of the Confederacy in September 1862 In the former, he saw nearly sixteen years seaservice and upwards of eight years shore duty, making about twenty-four years of active official employment. He is, like Major General Hoke, a son of the old North State—heroes both in their respective spheres. Previous to the present war, Lieut. Cooke owned a comfortable estate in Virginia,—where he married,—which was the accumulation of his own energy. Commander Cooke has lost all he possessed, but the certainty of this in prospect did not prevent him following the dictates of his sense of duty, and, so soon as the Old Dominion passed her act of secession, he tendered his services to the home of his adoption, and was appointed by Virginia a Lieutenant in the Navy.

He stood at the head of lieutenants in the old service, which he relinquished when his commission as Commander had been made out in Washington City. So soon as North Carolina withdrew from the corrupt and dismembered Union, Cooke resigned the commission he had received from the State of Virginia and offered his services to this his native State which were accepted. Subsequently he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederacy, the same rank and position held by him in the old Navy, from which he was advanced to his present rank of Commander by seniority of commission, not for gallant and meritorious services, though justly entitled to promotion for such. Lieut. Cooke was engaged in duty in the force commanded by Flag Officer Lynch, operating about Roanoke Island, and in the engagement near Elizabeth City his command was captured by a greatly superior force of the enemy.

His efficient and gallant bearing in the recent bombardment and capture of Plymouth, is fresh in the minds of the people. By the law of proportion and the usage which has been inaugurated by the government at Richmond, Commander James W. Cooke is entitled to promotion. Gov. Vance could not do a more popular act, one just and merited, together with the delegation from the State of North Carolina—than to present and urge the claims of its gallant son to the notice of the proper Department, and see that justice is meted out to as brave a man as ever walked the deck of a ship. As others have been promoted for like conduct, and some because others have been placed above them, the law of proportion, to which reference has been made, requires Commander Cooke's promotion.—*Wilmington Journal.*

RIGHT.—The Richmond *Enquirer* observes

Very little has yet been effected toward what might be accomplished in the encouragement of domestic manufactures. This year, every farmer in Virginia will raise sufficient cotton for the use of his family. What is wanted, in the preparation of this cotton for the loom, is a simple spinning machine, such as is employed in the Western part of North Carolina, by which a woman and a child can gin, card and spin as much as fifteen persons can by the ordinary hand process. These machines are exceedingly simple, and can be manufactured by any mechanic. Companies ought to be formed in every State for the building of these machines on a large scale, and the distribution of them among the wives and families of soldiers in the country dependent for support on their own labor. This would be true and intelligent charity. A woman and little child can readily make from ten to fifteen dollars a day by one of these machines. They can be manufactured, by machinery, at a trifling cost. Will not capitalists move in this matter? There is plenty of labor in the country for all the demands of a self-supporting war. All that is necessary to place us on a war footing is the display of a little directive intelligence on the part of the authorities, State and Confederate, to this end.

JEFFERSON'S TEN PRACTICAL RULES OF LIFE.—1. Never put off till to morrow what can be done to day.

2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.

3. Never spend your money before you have it.

4 Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

5 Pride costs as much as hunger, thirst, and cold.

6. We never repent of eating too little.

7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

8. How much pain those evils cost us that never happen.

9. Take things by their smooth handle.

10. When angry always count ten before you speak.

"Video meliora, proboque; deteriora sequor" (vid. Tate and Stone's neatly translated it, in Dove's London edition; 1826,—thus:

"I see the right, and I approve it too,
Condemn the wrong and yet the wrong pursue"

R. E. CYRADCITY.

THE ORIGIN OF APRIL FOOL'S DAY.—In Harper's Magazine for April, the information is imparted. Among the Persians the year began with April, and the great day was celebrated with festivities and plays; among which the practice of putting practical jokes upon each other was very common.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—ON LETTERS.—Single letters or parcels not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance within the Confederate States, ten cents. For every additional half ounce or less, an additional single postage. Drop letters two cents each. Advertised letters two cents additional. Drop letters are not advertised.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers, thirteen cents per quarter; semi-weekly, twenty-six cents; tri-weekly, forty cents; dailies, seventy eight cents—in all cases, payable in advance, at the office of delivery.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.—The postage on every other newspaper, and on each circular not sealed, hand bill, or engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or other paper, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, shall be one cent, and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional; and books, bound and unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and the inland postage on them shall be at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, and the postage on all such transient matter and books shall be prepaid in all cases, except when sent by officers, musicians or privates of the army. And upon all newspapers, periodicals and books published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, postage shall be double the foregoing rates. On each number of a newspaper, unsealed circular, or any other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, the postage shall be one cent.

DISTILLERIES.—Many of our people are complaining heavily of the whiskey making from grain in various parts of North Carolina, notwithstanding the stringent laws against it. It is the fault of the people, sheriffs, constables, county and district attorneys that the perpetrators are not "brought to taw." Here is the way they do further. South, where they have corn in abundance:

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a scorching law on the subject of distilleries. The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated. It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in this State. In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall be paid one-half the price of the property confiscated.

A NEW VALUE OF SORGHUM.—The inestimable value of this production is only beginning to be appreciated by our people. It may not be generally known that the grain or seed constitute an excellent and prolific breadstuff. A correspondent writing to us on the subject, from Petersburg, says: "I had fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill and got it ground into flour, and have been using it in my family for bread for several days. It makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but still better batter bread; in this way it can't be beat, if baked in the ordinary way of baking buckwheat cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses. Mine is the red seed."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.—A gentleman who was on board the Confederate ram Albemarle, informs the Richmond *Sentinel*, that she struck the Southfields amidships, cutting into her about ten feet, the Yankee vessel sinking rapidly, and being fastened so tightly to the Albemarle as to bear her bow under till the water ran into the port-holes. In endeavoring to clear her of the wreck, the crew had a hand to hand fight with the Yankees, using pistols and cutlasses, in which we lost but one man, although the Miama was pouring shot after shot into them. When the Southfields sunk, the boats of the Albemarle picked up eight men, one of whom has since died, which are all that were saved out of a crew of one hundred and seventeen. The Albemarle did not succeed in striking the Miama with her ram, but damaged her so much, with her guns that she afterwards sunk. It is said that one shot from the Albemarle killed and wounded twenty of the crew of the Miama.

A TRADITION.—There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers; one of whom had a family; the other had none—On this spot there was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife:

"My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his without his knowledge."

The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none: I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his without his knowledge."

Judge on their natural astonishment, when on the following morning they found there respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard, and solve the Mystery. They did so; when on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon grounds hallowed with such associations as this, was the Temple of Solomon erected—as spacious and magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than to add to it one single sheaf.

SKIN DISEASES.—For some eruptions on the face borax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is to dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect, working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and then wipe it off with a towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

Children's Department.

THE ROBIN'S NEST.

BY JULIAN CRAMER.

Beside a stream, whose limpid breast
Revealed the shining sand below,
A simple robin built her nest,
And waited for her young to grow.
Her artless song was often heard
As homeward to her brood she flew,
And when the rosy daylight stirred
Her music filled the welkin blue.

A reckless boy at last espied
The nest, and made the prize his own;
And when the mother homeward hied,
'Twas but to find herself alone.
'Twas pitiful to see her grief,
And listen to her mournful cry,
She sought in vain to find relief,
And folded up her wings to die.

I marked that boy. He grew apace,
And was at last in years a man,
Yet ever covered with disgrace,
That followed some discovered plan.
I watched him with a curious eye,
Expecting some sad fate to see;
I saw it as he passed to die
A wretch upon the gallows tree.

. . . . . .

Ah, sinner! heed the lesson taught;
Has thou not spoiled a robin's nest?
Hath not thy reckless sin been fraught
With anguish to a mother's breast?
God help thee! for I know no deed
So merciless as thine hath been;
And much I fear thy heart must bleed
Forever for thy dreadful sin.

Oh! if there be a doom more dread
Than others on the judgment day,
It sure must be for him who led
A pure and loving girl astray.
There may be pardon for the knave,
And mercy for the wretch who stole,
But heaven, I fear me, ne'er forgave
The murder of a human soul!

ONLY BEGIN RIGHT.

Little Fred had a strong repugnance to early rising, though he saw very well how much time he lost by laying in bed, and often intended to cure himself of the fault; yet this intention was not carried into effect, because he had no resolution to conquer his disinclination to do right.

It was now summer, and one morning he woke about five o'clock. Suddenly his intention occurred to him, and he thought within himself, "I must once for all make a beginning."

With this thought he sprung out of bed, but a shiver ran through his whole body, so strongly did his indolence rebel against his determination.

He dressed himself quickly, but it seemed to him all the time as if he could not help laying down again. Once or twice he was on the point of it, but happily he resisted.

After he had clothed and washed himself and offered his morning prayer, he sat down and prepared himself in his lessons, and he observed with pleasure, that everything went better with him than usual His teacher was uncommonly well satisfied with him through the day, and his parents, who heard of this, looked him with caresses. He was himself cheerful and happy. It seemed to him as if he had begun a new life.

Then he bethought him, the trifling self-conquest which early rising cost me to-day, has brought its own reward. I should be a fool indeed if I did not do the same other days.

So he did; and every morning it was easier to him to rise early. At last it became so from his habit that he could not have remained in bed and slept, even if he had wished it.

It is just so with everything that is hard to us at the outset. Right at it, young friends, and conquer the difficulty; and I'll be bound it will come easier to you every day, and at last yield you pleasure.

In connection with this I will tell you a singular dream, that a friend of mine one related to me. These are his own words:

I dreamed once that I was walking on a narrow road, where many people were before me, but of these a large number turned back, and said to me that there was no use in going further; for in the middle of the narrow path a rock was lying, at which no man could possibly get beyond it. I did not, however, suffer myself to be dismayed by this, because I saw that there were others before me who did not turn back.

As I went somewhat farther, it seemed to me that I saw a small stone lying before me at some distance. But the nearer I came, the greater seemed the stone to become, and at last it was as large as a house.

Then I was about to turn back. But some one seized me by the arm and said: Thou art on the way of virtue, and this stone is the stone of disinclination to doing right. Be not alarmed at its apparent size; it is but a deception of thy sight; venture only a courageous leap, and thou art beyond it.

I thought, I'll try; shut my eyes close, and sprang right over the terrible rock.

Then I looked round, and to my astonishment saw nothing but a moderate sized stone, which I might have stepped over without difficulty, and only my imagination had made so enormously large. And now my feelings were as pleasant as if I had suddenly recovered from a severe illness.

But as I looked round again I saw numbers of people who shuddered at the stone of disinclination, and turned back again. I called to them, as loud as I could, not to let themselves be alarmed by the stone, for it was only illusion. But they would not listen to my words. That troubled me, I began to weep, and, with sadness in heart, I awoke.

SIMPLICITY OF TRUTH.

I witnessed a short time ago in one of our high courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of truth.

A little girl, nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on a trial for felony committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to understand if you know the nature of an oath?"

"Let us see," said the Judge; "come here, my daughter."

Assured by the kind tones and manner of the Judge, the child stepped towards him and looked confidently up in his face with a calm clear eye and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart.

Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the Judge.

The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck, as she answered, "No, sir." She thought that he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge, who saw her mistake. "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir!"

He handed her the Bible, open.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?"

"It is the word of God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

"Now," said the Judge, "you have been sworn as a witness—will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be put in the State prison answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall never go to Heaven."

"How do you know?" asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that," she said "before I could read.

"Has any one talked with you about your being a witness in court here against this man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied; "my mother heard they wanted me to be a witness; last night she called me into her room, and asked me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbors, and that God would hear every word I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge, with a tear glistening in his eye, and his lips quivering with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you my child," said the Judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray for such a witness as this. Let her be examined."

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or ship ment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Manning's Tin Shop.
Aug. 20, 1863—tf] R. H. HEINE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDARY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, ARTIZANS, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *IRON WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convinced of the Iron and Iron Rims, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,653.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,635,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
C. B. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, } Wilm'gton

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 2, 1860tf

Editorial Reading.

THE BATTLES OF PLYMOUTH.

CAMP RANSOM'S BRIGADE, NEAR PLYMOUTH, April 22d, '64.

DEAR ——:—Plymouth is ours. Warren Neck has fallen. The enemy's gunboats are driven out of the Roanoke. His land forces are prisoners in our hands, to the number of about 2,500. Not one has escaped. Our new negroes, buffaloes and deserters, who are scattered in the swamps [illegible] cavalry are hourly shooting [illegible] coming into town. Three or four hundred [illegible] women and children [illegible] the roads [illegible] The [illegible] North Carolina, so [illegible] the enemy, is [illegible] by the capture of Washington [illegible] Thursday.

Our [illegible] yesterday [illegible] all [illegible] engaged, [illegible] the [illegible] Monday, the 18th inst., we were within two miles of Plymouth, having marched through swamps and across swollen creeks a distance of seventy-five miles without the knowledge of the enemy. His picket on the Washington road was taken—our infantry thrown into line and the batteries into position. Kemper's signal, with a battery of 12 pounder Napoleons and three 20 pounder Parrot's, was detached to attack Warren Neck, a strong position on the river a mile above the town, which the enemy thought and we feared, would effectually stop the passage of the Albemarle, and so deprive us of her valuable aid and by leaving the gunboats in the river near the town, seriously increase the difficulties of taking it.

The march had been long and rapid, and the men were much fatigued, but eager to advance at once, and entering the place with the pickets, take it by a *coup de main*, and thereby effect the surprise, which was evidently what we had come for. Such, I am told, was Gen. Ransom's desire, but Gen. Hoke decided to proceed more deliberately. Plymouth, as is known to all your readers, is situated on the south bank of the Roanoke, which here flows in an easterly direction. The town is approached by four roads, the Washington on the west, the Columbia on the east, along the river and between these two the Bath and Lee's Mill roads. The defences of the town consisted of the following works: On the west of Washington road about eight hundred yards from the town, a strong earth work, Fort Wessel, surrounded by a deep ditch and mounted with three guns, one 32 pounder and two 6 pounders. On the east of the Columbia road, about [illegible] to wait a week or two for their arrival from [illegible] during two 32 pounders and two 12 pounders. On the west of the Washington road, a well constructed work with [illegible] front, but open in the rear, mounting [illegible] guns. Between the town and Fort Wessel the town was another work, partly finished, unarmed, and partly stockades, facing [illegible] open to attack in the rear, mounting two guns, the stockades being placed for musketry. The Lee's Mill, Bath and Washington roads were extensively [illegible] heavy entrenchments mounting [illegible] and terminating at the latter road in a casing fort surrounded by a very wide ditch, filled with water, and mounting six heavy guns. This was Fort Williams, and strong to resist bombardment or assault as the skill of engineering could make it. On the river front of the town was a camp entrenched to resist any attack from the water, and a similar work [illegible] an earthwork for the same purpose. The force in the town and at Warren Neck consisted of the 16th Connecticut, the 85th New York, 101st and 103d Pennsylvania, two companies of Massachusetts heavy artillery, one battery of light artillery and two squadrons of cavalry, the whole commanded by Brigadier General Wessel, of the old United States army.

On the night of the 17th, an attack was made upon Warren Neck under the direction of Col. Deering; and a gunboat of the enemy coming to the assistance of the garrison, was sunk, and a force of infantry sent from the town, was repulsed; but the enemy successfully resisted all attempts to take this stronghold. On Monday our artillery opened vigorously upon the town; and during the day both parties pounded away at each other incessantly; but beyond a little skirmishing with the enemy, and manœuvering for position, our infantry did nothing. Toward evening, however, it became evident that something was on foot; and Ransom's brigade, with the 8th N. C., was drawn up in the woods facing the works on the Washington, Lee's Mill and Bath roads. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out under the command of Capt. John C. Pegram, A. A. G., and advancing rapidly with the peculiar gait of the sharp shooters and the yell with which our boys go to the charge, drove the enemy back into his works, and approached within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, earnestly demanding to be led into the place. Meanwhile Pegram's battery dashed forward at a run, supported by the infantry, and unlimbering delivered a furious fire upon the devoted place. Three times we advanced, each time nearer, until within good charging distance; but the artillery had it all to themselves. The movement was merely a demonstration to call off the enemy's attention from Hoke's attack upon fort Wessel, which after a short but sharp resistance, fell before the superior powers of Hoke's brigade; and that night's work was done. Leaving a line of pickets on the field, the main body of the troops withdrew to prepare, by a few hours rest, for the attack, which we all felt would be made on the morrow; and as we lay down by our fires, every one wondered at the Albemarle's delay, and prayed for her speedy arrival. At three in the morning we were all awakened by the thunder of her Blakely guns, as she defiantly rounded Warren Neck, *en passant*, and sailed safely by over the obstructions which the enemy had placed in the river. She went to work [illegible] ing the enemy's gunboats, retiring [illegible] and driving the rest to Hatteras, and then turning her attention to the forts and town she kept up a speedy fire [illegible] the morning, silencing [illegible] and driving him into his [illegible] Then the "stars and stripes" [illegible] and as he refused [illegible] strike his colors, it became necessary [illegible] it ourselves. All the events [illegible] night of the 19th, were the result [illegible] for the assault on the morning of the 20th. Kemper's brigade had fought gallantly at Warren Neck. Hoke's men had taken Fort Wessel with three guns and sixty prisoners. It was now Ransom's turn.

The Columbia road, which enters the town at its eastern extremity, is guarded [illegible] Conaby creek about a mile from town. To this point Ransom's brigade, the 8th N. C. and Pegram's battery moved late in the evening of the 19th. The bridge [illegible] of wood, which [illegible] the enemy, [illegible] summer. The bridge was [illegible] creek [illegible] to [illegible] The [illegible] tools [illegible] and [illegible] and driving [illegible] movement would be [illegible] was skirmishing briskly, turning alternately into day, and not [illegible] firing, so that every movement was made and heard distinctly seen or heard by the enemy. Lieut. Marshall Lee, with twenty men of company E, 24th, was advanced to the water's edge, supported by the rest of the company, and Co. A of the 56th, the whole under the command of Capt. Burna Lane. The pontoon train, under Lieut. Pool, 10th N. C. T., dashed down at a gallop, and one boat in the creek and quickly and rapidly the two companies crossed and were immediately engaged with the enemy. The 24th followed at once, the men coming into line as fast as they got over, and the enemy fell back closely pursued by Capt. Lane's command and deployed as skirmishers. Two pontoons were now laid and by 8 o'clock the infantry was over and formed in line of battle, the 24th resting on the road and the right on the river in the following order, on the right the 56th, second the 25th, third the 8th, fourth the 35th, fifth the 24th, with two companies on the left of the road. In this position we lay during the night, sheltering ourselves as well as we could from the enemy's two works on the road, which kept up a constant fire until nearly day break. Just before day a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out before the brigade under command of Capt. Durham, Q. M., 2d N. C. T., but acting temporarily on Gen. Ransom's staff.

Under this gallant young officer these brave men performed prodigies of valor, contributing largely to the success of the day, and compelling the admiration of the enemy, whose commanding General [illegible] marked afterwards that he never [illegible] had never seen such skirmishing, that though the three times retook [illegible] his skirmishers, he could not check ours. At [illegible] the 20th [illegible] gave to [illegible] at first, dressing on the centre, and [illegible] steadily to the purpose, [illegible] the left of the 24th to contend with the fort, the rest pushed on for the camp which the 24th, being on the direct road, soon reached, and opened fire, exposed still to a severe musketry fire from the fort on the flank and the camp in front. In a few minutes the 56th came up on their right by another street and by their arrival decided the contest for immediately on the appearance of this additional force, the enemy threw down his arms, and raised the white flag. Capt. Lockheart of the 56th ran in to receive the surrender; and instantly both regiments poured into the camp, and throwing down their own foul guns and empty cartridge boxes took the clean, well filled ones which were lying about, and passed on through the tents to the western side of the camp, where they could see the United States flag floating over Fort Williams, evidence that the fighting was not yet done. Here we were shortly joined by the 43rd N. C. of Hoke's brigade, who came in from the west, having been delayed by a morass, which they had great difficulty in crossing.

The *town* was ours. Every house and street in it was swept of the enemy, who, shut up in his stronghold, still refused to surrender. This was a case for the artillerist, and the guns of the captured forts were soon turned upon their stronger brother, fighting as the result shows, better for us than they had against us. Capt. Cooke too, of the Albemarle, dropped some of his 90-pound shell among them. Still they resisted stoutly, showing a disposition to die rather than yield. At last however some of our boys creeping forward through the entrenchments, got an enfilading fire upon them, which soon brought them to terms; and hundreds of them threw down their arms and surrendered. Just at this time a shell burst over the magazine, and when the smoke cleared away, the hated flag was fluttering gaily down to the ground. Without waiting for orders, the brigade swarmed over the works, Co. B, of the 24th leading, and in a moment of every thing was quickly changed from blue to grey.

Thus ended the greatest victory ever won by North Carolina and brought to a close the most important campaign of the war in this State. Let the [illegible] day of her [illegible]

LONESTAR.

COLUMBIA, DR. JAMES W. COOK [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] driving [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Plymouth [illegible] Pettigrew [illegible] Columbia [illegible] Washington [illegible] Plymouth [illegible] Dr. Cook [illegible] Columbia [illegible] Dr. Cook [illegible] Columbia [illegible] Dr. Cook [illegible] Columbia

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 21. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864. WHOLE NO. 332.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

HASTE, TRAVELLER, HASTE!

Haste, traveller, haste! the night comes on,
And many a shining hour is gone;
The storm is gathering in the west,
And thou art far from home and rest.
Haste, traveller, haste.

Oh, far from home thy footsteps stray,
Christ is the life, and Christ the way,
And Christ the light. Yon setting sun
Sinks while thy course is scarce begun;
Haste, traveller, haste.

The rising tempest sweeps the sky,
The rains descend, the winds are high;
The waters swell, and death and fear
Beset thy path, no refuge near;
Haste, traveller, haste.

Oh yes, a shelter you may gain,
A cover from the wind and rain—
A hiding place, a rest, a home—
A refuge from the wrath to come.
Haste, traveller, haste.

Then linger not in all the plain:
Flee for thy life, the mountain gain;
Look not behind, make no delay;
Oh speed thee, speed thee on thy way;
Haste, traveller, haste.

Poor lost, benighted soul, art thou
Willing to find salvation now?
There yet is hope, hear mercy's call—
Truth, life, light, way, in Christ is all.
Haste, traveller, haste.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE VICTORY.

No christian has ever failed to read with the deepest interest, that remarkable argument of Paul in the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and especially the closing verses, which contain the summing up, or irresistible conclusion which the writer deduces from the premises previously laid down. Such language as the following can be no other than that of one who having been engaged in a great and sore conflict, obtains a great, decided and glorious victory over a mighty, determined and bitter enemy.

After showing how the christian overcomes death, and laughs at the vanquished grave, he exclaims, "But thanks *be* to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

These words have had an illustration in many other cases besides that of the devoted Apostle, because Paul was not the only one who relied alone upon the grace of God in Christ Jesus. An instance has recently occurred in the pastoral charge of the writer, in which the dying saint was enabled to triumph in the hour of her last mortal conflict with the king of terror. The grace of God was so manifest in this case that it deserves to be specially recorded to the praise of His glory. It was Mrs. P. She has left behind her a testimony on this subject which all our church members would do well to heed.

It would be too tedious to give in detail all the interesting and delightful conversations held with her during the last 3 months of her earthly sojourn, yet we will trespass so far on the time of the reader as to give a *few* of these. After being confined to her bed for many months with a painful and harrassing complaint, she expressed an entire willingness to depart and be with Christ, which she knew to be far better, except in one particular. She was so strongly attached to her husband and five children, that she did not feel that she could give them up, though she was perfectly willing in every other respect. But the grace of God enabled her, several weeks before her death, to gain a complete triumph over her strong natural affections. God gave to her such glorious and enrapturing views of the heavenly inheritance, such sweet and precious foretastes of the rest that remains for His people—Christ afforded her such exhibitions of the beauties and excellences of his lovely character—that she become not only willing, but even anxious to depart.

On one occasion she remarked, "What a miserable being I would be were it not for the grace of God in Christ." Though she had been for many years an active and zealous member of the church, and prominent in every good work, yet she placed no reliance on these, but trusted alone on the merits of Christ.

She often spoke of heaven—of its joys and bliss—of the place, its employments, its inhabitants—in which the figures employed in the scriptures were freely discussed. It was a precious privilege to sit by her bedside and listen to her as she talked of Christ and recommended Him to those who were waiting around her. Most ardently and tenderly did she love the Saviour—"the precious Saviour" as she called Him, and she pressed His claims upon all who came to see her. For many days she anxiously awaited the coming of the Bride-groom, and when He came she was fully ready, and departed in peace, without a fear to alarm her or a cloud to oppress her. Thus she obtained the victory and has gone to rest in the bosom of her Saviour.

And now let me appeal to the christian reader and ask, Why may you not also have a similar experience when you are called to die? The grace that enabled her to triumph, will be equally efficacious in your case, if you will faithfully serve the Saviour. Honor Him by a life devoted to His service, and then He will honor you when you come to die. The reason why so many church members die apparently under a cloud is because they live so far from Christ, and are so deeply engrossed in the affairs of earth.

But is the reader conscious that he is an unpardoned sinner? Well, dear reader, let me say in all earnestness, you *must* die, you *must* meet the king of terrors, and then alas! there will be no victory for you. You now reject Christ, you refuse His grace, you neglect, perhaps despise heaven and prefer the world; and hence when you come to pass through the dark valley, you must go alone, unchecred by the presence of Christ, and unsupported by His rod and staff. Then fly to Him now. He waits to be gracious. He is ready to pardon. He is worthy of your love and confidence. P.

Selections.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

"Christian Brotherhood" is the title of a sermon preached in St. Peter's Church, Belsize Park, on the 1st of November, 1863, by the Rev. F. W. Tremlett, M. A., of London, in which he discussed the subject of the duties that Christians of different nations owe to each other in seasons of affliction and trial. The Richmond *Enquirer* cites an extract from this discourse, from which we copy the following paragraphs:

"Of all the wails of woe which the breezes are wafting to us from the different parts of the habitable globe, there is one which has a special claim upon us, and that is the wail, from brothers and sisters whom the demon of war has made orphans and widows in the Southern section of the once great and flourishing American republic. This wail is the cry of a brave but peace-loving people, praying and striving to be allowed to live in amity and friendship with all the world—to cultivate the arts of industry and peace; and appealing to us in bleeding hearts for Christian sympathy and succor."

Of the Southern people he says:

"We know that they are a people who have cultivated, in no ordinary degree, the domestic affections—nay, to such an extent as to have inspired a servile race, which *we* originally planted on their shores, with a love and affection for their masters, which have astounded the whole world. We know too, that they have christianized that race; and when we remember that there is scarcely a bondman among the millions there who might not be free to-morrow if he chose to seek the protection of the invading armies; and further, that of those whom capture or bribery has carried away, many have gone, like Onesimus, the friend of St. Paul, voluntarily back to their masters; we may well believe that these are questions connected with this mighty contest, which we have hitherto very imperfectly understood.

"But whatever views we may incline to politically, there is one aspect of the question which I do commend to you, my brethren, and that is the humane, the Christian aspect. Has there not been slaughter enough, spoliation of property, ruin and devastation enough to satisfy even the Moloch of Republican ambition? Why, if you could stand upon the dome of our Metropolitan Cathedral and count the number of human beings which shall pour forth to-day from all the churches in this great metropolis, that mighty host of well nigh a million of souls, would scarcely represent the number of victims which this gigantic war has consumed in the short space of two years! There are among us parents who know what it is to lose a promising son; there are wives who know what it is to lay the arm, on which for years they leant, in the cold and mournful grave; there are children who can understand what it is to be deprived of a beloved parent; and we feel that all such afflictions are terrible even when they come in the natural course of human decay or inevitable sickness; but, when as the avenging scourge of an invading army, repleted from the dregs of European cities, and for no other purpose than that the invader may become an overwhelming nation, powerful enough to disturb the peace and safety of the world, whenever political considerations shall offer a plausible pretext—we feel, I say, that death and ruin inflicted thus, carry with them a far deeper and intenser sorrow.

"I know it may be said, what can we, as a sympathizing people, do to arrest the further effusion of blood? My brethren, let each of the 20,000 parishes of England send up to our rulers a request, *as the expression of their Christian feeling*, that the demon of war should sheath his fiery sword, and you would hear no more of slaughtered brothers and burning towns. Other nations of Europe, as you know, are not only awaiting our action, but long to follow in our wake, and issue the humane decree. But alas! the miserable spell of party feeling in certain quarters has hitherto been too strong for even Christian principles, and sympathy in many of us has dwindled down to apathy. Let each of us, however, in this matter, but think for himself, and, with the Gospel of God's love in our hearts, we shall hardly fail to prove ourselves, in act as well as in name, disciples and followers of the Prince of Peace."

CHRIST IN THE HOUSE.—Did you ever try to imagine Jesus Christ as a guest in your house, as he used to be in the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus? Did you ever think of him as entering your door way with a pleasant word of greeting, taking your proffered seat, and gathering the happy group of little ones, who know and love him dearly, about him; placing the youngest on his knee and folding his arms around them all? Did you ever think of him as sitting down at your table, and partaking of your fare, interesting himself in all the pursuits that rightly demand your attention, and sweetly drawing your mind through them, up to the hand that overrules even the most trifling concerns? Would you like to have Jesus thus make one of your number at all times? Would it be exactly agreeable to have him by your side some morning when your affairs had been particularly tangled, when your servant had been especially provoking, or your business plans thwarted? Would you like to have this loving friend look in, and see how you have borne these annoyances and disappointments? Would you be willing to go on with your accustomed conversation in the home circle, giving religion only the place it usually occupies? Would it be such conversation as Jesus could join in with pleasure? Would you like to have Jesus Christ stand by your side all day in your place of business noting your every thought as well as your words while you are dealing with others? Are you willing he should know precisely how much of his money you spend for his cause, and how much goes to idle adornings, which he has bid you avoid? Would you like to ask your Lord to go with you to the social party, and make one of the throng of merry-makers? Are you quite sure it would be congenial to his tastes and feelings?

Oh, remember that Christ is there with you whether you realize it or not. In the house and by the way, he is always at your right hand, and how should this thought cause us to order our daily lives that he may not "be grieved in the house of his friends." Every morning in our closets we may obtain this realization of his presence, and oh, what a help it will be to us in the days of temptation and trials. Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

WHAT IT COSTS.—Who among us has counted the cost of being a Christian?—Who has fully weighed the cross he takes up in following Christ? It is a solemn contract which is made between the soul and its Creator. Because it is often so lightly considered, therefore is religion become so slight a matter, and so many who start fairly, fall by the way.

For we are bought with a price—we are not our own, after we have entered that solemn covenant. Our hearts with their affections, aspirations, desires, belong by right of purchase to God. Our chief love is for His "Beloved;" our desires for His glory; our aspirations for His holiness. Our bodies are likewise to be a continual living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to His service. Wheresoever the Master calleth His servant, there is his right place, leaving all to be about His business. If it be in the far corners of the earth, away from kindred or friends, or when the pestilence walketh at noon-day, if it be through perplexity, or poverty, or weariness, or contempt, or oppression; there is his post of duty. If he take God's covenant upon him he should not shrink from His disposal.

Besides, whoever gives himself to God, presents a nature vile and corrupt, with its impulses depraved, and its energies warped to iniquity. We commit ourselves to His Government and His discipline, that new hearts may be given us, and right spirits renewed within us. A wise earthly parent studies his child's disposition, and as it requires, administers teaching, or correction, or sharper punishment, or consolation, or reward. And so our Heavenly Father giveth humiliation for our pride, or bereavement to our idolatrous hearts, or disappointment to our too eager desires, or takes our comforts, that we may find them in Him. We pray for the Spirit of Jesus, that we may be 'made like unto Him.' What if it be necessary to our prayer's fulfillment that we be made "perfect through suffering!" And there will scarcely be found on earth two faces alike, so different are men's natures. Some require one mode of dealing and some another. Some can bear more of earthly good, and some are so easily won to idolatry that they need a continual goad to keep them in the right path. And God who only knoweth the heart can alone judge of this: therefore let none of us repine at another's smoother lot, or wonder when we see God's holy ones kept low.

How shall we, even having counted the cost, continue steadfast to the end? By looking to Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith, who endured the cross, despising the shame; and who is able to keep that which we have committed unto Him till that day.

BREAD BEFORE PEARLS!—An Arab was one day lost in a desert. For two days he found nothing to eat, and was about to die with hunger. Fortunately he hit upon one of the wells which lie on the tracts across the desert; and whilst assuaging his thirst, found also a little leathern bag on the sand. God be praised! said he, as he lifted it; these I think must be either dates or nuts; how reviving they will be! With these sweet anticipations, he opened and looked into the sack, and exclaimed in a mournful tone, 'Alas, they are only pearls.'

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRD DAY.

CHARLOTTE, May 7th.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, a. m., and engaged in devotional services for half an hour.

The Minutes were then read, corrected and approved.

The Clerk then announced that the following commissioners had appeared and been enrolled: R F Bunting, minister of Presbytery of Western Texas.

Jas D Armstrong, R. E., of Presbytery of Winchester.

Dr Kirkpatrick, from the committee on devotional exercises, made a report recommending the following appointments to preach:

In Presbyterian church—Rev D Wills, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, and Rev M D Hoge, D. D., Sabbath morning, at half past 10.

Communion Services, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to be introduced by Rev J S Wilson, D. D., Moderator, the bread to be distributed by the Rev Dr Petrie, and the wine by Rev S D Stuart.

Rev J R Wilson, D. D., to preach in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

In Methodist church—Rev L B Gaston, half past 10, a. m., and Rev A McCallum, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

In Baptist church—Rev P Pierson, at half past 10, a m, and Rev A M Wilson, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

In Lutheran church—Rev J R Dow, half past 10, a. m., and Rev Robert Bell, 8 o'clock, p. m.

In Presbyterian church—Monday evening, Rev Dr Palmer, 8 o'clock; Tuesday—Rev Dr Rice, 8 o'clock; Wednesday—Rev B T Lacy, will deliver an address on the religious character of the late Lieut. Gen. Thomas J Jackson.

The records of the Synods and narratives of the state of religion were then called for and placed in the hands of the appointed committees.

On motion of Dr. Dabney, it was

Resolved, That it be made the order of the day for Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, to receive the report of the Joint Committee of Conference of the United Synod and the General Assembly.

Dr Palmer presented the report of the Committee on the revision of the hymn book, which recommended that the subject be left in the hands of the Committee for another year.

On motion of Dr Adger, the report was placed on the docket.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the report of the Executive Committee of Publication was then read by the Secretary, the Rev Dr John Leyburn. Referred to Standing Committee.

Dr. Leyburn then presented the report of the Executive Committee of Education. There have been no candidates under their care. The young men are all in the army. Referred to Committee on Education.

Assembly was then addressed by Drs Palmer, Waddell and Mr Lacy.

Dr Palmer gave a brief and calm statement of his connexion with the army, which he said was very short, and as a Commissioner it amounted to very little. If he had done any good it was by preaching to the soldiers. He had preached in all the brigades and nearly all the regiments of one corps of the army of Tennessee, while it was encamped around Shelbyville. When the army fell back to Chattanooga, finding that he could do nothing, he went home just in time to go with a beloved daughter as far as the living are permitted to go down into the valley and shadow of death. He had been much impressed with the greatness of the work which God was carrying on among our troops. It has had no parallel in the history of the world. He regarded it as a special sign hung out from the throne of God, of his favor to our people, and for this he rejoiced in it.

Dr. Waddell entered upon his labors in the army of the West, on the 1st of June last. The army was at that time in a very critical condition. Vicksburg was besieged, and the army of General Johnston was in process of formation. No systematic work could be then inaugurated. His labors were at first almost confined to the hospitals at Lauderdale Springs, Meridian, and along the line of the Southern Railroad.

The work in this department has been attended with more difficulties than in any other, on account of the frequent movements of the troops. He then presented his views under four heads:

1st. Preaching to soldiers.
2nd. Religious reading.
3rd. Encouragement in the work, &c.
4th. The difficulties attending it.

He urged upon the attention of the brethren the importance of permanency in the work.

He had not succeeded in securing the services of a single permanent chaplain or missionary. Fourteen brethren have been laboring in this field from first to last. The soldiers have been very eager and attentive hearers of the word, whether the preaching were in the open air, under a bush, arbor, or in a church, they were all ready to attend. Every facility has been afforded by the officers. Hundreds of soldiers have made a profession of religion, at Enterprise, and joined the churches. He was deeply impressed with the vast importance of this field. It is the greatest ever opened to the ministry in our country. Our church is in the army; our country in the army; our soldiers are not mercenaries; they are our brothers—bone of our bone. Those who have sons in the army must wish them to be under the same religious influences as at home, and they might be blessed, even as he had been, in the salvation of a beloved boy.

Mr. Lacy spoke with great earnestness and clearness, and related many touching incidents. It filled the hearts of the Assembly with gratitude and joy, as he told of the wonderful work which God has been doing in the army of Virginia. He often alluded, in thrilling terms, to the great and good Jackson, with whom he was intimately associated, and also, to the present commander-in-chief, who sent by him a message to this Assembly, urging them to do all in their power to promote the spiritual welfare of the army.

He closed with an earnest request that the Assembly would pray for that great commander, that noble Christian gentleman, Robert E. Lee.

Nothing less than a full report of the address can do justice to the speaker or the great subject.

On motion of W L Mitchell, the Committee on Domestic Missions were instructed to bring in a distinct minute in response to the addresses of the commissioner's and Gen Lee's message to the Assembly.

The report of the committee appointed to answer the overture of the Presbytery of Lexington, on the subject of beneficiary education of candidates for the ministry, was then read by Dr J R Wilson, and, on motion of Mr Logan, was received and placed on the docket.

On motion of Mr Wills, it was made the order of the day, for Monday morning, to hear the report of committee on support of superannuated ministers, and widows and families of deceased ministers.

Adjourned. Prayer by Dr. Hoge.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 9, 1864.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, a. m., and spent half an hour in devotional exercises. The Minutes were then read, corrected and approved.

Dr White read a letter from Dr McFarland, enclosing a printed copy of the Synod of Virginia, and assigning reasons for not sending the regular Minute book.

On motion, their printed Minutes were placed in the hands of the committee on the records of the said Synod.

Judge Shepherd read the report of the select committee, to whom was referred the matter of the charter, recommending that the members of this assembly from North Carolina, be a committee for the purpose of procuring from the Legislature of this State, an act of incorporation as liberal as possible.

On motion of D Cummins, the report was received and adopted.

Dr Kirkpatrick announced the presence of Rev Mr McDonald, delegate from the Synod of the Associate Reformed Church of the South.

On motion of Dr Adger, his name was recorded.

On motion of Dr Kirkpatrick, it was resolved to hear the delegate to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr Wills read memorial of Presbytery of Hopewell, on the subject of union with the United Synod. Laid on the table.

Mr Logan moved that a committee be appointed to lay before the Assembly a scheme for the more general diffusion of the minutes of the Assembly. Referred to the committee on Finance.

The time being come for the order of the day, the report of the committee of conference with the United Synod, with reference to the union of the two churches, was then read by the chairman, Dr Dabney. After the reading, Dr Dabney went on to explain the action of the committee. He said that there had been manifest a desire on the part of many of our people, and of many on the other side, for a union of the two bodies. Those who lived nearest to the churches of the United Synod in Virginia and East Tennessee, were most deeply impressed with a conviction of the injury done by the division of the churches by which the energies of Presbyteries were crippled for good, and the ways of Zion were made to mourn and the cause of Christ injured.

These general considerations weigh at all times, but at this time there seems to be a particular Providential preparation. We are brought, as it were, to a juncture, our common national troubles and chastisements and the popular unity which has been manifested; the humbling influence of sanctified affliction have prepared us to see eye to eye, removing previous asperities and inclining to union.

Another consideration, is, that whatever elements of division exist in the two churches, are almost exclusively confined to the Clergy. The Elders and the people are like our own. Those that we lost in Virginia in the old division, were of the very best—just as good as we are.

These brethren will educate their ministry, and if the separation continues, there will be an inevitable tendency to magnify the differences which keep them apart; whereas, if our young men study together, all the trifling causes of division will soon disappear. The New England influences, which have been the source of most of the evils in the church, can never again return. Providence has set this whole thing at rest.

The Dr. stated the number of ministers and churches in the United Synod, as showing that it would not die out if left alone. The address was very full and able, and this brief sketch gives no true impression of it.

Mr. Gaston moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Cummins seconded the motion, with the view that the whole subject should be thoroughly discussed.

Dr. Adger then called for the reading of the memorial of the Presbytery of South Carolina on the same subject.

Mr. Watson presented a memorial from the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, touching the same matter.

Providence has instructed us, by events during these years of separation; both bodies have been growing to a nearer conformity to the true standard. By the progress of events, we have received the same education. We went to the same schools—we a few years in advance of them.—They have since graduated in the same schools, and have gotten rid of the influence of New Haven and New England.

Providence has also removed obnoxious elements. If there were unsound men in the United Synod, they have been removed.

Mr. Pierson moved that the report and memorials be referred to a select committee, and after a brief conference, at the request of Dr. Hoge, he consented to withdraw the motion, that there might be a full, fair and fraternal discussion of the whole subject.

Dr. Adger then made an able address in opposition to the report, in which he denied the right of the General Assembly to consummate such a union. He insisted that the constitution of the church gave the Assembly no such power. He doubted, also, whether the Presbyteries could receive other denominations, but surely the General Assembly, a delegated body, has no such power. He then went into an examination of the precedents, especially the plan of union, of 1801, which was declared unconstitutional in 1837.

On motion of Dr. Lyon, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

Closed with prayer by Mr. Melanis.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, May 10, 1864.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, a. m., and spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

The Moderator being indisposed, the Assembly was called to order by Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Moderator of a previous Assembly.

The Minutes of Monday's sessions were then read, corrected and approved.

Mr Stuart, from the committee, on the records of the Synod of North Carolina, reported that they found them orderly and well kept, and recommended their approval as far as recorded. Similar reports were presented from the committees on the records of the Synods of Mississippi and Alabama, and the reports were adopted.

The several committees on the records of the Synods of Arkansas, Texas, Memphis and Nashville, reported that none of these Minutes had come into their hands, and were, upon motion, discharged.

Mr Perrin presented the report of the Committee of Finance, stating the necessity of largely increasing the funds of the Assembly, and recommending a new assessment upon the Presbyteries; also, that the Minutes of the Assembly be sold at $2 per copy, and that each minister of the church be furnished with a copy of the minutes free of charge.

Dr Adger asked if the assessment was made for the present year?

Mr Perrin replied, that it was for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr Watson, the report was received and placed upon the docket.

The time for the order of the day having arrived, which was to hear the delegate from the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, the Rev Mr McDonald then addressed the Assembly.

Mr Moderator, Brethren and Fathers:

It is my pleasing duty to bear to this Assembly the cordial and Christian salutation of the body that I represent. Entertaining fraternal regard for all those who love our common Lord, we feel peculiar sympathy for this body, so nearly allied to us, holding the same doctrinal symbols, and the same external order, we rejoice in the peace and prosperity of this branch of the great Presbyterian family.

The body which I represent is comparatively small, comprising from seventy-five to eighty ministers, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty churches. Since the beginning of the war, the number of licentiates, as well as students, for the ministry, is small, and most of them are now in the tented field, in defence of their country's rights. Some of the choicest victims offered on the altar of [illegible] have been selected from among them. We have one literary college and one theological seminary, which have been in successful operation for a series of years. They are not very richly endowed, yet they have been very useful in training up a faithful ministry.

If, as a church, we are distinguished for anything, it is our attachment to the great cardinal doctrines embraced in the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith and Catechisms. Our youth are taught the Shorter Catechism, that imbibing its sentiments and imbued with its spirit, they may be fortified against error. We retain, also, the old Scotch custom of the annual pastoral visitation of families.

I have nothing official to communicate with reference to the union of our two bodies. I may say, however, that if there can be effected a cordial and fraternal union, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but if not thus cordial and fraternal, it would be worse than separation. Any sacrifice, not incompatible with duty, ought to be made. The negotiations between the two bodies ought to be continued, but great prudence will be required in conducting them. Precipitate action might be fatal to a desirable issue. Our Synod will cordially receive a delegate from this Assembly, and whatever may be the issue of our negotiations for union, I earnestly invoke the great God to have you in His holy keeping, that he may preside over your deliberations and order, that things may be done for the peace of the church.

Dr. Kirkpatrick in the chair: In the name of this Assembly, I can assure you,

that every sentiment of fraternal regard which you have expressed, is by us fully reciprocated. We not only regard your body as a part of the church of the blessed Redeemer, but as a part of our own Presbyterian family holding the same doctrines, and having the same form of worship, and the same external order; we ought to love each other; we are rejoiced to see you here, and bid you and those you represent a hearty God speed.

The unfinished business being the report of the committee on union with the United Synod, was then taken up, and after some remarks by Dr. Adger, Dr. Hoge then addressed the Assembly:

He might not have felt disposed to occupy any of the time of the Assembly with remarks on this question, but for the fact that he came from a Presbytery which had taken an early and deep interest in this matter, and from a city in which the largest and most influential churches of the United Synod, were located. He saw no need of appealing to our forbearance and magnanimity, as the brother had done, for the decision of the matter was practically in the hands of the minority. They could make an opposition so determined, and could give utterance to such expressions of feeling as would disinspline the other body, to desire any union with our own. He was not wedded to any particular mode of effecting the union, so that it was upon fair and just grounds; and he would rather the churches would remain separate until the millenium should fuse all denominations into one, than have a forced union, which would lead to future strife and schism. If the union is consummated, let it be in a constitutional way; not as the brother intimates, by breaking down the wall, but by coming through the door. For his part, he would not remove one stone, nor even break the plaster on the wall; nor did he deem it necessary to accomplish the end we have in view.

We should realize and rise to the conviction that we are entering upon a new civil and ecclesiastical life, and act accordingly. The respected brother cautions us against yielding to the tendency of the times, which is now in the direction of fusion in the Confederacy. He thought we ought to yield so far as this tendency was providential. We know that in the Government, unity of plan and action is essential to success.

We pray that the Congress now in session may be kept from dissension; and we are aware that our armies must co-operate in order to ensure victory. The soldiers under General Lee are not fighting as Virginians, or as Carolinians, or as Georgians, but as Confederates, for common rights and for a common glory.

And it would be a sad thing, if amidst these tendencies the church should be the only arena for strife and division. But it is not so—there is now a larger catholicity abroad in the land than formerly. The churches of different names are more and more appreciative of the excellence of the grand old Latin sentiment—

"In essentials, unity; in non essentials, liberty; in all things charity."

Let us not check, but encourage this feeling so far as it is in accordance with truth and principle.

Dr. Adger asks if we want to convert our Assembly into a love feast? I answer, *yes*; a thousand times, yes. We had love feast on Sunday; as we sat in Heavenly places with Christ Jesus at the sacrament board. May we have a love feast at every Assembly until the church militant becomes the church triumphant in Heaven.

We are warned that the matters now under consideration, are not matters of feeling but of conscience—that we must not slow our hearts to run away with our heads. Sir, the conscience is generally a safer guide when the feelings are right; when they are purified by prayer, then the intellect is clarified, and the verdict of conscience more just.

The intellect is often beclouded by the mists of passion and prejudice, which rise from the unsanctified heart, even as the mists of the low-ground marshes rise and settle on the hill tops.

As a friend of union, he did not advocate it through the suppression or surrender of truth. If the two bodies are drawing near to each other, it is because truth is the magnet that is attracting them. If we love each other more and more, it is because of a growing regard for the same Gospel, and attachment to the same standard.

The brother says we must be first *pure*, then peaceable, and that controversy is not always wrong. Certainly. It is necessary sometimes to contend earnestly, in order to maintain the empire of principle in the world. The Reformation was a grand and just controversy, and never was the attitude of Luther nobler, than when at the imperial Diet, he said: "Here I stand, I cannot retract. So help me God."

But if separation is sometimes noble, union is nobler, when consummated on principles in accordance with the will of Him whose prayer for his people, was that all might be one, even as He and the Father were one.

Dr. Hoge then argued the matter on Constitutional grounds, showing what were the opinions of our Fathers as to the power of the Assembly to form unions with other bodies which were homogeneous in doctrine and polity.

Among other precedents he cited as illustrating their views of the proper mode of forming such unions, that of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia; that of Relief and Secession [illegible] of the Associate Reformed church of the Charleston Union Presbytery, and the Independent Presbyterians of S. C.

These cases were not all analogous to that under consideration, but they show what the practice of the church has been, as to the mode of admitting other bodies into the communion of the Presbyterian church. He next advocated the union on the ground of the advantages likely to become to both bodies by combining their strength in resisting error, and in advancing the great enterprises of benevolence in the church.

Many difficulties once in the way are now removed; many of the men who were active in the disruption of 1837, have passed from earthly conflicts and found the true union in Heaven; and could they look down on us they would surely approve any union which we form which may be even a dim reflection of that which they now enjoy.

Mr Barnett, moved a recess for five minutes, which was carried.

Mr Barnett then presented a definite proposition to ascertain, if possible, how far we agree; stated the tenor of the proposition which he intended to make; proposed a modification of the report: 1st. To omit the doctrinal basis, except the first articles, which relates to the adoption of the standards. 2d. Whenever the plan shall have been adopted by the majority of the Presbyteries, it shall be in full force. 3d. To omit what is said about the dishonor done to religion by former separations.

Argued first question of the jurisdiction of the Assembly in the premises. He believed that the Assembly has the power to establish such a union without reference to the Presbyteries. He then went on to argue that there was an ordinary mode of finding entrance into the Presbyterian church, but the usual mode is not the only method. He cited precedents over and over again that the Assembly had received other bodies. Have all these things been unconstitutional? We have not only united with others; we have separated, and we certainly have as much right to unite as to divide. He referred to chapter 22, section 5, of form of government. The General Assembly has a right to erect new Synods. It does not say that these new Synods must be composed of the old one. There is no limitation here. Having disposed of the constitutional point, he next discussed the question of expediency.

Dr Lyon intended, when the discussion was over, to move the reference of the whole subject to a committee, but he supposed that others would desire to speak, and moved the adjournment, which was carried.

Closed with prayer by Mr D A Penick.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1864.

The Assembly met, and after a half an hour spent in devotion, the Minutes were read and approved.

Dr Lyon brought in a report from the Committee of Bills and overtures, touching the memorial of the Synod of Mississippi, as to the qualifications of votes for pastors of our churches, which recommended that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on the Revision of the form of government. The report was adopted, and the subject so referred.

On motion of Mr Logan, the Assembly then took up the report of the Committee on Finance. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Assembly then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the report of the Committee of Conference with the United Synod.

Dr Palmer was satisfied with all efforts to the union of all branches of the church of Christ. He had unwisely indulged the hope that a union of all the branches of the Presbyterian church might be effected. He trusted that the day might never come when he should fail to love all the true children of God. But we must not forget that charity moves upon the poles of truth.

Are we and the United Synod so agreed as to live together in harmony? Here is precisely the difficulty. I do not confide in the United Synod, taking it as a body. If I could believe, with brother Dabney, that they were even as ourselves, my heart would leap to a union. The reasons why I do not confide in them are:

1st. They did not, at the time of the separation of the old and new school, sympathize with the General Assembly in its efforts to maintain the truth. They preferred to separate themselves from us, and to throw themselves into the arms of another body notoriously unsound. They seemed thus to manifest great indifference to the truth.

2. The testimony concerning them is conflicting. Some are strong in the unwavering conviction that the body is sound. Others, with equal opportunities of knowing, testify that they are unsound.

3. They seem never to have made a clear and unreserved subscription to the confession of faith. But so far, I am willing to yield, if we can find safe ground to unite upon, saving intact our standards of doctrine and order, I can go for the Union.

The Dr then went on to say that he had no doubt about the power of the General Assembly to receive a Synod; yet he doubted a little whether they could receive a Synod, composed as the United Synod was, equivalent to a General Assembly.

He then objected to the doctrinal basis, which, if not independent of the Confession of Faith, is an addition to it which the General Assembly have no right to make. From the nature of the case it will have all the force and effect of a symbol.

The plan of union seems to make a new church, and thus to destroy the identity of the new coveted body with this Assembly.

Mr Cummins said he was the only member on the floor from Tennessee, and the Assembly would probably like to hear the sentiments of that part of the church. So far as he knew they were favorable to the Union.

Dr Kirkpatrick said that he came from the largest Presbytery represented in this body, and he believed he had been elected a commissioner, mainly for the purpose of advocating this union. It had been for many years the ardent desire of his heart that before he closed his eyes in death, he might see this union consummated. There never was any good cause for division in the Synod of Virginia. He was perfectly willing to vote for the paper of the committee, but was also willing that the union should be effected upon any fair and honorable terms.

Dr White was one of the oldest ministers in our church, and took an active part in the controversies of those trying times, 1837, and had the prejudices of an old school man of that time, but now he had entire confidence in his new school brethren in Virginia, and was earnestly in favor of the union.

Mr Watson said that the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa had sent a memorial to the Assembly, which objected to making a new platform. They wanted the union, but wanted it in a constitutional way.

Mr McKee said that Virginia had been heard, so had South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina. He would say a word for Alabama. There was singular unanimity among the Presbyteries of that Synod on this subject. They were in favor of the union, on the basis of a simple subscription to the Confession of Faith.

Mr Logan said that he came from a point about midway between the new school churches in Eastern Virginia, and those in South western Virginia and Tennessee. In that region the union was already anticipated. There were two new school men now preaching, by leave of the Presbytery of Montgomery, in old school churches.

P T Penick rose simply to say that, the Presbytery of Roanoke, which he represented, had voted, unanimously for the union, and desired that it should be effected now, and upon the basis of the paper proposed by the committee.

Dr Dabney then took the floor, and in an elaborate speech of great clearness and great force of argument, gave his reasons as a member of the General Assembly for preferring that the union should be consummated on the plan proposed by the committee of conference. It would be impossible to give a clear view of the argument in the short space which can now be spared for the purpose.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, it was proposed to have a session to-night, and to dispense with the preaching; and after considerable conversation it was resolved, that when the Assembly adjourns, it will meet again at 8 o'clock, p. m. The Assembly then adjourned with prayer by Mr. Wills.

SIXTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1864.

The Assembly met at 8 o'clock, p. m., and was opened with prayer.

Dr White moved to take up from the table, the report of the Committee on Beneficiary Education, which was carried, but by the consent of the house, it was immediately waived, and Dr Dabney continued his remarks on the report of the Committee of Conference. He disclaimed all pretension that the doctrinal articles of the report are absolutely perfect in form, or even in substance, but he thought that they were sufficient and true.

He then went into a somewhat elaborate examination of the points in the articles, to which objections had been made, and concluded that these propositions were admissible, and will serve the humble and temporary purpose for which they were intended.

He then went on to show that the Assembly was competent to take the action contemplated in the report of the committee, and that there was no necessity of sending it down to the Presbyteries for their formal ratification.

He then brought his remarks to a close with an exceedingly elegant and tasteful tribute to Dr Palmer, in response to similar expression, which Dr P had used towards him in his address in the morning.

Col Preston said he was the only other member of the committee of conference who had a seat on this floor, and he very cordially agreed with everything said by the respected Chairman. He only dissented from him as to making the doctrinal articles an integral part of the action of this Assembly. Not that I dissent from any of these doctrines. So far as I can comprehend them, I believe that they are absolutely true; I do not comprehend them all. They are among the high things out of sight of plain men like me. I see my friends Dr Dabney and Hoge, and all on that side going up and up, and so far as I can see them, they seem to be going right, but presently they got clear away far out of sight, and I take it for granted that they are going right away up there also. Then I see my friends Drs Adger and Palmer, going up high and higher, and so far as my eye can follow them, they seem to be going in the same track and to be going right also; but soon they get out of sight, and soon from those supernal heights we hear a faint, fine voice coming down, saying, we don't agree, we don't agree. And I don't know how they will agree, unless they come down from those heights to our plain ground, where we can all see and understand them, or else go up higher until they get into heaven, and then they will surely be as one forever.

He concluded that the doctrinal articles had already served their purpose, and that it would be unwise and injudicious to make them a substantive part of the action of the Assembly.

Dr Lyon had been very much gratified by the discussion. It had done him good. He believed that the views of all could be harmonized, and, therefore he moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of a minister and elder from each Synod, to whom the report of the committee and the memorials from the Presbyteries of South Carolina, South Alabama and Tuscaloosa, and all the papers should be referred; and that the Assembly appoint the Chairman of the committee. Carried.

On motion of Mr McInnis, Dr Lyon was appointed Chairman. The Moderator then announced the names of the committee:

Synod of Mississippi—Dr Lyon, James Patrick.

Synod of Alabama—J M McKee, G H Dunlap.

Synod of Georgia—David Wills, S Barnett.

Synod of North Carolina—D A Penick, J G Shepherd.

Synod of South Carolina—J B Adger, D D, G Mc Witherspoon.

Synod of Texas—Mr Bunting.

Synod of Virginia—R L Dabney, D D, J T L Preston.

Synod of Memphis—D H Cummins R L Stewart.

Dr Palmer then presented the report of the committee, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Publication, with the accompanying papers. The report recommended the increase of the salary of the Secretary.

Dr Leyburn, the Secretary, by permission of the house, made a few remarks, in which he earnestly requested the Assembly not to pass that part of the report, and concluded by saying that, "not to put too fine a point upon it;" if the Assembly voted the increase he would not receive it.

Mr Gaston then moved to strike out that part of the report.

Mr McInnis moved to amend, by authorizing the Committee of Publication to raise the salary of the Secretary to an amount sufficient to meet his expenses. This amendment was carried, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

Assembly adjourned. Closed with prayer by D H Cummins.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1864.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and after spending half an hour in devotion, the Minutes were read and approved.

The committee on the records of the Synod of Georgia reported, recommending their approval as far as recorded. Adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the committee of Foreign Missions, then presented their report.

Mr Logan moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to increase the salary of the Secretary to an amount sufficient to meet his expenses.

The report having recommended, at the suggestion of the Treasurer himself, that an official bond be required from that officer, Dr Palmer moved to strike out the sum of ten thousand dollars, and leave it to the Executive Committee to determine the amount.

Mr Mitchell thought that the Assembly had better fix the amount.

Mr Perrin moved to strike out the whole resolution relating to the Treasurer's bond. He thought the Assembly ought to confide in the integrity of its officers.

Messrs Logan, Mitchell and Dow, argued in favor of requiring the bond.

The amendment, moved by Mr Perrin, was lost, as also Dr Palmer's motion to strike out the sum. So the General Assembly fixed the amount of the bond of the Treasurer of the Committee of Foreign Missions at $10,000.

Dr Hoge then read the report of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of North Carolina and Virginia, which was referred to the committee on Theological Seminaries.

Dr White then called up from the table the report of the committee on Beneficiary Education. He then went on to explain the views of the Presbytery of Lexington, which sent up the overture to which this report was an answer. It was the opinion of the Presbytery that the whole subject had better be re-examined.

Mr Gaston was very much interested in this subject. In North Mississippi they had labored hard to make the control of the Presbytery effective, so as to supply themselves with ministers.

Mr T L Preston came from the Presbytery of Lexington, which sent up this overture. He had no objection to the report, except that it did not answer the question proposed by the overture. The Presbytery wished the General Assembly to determine whether a better plan than the present one could not be devised for carrying on the education of candidates for the ministry; whether it had better be carried on by the General Assembly, or by the Presbyteries.

Dr Kirkpatrick was delighted with the report, but thought we might determine something as to the best means of conducting the work.

Mr Mitchell read the answer of the committee on Bills and overtures of the last Assembly to the overture of the Presbytery of Lexington.

Dr Kirkpatrick offered a resolution expressing the approbation of the Assembly of the report, and directing the Executive Committee of Publication, to publish it as one of their permanent tracts; and, also, that the committee be continued, with instructions to report to the next Assembly, on the question whether the education of candidates for the ministry should be superintended and provided for by the General Assembly or by the Presbyteries.

Dr Kirkpatrick and W L Mitchell were added to the committee.

Mr Perrin moved to reconsider the vote adopting the report of the Committee on Finance, which was carried, and the report was then, on motion of Mr Mitchell, recommitted to the same committee, for the purpose of changing the rate of assessment on the Presbyteries.

Dr Rice presented the report of the committee on systematic benevolence, which was received and adopted.

Dr J R Wilson, the delegate to the Synod of the Associate Reformed Church of the South, reported that he attended the sessions of that body, was kindly received, and was convinced by all that he saw and heard that they were earnestly engaged in doing the work of Christ.

On motion of Dr Palmer, it was made the first order of the day to morrow morning to elect the Executive Committees.

On motion of Dr Rice, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, be instructed to take into consideration the directory for worship also, and to inquire if any, and if so what changes are needed to make the directory conform to the Form of Government and Book of Discipline.

Dr Kirkpatrick called up from the table a resolution directing the committee of Revision to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Form of Government as to require commissioners to the General Assembly to be elected for two years, one-half to go out every year.

On motion of Mr Logan, it was laid on the table.

J G Shepherd moved that the Assembly now proceed to determine the time for holding the next General Assembly at Macon. Agreed to. He named the 1st Thursday in May.

Mr Perrin moved the 2nd Thursday of May, so as not to conflict with the close of the session of the Seminary at Columbia.

Dr White named the 3d Thursday, and the vote being taken, it was

Resolved, That the next Assembly meet on the 3d Thursday of May, 1865.

The committee on the records of the Synod of Virginia reported, recommending their approval as far as recorded.

On motion of Dr Lyon, the order of the day being the report of the committee on slavery, was postponed till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Dr Lyon then read the report of the committee of two from each Synod, on the subject of union with the United Synod.

On motion of Mr McInnis, it was

Resolved, That the report be considered and voted on article by article seriatim.

Dr Adger said the Chairman had stated that the report was adopted in the committee without a dissenting voice. This was true in one sense. He had made no opposition in the committee. He desired to explain his views, as he felt himself obliged now to take a negative position on the final action. He thought the plan very much improved. Everything that he had heard helped on to an agreement, but he still maintained that the Assembly had no constitutional right to do this thing. It was making a new precedent, and exercising a doubtful and dangerous power.

Mr Perrin had scruples about the constitutional right of the Assembly. He believed that it was a good thing if we only had the right to do it.

Mr Jacobs approved of the object, and desired the union, but must vote against it on constitutional grounds.

Mr Johnston had the same difficulties.

On motion of Dr D A Penick, the Assembly engaged in prayer for divine direction, and were led by Dr White in earnest supplication.

Mr Watson wanted a provision for the case of a minister who, being under discipline of suspension by one of our Presbyteries, had been received, notwithstanding, by a New School Presbytery.

Dr Rice moved to strike out all mention of the charter of the Trustees of the General Assembly.

He insisted that by the reference to the charter in this case, an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, was made a substantive part of the purely ecclesiastical action of this Assembly.

Pending the discussion on the manner of taking the vote, the Assembly adjourned until 4 o'clock, p. m.

SEVENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

4 o'clock, P. M.

The Assembly met and was opened with prayer by Mr Alexander.

Dr Adger presented the report of the Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee of Education, which was adopted.

Dr Adger also presented the report of the committee, appointed by the last Assembly, to answer an overture on the subject of Baptism. The report was adopted.

The questions answered related to the amount or nature of error in the Administrator, or the Church to which he belonged, that would invalidate the ordinance as administered by him.

The unfinished business being the report of the Committee on the Union, was then taken up; and, on motion of Judge Shepherd, it was resolved that the vote be taken by the ayes and noes.

On motion of Dr Hoge,

Resolved, That each member, if he so pleases, have the privilege of expressing on the records his dissent from the action of the Assembly, or any part thereof, with the grounds of the same.

The roll was then called and the vote resulted as follows:

AYES—*Ministers.*—James M McKee, E Anderson, A M Watson, A Y Lockridge, Jas Little, John W Ried, David Wills, D B Gaston, D H Cummins, John H Rice, D D, Robert Bell, A McCallum, R McInnis, Jas A Lyon, D D, D A Penick, J L Kirkpatrick, D D, J M Sprunt, Jas C Alexander, Edward Hines, T W Erwin, John R Dow, I J Long, Phillip Pierson, Ferdinand Jacobs, M D Hoge, D D, W S White, D D, T L Preston, S D Stuart, P T Penick, R L Dabney, D D, R F Bunting.

Ruling Elders.—B A Glass, G H Dunlap, David Ardis, J M W Davidson, W L Mitchell, Sam'l Barnett, R S Stewart Charles Lynn, J N Cook, D A Davis, J G Shepherd, G McG Witherspoon, Andrew Crawford, Joseph T Walsh, S McD Ried, J T L Preston, J B I Logan, Geo W Tinsley.

NAYS—*Ministers.*—Angus Johnston, B M Palmer, D D, A A Porter, J B Adger, D D.

Ruling Elders—Jas McCreigh, John W Simpson, T C Perrin.

On motion of Dr Hoge, Rev Dr Wm Brown, minister, and F N Watkins, elder, principals, and Dr R L Dabney, with J B Logan, be appointed commissioners to attend the meeting of the United Synod, and make known to them the action of this body.

Dr Dabney presented the report of the committee, to whom were referred the annual report of the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions.

Mr Mitchell moved to amend by fixing the bond to be given by the Treasurer at $10,000.

Mr Perrin moved to strike out all mention of a bond.

After considerable debate it was resolved that the Treasurer's bond be fixed at $10,000.

Mr Bunting, Chaplain of the Texas Rangers, in the army of Tenn., made an earnest appeal for help in that army, especially the cavalry branch of the service.

The report was then adopted.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence made report, appointing Rev Dr Howe delegate to the Associate Reformed Synod, W Banks, alternate.

To Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, Dr J N Waddel.

To German Reformed Synod, Rev D A Penick.

Mr Wills presented the report of committee on relief of disabled ministers and the families of deceased ministers. Pending the discussion of which the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Prayer by Mr Bell.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—A. McD. M., $6.66; Tirza church, $79.20; Mrs. M. P. B., Haywood, $5.00; Rev. Dr. Winkler, $20.00; A. R. H., $5.00; Baptist church, Greensboro', $5.00; J. B. Buchanan, $7.33; C. G., $5.00; Rev. P. H. D., $5.00; Mrs. E. M. D., $5.00.

THE ASSEMBLY.—After a pleasant and harmonious session of eight days, the General Assembly of our church adjourned on Friday afternoon, the 13th. The reader will find the proceedings up to adjournment on Thursday in our columns to-day. These proceedings occupy a large part of the space usually devoted to religious reading, and of course exclude editorial matter.

GIFT OF A PARSONAGE.—Mr. James Kinnaird, formerly of Edinburg, Scotland, but for forty years a resident of Richmond Va., who died recently, bequeathed his private residence, a handsome brick building, eligibly located, with the furniture, to Sycamore (Reformers) church, (of which he was a member,) as a parsonage.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The hearts of our people are turned just now to Virginia. Never, in the history of wars, have efforts been made on such a gigantic scale to gain possession of any place, as those now witnessed to compass the fall of Richmond. Every resource of the Federal government, in men and means, is directed to this one point, fully convinced that "the rebellion" must continue as long as Richmond stands. With us, the suspense is awful and the anxiety intense to know how the conflict is progressing. We all feel that immense interests for good or evil are involved in the issue. If successful, peace and independence must soon follow; if unsuccessful, —— but we will not permit ourselves to indulge so gloomy a supposition.

The military authorities, wisely no doubt, withhold much from us that we should like to know. It is impossible to ascertain, in many cases, the fate of loved ones who have been engaged in the battles on the Rapidan, or between Petersburg and Richmond. *Were the way opened for all* the information desired to come out of our lines, much would be divulged that might prove of service to the enemy.

We can but wait the developments of the hour. A few days, at most, must suffice. The struggle is too violent to continue long. In the meantime, let those at home remember that the race is not to the swift or the battle to the strong. God reigns, and giveth the victory to whomsoever He will. Restrain not prayer before Him for success in the mighty struggle now going on for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—The fate of this town is a sad one, and strikingly illustrates the inhuman malignity of our enemy. When occupied by the abolition forces, some of the citizens fled their homes, leaving their all to the mercy of the invaders; others remained. Against all those who were suspected of sympathizing with the "rebels," (embracing nearly the whole number of any respectability remaining,) a system of petty persecution was adopted, while every allurement was held out to them to take the yoke of Federal vassalage and accept the rule of "the best government in the world." The churches were turned over to "loyal" preachers from New England; schools were established; yankee notions were imported and hawked about the streets; and every practicable means adopted to make the people feel that the United States government was theirs, whether they wished it so or not.

After full two years of occupancy of this kind, the invaders were forced by our troops to evacuate the place. And what are the circumstances of this evacuation? Of the few citizens who, from pecuniary interest or from fear of our own people, leave with them, but *two* as far as we have seen the names published, were natives of the State; and one of them is the son-in-law of a yankee who had been living in Washington for many years, and who went off. The vandals, who were unable to hold the place, in leaving *fired the town* in several places, *destroying the pumps* to prevent the citizens from extinguishing the flames. In this conflagration three of the churches of the place, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Catholic, were consumed, with a large part of the town. Thus the beautiful place, the abode of contentment and happiness before the war, is laid waste and desolate! The very churches, where the people worshipped in peace and safety, have been burned by those who came professedly to restore law and order and to establish true humanity! The fate of Washington is the doom of all our towns and cities held by the implacable foe, when forced to relinquish his hold upon them. What cannot be stolen and carried off will be destroyed. What a mockery upon all professions of union and friendship for us, as well as for the negroes!

A fire occurred a few days subsequent to the one at the time of the enemy's evacuation, supposed to be the work of some emissary of his, destroying the greater part of the town which had been saved by the citizens from the former conflagration. The condition of the inhabitants there deserves the sympathy of their more fortunate fellow citizens.

INCENSURES.—Mr. Wm. Dinwiddie, of Albemarle county, Va., and Mr. Chauncey Brooks, of Kanawha Co., were licensed to preach the gospel, by the Presbytery of West Hanover at its recent meeting.

R. L. Smyth was licensed by Harmony Presbytery at its recent meeting, and T. B. McCreight received as a candidate.

John S. Arbuthnot was licensed by Charleston Presbytery at its last meeting, and Wallace H. Stratton received as a candidate.

MINUTES OF SYNOD.—The Minutes of the last sessions of the Synod of North Carolina are printed, and will be mailed to the ministers and churches in a few days.

LIBERAL.—The Baptist church in Raleigh has contributed over *sixteen hundred dollars* to send the *Biblical Recorder* to the soldiers.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—Rev. J. B. Chapman writes from Dalton, Ga., to the *Christian Observer*: "Almost every brigade has been more or less blessed with the Spirit of grace. Scores have been converted, and hundreds are daily asking what they must do to be saved."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 11th.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spottsylvania Court House, on the 10th, says that Grant is entrenched near that place. There is frequent skirmishing along the line, resulting favorably to our side—our casualities are small. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen. Hays and H. H. Walker. A full copy of the dispatch is filed to be sent at the earliest moment to the press.

RALEIGH, May 14, via Weldon, 13.—Various wild rumors have been afloat here to-day, one of which is, that Lee has driven Grant's forces across the Rapidan with terrific slaughter; but, all that I can gather that is reliable is the following:

Holcombe's Legion resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last. There has been no fighting since.

The enemy still hold the rail-road, Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced 20,000 or more recently, and still they pour in. The stores are all closed in Petersburg and every man is in the ranks.

An engagement is expected to morrow.

The bridge across Stoney Creek is rebuilt and the one across the Nottoway river will be done to-morrow night.

Drewry's Bluff has been reinforced so that no apprehensions are felt about its security.

Trains will run through to Petersburg day after to-morrow.

Two gunboats were recently blown up or burned, and probably four. Nothing further reliable.

WELDON, May 13.—Passengers from Petersburg report no fighting in Chesterfield, since the 7th. The enemy still hold the Railroad. An attack may be expected by our forces at any moment. The trains will run through to Petersburg on Sunday. Our forces are at Swift Creek. All business suspended in Petersburg and every man in the ranks. All here and in Petersburg, confident of success. No further attack on Drewry's Bluff; four gunboats destroyed.

PETERSBURG, May 14.—All quiet here to day. General Stuart died on Thursday, from wounds received on Wednesday.

PETERSBURG, MAY 15th.—It is rumored that the enemy attacked Drewry's Bluff, last night, and were repulsed, having lost 1 000 men. Genl. Matt Ransom was slightly wounded in the arm.

No further news from any quarter.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ATLANTA, May 11.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 9th received, with N York dates to the 6th. Dispatches received from Grant to one of the Yankee Generals, says 48 hours will determine whether we fight on the Rapidan or before the works round Richmond.

Burnside's forces are acting as reserves to Grant's army.

Culpeper was being strongly fortified as a depot for stores.

Butler commands the expedition up James river, with W. F. Smith, Gilmora and Wetzell, convoyed by an immense fleet of iron clads, monitors and gunboats, to move up the river to get in at the back door to Richmond.

New Orleans dates to the 27th. Reports from Alexandria represents Banks army still encamped at that place, but would probably soon move towards the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter had gone up Red river to the place where the Eastport, on a sand bar, was in his way. Porter was continually harrassed by the enemy, he having no infantry support.

Steele and army reported returned to Little Rock, followed by Price, who kept harrassing him, but in an attack at Sabine Fort the rebels were turned upon and repulsed, after a severe battle, with small loss on both sides.

Marmaduke was on the march to join Price to attack Little Rock.

AUGUSTA May 11.—A private dispatch received here this morning, dated Lynchburg, May 9th, says Gen. Longstreet was doing well.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Hon. Thomas Butler King, died at his residence in Winnsboro, last night.

ATLANTA, May 11th.—The telegraph is again working to Dalton.

Press reports received here, state that an assault yesterday at Mill Creek Gap, at two o'clock in the morning was repulsed with great slaughter. A private report from Dalton, represents all quiet this morning.

Among the prisoners brought down yesterday, are several officers recognized as belonging to Streight's raid.

DALTON, May 11.—The enemy made four assaults on our works, on Mill Creek Gap, yesterday, and were handsomely repulsed by Stovall's brigade, leaving several hundred of their dead upon the field.

ATLANTA, May 11.—The storm last night blew down the lines at Dalton, and they are not yet repaired.

The train from Dalton this morning has arrived here; communication is maintined as usual. This morning heavy firing was heard at Dalton, from the direction of Mill Creek Gap, which continued sharp till sun set; when it became slower.

When the train was leaving it was reported that the enemy made two assaults on Mill Creek Gap and were repulsed. No particulars received.

The enemy continually, but cautiously approaching our position on both wings and centre. They are reported to be 80 000 strong, in three columns, commanded by Thomas, Hooker and Howard.

Our forces are in excellent condition and spirits.

No further particulars of the affair at Resaca.

DEMOPOLIS, May 13th.—Dispatches to-day from Colonel Scott *via* Summit, confirm the trans-Mississippi dispatch. He says Gen. Taylor has Banks hemmed in at Alexandria, and a battery six miles below, stopping all communication *via* Red River, said battery supported by Major Brige's and part of Polignac's infantry. It captured a transport, with a valuable cargo of commissary stores and 100 prisoner; and the *City Bell*, with the 120th Ohio regiment, killing Col. Mudd, Col. Bassett, of Corps D'Afrique, Col. Ogle, and one Lieut. Colonel. On the 5th, we captured the *Warnes*, also gunboats *Eight* and *Twenty-two*, taking from them 21 pieces including eight thirty two pounder Parrott guns.

Their crews taken say it was reported at Shreveport that Gen. Smith and the enemy had a fight at Jenkin's ford. We captured several hundred prisoners, many small arms, pontoon bridges and all their trains. We lost Gen. Learsy and Col. Grouswood, killed, and Generals Wall, Randull, and Clarke wounded.

MOBILE, May 13.—A dispatch received at Headquarters, from Oak Spring, says the New Orleans Era of the 9th states that gold was two for one and still rising.

Steele is reported to be at Little Rock. Marmaduke was between little Rock and Pine Bluff, shelling the latter place.

MOBILE, May 14.—The following dispatch was received by Gen. Maury from Osyka, May 14th:

"No definite intelligence of Banks' capitulation had been received in New Orleans on the 10th, although it was thought he had surrendered, and it was believed no boats were coming down, all communication being cut off.

The iron clad gunboat, Granite City, and the gunboat No. 45, and a transport with 40 soldiers, were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass, on the 6th inst.

MERIDIAN, May 14.—A force of Yankees under Gen. Mearthar, variously estimated at from 5 to 8,000, was at Pickens' Station, on the Mississipti Central Railroad, at noon to day, moving towards Grenada, and 5,000 at Big Black Bridge.

Gen. H. W. Slocumb is commanding at Vicksburg.

ATLANTA, May 16.—Since the repulse of the enemy at Dalton, he has been moving around our left, closely followed by Johnston, who has held him in check in every effort against our lines. Communication and the nature of the country prevents the massing of a large number of troops.

On Friday the attempt against Resaca was resumed, and continued through Saturday and Sunday.

Every attack was successfully repulsed with small loss on our side.

No press reports or private telegrams received from the field.

It is believed that both armies are now deploying into the Valley of Oastinala.

We refrain from giving conjectures, and information from the field as too incomplete to exhibit the result. The relief committee on arriving here, were notified that they are not needed at the front.

The following telegram was received by J. W. Sandford of Fayetteville, on the 16th, from his son at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, May 16th.—Bank's unconditional surrender announced here this morning.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Thursday.]

LATEST FROM GEN LEE'S ARMY.

The news of the morning yesterday was the report, started late on the night before, that the Yankees, in heavy columns, were in full speed for Richmond, with Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee close on their tracks. Rumour reported them in great force, and the accounts, if one believed but half what he heard, made it a very serious matter. Report quickly followed report that the demonstration was not merely a raid, but that the enemy was in large force with solid columns of cavalry and artillery; that they were marching on Richmond, obstructing the roads behind them by felling trees, to impede pursuit; that they were but a few miles off, and that it was doubtless a movement planned by Grant to "take Richmond." The matter grew serious for the while. The military authorities seemed to be impressed by the alarm, and active measures were at once taken for the defence of the city. Soon after daylight, the Governor, prompted by information that had reached him, issued the following stirring appeal to the citizens of Richmond, which was soon circulated and posted through the city:

"*To the citizens of the State and the people of Richmond:*

"The enemy are undoubtedly *approaching the city*, and may be expected at any hour, with a view to its capture, its pillage, and its destruction. The strongest considerations of self and duty to the country, *calls every man to arms!* A duty which none can refuse without dishonor. All persons, therefore, able to wield a musket, will immediately assemble upon the Public Square, where a regiment will be found in arms, and around which all can rally, and where the requisite directions will be given for arming and equipping those who respond to this call.

"The Governor confidently relies that this appeal will not be made in vain.

"WILLIAM SMITH,
"Governor of Virginia."

Nor was the appeal in vain. In a short time the entire arms-bearing population of Richmond turned out, and repaired to the Capitol Square, where they awaited information from the enemy, before they should march to the field. Here anxiety was on the tiptoe. Nothing had been heard from the enemy since the report on the night before, when they were reported in rapid march on Richmond. In a few hours came the news from the Governor's house, that General Bragg had received a dispatch from General Stuart at Ashland, a copy of which we obtained:

"HEADQ'RS, ASHLAND, May 11, 6 30, A. M.

"*To General Bragg:*

"General—The enemy reached this point just before us, but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Fitz. Lee's advance, killing and capturing quite a number.

"Gen. Gordon is in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on, at Yellow tavern, the head of the turn pike, six miles from Richmond.

"My men and horses are tired, hungry, and jaded, but all right. J. E. B. STUART."

Soon after this came another dispatch from General Stuart, stating that he had arrived at Yellow tavern, six miles from Richmond, the point where he expected to cut off the enemy; but that he had probably turned off on the road leading to Dover's mills, in Goochland, and adding that his men were "pressing closely."

This decided the matter, and the excitement here subsided. It was plain the Yankees had concluded not to take Richmond," and finding themselves closely pursued, wisely switched off on another road. It was supposed that they were making to Dover mills with the intention to cut the canal, and then cross the river at that point and make their way to their army on the South side.

The strength of this expedition of the enemy is variously given. Accounts place it at five, seven, ten, fifteen thousand. A scout who came in yesterday, and who is regarded by the military authorities as a very trustworthy man, states that the enemy's forces were seen by him, and that they were *four hours passing a given point*. This would indicate that they were in large force. He further states that they had large numbers of wagons, ambulances, &c.

LATER—THE ENEMY ON THE BROOK TURNPIKE—SHARP FIGHTING GOING ON.

Just as the people of Richmond were relieved with the thought that the city was once more safe, and congratulating themselves that the Yankees had abandoned their advance on the city and were retreating, news came suddenly last evening, about eight o'clock, that the enemy had been seen on the Brook turnpike, and the fighting was going on near what is known as Brook Church, only some three or four miles from the city. It appears that as a detachment of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, numbering sixty men, were on their way out with ammunition for General Stuart, in the afternoon, the enemy fell upon them near Brook Church, and a sharp fight ensued—our men first taking the precaution to destroy the ammunition they carried, and then pitching into the fight with great spirit. The fight was quite sharp for a while, but it relaxed into a desultory firing, which was kept up several hours. The enemy threw out their sharpshooters, and about nightfall the enemy's force was increased, and the fight was renewed.

Accounts differ materially in their statements of the fight and position of affairs at nightfall—some report the enemy in large force, while others say that he has but a few hundred cavalry. Later accounts must settle this point.

The point where the the fight occurred is near Mr. Stuart's farm, and not far from the outer line of the city fortifications.

A gentleman who left there about seven o'clock, when the fight was going on, says that from the sound of the fighting Stuart's men, (Lomax's brigade), seemed to be back of the enemy, and to be attacking him in his rear. It was reported that we had also a considerable force on the right of the enemy. It was feared that our men were *short of ammunition*, as that which was started to General Stuart in the morning was lost, by capture, as we have explained above.

STILL LATER—THE FIGHT STILL GOING ON.

Accounts brought in last night, at ten o'clock say the fight was still going on. The enemy (put by these accounts at ten thousand), attacked Stuart near the Yellow Tavern, at the head of the Brooke turnpike, with great obstinacy, making several charges, in one of which they took one piece of artillery and recaptured some two or three hundred prisoners—killing a number of officers, Colonel H. Clay Pate, of Petersburg, Fifth Virginia cavalry among others.

We inquired at General Ransom' headquarters last night, but could get no confirmation of this news. They had received no such intelligence themselves, and seem disposed to regard it with considerable doubt.

THE LATEST FROM GENERAL LEE.

The public mind, which had become considerably exercised by anxiety for Gen'l Lee's army, was much relieved yesterday by the following official dispatch from him:—

"SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, *via*
"GUINEA'S" May 11.

"*Honorable Secretary of War:*

"General Grant's army is intrenched near this place on both sides of the Brooke road.

"Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to day; each army is endeavouring to discover the position of the other.

"To day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate—some of the enemy leaping over the breast works. They were easily repulsed except in front of Dole's brigade where they drove our men from their position, and from a four gun battery there posted.

"The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re established and the battery recovered.

"A large body of the enemy moved around our left, on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove church and the Court House.

"General Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

"Thanks to a Merciful Providence, our casualties have been small. Among the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Hayes and H. H. Walker. "R. E. LEE."

There was considerable talk through the city yesterday of a private dispatch from Mr. Slaughter the Mayor of Fredericksburg, to Mr. Elias A. W. Hope, Sheriff of Stafford county, but now here on a visit. We obtained a copy of it, as there were many exaggerated rumours flying around the city of its nature:

"GUINEA'S, May 11th, 1864.

"I came here to obtain information from Fredericksburg. I hear nothing but the statement that citizens have been arrested as hostages for prisoners we captured there on Sunday.

There was severe fighting yesterday, near Spottsylvania Court house. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments and were repulsed with *terrible slaughter*.

"Musketry firing was heard to-day in the same direction. The news is generally favorable.

"M. SLAUGHTER."

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

It was expected that a reconnoissance in strong force would have been made yesterday morning from Petersburg to feel the enemy's position, and open, if possible, communication from Petersburg to Drewry's Bluff and Richmond. But this, for some reason, was not done, and those who were looking for a battle to be fought yesterday were disappointed by the same news that came in during the morning. The first bulletin of the morning was the following official dispatch from General Ransom, dated Drewry's Bluff:

"The enemy fell back last night from their position yesterday, towards James river, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James river, in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch gap on the Southside.

"[Signed] R. RANSOM, Jr."

The next news from that quarter was the following official dispatch received by General Bragg, dated at Chaffin's Bluff.

"The enemy's pickets do not extend far this side of Howlett's house. They are not opposite Cox's wharf, as reported this morning, and there are no signs of their crossing this side.

"We learn from an officer who passed over the field, that the Yankee loss, in killed and wounded, in the affair of Tuesday was not less than one thousand, or at least five to one. A number of the wounded Yankees were consumed in the burning woods. Our own wounded were all removed to the rear.

"The latest report is, that the Yankees have gone back to Bermuda Hundreds. On the other hand, an officer from Curl's Neck says that the enemy are erecting a wharf on the opposite side of the river."

LATEST NEWS.

GRANT REPULSED WITH A LOSS OF 27,000

PETERSBURG, May 16.—Heavy firing this morning at Drewry's Bluff, and between there and Dunlop's farm. The enemy are near Bel field on both sides of the rail road to Weldon.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—11:20 a. m. Many prisoners have been taken.

New York papers of the 11th have been received. The *Herald* admits a loss of 27 000 in Grant's army. Gold 210 in New York on Monday.

PETERSBURG, May 16th.—The operations of to-day, near this city were entirely successful. The enemy were driven several miles, losing many men, wagons and ambulances. Our entire loss not over thirty.

Gen. Dearing made a gallant charge at Chester, capturing a strong position and many stores.

Gen. Beauregard drove back the centre, leaving 1,000 dead Yankees on the field. Gen. Ransom had turned their right flank at noon.

The Yankee General Hickman is captured.

The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 20,000 at Spottsylvania C. H., on Thursday by Mahon's and Lane's Brigades.

The reported surrender of Banks is confirmed now on all hands.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of April, 1864:

Presbytery of Concord.

Cottage Home,	$500 00
Presbytery of Orange.	
Raleigh Church, Mrs A P Patterson, per Rev J M Atkinson,	20 00
" " Miss Jane McPheeters,	5 00
Presbytery of Bethel.	
Allison Creek ch., per J R Baird,	10 00
Hopewell ch., do	6 50
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
A friend in Fredericksburg,	13 33
1st ch Rich'd, Mrs E A Mayo, $15; Miss Patsy Storrs, $5; Peter H Mayo, $20; Mrs Jas Walsh, $10,	60 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Union church per O Presbyterian,	55 00
Lewisburg ch " "	76 70
Carmel church " "	8 50
Spring Creek and Frankford churches, per C. Presbyterian,	100 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Mt Carmel ch., per Rev W E Baker, Treas'r,	104 67
Presbytery of Roanoke.	
Mercy Seat church, per O Presbyterian,	100 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Cove church, per O P Presbyterian,	76 00
Presbytery of Winchester.	
A friend in Winchester, per O Presbyterian,	100 00
Miscellaneous.	
Mrs "E R" per N C Presb. for Visitor,	2 00
W S Bird, Lieut, 11th Ala. Regt. "	4 00
H C Kaykendall, C S A, per O Presby	4 00
Dr A A L, " " "	10 00
Mrs A M Hobson, Va, " Visitor	10 00
Mrs M L Pemberton, Va, " "	5 00
Little Lucy Gregory, Sassafras fork, N C, a dying gift	6 66
Mrs Gregory, Sassafras fork N C,	6 66
Rev J W Miller, Summerville, S C, Visitor	13 33
"Lily," Magnolia ville, S C, "	5 00
Anna and Nelly Hotchkip, Churchville, Va, for Visitor,	5 00
Rev A J Stafford, for Inglis' Light Art'y, for Visitor,	5 00
	$1,313 35

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer,*
Board of Publication.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Education Committee has received the following contributions during the month of April, 1864:

Presbytery of North Mississippi.

College ch, per G W Buford, Treasurer,	$ 75 00
Presbytery of South Alabama	
Third ch, Mobile, per T A Hamilton,	113 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.	
Spring Creek and Frankford churches, per C Presb.	120 00
Presbytery of West Hanover.	
Cove church, per O Presb	20 00
	$328 00

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer,*
Board of Education.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For Publication, received during the last meeting of Concord Presbytery:

Rocky River,	90 00	Fourth Creek,	68 00
Salisbury,	60 00	Sharon,	49 20
Mallard Creek,	46 50	Little Brittain,	18 00
Providence,	75 25	Centre,	23 00
Third Creek,	78 50	Bathpage,	15 16
Bethesda,	46 00	Sugar Creek,	23 25

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Additional from Wadesborough, through Rev. E J. Morrhoe, $ 6 00
Sugar Creek, 2?7 25
Sundry other churches, 663 00
$376 25

S. C. PHARR, Treas.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Robeson county, March 1st, Mrs. MARY A. McMILLAN, in the 58 year of her age. The subject of this notice connected herself with the Presbyterian church some years ago. The serious nature of her disease did not alarm her; being in the hands of a kind God, death had no terrors for her. Her death was very sudde; the messenger came when no one expected him. This servant of God is now laid to the embrace of death, but her sacred dust is watched by the eye that never sleeps. While she has left behind her the evidence that consoles her friends in the hour of sorrow and mourning. She leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn their loss. May God remember them in mercy, sanctify His fatherly correction to comfort them with a sense of His goodness, lift up his countenance upon them, and give them peace through Jesus Christ our Lord.

From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul he bore,
And with yon bright angelic forms,
She lives to die no more.

It is with sadness that we record the death of Lieut. DUNCAN A. PATTERSON. His life was nobly offered upon the altar of his country. In the late battle of Plymouth, he was instantly killed while charging a battery just before victory was ours. We lament his death, for he was young (in the 23d year of his age) kind, generous and strictly honorable. While we mourn his untimely death, we rejoice to hope that it is well with him—that he is now "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." He was for nine years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and an humble devoted christian. May God sanctify this sore affliction to his widow, his venerable father, and friends. F.

In this county, on the 30th ult., of consumption, JOHN A. McKETHAN, Esq, in the 44th year of his age, leaving an afflicted wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was of unblemished character and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, and in his death many of the poor and needy can truly say, "I have lost a friend." He was the last of seven brothers who fell a victim to that fatal disease consumption. In the first stages of his disease, his mind was much troubled at the thought of leaving his family in so helpless a condition, but finally became perfectly resigned to the will of God in all things, and died in a confident assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

On the 9th inst., in Sampson co., STEPHEN SPELL in the 18th year of his age. The death of this young man was very sudden, having been engaged in his usual labor through the day, and died about 9 o'clock in the evening. His father died about the commencement of the war, leaving a wife and ten children. The two older sons are in the service, and Stephen was the main support of his mother and the little ones at home.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HALL OF FIRE FOREST LODGE, No 186.
May 7th, A. D., 1864—A. L. 5864.

At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held May 7th, A. D., 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret, the death of our worthy Brother, Lieut. DUNCAN A. PATTERSON, who gallantly fell at the head of his company at the battle of Plymouth, on the 20th of April, 1864; thus laying his life on the altar of his country. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we feel deeply our loss, yet we feel that it behooveth us to bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That while we fondly cherish the memory of his friendship we truly sympathize with the family and friends of our deceased brother in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we pass not by unheeded, this solemn warning, "Prepare to meet thy God"

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the *N. C. Presbyterian*, Fayetteville *Observer*, and *North Carolinian*, for publication.

NEILL McLEOD,
NEILL McKAY, Jr
JOHN McCORMICK. } Com'e.

From the Minutes:
JOHN Mc. HARRINGTON, Sec'y.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$3 00@$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1@$1 25
BEESWAX,	$6 00@$ 3 50
BUTTER,	$6 00
CORN,	$30 00
COTTON,	$ 1 50@$2 00
COTTON YARNS,	$20 00@$50 00
COFFEE,	$15 00@$20 00
COPPERAS,	$8 00@$10 00
EGGS,	$2 50@$3 00
FLOUR,	160 00@$200 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@$5 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@$20 00
LARD,	$4 00@$4 50
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@$5 00
PORK,	$3 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$25 00@$30 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$12 50@15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50@$5 00
SALT,	$33 50@40 00
TALLOW	$4 50@$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19, Hay street.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
May 18w1 Financial Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED:
MASTER WILLIAM MITTEN;
OR,
A YOUTH OF BRILLIANT TALENTS, WHO WAS RUINED BY BAD LUCK.

By the Author of "Georgia Scenes."

ABOUT 250 pages octavo—well printed, with neat paper covers, written in Judge Longstreet's best style. Price, $5.00; for which we will send a copy, *post paid* to any part of the Confederacy. Liberal discount to the Trade. All orders should be addressed to BURKE, BOYKIN & CO., Macon Ga.
May 18, 1864. 1tpd

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF BLADEN CO'Y.

THE soldiers from Bladen county, of the 18th Reg't N. C Troops, respectfully call upon their fellow soldiers and citizens of Bladen county, to unite with them and elect Lt. J. D GURRIE of Co. K., 18th N. C. Reg't to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Lt. Currie is a promising young man and has been in the service three years, two of which he served as a private. He has twice been severely wounded, rendering him unfit for active service, but with characteristic firmness still holds on, determined to perform his part. CO'S A, B and K.
May 11w4

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

THE 11th Annual meeting of this Company will take place at the Office of the Company on Thursday, the 19 inst. C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
May 11w2

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, will meet in the Chapel of the Seminary the second Monday of May, 1864 at 12 M. and will be opened by a sermon from Rev. J. P. McPherson, or Rev. Wm. Brown, D. D., his alternate. The directors are:

From the Synod of Virginia—Rev. Wm. S. White, D. D., Samuel D. Stuart, Wm. Brown, D. D., Jas. H. Fitzgerald, Jas. H Lops, M. D. Hoge, D. D., and Jas. B. Ramsay, D. D., and W. H. Foote, D. D., ministers, with Messers A. G. McIlwaine, E. Pategar, R. B. Sherrard, and C. O. Read, elders. From the Synod of North Carolina—Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D; J. P. McPherson, Thomas U. Fawcette, George W. Globe, S. A. Stanfield, Jethro Rumple, F. N. Whaley, and W. W. Pharr, ministers, and Messers. A. Nye Hutchison, N. M. Pharr, Jesse H. Lindsay, and R. V. Watkins, elders.

M. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Secretary of Board.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. ATER, Co. C, 48th Regt, N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.
May 4th, 1864, 3mo.

***Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the state please copy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
May 4m1 Surgeon General North Carolina.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution wish to employ for the next Session, to commence in July next, a teacher thoroughly qualified to prepare boys for College. A Presbyterian preferred. Satisfactory references required. Address, N. M ROAN,
May 4w4 *Sec'y, of Yanceyville N. C.*

TO THE CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

A LARGE number of the churches have failed to pay their annual assessment for Commissioners' Fund, etc., for the present year, and so no are due for two years. Inasmuch as each church knows whether it has paid or not, it is hoped that all in arrears will transmit to me, by mail or otherwise, the sums due the Treasury, at once at Salisbury, N. C. J. RUFFLE, *Treas.*
May 4w3

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, will offer for sale at the Court house door in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of next May Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land in five different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeil.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. GEO. McNEILL,
April 27 Adm'r of Arch'd. Graham.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. B. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

Wanted, by the first of August.

A LADY, as governess in a private family, qualified to instruct young ladies in all the higher branches taught in female Seminaries, and to teach instrumental and vocal music. A liberal salary will be given. A member of the Presbyterian church is prefered.

Address, MANCHESTER, N. C.
April 20, 1864w4pd

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 27w3 N. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

In Equity Petition for Partition.

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,
AGAINST
Thomas McPhail, John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Arch'd McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm Mc. Phail, of Missouri.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *exparte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
March 30w6

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23t0 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 30tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK:

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro, N. C.
March 16, 1864.-3t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C.
JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.
March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Sep 19, 1863.—tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & C

Miscellaneous Reading.

SOUTHERN GENERALS.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

GEN. BEAUREGARD

is a man of middle height, about 47 years of age. He would be very youthful in appearance were it not for the color of his hair, which is much grayer than his earlier photograph represents. Some persons account for the sudden manner in which his hair turned gray by allusion to his cares and anxieties during the past two years; but the real and less romantic reason is to be found in the rigidity of the Yankee blockade, which interrupts the arrival of articles of toilet. He has a long straight nose, handsome brown eyes, and a dark moustache without whiskers, and he is remarkably polite. He is a New Orleans Creole, and French is his native language. He spoke to me of the inevitable necessity, sooner or later, of a war between the Northern States and Great Britain; and he remarked that if England would join the South at once, the Southern armies, relieved of the present blockade and enormous Yankee pressure, would be able to march right into the Northern States, and by occupying their principal cities would give the Yankees so much employment that they would be unable to spare many men for Canada. He acknowledged that in Mississippi General Grant had displayed uncommon vigor, and met with considerable success, considering that he had no great military capacity.

He regarded the question of iron-clads *versus* forts as settled, especially when the fire from the other is plunging. If the other monitors had approached as close as the Keokuk they would have met the same fate. He said his official orders both from the Government and the City Council were that he was to allow Charleston to be laid in ashes sooner than surrender it; the Confederates being unanimous in their determination that whatever happened the capital of South Carolina should never have to submit to the fate of New Orleans. But he did not, however anticipate any such alternative.

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

He is a stout, dapper little man, evidently of Hebrew extraction, and of undoubted talent. He is a Louisianian, and was Senator for that State in the old U. States Congress, and I believe he is accounted a very clever lawyer and a brilliant orator. He told me that he had filled the onerous post of Secretary of War during the first seven months of the session, and I can easily believe that he found it no sinecure. We conversed for a long time about the origin of secession, which he indignantly denied was brought about, as the Yankees assert, by the interested machinations of individuals. He declared that, for the last ten years, the Southern statesmen had openly declared in Congress what would take place; but the Northerners never believed they were in earnest, and had often replied by the taunt, "The South was so bound to, and dependent on the North, that *she couldn't be kicked out of the Union.*"

He said that the Southern armies had always been immensely outnumbered in all their battles, and that until recently Gen. Lee could never muster more than 60,000 effective men.

Mr. Benjamin told me that his property had lately been confiscated in New Orleans, and that his two sisters had been turned, neck and crop, into the streets there, with only one trunk, which they had been forced to carry themselves. Every one was afraid to give them shelter, except an English woman, who protected them until they could get out of the city.

Talking of the just admiration which the English newspapers accorded to Stonewall Jackson, he expressed, however, his astonishment that they should have praised so lavishly his strategic skill in out-manœuvering Pope at Manassas, and Hooker at Chancellorsville, totally ignoring that in both cases the movements were planned and ordered by Gen. Lee, for whom (Mr. Benjamin said) Jackson had the most "childlike reverence."

Mr. Benjamin complained of Mr. Russell, of "The Times," for holding him up as a "gambler"—a story which he understood Mr. Russell had learned from Mr. Charles Sumner at Washington. But even supposing this was really the case, Mr. Benjamin was of opinion that such a revelation of his private life was in extremely bad taste, after Mr. Russell had partaken of his (Mr. Benjamin's) hospitality at Montgomery.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Mr. Jefferson Davis struck me as looking older than I expected. He is only fifty-six, but his face is emaciated and much wrinkled. He is nearly six feet high, but is extremely thin, and stoops a little. His features are good, especially his eye, which is very bright, and full of life and humor. I was afterward told he had lost the sight of his left eye from a recent illness. He wore a linen coat and gray trousers, and he looked what he evidently is, a well bred gentleman. Nothing can exceed the charm of his manner, which is simple, easy and most fascinating. He conversed with me for a long time, and agreed with Benjamin that the Yankees did not really intend to go to war with England if she recognized the South; and he said that, when the inevitable crash come—and that separation was an accomplished fact—the State of Maine would probably try to join Canada, as most of the intelligent people in that State have a horror of being "*under the thumb of Massachusetts.*" He added, that Maine was inhabited by a hardy, thrifty, seafaring population, with different ideas to the people in the other New England States. When I spoke to him of the wretched scenes I had witnessed in his own State (Mississippi), and of the miserable, almost desperate, situation in which I had found so many unfortunate women, who had been left behind by their male relations; and when I alluded in admiration to the quiet, calm, uncomplaining manner in which they bore their sufferings and their grief, he said with much feeling, that he always considered *silent despair* the most painful description of misery to witness, in the same way that he thought *male insanity* was the most awful form of madness.

He confirmed the truth of my remark, a Confederate General is either considered an Admirable Crichton by the soldiers, or else abused as everything bad, and he added, the misfortune was that it is absolutely necessary in order to insure success, that a General must obtain and preserve this popularity and influence with his men, who were, however, generally very willing to accord their confidence to any officer deserving of it.

With regard to the black-flag-and-no-quarter agitation, he said people would talk a great deal, and even go into action determined to give no quarter, "but," he added, "I have yet to hear of Confederate soldiers putting men to death who have thrown down their arms and held up their hands."

He told me that Lord Russell confessed, that the impartial carrying out of the neutrality laws had pressed hard upon the South; and Mr. Davis asserted that the pressure might have been equalized, and yet retained its impartiality, if Great Britain, instead of closing her ports, had opened them to the prizes of both parties; but I answered that perhaps this might be overdoing it a little on the other side.

When I took my leave about 9 o'clock, the President asked me to call upon him again. I don't think it is possible for any one to have an interview with him without going away most favorably impressed by his agreeable, unassuming manners, and by the charm of his conversation. While walking home Mr. Benjamin told me that his eager wish was to have joined the army instead of being elected President.

During my travels many people have remarked to me that Jefferson Davis seems in a peculiar manner adapted for his office. His military education at West Point rendered him intimately acquainted with the higher officers of the army; and his post of Secretary of War under the old Government brought officers of all ranks under his immediate personal knowledge and supervision. No man could have formed a more accurate estimate of their respective merits. This is one of the reasons which gave the Confederates such an immense start in the way of generals; for, having formed his opinion in regard to appointing an officer, Mr. Davis is always most determined to carry out his intention in spite of every obstacle. His services in the Mexican war gave him the prestiage of a brave man and a good soldier. His services as a statesman pointed him out as the only man who, by his unflinching determination and administrative talent, was able to control the popular will. People speak of any misfortunate happening to him as an irreparable evil too dreadful to contemplate.

LIEUT. GEN. LONGSTREET

is an Alabamian; a thick set, determined looking man, 43 years old. He was an infantry Major in the old army, and now commands the First Corps d' Armee. He is never far from Gen. Lee, who relies very much on his judgment. By the soldiers he is invariably spoken of as the "best fighter in the whole army." While speaking of entering upon the enemy's soil, he said to me that although it might be fair in just retaliation to apply the torch, yet that doing so would demoralize the army and ruin its now excellent discipline. Private property is, therefore, to be respected. Gen. Longstreet is generally a particularly taciturn man, but this evening he and I had a long talk about Texas, where he had been quartered when in the old army. In the course of his conversation he said that Meade was an honorable man, but not so bold, perhaps, as Hooker.

GEN. LEE.

Gen. Lee is, almost without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw.

He is fifty-six years old, tall, broad shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance; and his manners are most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing, or swearing, and his bitterest enemy never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well worn long gray jacket; a high black felt hat, and blue trousers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms; and the only mark of his military rank are the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and in the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

In the old army he was always considered one of the best officers; and at the outbreak of these troubles he was Lieut.-Col. of the Second Cavalry. He was a rich man, but his fine estate was one of the first to fall into the enemy's hands. I believe he has never slept in a house since he has commanded the Virginia army, and he invariably declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offering it may afterwards get into trouble for having sheltered the Rebel General. The relations between him and Longstreet are quite touching—they are almost always together. Longstreet's corps complain of this sometimes, and they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell.

It is impossible to please Longstreet more than by praising Lee. I believe these two Generals to be as little ambitious and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. Stonewall Jackson (until his death the third in command of their army) was just such another simple minded servant of his country. It is understood that Gen. Lee is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as Jackson; and, unlike his late brother in arms, he is a member of the Church of England. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise from his excessive amiability.

SWEARING.—A profane coachman, pointing to one of his horses, said to a pious traveller, "That horse, sir, knows when I swear at him." "Yes," replied the traveller, "and so does *One above.*" The coachman seemed to feel the reproof, and immediately became silent.

WHERE WILL IT END?

Where will the fanatical crusade for negro freedom, inaugurated by the North, terminate? What are to be its fruits?—Public meetings have been addressed and pamphlets circulated in favor of the intermarriage of the blacks and whites as the best means to improve the physical and intellectual condition of the Yankee race. This is the argument for *miscegenation*, the new term they have coined to designate the the fruits of and the wholesale amalgamation of the two races. The argument, it appears, has taken like wild fire and many are rushing into the embraces of their ebony paramours *with a gusto*. The passion for it has alarmed some of the radical republicans, who now find themselves in the condition of the Girondists of France—unable to arrest the course of the Revolution which they initated.—They set the ball in motion—but have no power to stop it.

So it was in France. So is it in the social Revolution which has converted the masses of the North into the fanatical minions of Lincoln and Seward. It was commenced some thirty years ago by Garrison, Phillips and Abby Kelly—matured by Beecher, Sumner, Cheever, and others, developed by the Kansas shriekers and John Brown & Co., and fully inaugurated by the election of Lincoln. *Miscegenation* is its legitimate fruit, of which Miss Anna Dickinson of Philadelphia and Mr. Tilton of the New York *Independent*, are the great apostles and expounders. But where will it end? The New York *Times*, long known as a radical abolition sheet and a staunch supporter of Lincoln's war measures—may remonstrate—but it will be powerless before the revolutionists of the party. There are other scenes to be enacted in their future progress. We shall not be surprised if it should yet array the laboring poor against the rich, and drench the streets of northern cities in blood.—*Christian Observer.*

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO.

* * * A rage for marrying black people has lately taken possession of the Republican party. The Radicals have carried everything before them, and if things go on at their present rate it is feared that, in three months, every white man who is not connected by marriage with a colored family will be "read out" of the party. The gusto with which the Abolitionists go into the insane movement is something at once disgusting and alarming. We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the prevalence of this evil. We will only say that there will very soon be hardly a family in the city belonging to the Republican persuasion which will not be glorying in the possession of a negro son-in-law. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the Union League Club has fitted up a night bell at its door, and keeps a black minister on the premises who marries all couples of different colors at any hour of the day or night. Soon we expect to hear of duels being fought about some black washerwoman, and crowds of white men thronging the basements of those families who have colored servants in their houses for the purpose of soliciting the honor (?) of their hands.

It is with great reluctance that we speak out our minds in this matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that if we had at the outset conceived it possible that hostility to slavery would ever have led to wholesale intermarriage with negroes, the Republican party should never have received any countenance or support from this journal. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to say that the thing has taken us by surprise. It never entered our head. We now see and confess our error and deplore it.

The question which now naturally suggests itself to every right-minded white man and woman is, where is thing to *end?* Whither are we tending? What is to be done to stop this unnatural and detestable movement. For it is as plain as a pikestaff if it continues there will be soon no whites left in this once great and prosperous country. We shall all be mulattoes, and be afflicted with all the peculiarities, both mental and physical, of that unhappy race. The signs of this great and terrible change already begin to make themselves manifest in our streets; for the most careless observer who walks down Broadway can hardly fail to observe the appearance on a vast number of faces of the well-know brownish tinge. Let that tinge once become general, and then farewell a long farewell to our whiteness.

There is but one quarter—and we are not ashamed to own it—in which, in our opinion, we can look for help or comfort at this crisis, and that is to the great, old, truly national Democratic party. It has its faults; nobody has been forced to call attention to them oftener than we; but it has never yet proved false to its race and we are satisfied that what ever can be done now will be done by it to preserve the purity of our blood. * * *—*New York Times.*

THE PLYMOUTH HERO.—The Columbia *Carolinian* gives the following brief biographical sketch of Brigadier, now Major General Robert Hoke, as an example for imitation:

General Robert Hoke, the hero of the capture of Plymouth, was born in Lincolnton, N. C., in 1838, and consequently is only twenty-six years of age. His father was Michael Hoke, Esq., a prominent citizen of the old North State, who ran against Hon. W. A. Graham, in 1844, for the office of Governor, and reduced the Whig majority 4,000 in that canvass. He was the most able speaker in the State at that time. He has three sons, all of whom are in the army, Robert, the General, being the eldest. The father is dead, but the mother, who is a niece of ex Governor Burton, of North Carolina, still resides in Lincolnton. Young Robert had the advantage of a military education for one year in the Military Institute at Lexington, Ky., and on the breaking out of the war, he joined the first regiment organized in the State, under Col. D. H. Hill, was elected first lieutenant, and in this office passed through the battle of Great Bethel. Soon after this affair, he was elected a lieutenant colonel in Avery's regiment, N. C. V., and at the battle of Newbern, had two horses shot under him. His colonel was there captured, but Hoke escaped with the remainder of the command. On the exchange of Col. Avery, he was made a full colonel, fought all the subsequent engagements, and behaved with distinguished gallantry.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, he charged, at the head of his regiment, under the eye of Stonewall Jackson, through three lines of the enemy, captured 400 men, and killed the Yankee Gen. Jackson. He was here shot through the shoulder, but for his bravery was made a Brigadier General. After that time he participated in the various battles in Virginia and Maryland; was subsequently ordered to Western North Carolina to clear out the Union men, which being done, he was transferred to Kinston. The crowning acts of his career are the attack on Newbern, which only failed for the want of proper co operation, and the capture of Plymouth. For the latter achievement he has been rewarded with a commission as Major General. The President never conferred a more deserving compliment, and the soldier who has received it has proven himself worthy in every respect to wear the laurels which his own bright blade has won. May he live long to enjoy his untarnished fame.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. WM. LORING.

The soldiers in the Confederate States army have acquired a sad habit of giving a *sobriquet* to such persons as they see fit, with whom they come in contact. If the individual takes any offence, so much the better, the fun becomes fast and furious, and the nick-name attaches itself to the party long after its origin has been forgotten.

One fine summer morning, Gen. Loring was seated in front of his quarters, when a quartermaster approached him, evidently in a great state of excitement.

"General," commenced the officer, "I have stood it about long enough; the whole regiment I belong to are insulting me day after day, and I won't bear it any longer."

"What is the matter?" blandly inquired the General.

"No one has ever complained of me as an officer," resumed the angry gentleman, whose wrath seemed at the boiling point, "I've done my duty faithfully, but the men are insulting me, sir."

"Ah!" said the General, "how is that?"

"They call me Brick Top," said the enraged quartermaster, "and Hell Fire, a very common expression as soon as they see me. I know that I've got red hair, *very* red, perhaps, but that's not *my* fault."

"Certainly not," said the General, politely.

"Well, the fact is, General, I can't stand it; indeed, I can't. The army regulations demand that all officers shall be treated with respect, and if you'll issue an order—"

"My dear sir," interrupted Gen. Loring, "I'm really sorry for you, but an order would be useless. I love my men and do all I can to promote their happiness, and I believe they all like me in return, but in spite of the good will existing between us, do you know that they all call me *Old Blizzard*, and what is far worse, although I am their commanding general, I cannot help myself. Grin and bear it, my dear sir, as I have to do. Its the only way to tire those fellows out, depend upon it."

The name may sound anything but mellifluous, but no braver man or courteous gentleman can be found in the Confederate States army, than the one Southern soldier recognized as "Old Blizzard."

THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR—REPUTATION OF FEDERAL SLANDERS.

From Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tenn., who accompanied, and has just reached this city in return from the expedition of Forrest into West Tennessee, upon Fort Pillow. In view of the perverted accounts of the yankee papers, this official narrative of the whole proceeding will be found as interesting as it is necessary to vindicate the truth of history.

Arriving in the vicinity of Fort Pillow, Gen. Forrest having previously arranged his plans and issued his instructions for the attack, rapidly advanced his lines, and gained, after a brief, sharp contest the outer works of the enemy. Having possessed himself of this position, he threw forward a line of skirmishers in a sort of ravine between the outer works and the fort, which line was protected from the Federal sharpshooters by his reserve line in the outer defences.

He then sent a flag of truce to the commander of the garrison, demanding the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison, with all the stores and munitions, stating the advantage of his position, his determination to carry the fort, and announcing that if his demand was not complied with he did not feel certain that he, himself, would be able to control his men when they entered the fort, after having been forced to take the risks of assault.

Hearing, after the note was dispatched and before an answer to it was received, that the Federals believed the demand for surrender a *ruse de guerre*, and that Forrest, in person, was not in command of the assailants, Gen. Forrest himself rode up within hailing distance, announced to the enemy in person that he was Gen. Forrest, and verbally demanded the surrender.

A reply was sent back, couched in defiant language, declining to accede to the demand.

The assault was commenced, and in five minutes after the bugle sounded the charge the fort was in possession of our men. Our advanced skirmishers went over the works pell mell all around them, each man lifting his fellow by the leg, and mounting on the shoulder of their comrades until the fort was filled with Confederates.

Col. Booth, commanding the garrison, was the first man killed; and not an officer of the negro regiments was left alive.

It is true that a few, black and white, threw down their arms and made signs of surrender,—but at the same time the men on each side of them still retained their arms and kept up a constant fire and show of resistance. In the heat, din and confusion of a fire at such close quarters there was no chance for discrimination. In less than five minutes after our men scaled the esplanade, the fort was cleared of the enemy, the main body of whom fled to the edge of the river leaving the fort colors still flying. At the river they still kept up the fire, until the number was fearfully reduced, and until, as General Forrest states himself, he absolutely sickened to witness the slaughter. He ordered the firing to cease, and dispersed his staff along the lines with orders to that effect. It was next to impossible to effect an immediate cessation of the firing; the enemy themselves still fighting. General Forrest rode up and down the lines ordering the men to cease firing, and finally stopped the carnage. The survivors of the garrison were all taken prisoners. The maximum aggregate force of the Federal garison was 800. About 500 were buried by Gen. Forrest's men. About fifty of their wounded were paroled and sent upon a gunboat to Memphis. Two hundred prisoners were brought away, and among the number about thirty negroes.

There is not the semblance of a shadow of truth in the Federal exaggerations of wholesale slaughter. The above are substantially the facts of the capture, coming directly and officially from the prominent actors in the bloody drama.

Christians have regular hours for meals, for business, and they must set a part a particular time to be alone with God.

Children's Department.

CHARLEY AND THE FISH HOOK.

"Miss G., somebody has stolen my fish hook," said little Henry M., running into my school-room, his blue eyes full of trouble at his loss.

It was noon recess. Angling for trout in the pretty little brook which ran by the brown school-house was a favorite pastime with my bright-eyed little boys during the recess.

"*Stolen*, my dear boy," said I, "that is a grave charge. Surely none of your mates would do such a wicked thing as that I hope."

"I fished with it in the forenoon recess, ma'am, and look here, I found the line just where I left it, but the hook is cut off."

I looked from one to the other of the little group before me. There was one bold-bright-boy, named Charlie D.

"You are all here," I said; "I cannot think any of my little boys would steal, but to convince Henry that you are innocent, please empty your pockets."

Every pocket was turned inside out very readily until I came to Charlie D. His vest-pocket was partially turned, and he said boldly, "You can see, Miss G., I haven't got it."

I put my hand upon it saying, "Please turn it a little further out. There is something hard in the bottom."

"It's only my pencil, ma'am."

"Let me see the pencil, I said, turning the pocket, when lo, out fell a fish-hook, ready baited, with a sinker, and a bit of line attached! I looked at him grieved and surprised enough.

"O, I brought that from home this morning. Father gave it to me, didn't he, Andy!" turning to a little brother who stood by."

"Ye-es," stammered Andy.

"How happens it to be baited?" I asked.

"I fished along as I came to school."

"But where is your line?"

"I lost it."

More grieved, if possible, at those ready falsehoods than the theft itself, I compared the line on the hook with that from which it had been taken. It fitted exactly, and holding it up before him, I tried to set before him the sin of which he had been guilty, It was long before he confessed it and then with such apparent sorrow that my heart was filled with sadness.

Not long ago a friend said to me: "Charles D. has been sentenced to state-prison for robbing his employer of a large sum of money."

Alas! the promise of his boyhood was fulfilled. Dear children, the above is a true story. "The boy is father to the man," some one has truthfully said. The characters you are forming now are the patterns of your manhood. Ask God to help you to make them pure, beautiful, and true.

A BAD HABIT.

Oh, mother! I am *tired to death!*" said Jane Mills as she threw herself into a chair on her return from school.

"*Tired to death!*" repeated her mother, slowly.

"Yes, mother, I am—*almost*, I mean," she added.

"No, my daughter, not even *almost*," said Mrs. Mills.

"Well, at any rate," continued Jane, "I would not walk from here to school again to-day, *for any thing in the world.*"

"Oh yes you would, my dear said her mother, gently.

"No, mother, I am *sure I would not.* I am certain *nothing would tempt me.*"

"But I am nearly certain you could be induced to go without any urging," answered her mother.

"Well, mother, try me, and see if any thing could make me willing to go."

"Suppose," said Mrs. Mills, "I should offer to take you with me to the new panorama this afternoon? I expect to visit it."

"Do you, mother," said Jane, with great animation. "May I go? You promised to take me when you went."

"I intended to have done so," replied her mother, "But the place where it is exhibited is a long way beyond your school."

"But I am quite rested now, dear mother," said Jane. "I would not fail of going *for all the world.* Why do you smile, mother?"

"To think what an inconsistent little daughter I have."

"What do you mean by *inconsistent*, mother?"

"Why, when a little girl says one minute that she would not walk a particular distance "*for anything in the world*," and the next minute says "she would not fail" of walking still further "*for all the world*," she not only talks inconsistently and extravagantly, but foolishly. It is a very bad habit to use such expressions. Yesterday when you came home from school, you said you were almost frightened out of your life, and when I inquired as to the cause of your alarm, you replied that you had *met as many as a thousand cross dogs*, on your way home from school.

"Now, my daughter, I wish you to break yourself of this bad habit. When you are tired, or hungry, or frightened, use the simple words that express your meaning. For instance you may be tired—very tired—or excessively tired. Or you may be alarmed, or frightened, or terrified.

"From this time let 'your lips speak the thing you mean.' The Bible says, 'Let your yea be yea and your nay nay;' and adds, that "Whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

"Will you try to remember what I have been saying, and strive to correct this fault, my dear child," said Mrs. Mills.

"Yes, dear mother," replied Jane; "for I know it is wrong, and I feel ashamed and sorry for it."

"Well, my dear," added her mother, "Improve. And now you may get ready to go with me to the panorama."—*Youth's Penny Gazette.*

It is holiness we want above every thing else; holy principles, holy ministers, holy discipline, holy tempers, holy sermons and prayers, holy habits and conduct. Nothing will compensate for this.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

[Read Luke 10: 30—37.]

Little James Dow, was flying his kite in the street; while running along, his foot stumbled upon a stone; he fell heavily upon the ground, the blood bursting from his nose; his string broke, and away, fluttering and faltering, went his kite into a neighboring yard, and poor James fairly cried outright, from pain and vexation.

Two or three boys hurried past him, without taking any notice of him. Then came Henry Dow, his chief playmate. "What are you taying there for?" said he coldly, "Get up! Don't lay there screaming and kicking the dust," and then he ran away to play.

Now came along Thomas Hill, a poor boy, who was called "pious Tom" by the school boys, because he loved to pray; and James had sometimes called him by the *nickname.*

"What is the matter?" said Thomas; and without waiting for an answer he raised him up, and wiping the dust and blood from his face, with his handkerchief, he seated him upon the curb stone. "Sit there," said he, "until I can run and get your kite; then I will go home with you." *After obtaining it*, with some difficulty, he wound up carefully the string, and then helped little James home. When they reached the house, James who had not spoken before, drew Thomas's face down to his, and whispered in his ear, as tears started from his eyes. "Thomas, I'm sorry that I ever called you names; I shall never do so again."

Thomas kissed him, and told him he forgave him; and then, opening the door for him to go into the house, ran quickly home himself.

Now, children, read the parable of the Good Samaritan, and tell me why Thomas was one, also.—*S. S. Messenger.*

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.—"Grandmother," said little Grotchen, "why do you call this beautiful flower, blue as the sky, growing by this brook, 'forget-me-not?'"

"My child," said the grandmother, "I accompanied once your father, who was going on a long journey, to this brook. He told me when I saw this little flower, I must think of him; and so we have always called it the forget-me-not'"

Said happy little Gretchen, "I have neither parents, nor sisters, nor friends, from whom I am parted. I do not know whom I can think of when I see the 'forget-me-not.'"

"I will tell you," said her grandmother, "some one of whom this flower may remind you—Him who made it. Every flower in the meadow says, 'Remember God!' every flower in the garden and the field says to us of its Creator, 'Forget-me-not.'"

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry,
by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or E. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860]

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,586,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,686.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 21.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 333.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

ELECTION.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

It stirred the sleeper's inmost soul,
That thrilling cry—"Arise!
Fight the good fight of faith, and win
A seat in Paradise!"

Instant, with trembling haste, he rose
To wage a deadly strife
With "principalities and powers,"
And gain eternal life.

And hell the unlooked-for waking saw,
And yelled its fierce dismay;
But in the presence of the blest
Was joy in heaven that day.

His loins he girt about with truth,
With peace his feet were shod:
Salvation's helmet on his head,
His sword, the word of God.

A breastplate bright of righteousness,
Of heavenly make, he wore;
And above all, the shield of faith,
A sure defence, he bore.

Thick flew the burning shafts around;
It quenched each fiery dart!
In God's own armor clad he stood,
Complete in ev'ry part.

Salvation's mighty Captain cried,
"Lay hold on endless life!"
Ten thousand thousand radiant eyes
Looked down upon the strife.

And the great cloud of witnesses,
Who once like him had striven,
Waved their triumphant palms, and cheered
The candidate for heaven.

He wrestled not with flesh and blood,
But cut his urgent way
Through ranks of hellish foes, and stood
Firm in the evil day.

And wide the everlasting gates
Their pearly portals flung;
And a new voice in heaven's choir
The Saviour's praises sung.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTH DAY.

CHARLOTTE, May 13th, 1864.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and spent the usual time in devotional exercises. The Minutes were read and approved.

Rev. Messrs. Penick, Dow, Stuart, and Ruling Elder Crawford, had leave to record their votes, on the plan of union, in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, the Synod of Memphis was directed to hold a meeting at Covington, on the Wednesday before the fourth Sabbath of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Lyon, who was appointed as delegate to the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church South, made report that he was prevented from attending the meeting of that body by the presence of the enemy at Knoxville, the place of their meeting.

Dr. White, Chairman of the Judicial Committee, reported that no business had come into their hands, and asked that the committee be discharged. Agreed to.

The Rev. J. E. White, who was appointed by the last Assembly to attend the Convention of the Independent Presbyterian Church, reported that he had fulfilled the duty assigned him, and that that church had become united with ours.

The Secretaries, Treasurers, and members of the Executive Committees, of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education and Publication, for the next year, were then elected, being the same as those of last year, with the exception of one or two members of the committees.

The order of the day being the report of the committee appointed to revise the report of a committee appointed to prepare an address to the churches, on the subject of Slavery, and the duties growing out of the relation of master and servant, was then taken up.

Dr. Lyon, the Chairman, made a statement of the circumstances under which the committee was appointed, and then proceeded to read the report.

Judge Shepherd said that under the impression that the paper read to the last Assembly was the one upon which this General Assembly was to pass, the Presbytery of Fayetteville had expressed its decided opposition to it, and had instructed its commissioners to vote against it.

Judge Shepherd, at this point, yielded the floor to allow a report from a minority of the same committee to be presented, and on motion of W. L. Mitchell, Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, was permitted to read the paper, which contained a detailed plan for securing the efficient religious instruction of the colored people.

After some discussion on points of order, the motion before the house was found to be a resolution to adopt the report of the committee, and an amendment proposed by Mr. Pierson, to adopt the report of the minority.

Judge Shepherd resumed his remarks. He thought that this was the time to take action on the subject. But there were some points in the paper read by Dr. Lyon to which he could not agree. He then went on to comment upon the items of the report.

Dr. Palmer was opposed to the paper presented to the last Assembly. He was especially opposed to the censures pronounced upon the legislation of some of our States.

The paper made the position of our church liable to misconstruction by the world. He preferred the paper read by Dr. Wilson, as a minority report.

Mr. Logan suggested that there would be great difficulty in disposing of this matter by a general discussion on slavery. He then argued against interference by the church, with the legislation of the civil power.

Dr. White said that there was no subject to which his attention had been turned longer or with greater interest. His mind was first directed to the subject by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Rice, a man whom he loved and revered as his own father. For the consideration of our obligations to give religious teaching to our slaves, this is prominently the time—not to consider the relation itself—the time has passed for that. This great struggle in which we are engaged will settle the destiny of the negro. If we fail he will perish. If we succeed, what a responsibility will be laid upon us, and even now in the midst of the conflict, we ought to try and save the souls of the negroes. If they fall into the hands of the enemy, the next thing will be that they fall into the hands of the devil.

He then went on to relate the efforts made in the church, of which he is pastor, at Lexington, Va., for the religious instruction of the servants. They had an efficient Sabbath school, commenced by the late Gen. Thos. J. Jackson.

Dr. Lyon said he had prepared the paper with all the care he could bestow, and with earnest prayer for Divine direction. He would be entirely submissive to what the General Assembly should determine. He thought the report was true, and that the Assembly might safely adopt it.

Mr. Gaston thought the report true. He then went on to speak particularly of the West—the prevalence of crime which went unpunished, and the propriety of a testimony of the Assembly against the sins of the land.

Dr. Adger thought we were not prepared to adopt either report without going over them item by item.

Mr. McInnis thought the Assembly were not prepared to act now, and moved a reference of the whole subject to a committee, of which Dr. Dabney should be Chairman, with directions to report to the next Assembly.

Mr. Mitchell said, we want a deliverance of the Assembly now, and proposed to amend, by requiring the committee to report at this meeting if they could, and if not, to the next General Assembly. Agreed to.

The Moderator announced the committee: Dr. Dabney, Mr. McInnis, Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick, Wm. L. Mitchell and Sam'l Barnett.

Dr. Hoge presented the report of standing Committee on Theological Seminaries. The number of students in the two seminaries is very small, but those who had gone to the army were in a school that it might be hoped would train them for great usefulness in the church when peace returned. Since God has been pleased to pour out His spirit so wonderfully upon the army, we may hope that many of those whom he converts and saves will be called to the work of the ministry. The report recommended that Dr. Leland be Professor Emeritus in the Seminary at Columbia, and that Dr. Palmer be appointed Provisional Professor for another year. The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Wills then read the narrative of the State of Religion, which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The committee on Bills and Overtures, reported overture (No. 2) from the Presbytery of Hopewell, concerning the licensing of colored exhorters and preachers for the colored people. The committee recommend that the Assembly refer the subject to the wisdom of the church sessions, until some permanent plan can be devised for the religious instruction of the negroes. Adopted.

He reported, also, that a paper had been put into his hands by a respected member of the Synod of Mississippi, which he had no opportunity of laying before the committee. He therefore handed it to the Assembly, and it was read by the Clerk.

The paper proposed a committee to take into consideration the whole subject of voluntary societies for promoting the cause of Christ, publishing bibles, &c., and to inquire into the position of the church with reference to all such associations.

On motion of Dr. Lyon, a committee with Dr. E. S. Baird, as Chairman, was appointed for this purpose.

The Moderator announced the committee: Dr. E. S. Baird, Dr. Jos. R. Wilson and Dr. Jas. A. Lyon.

Dr. Palmer reminded the Assembly that the report of the committee on the Revision of the Hymn Book, was still on the docket. It was then taken up, and upon motion, was referred to the same committee, to be brought up for final action at the next Assembly.

The report of the committee on the relief of disabled ministers, and the widows and children of deceased ministers, was then taken up.

Mr. Mitchell proposed to refer it to the Presbyteries.

Dr. Lyon moved to refer it back to the same committee, which was carried.

Judge Shepherd nominated the following fifteen persons as Trustees of the General Assembly to be incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina: Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Thos. C. Perrin, Sam'l McCorkle, Jos. H. Wilson, Jesse H. Lindsey, Robert Adger, J. A. Ansley, J. A. Crawford, James B. Walker, J. A. Douglas, John Whiting, R. M. Patton, Rev. Geo. Howe, D. D., Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., W. L. Mitchell.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Alexander,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be returned to the citizens of Charlotte for their generous hospitality to its members during its present sessions; also, to the other churches for the offer of their houses of worship, for the use of the Assembly, and to the railroad companies for the liberal facilities offered the members in attending this meeting.

On motion of Dr. Kirkpatrick,

Resolved, That this General Assembly be now dissolved, and that another, to be chosen in like manner, summoned to meet in the Presbyterian Church in the city of Macon, Ga., on the 3d Thursday of May, 1865.

The Assembly joined in singing the hymn,

"Blest be the tie that binds;"

and, after prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, the Assembly was dismissed with the Apostolic Benediction, by Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., the Moderator.

From the Bulletin.

VISIT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Charlotte, the place of meeting, is situated in Mecklenburg county, N. C., about 100 miles north of Columbia. It is a pleasant thriving town, containing about five thousand inhabitants. It was laid out in 1760, and named for the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg. This county was rendered famous, as being the place where originated the first declaration of independence in the war of the Revolution. The site of the old Court House, where it was adopted, was pointed out to me; also, Cornwallis' headquarters, and the graves of some of his men. Queen's College, which flourished under the old colonial government, was situated here.

Among the interesting public buildings, located here, at present, are, the Military Institute, capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty or three hundred cadets, now discontinued and used as a medical depot for the Government, and the female college; in active operation, under the direction of Rev. Mr Burwell and his accomplished lady. Besides these, are the mint, a large woolen manufactory, an oil factory, and what sounds very strange for an inland town, a navy yard. This is, more strictly speaking, a naval ordnance department, where many of the articles used in naval architecture are made.

The people of this county are mostly Scotch-Irish, and their descendants, the very best material out of which to make Presbyterians. The Assembly held its sessions in the Presbyterian church, a tasteful and commodious building, in imitation of red sand stone, capable of accommodating six or eight hundred persons. They are, emphatically a church going people. Not only on the Sabbath was the church filled to overflowing, but every night, and often during the debates of the Assembly. The communion was held on the afternoon of Sabbath, and I have never seen so large a number of communicants in one body, the church being densely filled from the pulpit to the door, non-communicants occupying the gallery.

During the sittings of the Assembly, the strife of war was raging, fearfully, almost within hearing distance, and at three different times were its deliberations interrupted by telegraphic dispatches, from the seat of war, announcing the success of our army, yet there was no outward expression of triumphant joy—nothing to indicate the deep feeling within, except the tearful eye and the silent movement of the lips; or the uplifting of the eye, expressive of gratitude to God.

I was prepared to like the people of Charlotte, but when I visited them in their elegant homes, enjoyed their princely hospitality, witnessed their zeal for the church, and their desire to hear the gospel preached, and heard, from a refugee who had resided for many months among them, of their deeds of benevolence, I was ready to believe his assertion, "that the people of Charlotte were the best people in the world."

Mr Moore, the proprietor of the Mansion house, a refugee from Newbern, a man of great energy and enterprise, extended his full share of hospitality to the Assembly. His amiable and pious wife, though of another communion, exerted herself to entertain her guests, rendering them at her own private table as comfortable and happy as at a private house.

The Assembly numbered about seventy, and it appeared to me, that in this day of small things, it was quite respectable as to talent. They seemed to be good, pious, earnest men, striving to do the best thing, in the best way. I trust the Holy Spirit in answer to their prayers, did so enlighten and direct them that their labors may tell upon the future prosperity of the church and the glory of the Redeemer's kingdom. Their action was remarkably harmonious; even the important question of the union with the United Synod, which, it was apprehended for a time, would prove a "vexed question," and which brought on an interesting and spirited debate, calling out much of the logic and talent of the body, terminated finally in almost a unanimous vote for the union. The principal speakers in this debate, were Drs. Dabney, Hoge, Adger, Palmer, White and Kirkpatrick. The Christian courtesy manifested on this occasion was admirable.

I propose to give a few short notices of some of the most prominent members of the Assembly:

JAMES LYON, D. D.,

of Columbus, Miss., was the Moderator of the last Assembly, and preached the opening sermon. He is a noticeable man in any crowd, being tall, well formed with an expressive eye and handsome features, looking to be as he is, "a prince and a great man in Israel." His hair is in the fine gray stage, and gives him the appearance of being older than he really is, which I suppose to be, not far from forty-five. The reports which he prepared for the Assembly, indicate an earnest nature, and good logical powers, manifesting true moral courage. In his discourse he shows his familiarity with natural science. It is understood that Judge Perkins, of Mississippi, made his munificent donation of this Professorship to the Theological Seminary at Columbia, under the influence of Dr. Lyon. I should like to see him connected, in some way, with that noble school of the prophets.

JOHN S. WILSON, D. D.,

of Atlanta, Ga., the Moderator of the present Assembly, is a tall, erect, venerable looking man, above sixty-five. Prompt, earnest and efficient in his duties, he makes a good Moderator, and commands the respect of the Assembly. He has always been distinguished for his evangelical preaching and usefulness in the ministry; and what is very pleasant, the older he grows, the better he preaches. I understand that the pews in his church, for the current year, rented for five thousand dollars, which speaks well for his influence at home.

JOHN LEIGHTON WILSON, D. D.,

is, I suppose, about fifty-five years of age, with dark complexion, strongly marked features, six feet or more in height and massive in proportion, reminding one of the Doric order of architecture. His mind, too partakes of the same order, characterized by strength and solidity—never ornamental, but never uttering a weak or foolish thing, always impressive, powerful and effective. He was, for twenty years, a Missionary in Western Africa, but now, the laborious and efficient Secretary of the Executive Committee of Missions, foreign and domestic.

REV. A. A. PORTER,

Editor of the *Southern Presbyterian*, whose face is ornamented with a pair of gold spectacles and a magnificent black beard, is a quiet, grave, rather handsome looking man of thirty-five, though a few months since he looked nearly ten years older. This wonderful transformation may legitimately be attributed to the influence of his new wife, the third in his short life. Would that she would wave her potent magic wand over the "Presbyterian" to enliven and revivify it. His profound learning in theology and logical acumen in controversy, require such aid, for the benefit of the common reader.

JOHN B. ADGER, D. D.,

Professor of Ecclesiastic History and Church Polity in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, seems to be about fifty or fifty-five years of age. He wears his hair, inclining to gray, combed straight back from a smooth prominent forehead. His plump, rosy face, exhibiting good humor and benevolence, looking not much older than it did fifteen years ago, is suggestive of the fabled fountain of youth. He is ever watchful of the purity and power of the church, and as Chairman of the important committee for Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline of the Church, occupied a most important and responsible position, but will, no doubt, fully meet all the demands thus made upon him. He is the son of James Adger, of Charleston, one of her princely merchants, from whom he inherited a fortune, which, thanks to Divine Grace, has not interfered with his labors for his Master, but has enabled him to exercise a generous hospitality and aid in every benevolent cause pertaining to the church. He was, for thirteen years, a Missionary in Palestine.

J. L. KIRKPATRICK, D. D.,

the President of Davidson College, is tall and erect in person, and appears to be about forty-five years of age. I imagine his kindly manner and genial persuasive countenance would do more to influence boys, than the longest homilies from most men. He is a man of decided ability, but seldom speaks in the Assembly, unless upon grave and important subjects.

JOSEPH R. WILSON, D. D.,

of Augusta, Ga., is a tall, pale, thin, intellectual looking young man of thirty-five. His dark eye beams with intelligence, his sunny face is strongly suggestive of fun and good humor, but he has the appearance of being overworked. But for the blockade, it would be a capital idea for his people to give him a holiday, and let him travel in Europe and the Holy Land for six months or a year. He would return with improved health, energy and resources, and his labors would be increased in earnestness and effectiveness. He is the permanent clerk of the Assembly, and fulfills his duties with promptness and satisfaction. He ranks among the elegant preachers of the Assembly.

JOHN LEYBURN, D. D.,

from Richmond, Va., the Secretary of the Committee of Publication and Education, is somewhat below the ordinary stature. He has a large head and a fine, open, intellectual expressive face, and is seemingly about the age of forty or fifty. He is said to strongly resemble Garabaldi, the famous Italian General. He is exceedingly companionable, and is a very acceptable preacher and a fine platform speaker. In everything that constitutes the Christian gentleman, he is just the man for a cultivated, appreciative woman to admire, and like the gentle Desdemona, I have no doubt, many a one has said in her heart, "would that heaven had made me such a man."

He writes with ease and power, and his "Letters from Abroad," comprising Greece and the Holy Land, are something out of the ordinary routine of such things, which are often mere ex racts from guide books, but he, on the contrary, has seen with his own eyes, and given the result of his observations in a charming way.

JOHN N. WADDELL, D. D.,

President of Lagrange College, Tenn., has a fine large head, and is, with all, a pleasant looking man. I will not specify his age, as he is a widower. He is now a refugee, but has been laboring as Chaplain in the army of Mississippi, having been commissioned by the General Assembly of last year. I am told that he is growing more and more like his venerated father, the late Moses Waddell, D.D. He preached before the Assembly from the text, 'God is angry with the wicked every day." Though the subject was awful in its sublimity, the ideas fine and the logic sound, it seemed to me that the effect was lessened by a want of animation in the delivery.

REV. DAVID WILLS,

of Macon, Ga., is comparatively a young man, and a stranger in the Assembly. His person is above the ordinary size and indicates great physical strength. He has a dark complexion and a broad English face, suggestive of good living, as well as of fun and good humor. He has great earnestness of manner, which is heightened by a full, deep sonorous voice of wonderful power. I have been told that he could preach to ten thousand men in the open air, and yet be distinctly heard by all. He preached before the Assembly, from the text "God so loved the world," which he treated with a powerful solemnity, which told upon the audience, and showed that he preached, not himself, but the Gospel, for the Master's sake.

BENJAMIN A. PALMER, D. D,

is one of the young men of the Assembly, but as far as preaching talents are concerned, "the noblest Roman of them all." It strikes me, that the grand secret of his power, is his great earnestness. He makes his theme a part of himself, never losing sight of his great purpose. One of his chief charms is his perfect naturalness, which is elegant in its simplicity. I venture to assert that he never thinks whether a gesture he makes is becoming or not, but he speaks "as a dying man, to dying men." He uses no notes, yet he speaks fluently, never hesitating for a word; he has too, the right one, pure Saxon, if it can be found. But he needs not the eulogy of my pen. Is not his praise in all the churches?

MOSES D. HOGE, D. D.,

from Richmond, Va. I had imagined him to be above the middle age and was surprised to see so young a man, looking about thirty-five or forty. He has a dark complexion and wears a full beard. He is a man of more than ordinary ability with superior cultivation. His manner seems somewhat studied, though not amounting to affectation. He is understood to be on familiar terms with the leading members of the Confederate Administration, and to exercise a wholesome influence in that direction. He has distinguished himself by successfully running the blockade to procure from the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Word of Life, for the people and soldiers of the Confederacy.

R. L. DABNEY, D. D.,

is a Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. He is decidedly the master spirit of the Assembly. He is considered not only one of the most talented and learned of Virginia's noble sons, but one of the most useful. His power lies in the successful training of young preachers, having the important gift, too little regarded and too little cultivated—that of teaching them to think. He has written, and is about to publish, the life of "Stonewall Jackson," at the request of the family and friends of that noble General.

W. S. WHITE, D. D.,

of Lexington, Va., is probably the oldest minister in the Assembly, with a fine head and benevolent countenance. He was the Pastor of the celebrated Gen'l T. J. Jackson, and admitted him to his church. His influence and testimony in behalf of the union of the New School was invaluable.

WM. BROWN, D. D.,

of Richmond, Va., is the editor of the *Central Presbyterian*. He has a fine face, and an agreeable manner. He was not a member of the Assembly, but I was interested in him as being the husband of the far-famed Mrs Brown, who, with marvelous energy and benevolence, finds ways and means to do everything for everybody, thus rendering herself an angel of mercy to our chaplains and soldiers.

REV. R. T. LACY,

of Va., is a chaplain in Lee's army. He was, before the war, Pastor of a church in Frankfort, Ken.; after the war broke out, he had charge of a church in Fredericksburg, Va. He is a man of middle age, with reddish hair and whiskers, and with an open manly face and agreeable manner. He enjoys the special favor of Gen'l Lee, and was the intimate friend of Stonewall Jackson. He delivered a eulogy upon his life and character on Tuesday night to a large and appreciative audience. The wife of Gen. Jackson was present. His love and admiration for the General rendered him enthusiastic and he spoke with great tenderness and pathos, depicting many scenes in his career with remarkable power and eloquence. It is always a grand sight, to see a noble man enthusiastically engaged in a good cause, but when he denies himself the comforts of home and voluntarily endures the hardships of the soldier—comforting the afflicted, pointing the dying to the Saviour, preaching the Gospel to the destitute, thus walking in the footsteps of his Divine Master, it becomes sublime, and I seem to hear, addressed to him, the plandit, "well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Among the Elders of the Assembly, those most prominent were Col. Preston and Mr. Logan, from Va.; Judge Shepherd from Fayetteville, N. C.; Wm. L. Mitchell and Samuel Barnet, from Ga.; and Thos. C. Perrin from S. C. The last five of whom are lawyers of ability and influence, and all deserve more than this passing notice.

THE IDOLATRY OF WEALTH.

Wealth is the goddess whom all the world worshippeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolical discernment, it may be seen, that it is almost wholly given over to idolatry. If a man look no higher than to his money for his enjoyments, then money is the god. It is the god of his dependence, and the god upon whom his heart is staid. Or if, apart from other enjoyments, it, by some magical power of his own, has gotten the ascendancy, then still it is followed after as the supreme good, and there is an actual supplanting of the living God. He is robbed of the gratitude that we owe him for our daily sustenance; for, instead of receiving it as it came direct out of his hand, we receive it as if it came from the hand of a secondary agent, to whom we ascribe all the stability and independence of God. This wealth in fact, obscures to us the character of God, as the real though the unseen author of our various blessings; and as if by a material intervention, does it hide from the perception of nature, the hand which feeds, and clothes, and maintains us in life, and in all the comforts and necessaries of life. It just has the effect of thickening still more that impalpable veil which lies between God and the eye of the senses. We lose all discernment of him as the giver of our comforts; and coming, as they appear to do, from that wealth which our fancies have raised into a living personification, does this idol stand before us, not as a deputy but as a substitute for that Being, with whom it is that we really have to do. All this goes both to widen and to fortify that disruption which has taken place between God and the world. It adds the power of one great master idol to the seducing influence of all the lesser idolatries. When the liking and the confidence of men are towards money, there is no direct intercourse, either by the one or the other of these affections towards God; and, in proportion as he sends forth his desires, and rests his security on the former, in that very proportion does he renounce God as his hope, and God as his dependence.

And to advert, for one moment, to the misery of this affection, as well as to its sinfulness, he, over whom it reigns, feels a worthlessness in his present wealth, after it is gotten; and when to this we add the restlessness of a yet unsated appetite, loving it over all his convictions, and panting for more; when, to the dullness of his actual satisfaction in all the riches that he has, we add his still unquenched, and indeed, unquenchable desire for the riches that he has not; when we reflect that as, in the pursuit of wealth, he widens the circle of his operation, so he lengthens out the line of his open and hazardous exposure, and multiplies, along the extent of it, those vulnerable points from which another and another dart of anxiety may enter into his heart; when he feels himself as if floating on an ocean of contingency, on which, perhaps, he is only borne up by the breath of a credit that is fictitious, and, which, liable to burst every moment, may leave him to sink under the weight of his overladen speculation; when, suspended on the doubtful result of his bold and uncertain adventure, he dreads the tidings of disaster in every arrival, and lives in a continued agony of feeling, kept up by the crowd and turmoil of his manifold distractions, and so overspreading the whole compass of his thoughts, as to leave not one narrow space for the thought of eternity;—will any beholder just look to the mind of this unhappy man, thus tossed and bewildered, and thrown into a general unceasing frenzy, made out of many fears and many agitations, and not say, that the bird of the air which sends forth its unreflecting song, and lives on the fortuitous bounty of Providence, is not higher in the scale of enjoyment than he? And how much more, then, the quiet christian beside him, who, in possession of food and raiment, has that godliness with contentment which is great gain—who, with the peace of heaven in his heart, and the glories of heaven in his eye, has found out the true philosophy of existence; has sought a portion where alone a portion can be found, and in bidding away from his mind the love of money, has bidden away all the cross and all the carefulness along with it.—*Extract from Dr. Chalmers.*

DIDN'T LIKE TO HEAR IT.—A minister applied to the commanding officer of a Confederate force in Georgia for permission to hold occasional services for the benefit of the men. The official opposed it at first, but afterwards assented. He said however that the worship must be conducted *in the woods, "so as not to disturb those who did not wish* to hear it."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—From Bethel ch., $13, to send tracts to soldiers. From Mt. Tabor church, $3.10 for the same. From Mrs. C. M., $5 for the same. From the Misses Hutchison, $5.00 to send tracts to Co. H, 35th Reg. Ala. Troops. From Mrs. R. T. M., $5.00 to send Bibles and Testaments to the soldiers.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* will meet in the Editor's office, on Tuesday next, May 31st, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The members of the Committee who can do so are earnestly requested to attend, as matters of importance are to be considered.

A blank sheet of paper has been received at this office, post marked Waller's, containing six dollars, two $2 bills and two ones. We have no means of knowing who sent the money, or to what purpose it is to be devoted.

AN EXPLANATION.—Some misapprehension may have arisen as to one or two of the statements made in the brief paragraph published in our paper of the 13th ult., in relation to the case of the Rev. James Sinclair before the Presbytery of Fayetteville. To remove this, if it exists, the following explanations are made:

In stating that "the *main* charges were sustained," we could only have meant that the charges preferred, none of which were given, were *so far* sustained as to lead the Presbytery to impose the sentence stated. Had these sustained charges been of a very gross character, the Presbytery could not have stopped short of suspension. (See Book of Dis, Ch. 5, Sec. 10.)

"The sentence of the court was that Mr. Sinclair be publicly reprimanded," &c., is erroneous to the extent that *reprimand* conveys a different meaning from *admonish*. Mr. Sinclair was "admonished," according to the direction of our Book of Dis, Ch. 5, Sec. 12. "Reprimand" is not a word known to our ecclesiastical nomenclature; and was used here inadvertently.

It may not be amiss to say further, that after the testimony was concluded, Mr. Sinclair proceed to wave his right to address the Presbytery, provided one of the counsel on the other side would do the same. This was agreed to by the prosecution, and Judge Shepherd and the Rev. Neill McKay delivered the only speeches that were made on either side.

The brief notice of the case was published in these columns, simply as a matter of information to our readers as to the termination of a case that had created some interest in the Presbytery. There was no wish to give additional notoriety to it; nor indeed any expectation of such a thing. It was generally known that the case was pending, and we deemed it not out of place to state how it terminated. No member of the Presbytery, or other person, will rejoice more than we, to see Mr. Sinclair engaged in the profitable discharge of his ministerial duties.

Any of our contemporaries that may have copied the paragraph from us, of which this is an explanation, are requested to copy this also; or at least notice it in such way as they may deem sufficient for necessary correction.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes from that city:

The condition of Presbyterianism here is melancholy. Of six churches, only three are open, and they are thinly attended. The Presbytery of New Orleans has not convened for two years, though a quorum is within the lines. The truth is, a large proportion of the original members remaining in the city are schismatics, secret secessionists.

LIKE CHAPLAIN, LIKE MEN.—A letter writer from Meridian, Miss., to the *Southern Presbyterian*, states that during the occupation of that place by the enemy under Sherman, the only chaplain known to have been with the army, "made no scruple of going into private houses, and joining the most vile crowds in breaking open trunks, etc., and appropriating to his own use whatever valuables he could find."

VICTORIES IN VIRGINIA.

It is matter for devont thanksgiving to the God of Battles, that our armies in Virginia have been fully able thus far to meet the enemy. The forces that have been concentrating at every point looking towards Richmond, have been hurled back, broken, shattered and dispirited. Grant with his almost countless hosts on the Rappahannock, Butler with his strong co-operative force on the James and Appomattox, the raiders dashing up to the very fortifications of the city and cutting the railroads and telegraph wires, and Siegle in the Valley seeking to create a diversion in that quarter,—all have not been able to seize the coveted pleasure of burning and sacking the Confederate capitol. By the blessing of God upon the means used by our authorities, we can confidently claim victories such as have rarely crowned the arms and efforts of any people.

The enemy may make further efforts still to secure the prize for which this campaign was undertaken. Men as reckless of human life as Grant and Butler have shown themselves to be, will not stop where they now are, or relinquish their undertaking without some further effort. They are seeking to make their countrymen and their armies believe that *we* have suffered as heavily as they, and that consequently the opposing forces, though weakened on both sides, preserve very much the same relative strength as when they joined battle. If this were true, there *might* be some hope for them yet. Strategy might accomplish something in aid of their "on to Richmond," and give them success in some future effort. With this hope urging them on, we cannot consider the campaign ended. Grant's forces, though terribly shattered, are still numerous; and so much with them depends upon success in this effort to take Richmond, that we may expect to hear of further fighting in the neighborhood where the armies now are, while the force on the James and Appomattox may try the peninsular route. But we think the most desperate part of the struggle is over. Subsequent efforts of the enemy will be feeble in comparison with those which have been made during the last fortnight. And as we have been able to resist the greater, we shall, with the blessing of God, certainly resist successfully the less.

But these have been dear victories to us—bought at the sacrifice of many of the best and bravest of the Confederacy. The country mourns them, as a mother weeping for her children. They have offered themselves for her and to secure for their fellow-citizens the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty. Already have the names of many among the fallen reached us, and as the casualties shall be made known the list will be greatly extended. Our own beloved State has suffered heavily. Her sons have nobly met the foe, and many of them have yielded their life at his cruel hands. It is sad to contemplate such a sacrifice; but it is the inevitable result of war. May God in mercy speedily turn back the invaders and spare the further effusion of blood.

To stricken hearts, bleeding for these loved and lost ones, time and the grace of God only can bring relief. May the consolations of the gospel be their lot in life, and a re-union with the dear ones, where wars and fightings are unknown, their portion through eternity.

ASSEMBLY MATTERS.—We devote a large part of our paper to-day to matters pertaining to the Assembly at Charlotte. The last day's proceedings will be found upon our first page; and then follows a very readable article from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, giving a brief pen-and-ink sketch of several of the prominent members of the Assembly. And the reader will not pass over the communication from our own correspondent XX, who has kindly furnished us with some of his impressions. We are under many obligations to him for what he has written, and hope that he will not fail to keep the promise made at the close of his article.

Not having been able to attend the meeting of the Assembly ourself, we are thus indebted to others for a knowledge of its labors. These labors, we are persuaded, will not be without fruits to the good of our church and the glory of God.

The *Central Presbyterian*, whose editor was present, closes a short article on the Assembly with the following just tribute to the hospitality and kindness of the people of Charlotte: "We must not omit to say that the hospitality and kindness of the citizens of Charlotte, was such as almost to make one doubt whether they had felt the heavy hand of war in that safe region at all; none who were present can soon forget the warm welcome every where extended, and the generous provision for the comfort not only of members of the Assembly, but of the numerous visitors as well."

A GOOD WORK.—A chaplain in the army of Northern Virginia writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*, that every Lord's day afternoon, he gathers the negroes attached to the brigade, and holds a special religious service for them. We hope that other chaplains will prove themselves as considerate and faithful.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS.—There are 2,500 native converts connected with Protestant missions in China; 800 of them in Amoy and the rural villages around it, where, for ten years, remarkable success has been enjoyed by the London Missionary Society, the English Presbyterians, and the American Dutch Reformed.

MINISTERS FROM THE ARMY.—At a meeting of the Chaplains' Association of the 2nd and 3rd Army Corps, A. N. V., on the 19th ult., as reported in the *Christian Observer*, an interesting conversation arose as to the prospect of obtaining from the army recruits for the ministry. More than twenty men, from the rank of Colonel to that of private, were known to chaplains then present to have the ministry in view; and some were steadily prosecuting their studies. One man, who—twelve months ago—had no prospect of being of any value to the world, had been rescued from his death in sin through God's grace; had learned to read, and was now working with much aptness for his Master's cause. Some of these persons possess very high abilities. The attention of all the chaplains was directed to the importance of seeking out among professors of religion suitable men for the great work of preaching the Gospel.

PAPERS THROUGH THE LINES.—During the last week we have received from two different sources copies of the *True Presbyterian*, published at Louisville, Ky., and edited by the Rev. Stuart Robinson. The latest date is that of March 31st, and the oldest January 21st. To both these parties we return our thanks, and propose next week to give our readers some extracts from these papers in regard to matters about which we all feel interested.

One of the parties thus kindly remembering us, is an intelligent officer from our State, recently returned from captivity. We take the liberty of copying the note accompanying these papers, suppressing only the date and name. Let us have those "items of experience of Yankee chaplains."

——, N. C., May 16th.

DEAR SIR: I send you by to day's mail two numbers of the *True Presbyterian*. It is *true* indeed. It is the only religious paper that I saw in a captivity of nearly 11 months that was not the vilest of the vile. Abolition is the text of Yankee papers, of Yankee tracts, of Yankee hymn books, of Yankee testaments. Every thing holy is prostituted by them to the cause which they so insanely advocate. I feel assured that your readers will relish some extracts from these papers. I saw the *New York Observer* and Philadelphia *Presbyterian*. They must be a stench in the nostrils of even a decent Yankee. I think I will send you in a few days a few items of my experience of Yankee chaplains.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—Since writing the article last week on the fate of this unfortunate town, we find the following in our exchanges from a refugee from that place. May God put it into the hearts of the benevolent to help the unfortunate of that sorely stricken town.

WILSON, N. C., May 11th, 1864.

To the Conductors of the North Carolina Press.

GENTLEMEN: Before the Yankees evacuated the town of Washington on the 30th ult., they set fire to the town in several places, and one half of it was consumed. On the 9th inst., the town was again fired, (as is believed by an incendiary,) and one half of the remainder of it was laid in ashes. Three-fourths of the town are destroyed. Hundreds of aged men, women and children have had their house, furniture, clothing, provisions—their all—destroyed, and they are now enduring all the horrors and sufferings incident to such a calamity. The people of Beaufort county have been so completely robbed and stripped by the Yankees and negroes for two years, that they are unable to assist or alleviate the wants of the sufferers. Many of them must perish unless the patriotic and liberal citizens of more favored localities come to the rescue. They have responded nobly to appeals made to them in behalf of other suffering communities, and I cannot believe that they will refuse their aid to those sufferers, if their claims were properly presented. I most respectfully request that you will call the attention of the public to the necessities of our people, and urge them to prompt relief. Any sums of money forwarded to me at Raleigh prior to the 1st of June, and after that time to this, place will be placed in the hands of discreet citizens of the town, for the use of the most needy sufferers. Mr. James A. Willard, of Wilmington, and Mr. Martin Stevenson, of Greensboro', will receive any contributions which may be handed or sent to them for the same purpose, and I have no doubt but that the Editors of the different news papers in the State will also receive the contributions of the liberally disposed.

Very respectfully,

JNO. A. STANLY.

P. S.—It may not be amiss for me to state that Beaufort county, though within the enemy's lines for over two years, has sent to the field thirteen full companies by voluntary enlistment, out of a voting population of about 1,400, and that many of the greatest sufferers by these fires are the aged fathers, mothers, wives, children and sisters of these soldiers.

OUR CITY.

During the last week our city has been the centre of deep anxiety. A powerful army has assailed the host that has so long defended it on the North, and another has menanced it by the way of the river and Petersburg; both with such numbers and preparations, as it was supposed by our enemies, would certainly ensure the capture of the long, and eagerly coveted city. Under circumstances like these, a deeply anxious feeling must necessarily have pervaded our people, for the preparations made for our destruction have been of the most formidable character, almost without a parallel in the history of modern warfare.

But the comparative tranquility of the people has been very striking. There has been nothing like panic, and but little that could be called serious excitement, even when the citizen soldiery were summoned to arms by the alarm bell. The feeling has rather been that of calm, resolute determination, and quiet, hopeful trust.

A variety of causes have doubtless combined to produce this feeling of calmness. An experience of so many months of exposure to attacks, raids, and alarms have made the people of this city have some of the feelings of a veteran army, and taken away that liability to panic that once existed. A knowledge of the ample preparations made for the defence of the city, and of the high and heroic spirit of the army has also had its effect. But with the religious portion of the community much has been due to the incessing exercise of prayer. The Union Prayer meetings, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, have been kept up daily, and thronged by serious and devout worshippers. On Friday, the 6th inst., the meeting was kept up *during the whole day*, and like the sacred fire on the altar of incense, was not allowed to go out at all. The services of that day were of a very solemn character, and many an anxious heart was cheered and strengthened during the hallowed hours of this day of prolonged prayer. These daily meetings are going on during the present week, and our brave soldiers may feel encouraged when they know that those who tenderly love them are wrestling with God for them as did Moses, when Israel was joined in deadly conflict with Amalek. And the trusting faith of many Christian hearts is, that that the God who has so often listened to our supplications, and delivered us from our enemies, will continue to do so, and enable us soon again, to unite, as we have done so often before, in a song of thanksgiving, that his right hand and his holy arm have again gotten us the victory, and delivered us from the cruel designs of our enemies.—*Central Presbyterian.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MR EDITOR:—Before this shall reach you, the proceedings of the Assembly will have been spread before your readers. They may, however be interested in the *reflections* of one who was present at its sessions, in relation to matters which do not properly fall within the province of the Clerk or the Reporter.

It was the first Assembly held within our State. Many of its members had their first trial of North Carolina hospitality. The time was such as rendered the trial effectual; for hospitality means something in this day of scarcity and high prices. I have never attended any meeting, large or small, for religious or secular purposes, where there was a more prompt and warm-hearted exhibition of whatever tends to the comfort and gratification of the guests. On every side was heard the free expression of the perfect satisfaction, and more than satisfaction, with the manner in which the Assembly were received and entertained.

Before the organization, there was some conversation as the members met in the church-yard or in the streets, with respect to the choice of a Moderator. The names which I heard most frequently mentioned were those of Dr. John S. Wilson, of Ga., and Dr. William S. White, of Va. They were both venerable for their years and their long and faithful services. Either of them it was believed would fill the place with dignity. Both were put in nomination, but Dr. Wilson received a large majority of the votes. The fact that no Moderator, either in the old Assembly or the new, had ever been taken from Georgia, whilst the former Virginia, had often been represented, probably controlled the preference of many of the members.

The roll of the Assembly, as you have published it, shows that the body comprised a fair, perhaps I may say, a favorable representation of the learning and talent of our Confederate Church. I heard from visitors and citizens of Charlotte repeated expressions of surprise and gratification that so much ability, whether in the pulpit or on the arena of debate, could be gathered into one body. I do not hesitate to say that I never on any occasion, heard as many sermons in which the highest qualities, intellectual and spiritual, were combined, and there were several disconrses, reported to me as among the best, which I had not the privilege of hearing. In the only discussion which consumed much time, or in which the parties concerned put forth their strength, there was an ability displayed which is seldom equalled on any forum. Such was the opinion, not of Presbyterians only, but also of persons of other denominations who listened to the discussion.

I need not mention the names of Ministers who gave weight to the body by their distinguished ability. These are familiar to our readers. Among the Ruling Elders were Col. Preston, of Va., Professor in the Military Institute at Lexington, an accomplished scholar, and the ardent advocate of all works of Christian usefulness; Hon. T. C. Perrin of S. C., of high reputation in his State for his ability at the bar, and in the management of the financial affairs of both secular and religious institutions; Col. W. L. Mitchell, of Ga., a man of fine literary cultivation, a lawyer of eminence, and one who on account of his integrity and talent has been entrusted by his State with some of its most important interests; Saml. Barnett, Esq., of Ga., who has of late made his appearance in our ecclesiastical courts, but has already won for himself a prominent place through his talents and his zealous devotion to the church. Last, Judge Shepherd of North Carolina, of whom, to your readers, I need only say that no man was listened to with more respect when he spoke, which was not often, and none made a more favorable impression. He was perhaps the only member who spoke at all that the body really wished had spoken more frequently and longer.

There were on the floor other Elders whose opinions, if they had chosen to express them, would perhaps have commanded as much respect as those of the gentlemen named, but they were content to give their votes in silence, or if they spoke at all, it was in the Committee to which they belonged. I might mention their names, but their modesty which prevented them from allowing their voices to be heard in Assembly, might be shocked by the publicity which would thus be given to them.

The most interesting subject before the Assembly and that which elicited the most earnest discussion, was the proposed union with the "United Synod of the South." Dr. Dabney, Chairman of the Committee of Conference, with the Committee from the Synod, opened the discussion with the Report from the Joint Committee accompanied with remarks explaining and defending the course pursued in the Conference. His lucid exposition of the reasons which influenced the Committee on our side and his touching description of the scenes presented at the Conference with the Committee on the other side, had a powerful effect in removing objections to the plan of union agreed upon at the Conference and now submitted to the Assembly for ratification. He was followed by Dr. Adger, of S. C., in an elaborate argument against the union itself, and against the plan proposed for its accomplishment. Dr. A. showed himself an adroit and able disputant, producing an impression favorable to his cause as well by his candor, boldness and sincerity, as by the strength of his arguments. When he concluded all felt there remained little else to be said on his side of the question. Dr. M. D. Hoge took the floor in reply to Dr. Adger, and in a speech more ornate and elegant than is usual in our deliberative bodies, but withal strong in reasoning and telling in effect, maintained the importance of the union, the propriety of forming it at once, the competency of the Assembly to act in the premises, and wisdom and sufficiency of the paper agreed on at the Conference as a basis for it. Mr. Barnett suggested some modifications of the paper as a measure of compromise amongst ourselves, defending however, with much acuteness of mind and familiarity with our constitution, the plan submitted by the Committee in all its important features. Dr. Palmer of N. O., spoke with his usual force and eloquence in opposition to the union in general, taking different ground on the constitutional difficulties from that of Dr. Adger, and placing his objections mainly on the ground of doctrinal differences between the parties. He expressed a willingness for the measure if his difficulties in the latter respect were only removed. Dr. White, of Va., Dr. Kirkpatrick, of N. C., Rev. Mr. Cummins, of Tennessee, and others followed advocating the union, some on the basis of the paper of the Committee as it stood, and some on a modified form of the document. It would be tedious to attempt to characterize these addresses. They were none of them elaborated efforts, but were rather the spontaneous, unpremeditated utterance of convictions which the speakers entertained. Dr. Dabney then took the floor in defence of the Committee and their paper against all the objections which had been made, whether in the Assembly or in the public journals. There were those in the body who had never before heard him in a debate. They knew that he was an able writer, and did not doubt that he fully deserved his high reputation as a scholar and thinker. But will he sustain himself in a debate such as this? Are his powers as a dialectician equal to his other gifts and equal to the present occasion? Those who agree with him on the matters in contest, have evidently turned over to him the onus of sustaining his cause and theirs. Will he be able to meet their expectations? It need only be said that his second speech added much to the profound impression created by his first. One by one he examined the objections which had been urged against the paper under review, and demonstrated to the perfect satisfaction of a large majority of the house, many of whom had come to the Assembly with views adverse to the paper, the groundlessness of those objections. The opponents of the union had in the discussion on the floor of the Assembly, avoided making any attack on the *doctrinal* soundness of the paper before the house. But Dr. Dabney did not seem willing to allow this part to pass without notice. It had been called in question in the public prints and was condemned. A memorial had been presented to the Assembly from a Presbytery impeaching it. It was then in order for him to defend the paper on the score of its doctrines, and it was due to himself and to the Committee that he should do so. And he did it with masterly ability, in the view of seven-eights of the Assembly with complete success. One rarely witnesses so complete a forensic triumph as Dr. D. achieved in this part of his argument.

Col. Preston, of Va., closed the discussion with some very felicitous remarks, which being pervaded with a rich vein of humor, proved very opportune and very acceptable after the intense mental action which the preceding discussion had exacted. He was a member of the Committee of Conference and had signed the paper which had been proposed as a basis of union, but thought that the paper had already accomplished the main purpose for which it had been framed—that of exhibiting the doctrinal agreement between the parties—and might now, in that part at least, be laid aside. Others had intimated the same thing. Indeed, it had been evident from an early stage in the discussion that this was the course the matter would ultimately take, inasmuch as many on the floor who were favorable to the union, and who conceded the soundness of the doctrines set forth in the paper, were unwilling to accept of that or any other statement of doctrines either in lieu of, or in addition to the Confession of Faith. Why then, it may be asked, did Dr. Dabney and others insist so strenously on the soundness of the doctrinal part of the paper? For two reasons: 1st, to vindicate the orthodoxy of our own Committee which had been indirectly assailed; and 2nd, to show the orthodoxy of the New School brethren who had signed it.

The discussion ended, the Report of the Committee of Conference, with all other papers relating to it, was referred to a Committee embracing two members from each Synod, who brought in a report omitting the doctrinal part of the first, and tendering a union on the basis of a sincere adoption of the Confession of Faith *simpliciter*. This was first voted for item by item with scarcely a dissenting voice. When the vote was taken on the report of the whole (which was the test vote) there were 52 ayes and 7 noes. Of these seven, several qualified their votes so as to express the particular part of the paper to which they objected or the grounds on which they dissented. In this way the dissent as to its moral effect, was reduced to a lower degree than its numerical value would indicate, inasmuch as scarcely any two objected to the same part or on the same grounds.

Thus terminated one of the most interesting discussions to which I have ever listened—interesting on account of the topics involved and the ability displayed—and as pleasant as interesting, on account of the courtesy and Christian kindness manifested throughout and the result which was reached. It occupied the greater part of three days, but was none too long. Those who bore the principal parts in it closed their combat, if it may be so termed, with a higher regard and warmer affection for each other than when they began it. May all our ecclesiastical encounters so end.

It is thought by those best acquainted with our New School brethren, that they will be entirely satisfied with the basis of union as modified and now officially prepared by the Assembly. Indeed a distinguished member of their body who chanced to be passing through Charlotte during the Sessions of the Assembly, informed me that it was their original preference to unite with us on the basis of the Confession simply, and that they consented to the construction of a "doctrinal basis," because it was recommended by our Committee. I cannot but hope that the hand of God is in all this movement, and that it will be crowned with His blessing.

There are several other interesting topics presented by the action of the Assembly respecting which I would be pleased to say something. But I have already written as much as you can conveniently admit into your columns at one time. If you think this worthy of a place, your readers may expect to hear from me in your succeeding issue.

XX.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP OF 51st REGIMENT N. C. T.,
Near Petersburg, May 12th.

MR. EDITOR: In compliance with your request, I will give you some notes of passing events. After spending a few days with the 68th Reg't at Weldon, I left there to visit the 51st at this place. But unfortunately I arrived here just about the time the enemy landed on James River. And as I started out to the camp of the 51st, I met it on its march to meet the enemy. Everything about Petersburg was in motion, and there was much uneasiness felt among the people. Madam rumor's ever busy tongue seemed to be loose at both ends. But the reader can imagine far better than I can describe, the scene presented by a city expecting every hour to hear the enemy thundering at her gates, and not knowing but they might fall an easy prey into the hands of a cruel foe. And the excitement was greatly increased by the hundreds of refugees who were flying from the enemy into the city. Thus, all the forenoon passed away.

It was discovered by our Generals that the prime object of the enemy was to cut the railroad betwixt here and Richmond, and our troops were stationed upon that road. Late in the afternoon two Brigades of the enemy appeared, and made an effort to reach the road, but were hurled back by about six hundred South Carolinians, under Col. Graham. There was no more fighting until Saturday afternoon. They appeared again about ten thousand strong, but were again beaten back by three or four Regiments. In this conflict, prisoners say their loss was estimated at from a thousand to fifteen hundred, ours was from a hundred to a hundred and fifty. Most of our wounded will return to their Regiments in a short time.

The railroad was too long a line for what troops were here then to defend, and they formed a line on Swift Creek, about three miles from the city. The enemy after having made several unsuccessful efforts to cross that Creek and to destroy the bridge, retired Monday night, and as yet our troops have not overtaken them, though they may come in conflict with them any moment.

Thus far the efforts of the enemy have been feeble and disgraceful, considering their numbers. Prisoners say Gen. Butler and Gilmore have forty thousand troops, but our people do not estimate them at more than half that number. We now have a sufficient number of troops to cope with them on a fair field, and they are ready and willing to measure arms with them. The cutting of the railroad betwixt here and Weldon retarded our troops a few days, but they have arrived and the cars will be running through in a day or two.

The enemy have lost four of their gunboats since they attempted to ascend the James River.

HOSPITALS.

I have visited the Hospitals of North and South Carolina, located in this city. In the North Carolina hospital I found a number of sick soldiers, but none of them were dangerously ill. The hospital looks neat and clean, and it is well kept. The soldiers seem to be enjoying as many comforts as could be expected under the circumstances. The South Carolina hospital is equally comfortable and well kept. But after all that can be done to make hospitals comfortable, most soldiers dislike to be sent to them. Probably because they dislike to exchange the lively circle of the camp for the haunts of pain and suffering. As most of the fighting thus far has been done by the South Carolinians, the majority of the wounded are in their hospital; and hence it now presents rather a sad aspect to one who may stand and look over it. Still, it is wonderful to see how the wounded keep their spirits up. It is not unusual to see a man with an amputated limb talking and laughing quite cheerfully.

But we cannot leave the hospitals without paying a deserved tribute to the Ladies of Petersburg. On Saturday evening after the severest fight, when they were bringing in the wounded soldiers, dusty, bloody and exhausted, the ladies were there with their cordials, milk, water and everything that could add to the comforts of their brave defenders. And with kind words and pleasant smiles, they were like comforting angels sent to minister to all around them.

OUR SOLDIERS.

They are not only well fed and well clothed, but they are the most healthy and cheerful body of men I have ever seen. There is by far too much wickedness and profanity among them, still there is a great deal of true and deep piety in the camp. Most of them are not only respectful, but attentive hearers of the gospel. We noticed on Monday evening when the 51st Reg't was drawn up near the enemy, and expecting every moment to be called upon to engage them, many of the soldiers were busily engaged reading tracts which had just been handed them, regardless of the shell which were whizzing over them. In conversation with an officer who has served in the armies of France and England, he said he had never seen such reverance for religion and so much deep piety as there is in the Confederate army. The truth is, there has never been an army composed of such material as constitute the Confederate army, not only morally but intellectually.

But this only makes it the more sad that so many of these noble, generous and cultivated young men are called upon to sacrifice their lives for their country. War is a fearful scourge upon any people, and we must have been a very wicked people, or

[redacted]

The name ... M. Grimsby, Co. K. 37th N. C. T., who brought off the colors of the 27th Michigan.

2d Lieut. O. A. Wiggins, Co. E., 37th N. C. T., who brought off those of the 51st Pennsylvania.

Private J. H. Wheeler, Co. E. 18th N. C. Troops, who brought off those of the battery of artillery.—*Richmond Enquirer 20th.*

PETERSBURG, May 16.—The enemy were repulsed with a loss of twenty thousand at Spottsylvania C. H., on Thursday, by Mahone's (Virginia) and Lane's (North Carolina) Brigades.

RICHMOND, MAY 17.—The only event of interest that has transpired here since my former dispatch is, the reported landing of a force of the enemy's infantry below Chaffin's Bluff, 10 miles east of Richmond. All quiet at Chesterfield to day: nothing from Lee's army.

BATTLE FIELD, near Spottsylvania C. H., May 17, via Milford 17.—The enemy during Saturday abandoned the front on our left, requiring new dispositions of our forces. This move by Grant is evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the railroad in order to use it for transporting supplies.

The enemy thus far, are reported to acknowledge a loss of *thirty one General officers and forty five thousand men.* They left a hospital with their wounded, near Yellow Church, on Sunday, containing about 700 of their men and a few of ours. They left a large number of unburied dead on our left from whence they retired. They also left on our front, yesterday, 13 caissons and 21 gun carriages. This shows they left their front line hurriedly.

No general engagement to day, only slight skirmishing, and some cannonading late this evening.

Gen. A. P. Hill did not command his corps, but was on the field, lending the aid of his presence to Gen. Early. A large quantity of arms were left by the enemy on the battle field which have been appropriated by our men and taken off.

The enemy are fortifying on their lines which are now contracted, as if massing their troops.

It is reported that the enemy have destroyed Catherine Furnace.

Our army is still in bright spirits. Gen. Lee yesterday issued a congratulatory order to the troops, recounting our success in various parts of the Confederacy, and concluding as follows:

"The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in the struggle. Encouraged by the success which has been vouchsafed to us and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country.

"Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they died in vain. It is in your power under God to defeat the last grand effort of the enemy, secure the independence of your native land and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen and the admiration of mankind."

RICHMOND, May 19.—At seven this morning the enemy on the southside side, are reported to have fallen back on their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundreds Neck.

Fifteen hundred prisoners were captured on yesterday. The Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, were in the fight at New Market on Saturday, and behaved splendidly; they lost five killed and fifteen wounded.

RICHMOND, May 19th.—Dispatches from Lee, dated Spottsylvania C. H., May 18th, 7 o'clock, p. m., to the Secretary of War, says: The enemy opened his batteries on a portion of Ewell's line and attempted an assault, but failed. He was easily repulsed. Subsequently he cannonaded a portion of Hill's lines, under Early, casualties on our side very few.

RICHMOND, May 19.—The enemy's gunboats shelled Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, yesterday. Last night a force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Guinea's Station, and burnt the building at that place. It is reported this afternoon that Butler's troops are leaving Chesterfield, embarking on transports.

RICHMOND, May 19.—Brig. Gen. Gordon, of N. C., died yesterday, from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Brooks Road, near Richmond, last Thursday.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA, May 20, via Richmond, 21.—Up to 3 o'clock yesterday nothing of interest occurred. About that time Gen. Ewell moved forward in force on an armed reconnoissance towards the enemy's right flank. About 5 o'clock our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy a little west and north of the road leading from Spottsylvania C. H. to Fredericksburg. The enemy soon brought up a heavy force consisting of Hancock's 2nd a large part of Burnside's 9th corps, and heavy artillery troops from the defences at Washington and served as infantry. A considerable fight ensued and at one time our line of skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train, but was compelled to relinquish it—not, however, until we had sent and brought off some.

The fight lasted until 2 o'clock at night, when Ewell fell back to his original position, having lost in the engagement about 150 wounded, about 30 killed and a few missing. Prisoners reported the enemy's loss much heavier. We captured about 500 prisoners.

RICHMOND, May 21.—A telegram from Beauregard, dated Headquarters, this morning, says: "All quiet last night. We remain in possession of the enemy's rifle pits, and the ground gained in yesterday's fight, which was quite severe during a part of the day especially near the Ware Bottom church. I regret to say that Gen. W. S. Walker is missing, and it is feared that he fell into the hands of the enemy while gallantly leading his troops into action.

PETERSBURG, May 20.—The army under D. H. Hill attacked the enemy this morning in their breastworks, and drove them from their entire outer line of fortifications, capturing their guns. The enemy endeavored to retake them but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss considerable, especially in Wise's, Martin's and Clingman's, brigades.

Col. Lamb, of the 17th N. C., seriously wounded. The estimated loss on our side 500 killed and wounded.

The enemy is now penned within Bermuda Hundreds Neck.

PETERSBURG, May 21.—The enemy is busy to day entrenching 800 yards distant from the entrenchments wrested from them yesterday, under fire from our sharpshooters and field pieces above. Thirty of the enemy's pickets were brought in this evening.

STAUNTON, May 18.—Gen. Breckinridge's victory at New Market was even greater and more complete than at first announced.

We captured six pieces of artillery and nearly one thousand stands of arms.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy.

Segiel ran 30 miles without stopping, abandoning hospitals and destroying a portion of the train. His large cavalry force alone prevented us from burning the bridge in his rear before the rout and thereby capturing the whole.

Our success was chiefly due to a day and night march, of over 30 miles and commencing the attack before the arrival of one of his divisions, which was whipped after it did arrive. Segiel commanded in person, Brig. Gen. Stayn commanded his cavalry, while Gens. Sullivan and Couch each commanded a division.

The enemy encamped last night on Cedar creek, the swollen condition of which above checked their flight. Our advance is 2 miles below Stransburg, and it is thought Seigel will continue to Martinsburg.

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF—A BRILLIANT VICTORY.—The *Express* says that all accounts concur in representing the fight on Monday near Drewry's Bluff, as being one of the most gallant and glorious of the war—numbers considered.

The battle was opened on the left at 11-2 o'clock, by Gen. Gracie's Brigade, and soon became general. President Davis was on the field, but was not seen by many of our troops.

A large portion of Gen. Hoseman's Brigade was captured, including the General and all his Staff. We also captured four stands of colors. Our informant heard of sixteen pieces of artillery taken but only saw five, viz: two 10 pounder Parrotts, two 20 pounder Parrots, and one 12 pounder Napoleon.

We succeeded in turning the enemy's right flank, and getting between it and the river, at an early hour; and later in the day, a vigorous attack upon the enemy's centre by Gen. Ransom, succeeded in piercing it through, and this gave us a large number of prisoners, and several pieces of cannon.

Gen. Beauregard presented the Washington New Orleans Artillery with four beautiful Parrot guns captured from the enemy, for distinguished gallantry.

The enemy lined the woods with sharpshooters, and succeeded by this mode of warfare in killing and wounding at least 200 of our men. Our casualties will probably reach 800, the greater portion of them wounded. The wounds generally we are pleased to hear, are very slight.

The Turnpike is now clear of the enemy, and the railroad will be immediately repaired and put in running order.

A reconnoissance made yesterday along the entire line, failed to discover the enemy anywhere near the localities which they have lately occupied. There is no doubt that he has withdrawn to his breastworks and gunboats, and we fear that he cannot be induced to leave them. If he does, and advances far enough to give the Confederate soldiers a chance at him, Butler will be the most severely drubbed, as he is now the most despicable creature on either hemisphere.

HEAVY FIRING—A GALLANT CHARGE.—Heavy cannonading and infantry firing, were heard at intervals through all the night of Thursday. About eleven o'clock Thursday night, the infantry firing was very rapid, and continued for an hour or more. We learned yesterday, that it was brought about by an effort of the Confederates to throw up an advance line of fortifications, which the Yankees regarded as coming too close for comfort.

Yesterday morning early slight firing commenced, and continued with increasing severity, until ten o'clock, when a charge was made by our forces upon the enemy's breastworks, and the engagement became general along the line. Martin's and Clingman's North Carolina, and Wise's Va. Brigade, participated, and although subjected to a galling fire, succeeded in driving the enemy from his breastworks, and taking possession. We lost heavily. It could not well have been otherwise as the enemy's works were of the most formidable kind, and our men charged across an open field of some thirteen hundred yards in extent. The enemy were well posted, and besides occupying an advantageous position behind their breastworks, had one or more regiments posted in a thicket of pines, which poured a very severe enfilading fire into our charging column. The charge was highly successful, despite the advantages of the enemy, and again illustrated the valor of Confederate arms.

OUR COLUMN.

Our column was under the immediate command of Gen. D. H. Hill, but General Beauregard was on the field, and his superior military abilities, of course, contributed largely towards the success of the movements, while his presence inspired an enthusiasm which rendered our men irresistible. The scene of the fighting was about 7 miles from Petersburg, between Port Walthall Junction and Chester, in the county of Chesterfield, and some two miles east of the railroad. At the breastworks, the fighting is said to have been furious, our men bayoneting and beating such of the enemy as had the temerity to remain, with the butts of their muskets. An attempt was made to rally the fleeing foe after we had driven out, which was successful. The enemy massed all his forces and made two desperate efforts to re take the works, but were each time most bloodily repulsed, and sent off howling to their next line of entrenchments. We captured many small arms, and secured three pieces of cannon.

We now have the invaders under the head of Butler, in a very contracted neck of land, not more than five or six miles either way, and are gradually and surely closing on him. It is estimated that we drove him two miles yesterday, and we may have the pleasure of announcing from our bulletin board at an early hour this morning that we drove him some mile or more last night. Gen. Beauregard, we hear, has said, that the contracted space between the Appomattox and James, and east of the Railroad, is entirely too small for two armies, and that one or the other must vacate. The movements of the two armies during the past five days indicate too clearly the vacating party, for us to be more explicit here. The Yankees are bound to move, and the sooner the better for them.

Our casualties yesterday are estimated at between five and six hundred, of which number, probably one hundred were killed. Many severely, but the greater portion are slightly wounded, and chiefly in the hand.

We regret to hear that Lieut. Col. John C. Lamb, of the 17 N. C., Martin's Brigade, was severely wounded. He received one shot through the shoulder, and another through the left breast.

Col. John E. Brown, of the 42d N. C., Clingman's Brigade, was slightly wounded.—*Express, 21st.*

RICHMOND, May 18.—Last night the train from Danville ran into a flat on the bridge across Stanton River. The collision threw the engine and several cars from the track. Six passengers were killed and a number wounded, mostly soldiers.

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 22.—Grant commenced bringing his column around on our right on Friday morning.

Grant's forces occupied Milford Station and Bowling Green, yesterday evening about dark.

Gen. Wilcox in front of Spottsylvania C. H., threw forward a portion of his forces and entered the enemy's breastworks, and found them held by nine skirmishers, Grant's whole army being rapidly in motion on our right flank. This necessitated a counter movement on our abandonment of the battle ground in front of Spottsylvania C. H. Grant seems manœuvering for a position near Richmond. Enemy reported to have cut loose from Fredericksburg as a base and have established depots at Port Royal and Tappahannock. Some little artillery firing near Chesterfield to-day—cause unexplained.

Milford is a point on the Fredericksburg railroad, twenty miles southwest from that city.

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 231.—The latest information represents the bulk of Grant's army near Milford depot and Bowling Green, with their pickets some five or six miles this side. The impression is that there is no chance of an immediate collision, as Grant will probably require some time to move upon us.

RICHMOND, May 231.—Gen. Walker accidently rode into the enemy's lines during the fight of the 20th. They fired upon him; his horse was killed and he was wounded in the foot, which required amputation.

Baltimore papers of the 17th received. Nothing important from the seat of war.

Gold closed on the 16th at 175 1-4. All articles of prime necessity have advanced on former sales.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

CLINTON, April 16th, via Summit, 18.—News from Alexandria up to day before yesterday. Banks has been there fourteen days, cut off from all communication. It is supposed he will attempt to cut his way through by way of Mars field.

A large flotilla of gunboats went up Red River yesterday morning heavy firing was soon after heard in the direction of our Batteries and Fort Derussy—result not known. Steele has retreated with the remnant of his army to Little Rock, pushed by Price and Marmaduke.

Col. Scott attacked the transport Mississippi yesterday, opposite the mouth of Red River, striking her twelve times, a gunboat shelling our forces at the time—damage unknown, but great confusion on board.

A cavalry dash was made on Sunday into a plantation adjoining Port Hudson, capturing a stockade fort, garrisoned by negroes, 65 mules, some horses and clothes were captured, mill burnt, and 90 of the garrison killed.

AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.—MOBILE, May 18.—Authentic news received from Brooks haven on the 18th states that Banks escaped to New Orleans, with 5,000 of his troops.

Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with 8 000 prisoners, 20 guns, 1200 mules and 50 boats—26 in running order; the rest are damaged but can be repaired.

Baton Rouge has been evacuated! The Confederates are in possession. Natchez is burning. Two squares are gone and the fire raging. The fire engines and hose destroyed.

FROM ARKANSAS.—The New Orleans True Delta derives Steele's capture on authority of a member of Congress, who left Little Rock on the 25th of April.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY—HEAVY SKIRMISHING—ATLANTA, May 1st.—The yankee force operating against Gen. Johnston is now well ascertained to be over 100,000.

Flank movements in force on both wings are going on at the same time,—one by Lafayette, arriving at Resaca, and one by Spring Place and old Federal road to East Tennessee, arriving at Cartersville. Gen. Johnston has foreseen every attempt to flank him, and has embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy. Respective casualties up to last night: ours about 2500, yankees 12 to 15 000.

Yesterday afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on, at 4 o'clock, three miles above Adairsville. The yankees were severely punished.

GEORGIA MILITIA CALLED OUT.—MILLEDGEVILLE, May 18—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation calling out civil and military officers of this State, to report to Gen Wayne, at Atlanta, immediately, to aid in repelling the enemy.

MERIDIAN, May 20.—Little Rock papers of the 3d inst. announce the return of Steele and his army to that place, followed by Price. Thayer joined Steele at Arkadelphia. The enemy is fortifying Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Dardanelle is in our possession.

ATLANTA, May 21.—By the train from the front, this evening, we learn that a column of the enemy crossed the Etowah River 8 miles above the R. R. bridge, yesterday morning, moving on Marietta, and McPherson, with 15 000, crossed the night before 12 miles below Etowah Station to flank our left. These movements made a change of position necessary to our army, in order to preserve its communication and the lines have slowly fallen back along the line of the Railroad.

Etowah bridge was burnt last night.

The advance of the enemy in force becoming more slow as he recedes from his base. Several days may elapse before a general engagement can occur.

There has been no skirmishing during the past two days. Portions of the Relief Committee that were in the rear have returned to this city.

FROM THE NORTH.

MOBILE, May 17.—The operator at Holly Springs on the 16th, via Jackson, reports on the authority of Chicago Times, of the 12th, that Grant's loss in the Virginia fights was 27 000 including 10 General officers. The general purport of the news admits Grant's defeat.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—New York papers of the 11th have been received. The Herald admits a loss of 27 000 in Grant's army.

YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE VIRGINIA BATTLES—PETERSBURG, May 18.—The army correspondent of the New York News of the 13th says Grant was compelled to use his thirty thousand reserves on the second day, and now all are gone. He estimates Grant's loss at 60,000. Gold 176.

The New York *Times* of the 13th claims a victory over Lee on Wednesday. They captured Gen. Edward Johnston and two brigades; in all, over three thousand prisoners and twelve pieces of Artillery.

Later European news is unimportant, except that the government was sustained on the question of the Tuscaloosa, by thirty four majority in the house of Commons.

Gold in New York 174.

RICHMOND, May 18.—It is reported this afternoon that later advices from the United States have been received, which report that gold has advanced in New York to 200.

Lincoln has called for 200,000 additional troops. The report seems to be certified.

PETERSBURG, May 23.—New York News of the 17th has been received. Nothing of importance from the army of the Potomac. Grant complains that the heavy rains have compelled the suspension of operations. The *News* says Grant and Staunton have systematically misrepresented the real condition of affairs; that they published officially that Lee had advanced to Spottsylvania C. H., on the 9th,—that Hancock entered the place on that day, and yet, on the 16th, Lee is still there.

The News places no reliance on anything, emanating from such sources.

Foxall Parker of the Yankee navy says he has cleared the Rappahannock of torpedoes, capturing a party engaged in planting the same, and among them one Maxwell of the rebel navy.

Sherman telegraphs he has taken Resaca, after a stubborn fight, and estimates the Yankee loss at three thousand—says he is in full pursuit of Johnston and keeps the railroad repaired in his rear. Kautz raiders returned to Butler. They met with no opposition and did not accomplish all the objects of their expedition.

Sheridan reached Butler also, and says he could see the gas lights in Richmond; had heavy fighting and was successful in all. He took three hundred prisoners—was inside the rebel works and could have taken the city, but was ignorant of Butler's position.

Two hundred wounded from Sheridan's command had reached Fortress Monroe, also three hundred recaptured Yankee soldiers.

Butler telegraphs from Bermuda Hundreds, 9 P. M., May 14th, that he had driven the rebels from their fortifications around Darling, (Fort Drewry) and had the fort completely invested.

Sheridan destroyed a million of rations, rolling stock and other stores, to the amount of ten millions. Gold closed at 176 3 4.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, May 18.—The senate passed a bill to amend the currency act of last session, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one new for every three, old, funded. On the first of January or as soon thereafter as practicable he shall reduce the circulation to two hundred millions.

Any State having old treasury notes may receive new issue in exchange for one half the amount and bonds for the other half. Holders of treasury notes entitled to be exchanged, for new issue, may fund them at the same rate of exchange in four per cent. bonds, not taxable, principal or interest. Holders of four per cent. certificates, may exchange them for bonds as above decided at the rate of three for two. Transfer by delivery of four per cent. certificates shall enable holders to use the same in payment of Government dues.

Senate also passed House bill to provide for the redemption of old treasury notes held by the Indian tribes.

House concurred in resolution, fixing day of adjournment.

RICHMOND, May 19.—The Senate concurred in the House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and the officers and men under his command in the recent campaign.

A resolution from the Committee on Military Affairs, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the publication, in newspapers, of information in regard to army and navy movements, after a brief discussion, was adopted.

In the House, Foote made a length speech in favor of the repeal of the law suspending the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. Rives has the floor to-morrow.

RICHMOND, May 21.—A message from the President was sent to the House yesterday in response to a resolution that public safety requires the continuance of the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. He says the reason given in his special message last session, and which exists in undiminished force at the present juncture, especially requires the continuance of the suspension. The effects have been most salutary and to that law in a considerable degree, are we indebted for the increased efficiency in military preparations, which have enabled our gallant army, under the providence of God, to beat back the invading forces which still threaten us.

RICHMOND, May 23.—The Senate passed two bills amending the act imposing the restrictions upon foreign commerce. One gives the same privileges to owners of cargoes, belonging in part to any State, as they would have, if the Confederate government owned a share of the cargo.

Memorials presented by Supt. of the Press Association asking for the privilege for reporters in the field, to purchase rations and forage. Referred to committee on military affairs.

A bill on the same subject was referred to the same committee.

Last Friday the House passed a bill increasing the pay of soldiers seven dollars per month.

J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, introduced resolutions for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate for peace on the basis of independence and sovereignty of the States,—laid on the table.

A communication from the Sec'y of the Treasury, recommending a modification of the impressment law, so that transportation, clothing and subsistence may be paid for with certificates of indebtedness payable 2 years after peace, in Gold, the interest payable semi-annually in coin—valuations to be fixed at the rates of the year 1860.

RECEIPTS TO MAY 15, 1864.

N R Bue, Fayetteville; J A Nicholson, Bostick's Mills; Rev G D Parks, Enola; Capt Jos Jones, Army Nor Va; Miss E F Houston, Hopewell; T H McClellan, Harris' Depot; T F Beatty, Mt. Mourne; L H Joyner, Cerro Gordo; A Boswell, Locust Hill; J J Dukes Goldsboro'; Jno Campbell, Weldon; Miss R McArthur, Leesville; L C Wade, J Carmon, Fayetteville; D R McRae, 35th N C T; Mrs M Horton, Jefferson, S C; Mrs W Jenkins, Deep Well; Mrs I Bannerman, Bell's Creek; W F Hall, Rowan Mills; Rev J O Denny, Moultrieville; T C Fuller, Fayetteville; Jno Murphy, Sen; Cumberland co; Mrs A Miller, Mill Hill; Mrs O A Bohn, Greensboro'; Rev W C Sutton, Alfordsville; D G Patterson, Americus, Ga; A P Pickard, Mullin's Depot, S C; J C Latta, Hillsboro'; John Barker, Morton's Store; Jas McNair Crowder's Mountain; J L McKee, Yanceyville; J F Flourance, Prospect Hill; J W Adcock, Fayetteville; M Giles, Mangum; Miss I Phillips, Buffalo; Mis M M Campbell, Wytheville, Va; N R Currie, Carthage; T G McLean, Graham; Miss M J Henderson Dockery's Store; D Currie, Dundarroch; J B Buchanan, Laurinburgh; J G Clapp, Gibsonville; Miss M McFarland, Rollins' Store; D McPhatter; Malta; Mrs C Stevens, Clinton; Rev A A James, Jonesville, S C; Jno Robertson, Jackson Springs; Miss E LeGrand, Mangum; M S Martin, 1st N C Cavalry; Mrs R E Troy; Lumberton; Mrs E T B Stamps, Milton; Rev S L Watson, Jno, S C; W C Johnson, Melville; M J Hamilton, Jonesville, S C; Rev T H Legare, Orangeburg, S C; Rev J M Robinson, Jackson Hill; Mrs E A Bowen, Magnolia; Squire Stillwell, J S Black, McDonough, Ga; J H Holt, 10th N C T; Miss L T Mebane, Mebaneville; Mis P Merritte, Dav College; Miss M J Montgomery, Reidsville; A D Montgomery, Ac Nor Va; W P Watt, Rawlinsburg; M E Blackburn, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. W. B. Hardwick, H. E. COLTON, Esq., Clerk of House of Commons, to Miss SOPHIE L. EX, daughter of Rev. Jas. McDaniel, of Fayetteville.

April 13th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. E Jordan, Mr. JAMES CARRIGAN, 2d Ark. Cavalry, to Miss CORA J., daughter of Mr Saml. Moore, of Rockingham county, N. C.

In Sharon, N. C., on the 24th March, 1864, by Rev. R. Z. Johnson, Mr AMBROSE B. DOWN, to Miss NANCY R. GRIFFETH.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 26th of April, JAMES ALFRED, son of W. A and L. C. Patton of Asheville, N. C, in the 4th year of his age. Scarcely more than a year has passed since the grave has closed over the earthly remains of the father and little brother of the bright little boy; and how earnestly did the heart-stricken wife and mother hope that God would spare little Allie to be a comfort and solace to her lonely years, but the good Shepherd, in love to her and love to her little darling, has claimed him for his own. He knew how infinitely happy that sainted father and cherished little brother were in those fields of light, and loving little Allie with more than earthly love, he sent his shining band and has gathered him up to the green pastures and by the still waters of everlasting life.

"Up to the Father's home,
Where the many mansions be,'
Thy treasured ones have gone,
And sweetly beckon thee."

"They tell thee of a land of light,
Of crystal streams, of waters bright,
A Jasper sea whose pearly shore
The ransomed ones are walking o'er,
And they are gathered safely home,
And yet for thee there still is room.
Then let the tear of sorrow day,
And wait thy summons to the sky."

At her residence in Bethania co., March 6th, 1864, Mrs NANCY LESNER, aged 76. She had been a member of the church for more than thirty years, and had adorned her profession by a meek and consistent life. She died in great peace.

At her mother's, in Henry co., Va., March 18th, 1864, ANNA, daughter of the late Peter Scales. She had been long an invalid, but her cheerful trust in the Lord had supported and comforted her, and when she came to die she found him with her. She died repeating the 23d Psalm. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

In Fayetteville, on Tuesday morning, May 17th in the 80th year of his age, DUNCAN MCNEILL. Mr McNeill in early life connected himself with the Presbyterian church. For many long years he had followed the Saviour, and when death at length summoned him to appear at the bar of God, he cheerfully laid aside the cares and perplexities of life, fully assured that He who had sustained him so long would not leave or forsake him in the last great trial. S.

On the 12th inst., near Beaver Creek Village, Mrs JENNET RAY, wife of Archd Ray, dec'd, aged 66 years, 6 months and 1 day. In early life she joined the Presbyterian Church and exemplified her faith by an humble reliance on the sovereignty of God's providence; a constant reader of His holy word, she was ever desirous to know and do His will; her love to Him and His creatures was at all times displayed by pleading the cause of the distressed and as far as in her humble sphere lay, relieving the wants of the needy, comforting the sorrowing and advising the wayward. Her painful illness was no disturber of her hope in the mercies which had ever been shown in the past and promised in the future, for her end was faith—the retrospect had been one of toil but the future was one of peace, joy and rest. She has gone from among us, but her example of faith, hope and charity will live green in the memories of those who knew her in life. B.

In Montgomery county, May 8th, 1864, Mrs. MARGARET MCKINNON, in the 86th year of her age, and for more than 50 years a communing member of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon. For many years she had been afflicted, but she quietly and patiently awaited the summons to come up higher. The writer never enjoyed the privilege of witnessing a brighter example of Christian resignation. In all the relations of wife, mother and member of Christ's church, she acted well her part. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but they have a good hope that with her all is well. Take warnings come "thick and fast to the little band of disciples at Sharon." "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

PASTOR.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET
REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, MAY 24th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$8 00
BEEF, retail	$1@$1 25
BEESWAX	$3 00@3 50
BUTTER	$5 00@$6 00
CORN	$15 00
COTTON	$1 50@2 00
COTTON YARNS	$20 00@30 00
COFFEE	$16 00
COPPERAS	$8 00
EGGS	$2 50@3 00
FLOUR	100 00
IRON	$ 3 00@5 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3 50@4 00
NAILS, retail	$1 00@5 00
PORK	$3 00@4 50
PEAS	$25 00@30 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$24 50@40 00
TALLOW	$3 50@4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w5 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19. Hay street.

NATHAN A STEDMAN. WM. M. BERNARD.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

RUN THE BLOCKADE!
W. Macintyre
HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE:
600 Gross English bone pant Buttons;
1 Case Madder Prints, 1560 yards;
1 Case black and white Muslin, 1275 yards;
1 Bale scarlet Flannel, all wool 576 yards;
20 Doz Gents fancy Neck Ties;
20 Reams Ruled Note paper;
1 Case Steel Pens, 1000 boxes;
1 Case kid Brogans, 50 pair;
1 Case Knives and Forks, 200 doz. assorted;
5 Barrels Alum, 1,875 lbs.;
5 Barrels English green Copperas, 1500 lbs.;
3 Kegs Refined Borax, 336 lbs.;
5 Barrels Epsom Salts 556 lbs.;
1 " Camphor, 147 lbs.;
1 Bale Shoe Thread, 37 lb;
3 Bags heavy Black pepper, 363 lbs.
May 25-tf

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF BLADEN CO'Y.
THE soldiers from Bladen county, of the 18th Reg't N. C. Troops, respectfully call upon their fellow soldiers and citizens of Bladen county, to unite with them and elect Lt. J. D. CURRIE of Co. E., 18th N. C. Reg't to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Lt. Currie is a promising young man and has been in the service three years, two of which he served as a private. He has twice been severely wounded, rendering him unfit for active service, but with characteristic firmness still holds on, determined to perform his part. CO'S A, B and K.
May 11w4

INFORMATION FURNISHED.
THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 48th Regt., N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.
May 4th, 1864, 3mo.
Observer, Christian Advocate, and papers generally throughout the state please copy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.
I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.
Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.
Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.
I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.
EDWARD WARREN,
May 4ml Surgeon General North Carolina.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.
THE Trustees of this Institution wish to employ for the next Session, to commence in July next, a teacher *thoroughly* qualified to prepare boys for College. A Presbyterian preferred. Satisfactory references required. Address, N. M ROAN,
May 4w4 *Sec'y, of Yanceyville, N. C.*

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.
THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.
Any person ordering six or more pairs, will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address
A. A. MCKETHAN,
J. A. WOR H,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.
400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!
WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

WANTED
FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Ap, ly to
March 3tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.
ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.
He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several Quarters: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins,* &c., &c.
More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.
They are a *safe family medicine.*
Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.
For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.
Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864-3t pd Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N C.
HORACE H MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.
March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.
THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS per pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 18, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.
NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 hundredweight of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 2 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the forms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.
APPLY SOON, to
A. MCLEAN.
Nov. 06, 1863.-tf

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	5 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.
Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER. }
Address St. Lawrence P O., Chatham county.
Feb. 10, 1864.tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 20th January, 1864. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Writing Paper!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Miscellaneous Reading.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

This disease is not to be cured by medical prescriptions got from books. You must get at the cause and remove it. Of dyspeptics, scarcely two may be affected alike. In many cases, abuse of the stomach is doubtless the trouble. All aperient pills increase the weakness which causes the complaint; to this rule there is no exception. All nostrums and patent medicines of whatever pretensions, are injurious. In no case can any relief be obtained from their use.

Whoever uses tobacco or malt liquors, or even coffee, and finds symptoms of indigestion, must first abandon these habits, and it will be time enough to think of active medical treatment when it is found that the disease is not removed. Whoever has a troubled mind, or is confined to monotonous toil without exercise of labor or bodily recreation, and finds himself dyspeptic, must first seek relief by correcting these causes; for, so long as they exist, pampering the disease, medicine can be of no avail.

If there be any drain upon the vital powers in any direction, beyond healthful moderation, it must be checked before we can hope to return to the digestive organs the vigor of which they are robbed. No doctor's stuff can supply the natural forces which only the vital chemistry of the living body can create. Like intoxicating spirits, dyspeptic medicines may for the moment exhilerate a patient and make him feel great things, but afterwards, they each make the trouble greater than before.

Beware of tea and toast, and such like diet as remedies for dyspepsia. These but do impose unreasonable tasks upon impaired digestion. What is wanted is exactly the opposite regimen namely, food that is small in bulk and rich in substantial nutriment, something which with the least power of exertion the stomach can turn into rich blood to relieve the poverty of the fluids. Rare beef steak, for instance, not fried in a pan of fat and sole leathered, but quickly embrowned on a grid-iron, and served up with the oozing juices of red life; and if fluid accompaniment is desired, let us try port wine, weakened to suit the strength of the organs, but rather reduced in quantity than watered much.

Bran bread is of no account in this disease. It is excellent for constipation, if used now and then but not continuously. We must discriminate between these complaints. In constipation, often, the digestion is even super excellent, and torpor of the bowels, which occasions the trouble, is due to the too thorough absorption of the liquid parts of our food, leaving a residuum too dry and rigid to be freely moved forward through the curvatures of the lower bowels. The distressing affliction grows out of the impaction of matter in the colon from this cause, giving dull pains which banish sleep and good humor. Pills are not the remedy for this distress, but tepid or cold water injections, which readily reach the colon, and by supplying moisture, at an equal degree of dampness, cause the latter to crack and often fall to pieces. The requisite degree of moisture is preserved by occasionally throwing water over the model with a syringe, the rosehead of which is perforated with very fine holes by sprinkling it with a large brush, or hanging wet clothes over it during the intervals of labor.—*Scientific American.*

A LITTLE HERO.—On the return of Gen. Hoke's command recently, from Newbern, riding in the rear of a regiment in the rear brigade, we noticed in advance of us a stout little boy trudging manfully along, but evidently born down by the weight of his musket, knapsack, &c. Calling to him to hand up his gun that we might carry it for him, we asked,

"How long have you been in the service?"

"Two years, sir," was the prompt answer.

"How old are you?" we inquired, astonished at the boy's appearance, for he was fresh and hearty.

"Seventeen last month," he replied.

"Pretty tough work, this war, is it not? Are you not very tired of it?" we again asked.

"Yes sir, it's pretty tough; but I mean to see it out."

We then asked what county he was from, and he answered "Cumberland."

A halt was now orderd, and our little hero taking from us his gun said he was going to the creek for a wash, but would be up with the regiment soon after it resumed the march.

Of such material old Cumberland may well be proud, and on such material well may the Confederacy rely.—*State Journal.*

HOW THE FREEDMEN ARE TREATED.—The following communication from Portsmouth, Virginia to the New York *Tribune*, is but a sample of the manner the negroes of the South are treated by their new masters:

Permit me to ask you how much the colored men hereabout have been benefitted thus far by the change from servitude to freedom? In the old times I remember they were clothed, housed and fed, indifferently, perhaps, but some how; and to "cheat a nigger" was esteemed the meanest of all meanness. Now here are men—true, loyal, honest, hard working men—contracted with under every appearance of good faith, Government employees, who have arrears due them for nine months faithful labor, seeing their wives and children ragged and helpless upon the street. Colored men employed in the Government hospital have not been paid since last June. The Medical Director will not enter their names upon pay rolls, claiming that they come under the charge of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs. The Superintendent of Negro Affairs declares that they belong to the Quartermaster's list. The quartermaster asserts that he has nothing to do with it. So, poor shuttlecocks, they are pushed from pillar to post and sent the rounds. Meantime new promises are being made them. They are assured they will most likely lose this debt, there being some irregularity the negro brain can no more comprehend than they explain; but they are to commence the year right. All these kinks are straightened, and in future they are to be regularly paid. What is the meaning of that word right, when the wise white man makes a compact with the simple black man?

FACTS WORTH BEING KNOWN.

From the London Index.

To the Editor of the Index:

SIR: While Mr. Seward is threatening old England with the Vengeance of the universal Yankee nation if England shipbuilders and merchants are not prevented from selling an unarmed ship to the Confederates, which may afterwards, in some far off island of the sea, meet a consort and receive the necessary ingredients to change herself into a crushing man of war; and while Earl Russell is making every honest, manly Englishman, who loves the proud fame of his glorious old flag, blush at the manner in which, obedient to the threats of vengeance, he is straining English law in order that he may please the great Western joker, it may not be out of place to turn back the pages of time for a few short years, and see what has been the policy of the Yankees themselves on this very question, when it was not thine ox that was being gored by the neighbor's bull.

In all the wars in which Spain engaged with her revolted colonies in America, nearly all the privateering that was done against the flag of Spain under the various "patriot flags," was done by Americans in American vessels, commanded by American officers, built, armed and equipped in American ports, openly and without even any attempt at disguise. The present Admiral David Porter, who has burned so many towns and houses on the Mississippi, and who has written such very, very bombastic reports, served in one of those patriot cruisers, called the Guerrero, under command of his uncle, Capt. John Porter, [his father Commodore John Porter,] who was formerly, if not at that very time, an officer of the United State navy, and this very Guerrero was the terror of the Spanish merchant ships, and fought most gallantly with a Spanish frigate. As the poor Spanish ox was then gored, these gallant Americans were not "pirates," as the prophet Seward now calls Southern men, fighting under their own flag, and for the country that gave them birth.

Fact No. 2. When Greece was fighting for her liberty against the Turks, it had, of course, the sympathy of that nation, founded on revolution and the right of any people to govern themselves. The splendid frigates were openly built in New York for the Greeks, and armed and equipped. The Yankees love liberty, but they have an eye to the main chance also, and as the Greeks could only pay for one of the ships, [the Yankees swindled them so badly, that it cost them as much as they should have paid for both,] only one of them went to Greece, the Hellas. The other was purchased for the United States Navy, and called the Hudson.

Fact No. 3. When Texas was at war with Mexico, a number of ships were openly built for the Texans in ports of the United States, armed, equipped and manned by Americans, commanded by officers who resigned from the United States navy to be promoted into that of Texas; these ships sailed openly from New Orleans, under Commodore Moore, with the Austin for his flag-ship, to cruise against Mexico, and did engage some Mexican Steamers. In the town of Norfolk, a United States Navy Yard, a regular rendezvous was opened, the flag of Texas hoisted, and men enlisted openly, and went ont of the harbor with the flag of Texas flying at the fore of the vessel that carried them, and drums beating.

VIRGINIA.

DICKENS AND THACKERAY.—The *Christian Examiner*, for the present month, in an admirable essay on the "Patience of Hope," relates the following curious suggestive incident:

Chas. Dickens sat in his chamber in London in the full flush of the fame of his "Pickwick Papers." He was preparing another story to be published, as all his great works were, in numbers, with illustrations. One day a man came in and said, "I have come, sir, to ask you to look at some sketches. I want to be the artist for your new book." The young author glanced over them said, (kindly, we are sure,) "I think you will not do." The man went away, worked faithfully along, both with pencil and pen; wrote little books, papers for public journals, whatever came in his way. Years past, he was still known to those only that are familiar with the second-rate names in the London literary circles. One day he carried a great bundle of manuscripts to the publisher, with proposal to print it. It was returned. Finally, another ventured on it, and the world was suddenly full of wonder over the story of "Vanity Fair." The most popular author in Britain had from that day a divided kingdom.

JUST RETRIBUTION.—Among the killed at the late battle at Plymouth was a Lieut. Flusser, of the United States Navy, and the commander of the gunboat *Miami*. This man had long been the subtle tool of Beast Butler, and a terror to all our people on the rivers emptying into and contiguous to Albemarle Sound. His pleasure seemed to consist in robbing and tyrannizing over the people. When the Albemarle, our iron-clad, went down the Roanoke, he arranged his best gun and waited until the Confederate steamer got within 40 feet of him, when he touched off his gun, and the ball striking the heavy iron plating rebounded and tore him almost to atoms. Was not the hand of Providence in this thing? Did not wickedness receive its reward? Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. Butler may tremble, for vengeance will yet overtake him.—*Christian Sun.*

CHURCH ROBBING.—The Charleston *Courier* says:

The First Baptist Church, on Church street, was robbed recently of all the drapery around the pulpit, the gas fixtures, piping, &c., all the carpets, and even the baptismal pump attached to the font.

The depredators had taken down the chandeliers over the pulpit for removal, but were, no doubt, frightened before they had succeeded in getting off with their booty, as the were left piled in the pulpit.

The yield of gold in Australia for the last year will show a decrease of £700,000.

THE LATE FIGHT IN ALBEMARLE SOUND.

HEAD'QRS 66TH N. C. T.,
PLYMOUTH, May 7.

I will now relate to you one of the severest naval fights the history of the world has ever told. It came off below here yesterday in the Albemarle sound. Our iron clad Albemarle, accompanied by one small gunboat which our forces captured at this place, started upon an expedition for Newbern. Doubtless you are looking for her now in the rear of that place. When they entered the Sound and got about 20 miles from the mouth of the Roanoke, they were attacked by 12 large steamers, (yankee,) 4 of them men-of war. They sunk our little gunboat the first fire and took the crew prisoners, numbering about 25 men. But the iron-clad stood the test. The enemy fought her at very close quarters, poured broadside after broadside upon her with about *eighty* guns at a time; but she would give them her two guns in return. They even ran their vessels upon the bow and stern of our boat; but she would shake them off and rally to her work again. They tried to blow her up with torpedoes, but failed to hurt her.

The fight lasted three hours, till dark, when our glorious little ram with her brave crew steamed back to this place, the enemy not daring to follow. The Albemarle sunk *three* of their largest steamers, besides damaging three or four more. She was hurt but very little. Her smoke stack was riddled so that her commander, Capt. Cooke, could not get draft enough to raise steam, and this compelled him to return. In doing so he had to burn all his bacon, lard and oil to raise steam. The Albemarle was struck *sixty-two* times, one shot of which hurt her—breaking both bars of the portion of her armor—or rather, breaking one bar and driving in the second, which splintered the wood on the inside and wounded 4 of the crew slightly—so slightly that they continued their duties.

One of the Albemarle's guns had some 3 feet knocked off the muzzle of the first fire, but she fired 46 rounds in her broken condition. Capt. Cooke said the Confederacy might congratulate itself on the safe return of the Albemarle to Plymouth. The yankees tried to throw a keg of powder down her smoke stack to blow her up, but failed. They tried to drop an anchor on her propeller to stop her. It was at this point that our men shot the whole stern off the yankee man-of-war engaged in the work and it was a grand sight to see her go down, though in but 20 feet water. This vessel had five 200 pound rifle guns on her, five 11 inch Dahlgren guns, and 2 other large guns in her bow and stern.

We also sunk the Miami, another large vessel carrying 10 guns, and Capt. Cooke thinks the third vessel was the Eutaw.

These are the facts of the fight of the Albemarle. When she starts again she will be accompanied by —— and then she will go O K. She will shortly have a new smoke-stack and another gun to replace the broken one and then you may look out for her again. She lies this morning opposite our camp, her snout down the river. She will go down to the mouth of Roanoke to day.—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.—The *Enquirer* suggests that, for the better defence of Richmond, all the streets be barricaded with the tobacco now stored in Richmond, and that all the houses near the barricades be loopholed for their protection and defense, on the plan adopted by the enemy in Baltimore, last year, when Stuart with his cavalry was threatening that city. The "Enquirer" adds:

Richmond is *to be defended to the very last*, her people are ready and willing to answer any calls from the authorities, but every means of defence should be used. The labor and material are here that may be required to effectually barricade every outlet. It is unknown how long the enemy may be around the city, or at what part they may attempt to enter. Their cavalry, yesterday defeated by Stuart, may to day rally and reinforced, turn the tide of victory, and seek to gallop into the city and through it to their army at Bermuda Hundreds. Barricaded streets will check their progress even should they force any post of the outer defences. The precaution now suggested may never be required, but the terrible disaster it may prevent surely should commend it to the attention of the Engineer Department of the city defences. It becomes the authorities to adopt every means in their power. The defence of Richmond must, if necessary, equal that of Derry or Saragossa.

From the Richmond Whig, May 9.

EMEUTE AT THE LIBBY.—At twelve o'clock on Friday night the Yankee officers confined in the Libby, about one thousand in number, were ordered to get ready to be carried to Danville. Thinking, no doubt, that our Government believed the city would soon be taken, and was therefore anxious to get them to a place of security, they at first swore they would not go, and refused to muster to have their names registered; but fortunately for themselves they became more tractable on the appearance of several hundred Confederate bayonets, and submitted to the will of the Libby authorities though with a bad grace. While their names were being registered, it was discovered that they had set fire to a lot of boxes in the second story, with intent to destroy the prison. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done. The Yankees occupied their last moments in the Libby in throwing into the sinks all the sugar, coffee and other supplies that had recently been sent them from the North. As they left the Libby they swore they would escape from the train on the way to Danville; but we have reason to believe they did not make good their vows. They started in the Danville train at three o'clock Saturday, morning, in charge of Captains Tabb and Nelson, with an efficient guard.

CRITICISM ON PRAYER.—The following resolution was introduced in the Yankee senate a few days ago by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware:

Resolved, That the Chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf and not to lecture him, informing him, under pretence of prayer, his said Chaplain's, opinion in reference to his duty as the Almighty, and that the said Chaplain be further requested as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer, to lecture the Senate in relation to questions before the body.

Mr. Howard objected to the resolutions, and the Senate went into Executive session.

An Irishman lately declined to enter the military service on the ground that he disliked to leave his "ould mother an orphan."

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA MINING COMPANY.

A few day since we referred to the Western North Carolina Mining Company. We have before us the Geological survey of the lands belonging to the same. From it we collect the annexed facts and information. The land on which one of the mines is located is called the "Carubneo" property. The walling on either side indicates a true and permanent vein of rich ore. The ore vein has a power of about six feet, and is admirably situated for working. This is also the case with the other mines on this land. The advantages afforded by these mountain elevations are of incalculable value in practical mining; the veins can be penetrated by odit levels and will therefore drain themselves. The ores can be stopped and removed to the surface without the dangers attendant upon raising them by expensive machinery.

The quality of the ore obtained from these veins, so far as they have been tested, is of excellent character, It is copper pyrates—or what is commonly called yellow copper ore, is entirely free from those arsenical sulpherites so common in most other copper mines. This fact is one of much interest to the practical miner and smelter as arsenical ores are much more difficult to manipulate in the process of smelting. Ores of this character are always very rich, and generally yield from eighteen to twenty per cent. of metalic copper.

Another mine is on what is called the "Brysonian property," on the Wayshutta road. This mine has long been favorably known for its productions of yellow ore and the carbonate of copper. Judging from the outcrops, this is also considered very valuable. Indeed all the openings upon this land have shown veins of good and rich ores. This property is located most favorably for working. The veins can be, as already intimated, worked to great depth without danger and expense of costly machinery, by odit levels. It is a fact too, of great importance that the water running from veins worked in this way always have a larger per centage of copper than can be easily and cheaply collected by the use of crude bar iron.

The public here have the opinion of one of the most eminent geologists in the Confederacy. His report has been endorsed by Hon. E. Emmons, the State Geologist of North Carolina. The facts stated show that the mining property ranks among the most valuable in this or any other country.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE CONFEDERATE INDIANS.—The loyalty and devotion of our Indian allies are as gratifying as they are remarkable, and give them a strong claim to our sympathy and whatever else may be necessary to their support and defence. From the very first our enemies have sought by every means in their power to convert their affections from our cause, and when they found that the constancy of the Indians was more than a match, both for their intrigues and their bribes, their mercenary love quickly turned to wrath, and has been exhausting itself in plunder, devastation and murder ever since. The Shreveport Weekly *News* says, the following from the report of S. S. Scott, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, should fasten them (the Indians) to our affections with hooks of steel, while it will put to shame such pale faces as have fainted under less trials:

"In conclusion, permit me to say, that in view of the circumstances which have surrounded the Indians during the war, especially the Chocktaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, the attachment manifested by them for the Confederate Government has been remarkable, and ought to be a source of the sincerest gratification and pride to all our people.

When on the one hand, it is recollected that nothing scarcely but reverses have heretofore attended their efforts for the defence of their country; that a large portion of it has been overrun and their property carried off or destroyed; that their troops (not, however, be it said, without earnest attempts on the part of the Government to rectify these things) have been indifferently armed and clothed, and irregularly paid; while on the other hand the emissaries of the Northern Government, to induce them to abandon our cause, have been lavish of magnificent promises to them—of gold and silver without stint, provisions and clothing for the indigent, and the protection of their rights in person and property forever. I repeat, when all these facts are recollected, the continued fidelity and loyalty of these Indians may well produce in the minds of our people sentiments of surprise and admiration."

The Macon Telegraph says: Brownlow's Whig of the 9th, under the head of "Sending our People North," says, "many of our people complain bitterly, and some with tears in their eyes, that the military authorities intend to send them North and give them transportation. We protest against this policy as cruel, unjust, oppressive." Brownlow then goes to plead for them—they cling to their homes, their lands and tenements—they have remained here in East Tennessee during three years of the iron rule of rebellion. What will be their fate if sent North of the Ohio, without food, money or clothing?" Left where they are, they can pick up a subsistence in some way, and why should they be sent off while the "niggers" are allowed to remain? We claim," says Brownlow, "for the poor Union families of East Tennessee at least the negro's chances and privileges." A pitiable claim truly—but it will not be respected.

SOUND—HOW FAR CAN IT BE HEARD.—A friend informed us yesterday, that the Rev. A. W. Mangum, being at his father's residence near Red Mountain, in the county of Orange, on the 16th inst., at about 8 o'clock in the morning and from that time until ten, was attracted by the report of repeated and distinct discharges of artillery. He remarked upon the fact at the time, and on that or the subsequent day, expressed, in conversations, his opinion that Weldon had been attacked. It turns out by an examination of the dates, that on that day and between those hours, the heavy firing occurred at Drewry's Bluff—and there is hardly a doubt that this was the firing heard by Mr Mangum. The distance is nearer to two than one hundred miles.—*Confederate.*

Seventy thousand persons are anually arrested by the police of London. Of these, 450 are burglars and house breakers.

Children's Department.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH YOUR MONEY.

This question was put, a few days ago, to a little boy who is only about three and a half years old. He had in his hand a piece of silver, which had been given him by a friend. He immediately replied, "*Going to give it to the missions, for some poor heathen boy.*" He had heard his parents talk about the heathen, but I do not know that he ever received particular instruction, in respect to the use he should make of his money. I could but wish, however, that all little boys and girls had a similar spirit, and were as willing to part with their money for the good of others. But too many are in the habit of spending all they can obtain in a very foolish manner; so that when an opportunity offers for doing good, they have nothing to give. They indeed seem to care but very little about the welfare of others, though they are very fond of receiving favors from their friends. We would have the *young*, as well as the old, feel that "it is more blessed to give than to receive;" we wish them often to think of the poor heathen children who have no Bibles, no Sabbath School, and no Christian parents and friends to instruct them in the things of religion or to care for their souls. Some, perhaps, refrain from giving because they have *so little*, they think it will do no good, But I can assure them that a very *small sum*, may effect *great* good. Bibles, and Testaments, and tracts, are now printed at so cheap a rate, that a few cents can furnish to some poor family so much instruction as, with the divine blessing, may save their souls. How often has a single tract, which cost but a single cent, been the means of carrying light, and joy; and salvation, to many who were once in ignorance, in wretchedness, and in the way to eternal misery.

Who would not save a cent—every cent possible—for such an object? Who can tell how much good every reader of the Youth's Companion might do in this way! Will you not try it? We might tell you of a little girl, ten years old, who by diligence and self denial, working with her own hands, raised 22 cents in one month all of which she cheerfully cast into the treasury of the Lord; and of another little girl, still younger, who gave at once 25 cents which had been presented her by a friend. We might tell you of a little girl only 6 years old, who came to the superintendent at the close of the school, one Sabbath morning, in great haste, and unfolding her handkerchief took out 25 cents, and said, "I want you to take this money and buy a Bible for the heathen." This money she had saved of her own accord, and gave it freely for this object. We could tell you of little boys who have done similar things, and who esteem it a privilege, a pleasure rather than a self-denial or hardship, to earn and save money in order to do good to others. How many of you will go and do likewise?

THE BEAUTIFUL WORLDS.

"Come to the window, Ellen. See these beautiful birds. There is a gold robin. Look at his breast. Now he turns his pretty head and twists his golden neck as if he was listening for his mate. Here is a blue bird. O look, my child! Those brilliant blue feathers! Pretty blue-bird, where did you come from?—the bright blue sky? Fly away, little birds, fly home to your nests and your little ones; it is almost night. There they go,—they are gone. God made the birds, with their brilliant feathers, and he takes care of them, and feeds them.

"See these rose bushes, Ellen. Pick me a bud. How delicate all the leaves, how perfect the color! how beautiful are these rose bushes!"

"Mother, I wish all the trees were like them, and they lasted all summer long."

"Ellen, I can show you something else as beautiful—those tall trees; now watch them. There—the breeze just stirs the dark green leaves and makes them rock-a-by, rock-a-by on the branches; and it seems as if they were singing themselves to sleep. Now look, far off as you can see, at those dark blue mountains. Does my little Ellen think that is the end of the world? O no! I will tell you about that some other time.

"Now we will walk out and see the sun go down behind the dark blue mountains. O what clouds! See the rich crimson glow all around there, and low down, Ellen, those purple clouds edged with gold. There is a looking as if it slept on a silver sea. Yes, look, Ellen, and look in silence! God made it all. Can we ever love him enough for placing us in this beautiful world?

"Pretty soon the moon will rise off there, and ten thousand stars will come up in the blue sky. Then every leaf on the tall trees, now so dark, will shine like silver, and the cricket will chirp, and the nightingale sing, and the fireflies sparkle. What a beautiful world! But, my child, I can tell you of one more beautiful still, where the shining stars are but as dust. We have never seen any thing so beautiful as that world. They do not need any *sun* there—God is the light of it. They do not need any moon, for there is no night there, and there is no trouble, or care, or pain or death. This world, my child, is *heaven*. It is God's home. It is our Saviour's home. Jesus Christ is God. We must die, but if we love Jesus Christ and obey him, he will take us far up to this beautiful bright world and we shall live forever with him in heaven.—*Infant Series.*

A NEW THING.—"My boy, what shall I do next?"

"Why pa, what do you mean?"

"I asked you what I should do, my son. What do you choose to have me attend to next."

"Pa, you are joking me."

But that father was in earnest. His son had been in the habit of saying pertly, "Pa, give this or that," instead of "please to give it to me." This short dialogue brings to mind a new thing which has recently been noticed in some of our religious families. It is the change of the authority from parents to children. It is not unusual now, to hear children saying what is to be done, while parents beg and plead and struggle and contend, and at last have to yield.

This state of things is new to many of us. It would have been new to old king Solomon. I am inclined to ask the young readers of this paper, and particularly *one* of them, Do you wish to govern, or to be governed by.



HENRY AND [illegible] garden stood a little summer-house or arbor, which Mr. Shultz had made. It was the favorite resort of the family in the warm days of summer, and here Mrs. Shultz and little Henry spent most of their time; the former plying her needle, while the latter brought in bundles of flowers and piled them around her feet, and then, under her direction, assorted them for the market.

Mrs. Shultz would often take advantage of these beautiful objects to teach her little son some instructive lesson. Taking into her hand, on one of these times, a boquet with its rich hues refreshed by brilliant dew drops, she pointed out to him its beauties, and said, "Our heavenly Father has not confined himself, in the creation, to what was absolutely necessary for us, but he has scattered over it a thousand beautiful shapes and colors for our delight. He has so arranged the stars that they sparkle over our heads at night like gems; he has broken the surface of the earth into agreeable outlines of mountain, hill and vale; and then he has planted it with trees of endless variety and pleasant fruit, and covered it with a rich carpet of green, which is inwrought with innumerable flowers. Thus nature unites with the Bible to declare to man that God is love. She is dressed in smiles. She teaches us that we should not only be contented, but cheerful.—*Old Phillip's Stories.*

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

SEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry,
by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,585,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steedman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.

This date is incorrect - it should be June 1, 1864

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 22. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 334.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

From the Record

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Look forth, look forth from the pale hills of time,
Which, deepening in the distance, rise and swell
In shadowy surges to the Great Sublime.
Look forth from those gray heights! look forth and tell
If the Deliverer comes! Long have we striven
And toiled and waited. Darker to our view
Grows the horizon of yon lowering Heaven,
And the chill blasts blow menacing through.
Closer the shadows crouch around our path
The billowy storm-clouds of impending wrath.

Look forth, pale sentry of the Eastern hills,
Wan with long watching, gaunt with vigil sore!
Speak the wild thought which through my bosom thrills,
Comes the Good Master never, never more!
Hath he forgot his people in their woes?
Is the Great Ruler impotent to save?
Are these sharp pangs but life's expiring throes,
And tend our blood-stained footsteps to the grave?
When comes of all our ills the blest surcease?
Where loitereth, prison-bound, sweet-featured Peace?

For three long years the wine press have we trodden,
Sure Thou wilt hearken as we turn to Thee,
Lifting our bridal robes all stained and sodden
With red tears of wounded purity!
Sure Thou wilt bare thine arm's avenging might,
Till Thy glorious kingdom upon earth,
We stand a nation of the nations, bright
In all the grandeur of heroic birth!
Clad in the purple, yet with mourning weeds,
The proud heart throbbing, even while it bleeds.

Ah! yes, triumphant still, though stricken sore,
As some fair barque whose prow hath ploughed the wave,
Which leaps in maddening surges on the shore,
Where foam crowned eddies lure her to her grave:
Yet still hath borne her proudly on her way,
Though tempests rage and billows roar and swell,
Into the haven of eternal day
Hath passed, and is at rest—and all is well!
Aye! even though the lordly mast hath bowed,
And the breeze murmurs through the storm-rent shroud.

With wistful glance the dying Western sun
Looks down upon a lone and peaceful grave;
Full lovingly the shadows pale and dun,
Guard the last home of him who died to save
His fair fame from dark slander's blighting breath,
His country from the foe's polluting tread!
Bright smiling in the phantom arms of Death,
With no vain sigh or throb of craven dread,
Where weeps the wave of that calm Western river,
Fell the true knight—a hero now forever!

Once more the shadows darken through the land;
Once more goes forth that wild, despairing cry;
The bright blade falleth from the nerveless hand,
The light of battle fadeth from the eye.
A moan of woe in Shenandoah's vale;
One quick, short sigh by Rappahannock's shore;
And then outswelleth proudly on the gale,
The grand old shout, the battle-cry of yore!
Still Jackson's name the foremost charge hath led;
Still Jackson's war-cry thunders at their head!

Yes, all unshaken is the patient trust,
The steadfast heart, the calm, undaunted will!
And now we lift us to Thee from the dust
Of penitence, and pray that Thou wilt still
The raging of the waters, till the calm
Of peace shall brood upon the troubled deep,
And the mild billows murmuring a psalm
Of love and glory, gently charm to sleep
The storm-tossed mariner—soft as the chime
Of distant home bells in a fairy clime.

And so, as some rich freighted argosie
Which glides in swan-like grandeur o'er the main,
While all the treasures of a tropic sea
Flash round her brow, and glitter in her train;
In triumph o'er the waves our Ship of State
Shall proudly glide, while yet the soft breeze fills
Her sails, until at last the crystal gate,
Deep-bottomed 'mid the everlasting hills,
Shall open to her; all her wanderings cease,
And o'er her decks shall brood love-crowned Peace.

Charleston, S. C. G. H. S.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.—There are many good men whom here on earth it is arduous to love. They are whimsical; they are taciturn; they are opinionative and dogmatical; they are imperious and self indulgent; they are severe and satirical; they are beset with strong prejudices or evil tempers; and their excellence is as inaccessible as the fragrance of a thorny rose, or the nectar inside an adamant shell. But in the genial region, the spirits of the just are perfect. Jacob is not wily, Thomas is not obstinate, Peter is not precipitate—the flaws, the failures of earthly piety all have vanished in this perfect world.—*Hamilton.*

"Yesterday, last week, last year—they are gone. Yesterday was such a day as never was before, and never can be again. Out of eternity and darkness it was born, a new, fresh day; into darkness and eternity it sank again for ever. It had a voice calling to us of its own—its own work, its own duties. What *were we doing yesterday?*"

To day is ours. Work while it is called to-day. Work what? Do the duty which lieth next you. Work out your own salvation. Do works meet for repentance. Do with thy might whatsoever thy hand findeth to do. Work *now!* Earnestly, faithfully courageously, humbly, lovingly, prayerfully.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian

SANITARY LAWS OF THE BIBLE.

Said a valued physician on one occasion, "God intended his creatures to die of old age, and *never of disease!*" Concurring in this opinion, we are inclined to think that all disease is an express punishment for the violation of some physical law. Miss Nightingale says, "We talk of 'mysterious dispensations' and of 'plagne and pestilence' being in 'God's hands,' when, so far as we know, He has put them into our own." Milton describes a vision shown to Adam by the angel Michael, in which are depicted the consequences of his fall

"By intemperance more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on men." Immediately a place
Before his eyes appeared, sad, noisome, dark;
A lazar-house it seemed, wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseased; all maladies
Of ghastly spasm—or racking torture—qualms
Of heart sick agony—all feverous kinds,
Convulsions—epilepsies—fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer colic pangs,
Dropsies and asthmas and joint racking rheums.
Dire was the tossing, deep the groans: Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch;
And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook but delayed to strike, though oft invoked—
Sight to deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed, behold? Adam could not, but wept,
Though not of woman born.

[*Paradise Lost—Book 9th.*

Has not this earth almost become one vast Hospital? What family has not behold among its own numbers, one or other, or many of the diseases mentioned?

"Qualms of heart sick agony—fevers varied—
Convulsions—fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer—colic pangs,
Dropsies and asthmas."

Who of us ever saw that peaceful, painless thing, a death from old age? This is probably the death which all the patriarchs died. What was once the rule has become of so rare occurrence as almost to be unknown. Death from any other cause was once considered the express judgment of God. "Our father died in his own sin," was the sad comment of Zelophehad's daughters. In the purest ages of the Jewish church, marvellous as it appears to us diseased moderns, "there was not one feeble person in all their tribes"—not one case of sickness in all their millioned host. Leprosy had been prevalent among the Egyptians, and God knew that in consequence of sin it would appear among the Hebrews, and therefore He gave minute directions for discovering the disease and separating the unclean person from the clean.

The sanitary laws of the Bible are more perfect than any sanitary code that has been invented since, even in this age of science.

M. D. Sanitary laws of the Bible! What are they? I know of none, except Paul's advice to Timothy, to use a little wine for his stomach's sake.

D. What is *your* sanitary code?

M. D. I maintain that the four great preventives of disease are *Exercise, Pure Air, Proper Food* and *Cleanliness.*

D. Exactly; I maintain the same, and *from the Bible*—Exercise, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." This is not only a curse pronounced, but it is the first and most important physical law given to our race. No man, however exalted his position, or great his wealth, is exempt from this unswerving law, and by its observance he may, in some measure, escape some of the evils attendant on the violation of the other rules of health. Let a person lead a life of active exercise, and he may, with more impunity than others, eat gross, improper food and neglect the use of pure water.

M. D. Experience teaches our profession that the neglect of each of these laws leads to a particular class of diseases. Want of exercise produces indigestion, with all its hydra-headed ills. Impure air or malaria, produces fevers, bilious, typhoid, &c., and also dysentery and that class. Improper food produces the cachectic disorders, and as this error is the longest indulged in, so the diseases engendered thereby are the most obstinate and incurable, such as scrofula and consumption, (scrofula of the lungs,) dropsy, &c., &c. Want of cleanliness produces cutaneous diseases, which I will not enumerate. But where these things are treated of, in the Bible I cannot see.

D. Have you never read the oft repeated injunction for all manner of personal impurity was to "wash the clothes, and bathe the flesh in running (i. e. fresh) water." And do you not recollect the case with which the Hebrew camp was kept pure, by covering all putrescent substances, such as blood of slaughtered animals, &c., with earth. As for food, a learned physician remarks, "Moses' rules with regard to food were founded upon the most correct physiological principles." God has marked those animals which he intended for human food, by two unvarying marks, (a double witness) chewing the cud and dividing the hoof. The Laplander finds these marks in his reindeer; the African in the eland and wild ox. Scrotula, the foundation of three-fourths of the diseases to which we are subject, derives its name from Scrofa, the hog; and doubtless the ancients who gave this name, had good reason for it.

M. D. Yes, it is a well proven fact that the hog is most unwholesome food. Dr. Kerner, of Wistonburg, states that even the smoked sausages, which constitute so favorite a repast in his country, often cause fatal poisoning. In one instance thirty-seven persons died out of seventy-six who had eaten them; and though the most able chemists analysed the meats, no trace of any known poison could be discovered. This death which is the consequence of this poisoning succeeds very lingering and remarkable symptoms. There is a gradual wasting of muscular fibre, and all the constituents of the body similarly composed. It is supposed that the sausages eaten had undergone some slight putrefactive process, which rendered their already deleterious components immediately destructive, instead of lingering in the system for years, (or probably generations, as in the case of scrofula.) Similar effects have occurred in Paris; and it has been conjectured that animal matter in peculiar states of disease may constitute an *actual poison;* hitherto not understood and only evinced by casual effects. "Sir Benjamin Brodie has remarked that on several occasions he has met with evidence of the acrid and poisonous nature of "dog's meat" as sold in the streets of London, which manifested itself by producing ulcerations of a peculiar and distinct character on the hands, accompanied by swellings of the axilla."

D. God also forbade the eating of blood and fat, (suet) even of clean animals. What says science to this?

M. D. Blood is the most putrescible of all substances, and highly injurious when taken into the human stomach, and suet is the demon of dyspeptics and hard to digest even by the stontest laborer. But were not all these laws abrogated? Would you again introduce them into the church?

D. Never! sir. "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink" (Rom. 14: 17) But I would again introduce these laws into our kitchens and dining-rooms. We are not spiritually defiled by anything we eat, our Saviour himself taught. But I would be glad to see men healthy as well as holy, and a healthy body contributes to a healthy mind. Punishment does not immediately follow disobedience to the physical laws. The father may indulge for his life time in gross animal food and yet no immediate disease follow. The son will be feebler in consequence, and yet attain a good old age, but upon the grand-son will fall the inevitable punishment if he continues in the same course, and the sins of sire and grand-sire, in connection with his own, will be visited upon him, in the shape of consumption, scrofula, or some other terrible disease.

M. D. I believe you are right—strange that in reading the Mosaic books, I was not struck with this before. But why did the apostles pronounce these laws annulled?

D. Because they were superseded by the spiritual law. And as for these being annulled *totally*, you might on the same principle argue that marriage is annulled. St. Paul said it was *better* not to marry, than to marry, but he does not think it *better* to eat meat than to live on herbs—on the contrary he leaves the balance in favor of him who eateth herbs, for he says, "He that doubteth is damned if he eat," and who can help doubting after reading the law of Moses, of which Christ said every jot and tittle should be fulfilled. Now we can understand how the laws with regard to sacrifices and the temple services have been fulfilled in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for the apostle expressly explains these things to us. And in all his remarks with regard to food, he seems simply to consider the fact of its being *offered to idols*, and not the distinction between clean and unclean animals, for all the oriental tribes, Greeks, Parthians, Medes and Persians agreed with the Jews in these particulars. As for Peter's vision, we cannot see how it relates to anything but the admission of the Gentiles to the church of God. And we think that in Hebrew 9: 10, where St. Paul speaks of "meats and drinks and divers washings and carnal ordinances imposed until the time of reformation," it is evident from the whole connection that he refers only to the temple service of which these things formed a part.

I do not pretend to teach that any observance of any physical laws, will save the soul, neither do I teach that any neglect of physical laws will be punished by other than physical evils. I believe the whole Bible, from the account of the creation in Genesis to the closing blessing in Revelation to be consistent, and christians will learn that the more study they give to it, the wiser they will become, both in the things of this life and the life to come. We have the authority of the Rev. Thos. Scott for saying that the epistle of James was at one time rejected by the early christians as irreconcilable with the doctrine of St. Paul, but they soon saw how beautifully the teachings of the two melted into each other, as I believe the church will one day see how beautifully the law of Moses enshrines the law of Christ, even as the body enshrines the soul.

M. D. Your theory interests me very much, but I am fearful of being led into error.

D. Then, my dear sir, only consider these laws as sanitary directions, and follow them as such. There surely can be no objections to that. But I have not enumerated them all. Another sanitary law is "Thou shalt kindle no fire throughout your habitations on the Sabbath day."

M. D. What! when the thermometer is at zero! This law was surely not intended for our climate, or that farther north. How would the Laplanders, Greenlanders exist without fire!

D. They do exist without it. In their long journeys over the snow, drawn in their reindeer sledges, and wrapped in furs, they live for days and weeks without any fire, except what they kindle to cook their meals with. On Sabbaths, in the coldest weather we could wrap up as we do to make a stage coach journey and be perfectly comfortable. And give an opportunity to [illegible] to send the fire of life which God has kindled in the human body, to send his own warmth to the extremities, which have often chilled back to the heart by our [illegible] habits. Says a scientific scholar: "All attempts to keep warm by stoves, furnaces, &c., are so many attacks upon the principle of life, and will result both in discomfort and ill health; keep warm during the week by that exercise which produces the "sweat of the brow" in which alone man can eat his food in health and comfort; and "kindle no fires throughout your habitations on the Sabbath day," and who would ever die of diseases induced by cold?—Another sanitary law is "Thou shalt not shave the corners of thy beard." The ancients never shaved the whole beard, but some were beginning to mar the corners, and even this was forbidden. The beard was made for the protection of the throat and lungs from injury, just as the eye lashes were formed to shield that delicate organ, the eye, from dust and other extraneous matters. Else why do you make all your bronchial patients protect their diseased throats with their beards?

M. D. You are quite right sir. I do not dispute it. In fact, no intelligent man, much less a physician, would deny the fact, so plainly proven by the circumstance, that the grinders in the cutlery establishments of England, by simply allowing their beard to grow, escape that disease, so well known among them, as the *grinder's rot.* In this disease the lung, when examined after death, looks as though it had been dipped in ink, and the texture instead of exhibiting the spongy character of that organ when in health, cuts like a piece of india-rubber." The very fact that the grinders who allow their beard and moustache to grow, are exempt from this fatal disease, which usually cuts off this poor artizan at the average age of twenty-nine years, proves conclusively the certain and sure protection which the beard affords to the lungs. A knife-grinder remarked pathetically to Dr. Hall, "I shall be thirty-six years old next month, and you know, master, that's getting a *very old man* in our trade."

D. A woman's hair was also given her for a covering, says the Apostle, but though she allows it to grow long, she twists it into a smaller compass than that usually occupied by the locks of a man, thus leaving the delicate neck exposed, producing sore throat and colds of various kinds. The human hair, both the beard of man and the beautiful tresses of woman, form a lighter, warmer and *better ventilated* covering than any artificial substance whatever. As to their *beauty*, I will descant upon that when I explain to you my ideas upon the *aesthetical* laws of the Bible. The poet and the painter and the sculptor are the only beings who recognize the beauty of flowing hair, and it is passing strange that with so pure a taste in the fine arts, there should be such bad taste in dress, even with cultivated and polished people.

Selections.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

We have before us, says the *Religious Herald*, "A Sermon on the Nature and Obligation of the Oath, with special reference to the Oath of Allegiance," by Rev. W. H. Ruffner, of Lexington, Va. It is a timely and able, if not exhaustive, discussion of a question, in which "our public virtue and self respect, our reputation abroad, the strength of the resistance we offer to subjugation, the discouragement of the invader, and above all, our prospect of Divine aid, are largely involved." We could wish for it a universal circulation, and regret that our space allows us only a few extracts from it.

Here is a very clear presentation of the nature of the oath:

"An ordinary assertion of promise embodies in itself no religious idea. Men are indeed responsible to God for all their sayings and doings, but in its essential character, a promise is simply a human transaction. On the other hand, the oath, whether assertory or promissory, is a religious transaction, in which God is made not only a witness, but a party. In its broadest meaning, it is an act of worship, rendered by the party administering and the party taking the oath. It recognizes God's existence, and his righteous government. It appeals to Him as the omnipresent witness and the infallible judge. It invokes His blessing or His curse, according to the truth or falsity of him who sweats. But there is a deeper meaning still in the solemn transaction. It is a *covenant* with God. 'So help me God.' The Almighty is thus appealed to, and made a party. The swearer in substance says, 'I have now a testimony to render, or a promise to keep. Thy help, oh God, I need, and hereby invoke. According to my faithfulness in thy sight, so deal thou with me, both now and forever. I give my pledge to thee, and as I keep it, so help me God.' . . . This point is settled by the case of Zedekiah and Nebuchadnezzar, in which the former had taken an oath of fealty to the latter. When he violated the oath, he was called to account by the Almighty, as the offended party. 'Thus saith the Lord God; As I live, surely *mine oath* that he hath despised, and *my covenant* that he hath broken, even it will I recompense upon his own head.' (Ezek. 17: 19.) This oath, though given to a heathen tyrant, is here claimed by the Almighty to have been a covenant with Himself."

We give next a passage embodying certain principles with regard to the use of oaths, which are 'accepted with marked unanimity by writers on the subject, and possess a manifest accordance with Scripture teaching and the nature of the transaction itself.'

"1. The oath is too solemn and dignified a sacrament to be properly used on trivial occasions. This canon is violated by the individual, when he swears in common conversation, and by the State, when oaths are required in cases where the simple word of the citizen should be received as sufficient, or where ordinary penalties would afford a sufficient protection to the public interest. 2. A promissory oath cannot lawfully be taken by any one, who is thereby required to do or to sanction that which he knows or believes to be wrong. This principle is so manifestly in harmony with the nature of the oath, that it has all the self evidencing authority of an axiom. 3. The oath should be taken without mental reservation. That is, the integrity of the transaction is not to be marred by secret purposes or unexpressed exceptions, such as were allowed in Jesuitical casuistry. 4. He who accepts the oath is always bound *jurare in animum imponentis*, that is to swear in the sense meant by the party imposing the oath; as it is taken for his benefit. 5. The binding force of the oath is not affected by the character of the administrator, or his right to administer the oath. If taken, it becomes a pledge to God. 6. An oath is not binding when it requires the taker to commit sin, or to do impossibilities. It is agreed among casuists, that there are no exceptions and no limits to the binding authority of oaths, except the always implied limitations of possibility and morality. All obligations are necessarily limited by the extent of human ability; and it would be a moral absurdity to affirm it to be a duty to do that which is wrong. He who swears to do a thing which he believes at the time to be innocent, and afterwards discovers to be criminal, is absolved by the prior and immutable obligation to do right. If he knew before taking the oath that it involved, or *might involve*, the doing of wrong, he ought not to keep it; but he commits a crime in taking the oath, of which he ought to repent, for he was morally bound to refuse it."

Take now the practical application of the views advocated to the exigencies of the times:

"The citizen is called upon to decide whether he ought, under any circumstances during the pendency of the war, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He cannot come to an intelligent decision without having clearly placed before his mind the exact nature of the obligation, which he assumes. Let us then consider the taking of this oath, first, apart from our duty to our own government. Supposing that we were cosmopolites, owing allegiance to no government, and were landed in the city of New York, with all the knowledge we have at present concerning the United States as a nation and a government, its present degradation as compared with its former glory, its noble constitution practically abolished, its government reckless and tyranical, its treatment of the South barbarous beyond anything known in modern history, among civilized nations, its mode of warfare worthy only of the dark ages, its Christianity perverted into a religion breathing rather the spirit of Moloch than of Jesus, and its future purposes toward the South, unprincipled and merciless. With such knowledge as we have, and such sentiments as we hold, concerning that government in its present degenerate condition, could we, as a mere independent question, with a good conscience in the sight of God, swear allegiance to it? thus paying it the highest compliment of which we are capable, thus in a manner endorsing its detestable character, thus becoming an integral part of a nation whose crimes smell to heaven, and by the very act, devoting our influence, fortune, and life itself, to the support and defence, not simply of an almost imaginary constitution, but of this whole system of horrible wickedness. No, no, we could not, thus viewing the facts of the case, become partakers of such crimes, without fearful guilt in the sight of God. It would not be with us as it is with many citizens of the United States, who stand aloof and view with horror the wreck and the crimes of their government. The new citizen, as he comes in, takes the government as he finds it, and swears allegiance to the constitution as interpreted and administered at the time.

But to us this is only half the question. We are not left to consider it in its abstract form. We, the people of the Confederate States, have done as our fathers did on a wider scale—set up a new government, as we had a right to do. This government is acknowledged by all loyal men to be valid, and to be to us the ordinance of God—'the powers that be'—to which we owe true and faithful allegiance. For the doing of this, the United States have waged war upon us. They deny the validity of our government; they say that it is no proper government, but a traitorous league. They declare their purpose to destroy it, and to reduce us to abject submission. And for three years, they have, with fire and sword, been striving for their end. Their plan is to conquer the people as they go. When they gain a footing in any section of the country, they offer the oath as a party test, and call upon our people to decide the great question of the war in their favor. They call upon us to declare, in substance, under the tremendous sanctions of the oath, that we owe no allegiance to the Confederate Government, that it is not the proper government of the country, that it is no government at all, but a diabolical league which ought to be utterly destroyed. And on the other hand, that the claims of the United States are just, that it is the true and proper government of the country, and that we hereby assume all the obligations of citizenship, which includes a devotement of all that we have and are to their service. In other words, that so far as we can aid in ending the war in favor of the United States, we are prepared to do it; that our struggle for the Southern cause is over, and that we are not subjugated simply, but *converted*, turned from having been enemies into friends, loyal citizens, supporters and helpers. And in the case of Virginians and others within whose limits have been set up new and spurious State governments, the oath includes a renunciation of the original and proper State government, and an acceptance and endorsement of the new.

Now, it matters not whether all this be expressed in the terms of the proffered oath, as it sometimes is in substance, or whether the plain old form be used, it is all *in the mind of the imposer*, and therefore it is all sworn to by him who takes the oath. If nothing more than neutrality was meant, only a promise or oath of neutrality would be required; but the tender of the oath of *allegiance*, when the question of allegiance is the very gravamen of the war, can mean nothing but a demand for the surrender of the whole Southern cause, and a full espousal of their claims and an endorsement of their course.

To state the case is to decide it for every true Southerner. The nature, the solemnity, and the binding authority of the oath, and the true meaning of this oath which is presented for our acceptance, being brought clearly before the mind, the moral instincts of every true patriot decide in a moment that the taking of the oath is not, only unpatriotic in the extreme, but for him, would be *ipso facto* an act of perjury."

PRAYER.

A distinguished officer in our service, a few days ago, who has never made a profession of religion, and been always regarded as rather irreligious, in parting with a minister of this city to take his place in the great struggle now going forward, asked him with deep apparent emotion to pray for him. The peculiar character and history of this officer, in regard to religion, made the request a very striking one. He felt that he could go on in his perilous path with more cheerful courage, if he felt that some one, in whom he confided, was praying for him whilst he was gone. Nor was he alone in this feeling. It is doubtless a feeling that is shared by many others. The most thoughtless boy in our army has a feeling of greater security in danger, as he thinks of his mother's prayers; and the most ungodly husband lies down on the cold ground in camp with a feeling of deeper comfort as he remembers that she who loves him and thinks of him far away, has commended him to God in tearful supplication before she laid her head on her pillow to visit him in her dreams. And even the skeptical can hardly resist the feeling, that even as he doubts the efficacy of prayer, it can do him no harm, and on the whole he would rather know that some one was thus uttering his name before a throne of grace. And as far as the army in general is concerned, there can be no doubt of the fact, that they are greatly cheered by the knowledge that holy men, and pure hearted women are wrestling with God on their behalf, whilst they are meeting the perilous front of battle.

This is then an additional reason to the many others that go to show our duty to engage in public meetings for united prayer. It is one of those cases in which the publicity of the prayer is one of its great advantages, and an element by which God may be expected to bestow its answer. It is of course our duty to pray in private, and in our families, but there are many also who cannot know that any are thus praying for them, for they are either homeless, or the members of a prayerless family. But when they know that the Christian people of different portions of our land are meeting in churches and private houses to pray specially for this one object, they have a vague hope that they too may share the blessing that is thus called down from above, and this hope, in many a case, may lead them to pray for themselves, and thus draw them to that Saviour who can prepare them for whatever is preparing for them. Then let "prayer without ceasing" be made at this time.—*Central Presbyterian.*

THE LENGTH OF SERMONS.—An anecdote, related by a speaker at a recent public meeting, may serve to throw light on the real cause of some complaints. Two persons were conversing on the vexed question of long sermons. One of them complained of a particular instance. The other replied by asking, "Are you the father of a family?" Answer, "Yes." "Well, then; when the children of various ages are at meals, would you think of making the elder children stop eating as soon as the younger ones had had enough?" Answer—"Certainly not." The moral which the questioner drew from the illustration was, that a length of discourse which might satisfy those who are comparatively "babes" in knowledge, must not be the measure of what is suited for the more advanced.

INFLUENCE.—"Remember that power of *indirect* influences—those which distil from a life, not from a sudden brilliant effort. The former never fail, the latter often. There is good done of which we can never predicate the when or where. It lies in that invisible influence on character which He alone can read who counted the seven thousand nameless ones in Israel."

WASTED TIME.—The time which some men waste in superfluous slumber and idle visits and desultory application, were it all redeemed, would give them wealth of leisure, and enable them to execute undertakings for which they deem a less worried life than theirs essential.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

☞ "Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ "The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

ERASED.—Since our last issue, between four and five hundred names have been erased from our mail books, as delinquents. These persons, the greater part of them at least, have been receiving the paper since the commencement of the present year without having paid anything for it. They are now dropped from our list because, not knowing them personally, we do not wish to permit the account to become larger. Many of these, we hope, have simply *neglected* to send on their subscription money, and will take an early opportunity of forwarding it, that we may resume our weekly visits to them.

CASUALTIES.—We would gladly publish all the casualties in the North Carolina troops during the recent battles under Lee and Beauregard, but our space for intelligence from the army will not admit of it.

A MINISTER FALLEN.—The Rev. William P. Hickman, an excellent minister of our church, fell mortally wounded in the recent fight with the Yankee raiders at Dublin Depot, Va. After being wounded he lay on the ground twenty-four hours, and his friends were not allowed to do anything to alleviate his suffering condition.

ANOTHER.—The Rev. J. P. McMullen, at the time of his death pastor of the Presbyterian church, Pleasant Ridge, Ala., fell in a recent severe fight in Northern Georgia. For some time he had been laboring as a missionary in the army of Tennessee, and was at Dalton when Gen. Johnston began to fall back from that place towards Atlanta. He accompanied the troops with whom he had been fulfilling the duties of his holy office on their backward march, sharing with them every privation, toil and danger. When the severe action occurred at Resaca he went with the troops to the battle-field, and it is said advanced with them in a charge upon the lines of the enemy, during which he was struck by a musket ball and instantly killed.

FUNERAL DISCOURSE.—We have received from the publishers, A. W. Ingold & Co., Greensborough, "A Sermon preached before Gen. Hoke's Brigade, at Kinston, N. C., on the 28th of Feb. 1864, by the Rev. John Paris, Chaplain 54 Reg. N. C. T., upon the Death of twenty-two Men, who had been executed in the presence of the Brigade for the crime of desertion." The sermon is a well written, patriotic discourse, and its free circulation at home and in the army will do good.

PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN.—A member of Co. F., 18th Reg., sends us a copy of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, of May 7th. Our old friend is out in a new dress and an enlarged sheet. It is now printed in quarto form, after the fashion of the New York *Observer* and *Evangelist*. The contents do not offer anything of striking interest to the reader in the Confederacy; though we may notice some things in it next week. This number being the first issue in the new dress and the changed form, contains, in the shape of a leader, a historical sketch of the *Presbyterian* from its commencement to the present time. It was written by the Senior Editor, Dr. Engles, in which he states that, "in the month of August, 1861, the Rev. M. B. Grier was associated in the editorial management of the *Presbyterian*. The rebellion which had induced Dr. Leyburn to go South, had compelled Mr. Grier to leave his pastoral charge in Wilmington, N. C., and come North. It was the proof and pledge of his loyalty, that his sympathies with our government induced him to sacrifice place and property, and go out from a pleasant home, with no certain prospect before him."

As a matter of news, we copy from the editorial columns the following announcement:

REV. DR. LEYBURN.—The Presbytery of Philadelphia, at its late meeting, struck the name of the Rev. John Leyburn, D. D., from its roll, satisfactory evidence having been received that Dr. Leyburn had connected himself with one of the Presbyteries belonging to the Southern General Assembly.

THINGS OVER THE WAY.

We acknowledged last week the reception of copies of the *True Presbyterian*, and promised our readers some extracts in the present issue.

"DISLOYAL PRAYERS."

In the issue of Jan. 21st, is an article bearing this caption, in which a difficulty in the Presbyterian church at White Plains, N. Y., is taken as a text for a long and well digested editorial on "public devotions and the responsibilities of ministers therein." The facts in the case of the White Plains church and its pastor are summed up from a long report in the N. Y. *Tribune*, and attracted our attention chiefly from the fact that the Pastor, if we are not mistaken, was a member of West Hanover Presbytery, Va., a few years ago, and pastor of a church within the bounds of that Presbytery. If this supposition is correct, the White Plains Pastor is an Irishman, and his friends in the Confederacy will be glad to learn that his Irish heart is true to the principles of right and justice. The editor holds that these troubles in the churches are the results of "the political action of the General Assembly at Philadelphia." We copy the statement of facts below:

"It appears that Rev. David Teese, pastor of the church at White plains has not prayed in the public worship of the sanctuary, in accordance with the wishes of some of his, perhaps, most wealthy members, who, as a means of bringing their pastor to terms, abandoned their pews for several Sabbaths. This however did not produce any change in the prayers of the pastor, and the *Tribune* says his position became so offensive, that the aggrieved parties appointed a committee to attend a meeting of Presbytery, held some six weeks ago, and lay their grievances before that body. Presbytery having heard the complaints of the aggrieved parties appointed a committee to visit the church and investigate the matter.

"The Committee of Presbytery visited the church at White plains, and proceeded with the work of investigation. One of the Elders of the church (and one of the aggrieved parties) at the request of the Moderator of the committee, made a statement charging Mr. Teese with disloyalty in that "he never prayed for the success of the Army and Navy of the United States; never prayed for the subjugation of the Rebellion," &c. The committee then heard statements on the other side; and whilst they fully approved the course of their pastor, they admitted upon interrogation that he did not pray for the subjugation of the Rebellion, &c.

"It seems from the *Tribune's* account of the matter (though we do not think it good authority in giving a report of a meeting of Presbytery) that at this stage of the proceedings, the committee was very much embarrassed and at a loss how to act. As the mission of the committee was to endeavor to reconcile the aggrieved parties and their pastor, they proposed to Mr. Teese that if he would promise to be more loyal in future, and pray as the aggrieved parties desired him to do, they believed that the aggrieved parties would return to the church and re occupy their pews and all would go on harmoniously again. After a very patriotic speech by one of the committee, Mr. Teese was interrogated as to whether he would not promise to be more loyal in future. The *Tribune*, however, says, that "much to the surprise of the committee as well as the audience he replied that he had no promises to make."

"DIXIE MISSIONS."

The article on this subject cannot well be curtailed; we therefore copy it entire. It relates to a subject more than once alluded to in our editorial columns, and we bespeak for it the attentive perusal of our people. In speaking of the movements by Methodists and Baptists of the United States to get possession of the churches and church property of these denominations in the Confederacy, we remarked that we had seen no move of the kind on the part of Presbyterians. It appears from this article that influential Presbyterians in that land of thieves are ready for the same kind of work to which the Methodists and Baptists have devoted themselves. Even the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* urges it. Who will say that in this war we are not fighting for *religious*, as well as for *civil* liberty?—for the *Church*, as well as for the *State*? But we are keeping the reader from Dr. Robinson's article on "Dixie Missions." The reader will please note the question with which the article closes. No one can doubt the person to whom it refers:

The new Gospel, the corner stone of which is
Servants Obey NOT *Your Masters*,
is soon to be widely proclaimed in the Federal lines down South. The *United Presbyterian* Church has recently sent sixteen missionaries to Vicksburg and vicinity.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church, North*, in its zeal, however, takes the lead. The *Methodist*, of New York, of a recent date says:

"The recent appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for the extension of our work in the far South, is likely to be followed by important consequences."

"Measures have already been taken to carry out the plans of our Church. Bishop Ames, at last accounts, was at St. Louis, preparing to start upon his tour down the Mississippi. Bishop Simpson will soon proceed to Tennessee. A prominent and popular Methodist minister, now stationed in New York city, has been designated for the city of New Orleans; and though the appointment demands of him not a little sacrifice, his acceptance is nevertheless hoped for. An order has been given by the Secretary of War, permitting the occupation of deserted Churches within our military lines, and the use of them temporarily for religious services."

* * * * * * *

"Many facts in the condition of the Southern States, encourage the hope of the return of the vast majority of the Methodists in the South to the old Church of Asbury and McKendree, from which many of them separated with the greatest reluctance. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is shivered to atoms. It is doubtful if its General Conference will ever meet again; or if it shall meet, it will be shorn of its former proportions. The publishing house in Nashville is in the hands of the United States authorities. The members of the Louisville Conference at their last session, avowed their loyalty to the Government of the Union, and by that avowal severed themselves from the rebel part of Southern Methodism."

What do Kentucky Methodists say to that—that the Methodist Church North is so identified with the Federal political power, that adherence to the one implies equal union to the other?

Is the *Methodist* a correct interpreter of the Louisville Conference? Is that Conference already by that vote, also transferred to the Church North? Or can it be that the *Methodist* is a little too fast, and that "the time of figs is not yet?"

The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, pronounces the $35,000 appropriation of the Methodist Missionary Committee "indicative of a wise policy by which the Methodist Church will doubtless gradually secure a foothold in the Southern States;" and further proceeds to declare that, "it is not a day too soon for all the Churches to consider the most feasible means of reestablishing the institutions of religion in the States which are returning to their former places in the Union."

The editor then points out the way in which the Presbyterian Church may act in the matter as regards this "new and most important field;" and adds, "If the Methodist Church proposes to spend thirty five thousand dollars in this work, we do not see how the Presbyterian Church can spend less and do the work effectually. This will make it necessary that the Board of Missions should have a revenue of one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Can this be insured to the Board?" If so, who are to be the missionaries to go to that benighted land? Would the junior editor of the *Presbyterian* like to return to Wilmington, N. C.?"

We find another article bearing on the same subject in the paper for March 17th. After copying the order from the War Department at Washington, in relation to Bishop Ames' mission down the Mississippi, and the order of Gen. Wilde, commanding the pulpits of Norfolk and Portsmouth to be filled by "men of known loyalty," there are the following editorial comments on this new scheme of abolition propagandism:

"And in further illustration of the pious discipline in the church, for the restoration of the lapsed, appointed by the eminent "Father in God," who presides in the War Department, to be administered through his holy priests, Wild, Butler, Turchin, Milroy, &c., we might cite the Norfolk order, sentencing Rev. Mr. Wingfield, to clean the streets three months for his want of reverence in the religious service forced upon him.

"We confess to our want of faith in the spiritual results of this military zeal for the propagation of the faith. We have read of similar things in the church history of the middle ages. How mailed warriors, disgusted with the service of Mars—or perhaps, rather Mars disgusted with their ill service from want of brains and courage—devoted themselves to the service of the church, repeating pater-nosters the livelong night, and especially eminent for their zeal and terrible ferocity against all heretics and infidels,—particularly the women, and the more helpless. Their exploits are recorded in the legends of the saints—the religious journals of that day—with adoring wonder and admiration; but outside that circle they are mentioned, if at all, with utter execration. Is history here also repeating itself? Shall the world take it as confessed, that the military power of this great nation, unable to conquer a handful of people in fair and honorable warfare, is turning its energies to torturing the consciences and mocking at the holier instincts of the wretched non-combatants who fall into its hands?

"If the Secretary of War is ambitious to figure as an "eminent Father in God," and the Ignatius Loyola of this age, we think his place in the War Department can be supplied. The people of the country will surely be slow to recognize such powers over religion in this government; for who knows how soon the order may be extended to embrace Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania as well as Missouri, Tennessee, &c.

"We had fondly hoped that so far as churches are concerned this disgrace might be confined to Northern Methodists and Baptists. To our mortification, and the disgrace of our own church, we find the *Presbyterian*, a journal that will be understood to speak for Presbyterians, because it once did—for the public at large will not understand its miserable fall—proposing that the Presbyterian Board of Missions should apply to the War Department for an order similar to the Methodist order!"

DR. ARMSTRONG'S CASE.

In the paper for March 31st, there is a notice of Gen. Butler's order banishing the Rev. Dr. Armstrong of Norfolk to Hatteras, to labor there as a convict during the war. We must give our readers the editorial comments upon this proceeding:

"This Rev. Mr. Armstrong is that amiable and holy man of God, Dr. G. D. Armstrong, brother of the sainted Armstrong, of the American Board. Dr. Armstrong's heroic faithfulness during the desolations of the yellow fever in Norfolk, made his name as fragrant in the Protestant churches as that of Howard, or Florence Nightingale. His offence, it seems, was not even refusing the oath, but refusing to be compelled to use a Government prescribed Liturgy—just what every Presbyterian minister of sense and conscience would refuse to do. If the curse of God does not cleave to the author of such an official order and the state that shall endorse, and the church that shall refuse to bear witness against the act, then surely the moral administration of God over the world has changed very much since the olden time.

"We have seldom met with a more shocking instance of the utter stupefaction of conscience under the ragings of fanaticism, than in the fact that the *Presbyterian*, of March 19th, announces, "Dr. Armstrong has been sentenced by Gen. Butler to work on the fortifications at Hatteras; as a punishment for *disloyal practices*," not only without a word of disapproval of the infamous procedure, but even with a most disingenuous attempt at apology by implication. First, he suppresses the material point in the argument, that Dr. Armstrong, as citizen of Virginia, and formerly under the Confederate "powers that be," answers the questions from a Confederate and not a Federal standpoint, as every minister in the Confederate States is bound in both duty and honor to answer—even by admission of the General Assembly in 1862. Secondly, by suppressing in his report of the examination of Dr. Armstrong the disgustingly impertinent questions, concerning the hanging of John Brown and Jeff Davis, which betray the animus of the whole proceeding. We wish the christian public to make an indelible mark in their memory just at this point. It will be of great practical value hereafter for the church and her editors to look back and have some means of measuring the *depth* of "the hole of the pit whence they have been digged."

OPINION OF BUTLER.

In the same paper from which the above quotation is made, there is a notice of the order from Gen. Butler, remitting the sentence imposed by Gen. Wilde upon the Rev. Mr. Wingfield to sweep the streets of Portsmouth, "because its nature may be supposed to reflect upon the christian church, which by his connection with it has been already too much disgraced." On this Dr. Robinson expresses himself thus:

"We know nothing of Rev. Mr. Wingfield beyond the general presumption that he must be an honest gentleman, from the fact that Butler arrested him; and the like presumption that he must be a conscientious and God fearing man, from the fact that he failed to conform to Butler's notions of religious reverence. But we would like to know, how long the church of God is to be insulted by a creature "clothed with a little brief authority," thus mocking at every thing holy by an affectation of respect for religion which disgraces it, in aid of a miserable attempt at official wit, and in his desperate efforts to sharpen to a point his pointless sarcasm upon a helpless victim? "The christian church" can stand "the disgrace" of having her whole ministry doomed by Military Sepoys "to sweep the streets," far better than the "reflection" upon her integrity that is involved in any suspicion of respect entertained for her by the author of any such military orders as those that are making, and have made, the name of Butler infamous throughout christendom."

But this article is already too long, and our extracts must close. There are many things in these papers to give an idea of the present phase of religion in the United States, some of which may be copied hereafter. We sincerely rejoice that such a paper as the *True Presbyterian* is printed at Louisville, Ky., and that it is so well sustained as it appears to be by the people. Its blows are terribly severe, and must have an important bearing on public sentiment in all that region.

THE SITUATION.—There has been no great amount of fighting between the opposing armies in Virginia or Georgia, since our last issue. The situation in this respect remains unchanged. There has been, however, material changes in the location of the armies in both States. Grant has "changed his base," and occupies a position much nearer Richmond, though a position that he might have chosen and occupied at the commencement of the campaign, without losing a man or firing a gun. This is an acknowledgement that he has been completely foiled in the campaign thus far. Gen. Johnston has fallen back nearer to Atlanta, and is now awaiting his antagonist, who is moving upon him. A fierce battle must come off there in a few days, if it is not already joined.

In this awful suspense, let the hearts of God's people remember that *He* is the answerer of prayer and the giver of victory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NO. II.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will resume my reflections on the proceedings of the Assembly.

One of the most important subjects before the body related to Education for the Ministry. An overture was sent to the Assembly of last year by the Presbytery of Lexington, asking the former to review the whole question of Beneficiary Education with a view to determine anew whether the present policy is a judicious one. The overture incidentally suggested doubts as to the propriety of granting pecuniary assistance to young men seeking a preparation for the sacred office. Its more direct aims, however, were against a general scheme for providing assistance under the control of the Assembly, intimating very broadly that the Sessions or the Presbyteries were safer bodies for the management of so delicate a work. In compliance with the desire conveyed in the overture, a Committee was appointed to consider the whole question and report to the next (the late) Assembly. Meanwhile, Mr. Miller of Va., the mover in the Presbytery of Lexington of the overture and a member of the Committee just mentioned, published several articles in the *Central Presbyterian*, attacking with much vigor, the whole scheme of Beneficiary Education, whether as conducted by the Assembly or other bodies, and maintaining that candidates for the ministry should be left to work their way as best they can, through the course of preparation.

The Committee seem to have construed the instructions of the Assembly appointing them, rather in the light of Mr. Miller's articles than in that of the terms used either by the Presbytery or by the Assembly. Hence the Report, presented in the late meeting, confined itself to an examination of the question of the right of the indigent candidate to expect aid, and of the duty of the church to afford it. The Report, which was written and read by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Augusta, Ga., was one of unusual ability and of rare excellencies of style. It occurred to me as I heard it, that I had never heard or read so clear and decisive a discussion of the point at issue. It met with the unanimous concurrence of the Assembly, and will, I cannot doubt, go far to set at rest the question in the view of the church at large. The Assembly directed that it should be issued by our Committee of Publication as one of its permanent tracts.

Objections, however, were made to the Report, as the final position of the subject, on the ground that it did not embrace the other question and the main one presented in the overture, viz: whether the education of candidates should be undertaken by the Assembly or remitted to the lower judicatories. On this question, differences of opinion prevail in the church, and where opinions have not been formed, doubts are felt. The Committee was therefore continued, and Dr. Kirkpatrick, of N. C., and Col. W. L. Mitchell, of Ga., were added to it, with instructions to report to the next Assembly on the special subject just mentioned. It is to be hoped that the Committee may be able to prepare something which shall tend to harmonize the discrepant views now entertained as to the proper organ for the conduct of this most valuable, I might say, this most necessary agency of the church. When the unrighteous and desolating war in which we are involved shall be over, we shall feel our need of ministers as we have never felt it. A large increase will be necessary for the *salvation* (do I use too strong a term?) of the church and the country.

One word more in relation to this matter. It is desirable that all the light which may be cast on the subject placed in charge of the Committee, both for their guidance in the investigation they are to make, and that of the Assembly which shall finally decide the future policy of the church. Let it then be freely discussed in our public journals. In our own Synod last all, there was some discussion, disclosing a difference of opinion. Some of our Presbyteries have adopted a policy not in harmony with that proposed by the Assembly. Can we not be brought to see eye to eye, and to work shoulder to shoulder? Let then the matter be thoroughly canvassed through your columns and in all our papers.

Another important subject transmitted by the former Assembly to this latter, and not yet finally disposed of, is a provision for the support of disabled ministers and the families of those deceased. The Committee appointed on the subject made a Report, recommending some measures which involved a change in our Form of Government, and which, as they were new and somewhat radical, the Assembly was not prepared to sanction. The subject, however, was not thoroughly discussed, inasmuch as it was introduced late in the sessions when the faces of the members were strongly turned homeward. Is the faithful minister who has served the church upon a salary barely sufficient for his support, whilst so employed, entitled to a continuance of that support when he shall become disabled for longer service by age or infirm health? Or, dying in the service of the church, may he claim that his family, if left in a condition to require aid in their support, shall receive that aid from the church? On these questions, I am not apprized that any difference of opinion existed in the Assembly, or that any exists among our people. Not so, however, on the question, Who shall provide the support? Some maintain that it is the duty of the particular church which he has saved, and not of the church at large. They insist, further, that the effect of an assumption of the duty by the church at large, is to relieve the particular church of the sense of its obligations in the case, and thus to do harm. Others think that the church at large through its regular judicatories should make provision for the minister and his family, inasmuch as he is, in a certain sense, the servant of the whole church, and because some churches, perhaps the majority of them, are unable, or at least will be found unwilling, to support two families—that of the incumbent and that of the disabled or deceased pastor. But among those holding the latter view, there is also a difference of opinion. By what judicatory shall the office of raising and disbursing the general fund be undertaken? Some maintain by the General Assembly, as being the representative of the entire church and the only body through which unity of action can be secured. They would place this work of christian benevolence on the same foundation of dignity, importance and stability with our Missionary, Education and Publication enterprises. Others prefer that this scheme should be managed by the lower judicatories, the Synods for example, because they have access to more certain sources of information as to the merits of the various applications for relief; because our churches may be expected to contribute more liberally to a fund which they know will be expended within the limits of their own Synod than to one designed for a wider territory; and because the General Assembly has already assumed the control of as many great agencies as it is able to manage with efficiency. I do not mean that these several theories were advanced in the late Assembly, (the discussion was too brief and casual for any full development of the views actually held by the members) but they are held by our ministers and people.

The Report to which I have referred, took the ground that it is the duty of the particular church which the minister serves, to provide for him and his family when he may become disabled, and for his family when he shall die, and that it is the duty of the Presbytery to see that the church fulfills its obligation in the premises. To accomplish this object, it proposed that in every call presented to a Presbytery for the pastoral service of a minister, the church making it, should insert a pledge to support him if he should become disabled whilst the relation should exist and to provide for his family if he should die, the Presbytery not to sanction the call without such an obligation. It also proposed a general fund under the control of the Assembly for the benefit of missionaries, not being pastors, and for the aid of such churches as might be unable fully to redeem the pledge made in the call. As I have mentioned, the plan set forth in the Report requires a change in our constitution, and of course would have to go down to the Presbyteries for their ratification. The Assembly disposed of it for the time by recommitting it to the same gentlemen by whom it was prepared, namely, the Rev. Prof Lane, Rev. D. Wills, and E. A. Nisbet, Washington Poe, and W. L. Mitchell, Elders, all of Georgia. To say nothing of the ministers, the Elders on the Committee are well known as among the ablest and most prominent citizens of the State. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in forming some scheme for the practical carrying out of what all are agreed is a duty, and thus far a sadly neglected duty in our church, and so presenting its claims as that it shall secure the general favor of our people.

And here again let me say, there is room and also demand for discussion and for the light which well conducted discussion alone will impart. Hitherto we of the South, feeling that we were remote from the centre of our ecclesiastical operations, have been for the most part contented to leave it to our then brethren of the North to devise the schemes by which the church should execute the various parts of her great commission. We have been satisfied with giving our adhesion—and it was a very loyal one—to the plans which others proposed. Now we are compelled to do our own thinking, to review principles that seemed to be firmly established, and found institutions which are adapted to our own condition. It may be thought that the present is an inauspicious time for such a task; that the minds of our people are too much excited and engrossed by the great events, every day occurring, in which our very existence as a church and as a nation, is involved. Let it be remembered, however, that the foundations of our church both as to doctrine and polity, were laid in tronblous times like these. It was in just such the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt. Civil convulsions arouse the energies and stimulate the powers of the mind. This is the season for intense thought. Besides, when the war shall end and our independence shall be established, we shall find full work in repairing damages and occupying, through agencies already instituted, the vast territory thrown open to us. There is wisdom doubtless in the maxim, "In peace prepare for war." There is wisdom also in the converse, "In war prepare for peace."

The Committee on the Revision of Book of Discipline and the Form of Government, reported that they had completed the former and made some progress in the latter. The Committee was continued and authorized to publish the result of their labors, so that the church may examine the changes they propose before they come up for final action.

The Committee on the Hymn Book also reported and was continued. I did not learn what modification they have made of their Report presented last year, but was informed that they had made some changes. I infer from remarks which I have heard from various quarters that the prevailing opinion is, the Committee have carried the work of excision too far, and I trust that they will yield to the demand which is made in favor of the retention of some favorite hymns although they should not come up fully to the standard of merit prescribed in the canons of the Committee. The Book will not be the less acceptable to any one because it contains a few pieces which all may not think of the highest degree of excellence, whilst the omission of such pieces, if long use and sacred associations have rendered them dear to the hearts of our people, will occasion serious dissatisfaction with the volume. For one, I hope the Committee will take ample time, even if it extend through two, three or five years longer, and do their work thoroughly. We want a book which there will be no occasion to revise or change for one generation at least.

XX.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP ADAMS' BATTERY,
May 26, 1864.

What a glorious precedent of usefulness have we set before us, in the persons of the humble ministers of Christ, following through toils and privations of our Army, striving to save from the brink of perdition a single soul. When in Virginia, often have I seen these servants of God, midst dangers of the most trying description, administering consolation to those whose earthly career was nearly ended. In the Hospital, surrounded on all sides by loathsome disease, on the field of battle exposed to shot and shell, still may they be heard supplicating their heavenly Father in behalf of the dying sinner. How striking and beautifully significant is the phrase "Minister of the Gospel". Instituted directly and authoritatively by God, invested with his most affecting sanctions, the office of the Minister represents all that is most solemn and touching in Christianity. In his tones of expostulation and entreaty, the voice of Jesus as once heard amidst the scenes of the land of the olive and the vine and suddenly hushed in the death cry of the cross, again rises and swells over the world its wonderful compass of utterance completed with the triumphant notes of the resurrection, and the pathos of its humiliating story, set in magnificent relief by the jubilant proclamation of the coronation-glory in heaven. Every Sabbath, and oftener, those tones are penetrating hearts that know their shepherd's call and heed it. The widowed mother and bereaved sisters, witness the falling of his tears over their lost Lazarus. Nor is his earthly life only embodied in the work of the ministry of reconciliation. Entered within the veil of the upper sanctuary, and standing in the immediate presence of his Father as the High-priest of a redeemed race, he repeats his intercessions by the mouths of anointed servants, and claims the homage of the world, as the merited inheritance of his prayers and love. Through this ministry, God and Christ are still with man. Through it, the Holy Spirit, commanding the resources of omnipotence and holding the secret springs of the human heart, glorifies the grace of redemption. Through it a heavenly guardianship is exercised over the spiritual welfare of the church, and a redeemed race sanctified to God. But the wisdom, power and glory of God are not limited to the Gospel. The forms which they assume in its doctrines and precepts are transcendant, and, viewed in their origin and authority are exclusive. They shut out all rivalry. They put at an infinite remove all possible approach to their incomparable excellence. Let us then strive to follow the light that is shining on our path tended by those exemplary Ministers of the Church, and with the blessing of Him who "knoweth all things," we shall arrive at the gates of the celestial city.

CENSOR.

INFIDEL LITERATURE.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, in allusion to the large number of new works published, the past year, says: "There was never a time when new books on theological subjects were so common among the popular books, and, we regret the necessity of adding, sceptical books take the lead most decidedly in exciting attention, and, we fear, in commanding sale. The truth doubtless is, that the clergy have led the minds of their hearers very much away from the old faith, and in the pulpits as well as in the pews, a general idea seems prevalent that patriotism, or abolitionism, or some other ism constitutes the chief element in piety. The result is what might be expected—a tendency of such books as attack the inspired character of the Bible, and the indisputable truth of its history and doctrines."

RELIGIOUS DESPOTISM.—By order of the Federal Brig. Gen. Wild, Chas. M. Whelden, Lieut. Col. and Provost Marshal, Norfolk, Va., issued, March 19th, a Special Order, which runs:

"'Owing to the vacancy of the pulpit of the Presbyterian church of this city, caused by the *deposing of its late pastor*, the Rev. James [Geo.] D. Armstrong, D. D., by the action of the Commanding General, the Rev. C. L. Woodworth, chaplain of the 27th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, will *officiate as pastor* until further orders. It is not doubted that the true loyalists of the congregation will approve of this change, and cheerfully co-operate in the usual services of the church. The church officials will continue on duty as usual in their respective spheres."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

GOLDSBORO', May 27.—A special dispatch to the *State Journal*, dated Kinston, May, 27th, says a raiding, party of Col. Ripley's Yankee cavalry moved on Thursday, towards the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from Shepherdsville, and were met at Smith's Mills, Onslow County, by the 21 State Troops Battalion Artillery, and some cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Berad of Foulkes' regiment. Col. Jackson commanding the whole. They were driven back in confusion. All quiet now.

The Prairie News says, Gen. Forrest, has arrived at Tupelo, with five thousand conscripts and recruits, twenty five thousand pounds of bacon, and the same amount of flour. His recruits will be organized in a few days. Miscegenians may prepare to have some more of their dens broken up.

We are pleased to learn from the Lynchburg *Virginian*, of the 24th instant, that Gen Long street continues to improve daily. His medical attendant, Dr. Cullen, so well satisfied with his condition, has left him and returned to the army. The General may now be regarded as entirely out of danger. Mrs. Longstreet and a brother of the General arrived from the South on Saturday.

We are gratified to hear from the same paper that General Hays is also rapidly recovering. His general health is excellent and his spirits very buoyant. He will soon be able, in all probability, to take the field again.

There is no doubt of the fact, that Grant has fallen back across the North Anna, and is moving down through Caroline and King William, on the northeast side of the Pamunkey, on his way to the Peninsula. It was reported, yesterday, that a portion of his forces were crossing at Hanovertown, on the Pamunkey river, which will, of course, cause a relative change in the position of Gen. Lee.

Grant has, at last, been forced to the route which McClellan attempted, and failed, and which, we believe, will result in his complete discomfiture.

It was his intention, no doubt, to attack Lee at the Junction; but all accounts agree to the fact that he could not bring his men up to the scratch. Instead of boldly fighting his way to Richmond, by overwhelming Gen. Lee with his pretended vast numbers, he is trying to sneak round our right wing, get on the Peninsula, (where he expects to unite with Butler,) and have his gunboats to retreat to when pressed by Gen Lee.—*Sentinel.*

RICHMOND, May 30.—The Senate passed a bill after debate, allowing commissioners under act suspending the Habeas Corpus $250 per month, and then resolved into secret session.

The House resolution relative to Memminger was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions were adopted, extending the session until the 7th.

The President vetoed the bill establishing a general staff.

MACON, 26.—The following resolution was adopted unanimously this morning at the city prayer meeting.

"Resolved that christians of this meeting request the city editors to send the following as a Press telegram, all over our land:

"The christians of Macon, Ga., ask their brethren everywhere in the Confederacy to unite with them in prayer for our country, daily, at 5 o'clock, p. m."

FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

ATLANTA, May 24.—Westward and Eastward to Columbus, the homeless people of northern Georgia are crowding into this city, to await the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the Federals. The Relief Committee here are pouring out everything that can be obtained for sustenance and come now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to ask help—immediate help. We need clothing for women and children, bacon, fresh meat, and corn. These can be delivered to the agents of the Southern Express Company, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President Relief Committee, Atlanta. Also need information as to where any number of destitute families can find shelter and food. Will the Press please publish this and aid in the matter.

Two Press reporters come from the army this evening. The intelligence is mostly of a character which prudence requires should be withheld from publication for the time, movements looking to a secure base of our army have been completed. The Yankee army is reported moving up to Dallas in force this morning.

Some skirmishing took place on our left.

The alarm in this city has in large measure subsided.

Several days will elapse before a general engagement takes place.

ATLANTA May 23.—There has been very little skirmishing for two days. The main body of the enemy seem to have abandoned the line of the Railroad, and are attempting to mass their force on our left support. A flanking column is moving upon Dallas. The developement of the enemy's plans render it necessary for a further change of position on our part. These have been made and Johnston remains master of the situation. There is no struggling.

ATLANTA, May 26.—Reporters from the front arrived here late last evening. Wheeler attacked Leasville Tuesday and defeated Wolford's Cavalry brigade, burned a hundred and sixty and brought off eighty wagons, and 150 prisoners. The Yankees are running cars to Cass Station.

Scouts report that three Yankee corps have crossed Etowah river on the road to Dallas, and still crossing. They march in close order—no straggling and ready for a fight.

McPherson occupied Dallas Tuesday evening. Slight skirmishing that afternoon and Wednesday morning with Polk's corps.

The Yankees levy heavy contributions as they march and burn all mills, factories and good residences. Where owners have left, they destroy everything.

GEN. SMITH'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.—The following address of Gen. Smith will show what has been accomplished by our brave troops since the commencement of the present campaign:

HEAD QRS. TRANS MISS. DEPT.
Camden, Ark., May 4.

Soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Dep't:

The campaign inaugurated at Mansfield on the day of National fast and supplication has, under Providence, been crowned with most glorious and brilliant success. You have defeated a foe three times your number. The fields of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Clentireville, Poison Springs, Marks' Mills and Jenkins Ferry attest your devotion.

Eight thousand killed and wounded, six thousand prisoners, thirty four pieces of artillery, twelve hundred wagons, one gunboat and three transports are already fruits of your victories. The path of glory is still open to you—permanent security to your homes, before you. Call together your comrades, and shoulder to shoulder, we will yet free the soil of our beloved country from the invader's footsteps. Soldiers of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana, you have the thanks of a grateful people. Your living will be respected—your dead honored and revered.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

ATLANTA, May 27.—Our advance came up with the enemy at New Hope, four miles East of Dallas, at noon Wednesday. Hood's corps was first in the fight, parts of two divisions, Stevenson's and Hindman's, only were engaged. We had but one line of battle, which the enemy charged twice, and were handsomely repulsed.

A private note from General Johnston's headquarters, at sunrise yesterday, says that the affair of Wednesday afternoon was handsome. We are having a renewal this morning. During the day firing continued, but was evidently receding from us, and a few guns have been heard this morning, apparently at a still greater distance.

General Cummings is severely wounded in the breast and arm. General Reynolds wounded slightly.

The army was moving up to the field yesterday morning in fine condition.

ATLANTA, May 27.—Letters from the press reporter on the field say that the operations of yesterday were confined to skirmishing and the enemy feeling for our positions. Our right rests on the road leading from Acworth to Dallas, about three miles Northeast from New Hope Church, and extends from the latter point nearly west.

The movements of the enemy continue to extend towards our right, indicating a disposition to get near Etowah river and bridge. Firing was heard early this morning, but died away soon.

NEW HOPE via Marietta, May 28.—Enemy are massed in our front on the south side of Pumpkinville creek.

Very heavy artillery and musketry skirmishing, yesterday, from sunrise till dark, principally on our right wing, when it closed, and was resumed about midnight. We captured between 2 and 300 prisoners, among them Lieut. Col. Famblis, of the 59th Ohio, Adj't Hilton and 3 Lieutenants. Our forces are all inspired with the greatest confidence in their commanders, and in their ability to defeat the enemy. Every man is anxious for a general engagement to take place, which will probably be to day.

Skirmishing is now going on to-night on our right and centre.

Col. Famoliss reports General Wallack (Yankee) severely wounded in the action at Resaca.

NEW HOPE, 28, via Marietta 28.—Gen. Cleburne's Division engaged the 4th army corps, under Howard, about ten o'clock this morning, and after a desperate contest signally repulsed them, with a loss of between 5 and 7,000.

We captured between 150 and 200 prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and accoutrements. General Cleburne says the enemy's dead were left close up to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned. Our loss will probably number 400 or 500. Skirmishing is still going on. The enemy's left is gradually giving way.

BATTLE FIELD, 18 miles from Marietta, May 28.—Heavy skirmishing began at daylight yesday morning on our left, and continued without intermission till about five o'clock, when a desperate assault was made upon Stevenson's division, which was repulsed handsomely, with a severe loss to the enemy. This is the fourth assault that has been made upon this point, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy. A battery was run up to within 200 yards of Stewart's line and opened a terrific fire on us. Our sharpshooters killed every gunner and horse, and the battery was abandoned.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, the enemy advanced on extreme right, and was ambushed by Cleburne's division, which was followed up with a charge, and routed the enemy completely, leaving 148 prisoners, including the brigade commander, together with their dead and wounded, in our hands. The enemy's loss was between 5 and 6000. Our loss about 400. The conduct of Granby's brigade is highly spoken of.

Granby received a slight wound, but is still in the field.

Brisk skirmishing began again this morning and still continues between the extreme left wings.

They are massing on their left this morning Heavy firing of artillery continues up to 11 o'clock.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 18, *via* Summit, 28.—Since April 8th, we have whipped two Yankee armies; one in Louisiana and the other in Arkansas—driving the latter to Little Rock and surrounding the former at Alexandria; capturing, in all, 34 pieces of artillery, 8,000 stand of arms. 6,000 prisoners, 1,200 wagons, 9 gunboats, 4 transports, and killing and wounding fully 8,000 Yankees; our loss in killed, wounded and missing, about 4,000. Steele is at present at Little Rock, with the wreck of 15,000 troops, threatened by Price. The Yankee Gen. Thayer is killed.

Banks army, 30,000 strong, is at Alexandria. Porter's fleet is detained above by low water. We have possession of Red River above and below, and heavy force on each side.

Col. Griffin, with a force of 200 sharpshooters and a battery of artillery, surprised 2 gunboats, the Granite City, 8 inch iron plated, and the Wave, tin clad, in Calcusia Pass, May the 6th. We captured both. The Yankees had to send the boats ashore to surrender. We captured 100 prisoners, 16 fine cannon, and a gunboat load of stores. On the 9th a Yankee mail boat was captured at Calcusia by Maj. McReynolds.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 24.—The following official dispatch has been received;

HANOVER, JUNCTION, May 23, 10 P. M.—About noon to day the enemy approached the bridge over the North Anna. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge, and drove it to its place. About the same time the 5th corps (Warren's) at Jericho Ford, on our left, was attacked by A. P. Hill and his advance checked. R. E. LEE."

RICHMOND, May 25.—The following was received this morning:

TAYLORSVILLE, May 24, 9 30 P. M. To the Sec't of War:—The enemy has been making feeble attacks upon our lines to-day, probably with a view of ascertaining our position. They were easily repulsed.

Gen. Mahone drove three regiments across the river, capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners—among them one Aid to Gen. Laidly.

RICHMOND, May 24.—Official information states that Sheridan's raiders crossed the Pamunkey at White House, on yesterday, and moved up between Pamunkey and Mattapony, probably to the region of Grant's troops.

RICHMOND, May 30.—Our troops at 9 o'clock to-day are reported in line of battle in front of Atlee's Station, on the Va. and Central Railroad. Perhaps a collision may occur to-morrow—none has taken place to-day.

The enemy have all left Hanover Court House.

The army correspondent of the N. Y. *World* is reported captured to-day, with papers on his person showing the loss of the sixth [illegible] army corps since the campaign began. Papers found on the correspondent also say that Grant does not mean to fight any more, as has been supposed. Hereafter he will try entrenching.

Gen. Hampton was to day placed temporarily in command of the cavalry of this army.

RICHMOND, May 30, 6 P. M.—It is reported that Butler's forces are leaving Bermuda Hundreds under the protection of their gunboats.

ASHLAND, May 27, 8 A. M.—Advices from the front are that the enemy have re crossed the North Anna and are again on the move, in the direction, it is supposed, of our right.

The enemy are said to have made an effort this morning to burn the bridge over the North Anna on Telegraph road, but were foiled.

There was some skirmishing this morning and also some between 10 and 12 last night, but it amounted to nothing.

FROM THE NORTH.

New York dates to the 17th received at Petersburg on the 23 contain nothing of interest. Grant says that heavy rains have suspended his operations, Gold was quoted at 176 1 2.

LATER.—The Petersburg Express of the 24th has a N. Y Herald of the 19th. There is little news. Gold is quoted at 182 1 2. Three newspapers have been suppressed by Lincoln, for publications concerning the late battles, one of them for stating Grant's losses at 70,000. Banks was at Alexandria on the 4th, his men in good condition and 30 days' rations. The "mellish" are called out in all the States for 100 days. Ohio militia are already in Washington. A number of the officers of Johnson's Division captured on the 12th arrived at Ft. Monroe on the 15th *en route* for Ft Delaware. Among them from North Carolina: Cols. Davidson, Howell, Parsley, and Maj. Emett.

TWO DAYS LATER.—PETERSBURG, May 24.—Northern dates to the 21st have been received.

Grant telegraphs that an effort was made Thursday evening by Ewell's corps to turn the yankees' right; it was promptly repulsed; 300 prisoners fell into the yankee hands, besides many killed and wounded.

Stanton assures the Northern Press that over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been sent to Grant. No reports from the battle.

The Herald states that among the passengers on board the prize rebel steamer Greyhound, just arrived at Boston, was Edward A. Pollard of Richmond, Va., now probably in Fort Warren.

RICHMOND, May 30.—London *Times* of the 4th says, the officers of the Georgia, now lying in the Mersey for the purpose of being sold, were introduced at a dinner given by the Liverpool Southern club.

An effort will be made to retain the crew to man the Alexandra.

American stock depressed in the London market, except Confederate Bonds, which advanced four and a half per cent on the 3d of May, closing at 10 to 12 per cent above quotations of United States fives and twenties.

No result had been arrived at by the London Conference.

A general war in Europe apprehended.

RECEIPTS TO MAY 30, 1864.

Mrs E McFadyen, Manchester; Mrs M L. McMillan, Fair Play; D McLean, Salisbury; Miss M Stuart, Gilmer's Store; Rev. R T Baird, Crawfordsville, Miss.; Mrs J Dunnagan, Caldwell; J R Adams, Statesville; Mrs E Jetton, Dav. College; L W Hard, Decatur, Ga; A A Campbell, Solemn Grove; J L Hampton, Rutherfordton; Col Wm Long, Brittain; P N Long, Golden Valley; W N Long, Logan's Store; Mrs E Andrews, Patton's Home; W O Harrington, Harrington's; R S Wooten, Little's Mills; J A Marsh, Asheboro; Miss E Gillis, Solemn Grove; Mrs M. Shaw, D Priest, Solemn Grove; Mrs M J Buie, Mrs S McDonald, Crane's Creek; Mrs R Stewart, Mrs M Goodson, Concord; Wm Gray, McLeansville; J A Hester, Salem; L T Thomas, Kinston; H G Hill, Hillsboro'; W A Lamb, Colvin's Creek; Mrs E Williams, Hilton; Mrs A T Speed, Franklinton, J Clark, Snow Creek; C H King, Liberty Hill; R H Graves, Brownsville; W D Howard, Dysartville; Mrs E Bannerman, Black River Chapel; S Bethea, Manchester; D O Kelly, Carthage; R L Douglas, Unionville; Jno Wilkerson, Oak Hill; S Wilson, Charlotte; Mrs. M J Alderman, Wilmington; R McIver, E McIver's; G W Bogge, Camden, Ala; Sam Noble, Forest, Miss; Mrs M A Clark, Jackson's Springs; Mrs B Allen, Lilly's Store, Ala; Mrs Geo Fountain, Choctaw Corner; Rand N C T A N V; Mrs A Yulle, Mobile, Ala; A P Silliman, Clinton, Ala; Mrs S A Gillespie, Westbrooks; Mrs C D Monroe, Manchester; A Black, Carthage; Mrs F K Nash, Gilopolis; Jas A Sims, Mill Hill; E B D Sloan, Davidson College; J S O Moore, Coddle Creek; I W Pleasants, Goodland, C H, Va; Miss M M Avery, Morganton; W G Turrentine, Battery Gattin; J B Carver, Crowder's Mountain; N Oakley, Leasburg; Mrs M Faison, Clinton; Mrs F McFadyen, Quincy, Fla; J P Smith, Philadelphia; Mrs S J Shipman, Western Prong; C H Erwin, Harris' Depot; J Lanier, Monlo; W G Watts, Franklin; Mrs E C McKiver, Dudley; Mrs A Evans, White Plains, Ga; J F Pigg, Old store, S C; W H Player; Bannerman's; D S Monroe, Morrison's Mills, Fla; Miss C Ferguson Pleas. Exchange; Mrs M E Davidson, Pacolet, Ga; B H Berry, Fort Caswell; L B Saunders, Auburn, Ala; Mrs R E Strong, White Hall; Mrs J L Moore, Colvin's Creek; Dr O E Anderson, Antapingua, Ga: Dr Fonvass, Fayetteville; Miss U A Patterson, Ft Exchange; Dr J P Rhea, J W Longacre, E K White Zollicoffer, Tenn; Miss M Longacre, Bristol, Tenn; O E Chichester, George's Station, S C; B A Glass, Selma, Ala; Alex McLeod, Carthage.

FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS

In Concord Presbytery, from Jan'y 1, to April 16, 1864:

Franklin, (Macon)	31	10	Back Creek,	162	00
Enoneezer,	24	9	Prospect,	150	00
Mrs. Glass,	5	00	Mallard Creek,	96	25
Sugar Creek,	41	50	Salisbury,	149	00
Charlotte,	650	76	Providence,	91	00
Marion,	55	00	Bethlehem,	42	80
Siloam,	25	00	Philadelphia,	147	00
Wadesboro',	5	00	Bethpage,	29	00
Lebanon	19	00	Jenter,	28	00
Rev G D. Parks,	250	00	Latimes Grove,	108	50
Rocky River,	455	00	Bethel,	48	20
Fourth Creek,	72	70	Third Creek,	58	00
Sharon,	60	50	Bethany,	50	00
Bethesda,	45	00	Fifth Creek,	60	00
Ramah,	104	90	Tabor,	35	00
Poplar Tent,	238	00	Ladies' Benevolent		
Thyatira,	85	00	Soc. Poplar Tent,	35	50
Little Britain,	20	00			
				$3,523	60

E. F. ROCKWELL, Treas.

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Wadesboro,' Rev E Morrison,	5 00
Unity, Lincolnton, Dr. Morrison,	20 00
Rutherfordton, Rev. N. Shotwell,	50 00
Hopewell, " " "	84 50
At Poplar Tent, (Presbytery)	663 00
	$823 50

S. C. PHARR, Treas.

The brethren are affectionately reminded of our obligations to the chaplains and missionaries in the army, and of the cheering encouragements to labor and to give to so noble a work as preaching the gospel among our soldiers. S. C. PHARR, Treas.

MARRIED.

In Harnett county on the 24th inst., by the Rev. D. D. McBryde, Col. THOMAS J MCARTHY, of Lumberton, to Miss MARY L., eldest daughter of John C Williams, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th May, by Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. M. C. LAMONT and Miss ISABELLA, only daughter of William & Mary McLauchlin. All of Cumberland county.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

At Oxford Home, in Lincoln county, N. C., April 27, [illegible] year, Miss MARY [illegible]

In Plantersville, Texas, on the 13th of March, Mrs. BENEGNA BLAKE wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Blake, aged 33 years. She became pious while young, and lived the life of an active christian, having devoted much of her time to God and good works, thinking no sacrifice too great to make for the good of others or for the church. She was afflicted for some time, but was sustained by divine grace, and enabled to bear her sorrows with Christian resignation. She possessed a warm affectionate disposition, and also an uncommon natural intellect. Long will her memory be embalmed in the hearts of her family and friends.

"Our dying friends are pioneers, to smooth
Our rugged path to death, and thus make
Welcome, as safe, our port from every storm."

Observer please copy.] COM.

MR THOMAS M. REVINE, a beloved member of R R. Church, Cabarrus co., N C., volunteered as a member of Company H., 7th Regt., N. C. T., for three years or the war, in August 1861. He fought without ever faltering in 16 battles, including those around Richmond, at Fredericksburg, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Since the last named battle, he has barely been heard from. A wounded member of his own regiment, who was left on the field and captured by the enemy, reports that he saw him dead on that bloody field. No truer man, more conscientious christian, or undaunted soldier belonged to the noble army of Nor. Va. A father, two brothers, (one of them in the army) several sisters, and many admiring friends deeply mourn their loss. He is supposed to have been killed on the 3d day of the Gettysburg fight, in the 37th year of his age. D. A. P., Sr.

At her residence in Harnett county on the 18th inst., Mrs ISABELLA McKAY, relict of the late Dr. John McKay aged 86 years and 4 months.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, May 31st, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$2 50@$3 00
BEEF, retail,	$1@$5: 25
BEESWAX	$3 00@$ 3 50
BUTTER,	$5 00@$6 00
CORN,	$5 00
COTTON,	$ 1 50@$2 00
COTTON YARNS,	$20 00@$60 00
COFFEE,	$15 00
COPPERAS,	$6 00@$8 00
EGGS,	$2 50@$3 00
FLOUR,	100 00@125 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@$5 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$3 00
NAILS, retail,	$3 00
PORK,	$2 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$25 00
RYE,	$25 00
SOAP,	$5.00
SUGAR,	$7 50@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50@$4 50
SALT,	$32 50@40 00
TALLOW	$3 00@$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLOCKADE GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 Cases Liquorice Sticks and Mass of good quality, about 112 lbs each;
50 Doz. superior Waxed French Calf Skins;
75 " Whittemore, No. 10 leaf Cotton Cards;
5 Cases Black and White Prints;
2 Cases assorted Colors, Cottonades;
2 Cases Organdy Muslins;
3 Cases Letter Paper;
50 Bags Superior Black Pepper;
2 Cases Fancy Soaps;
100 Ozs. Howard's Quinine;
1 Case Ready-Made Summer Clothing;
50 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda;
10 Barrels English Copperas;

I am continually receiving through the Blockade other kinds of goods on consignment. For sale by

WM. R. UTLEY.

Wilmington, May 28, 1864-mt

To Veterans of the Confederate ARMY!

CAMP, NEAR REPIDAN RIVER: VA., February 1864.

THE obscurity of advertisement suggests to the undersigned the importance of using a medium of more *earnestness* in approaching the public upon the nature of a work, *the design of which is immediately for the advancement of the Southern cause by offering an inspiriting, historic reward to the immortal veteran soldiery of the Confederate Army.* It aims purely to do *justice* in awarding merit to worth;—if partial, it will be in honest effort to extol the virtues of the humblest, as of the most exalted. It will be replete with INCIDENTS of remarkable daring, endurance, sacrifices and sufferings—in battle, marches, camp, hospital and imprisonment—by which victors and victims, with or without rank, living or dead, whose meritorious deeds, eminently entitled to distinction, shall be placed in the annals of the present American war.

Sketches of the lives of distinguished soldiers, regardless of grade; descriptions and events of campaigns, battles, skirmishes, raids, scouts; *incidents* of every character, in which there is pathos, humor, romance, comedy or tragedy—all such as have become fugitive by newspaper notice, especially anecdotal and obituary, are solicited

Admiration for the Spartan-spirited daughters of the sunny South, demands for them the highest and most enduring tribute. Innumerable instances are expected of their unexampled devotion. They are worthy the loving praise of a great, chivalric race. The hero and heroine of this gigantic strife—culminating in Southern Independence—will go hand in hand to an enthusiastic Posterity.

It is the *duty* of every proud-spirit Southron, particularly *men of the-line*, "*rank and file*" *braves*, to make *mutual expressions* of the valor and merit of *comrades* in arms. The noblest impulses and the most sacred ties, felt in the breast of the *soldier* only, impel them to it. Unimportant or uninteresting as may seem a *single incident*, interwoven with many others it will be enshrined in every *home*, treasured as imperishable on the consecrated Society scroll, wreathed with the blood-bought "roll of honor," and held sacredly inviolable amid the trophies and archives of every county and State, eventually to be engraven on the golden page of a Free Nation's History. GEORGE CHASE.

Facts should be attested by an official, civil or military. Such as are desired to remain unpublished during the war, should be so marked. Diaries and other manuscripts will be returned.

Address Capt. George Chase, care of Magnolia Weekly, Richmond, Va.

Journals of the Southern press feeling an interest in the work, will please copy and notice editorially.

may 26 w3pd

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS! Southern Hepatic Pills!! SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!! SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19 Hay street.

NATHAN A STEDMAN..... WM. H BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

RUN THE BLOCKADE! W. MacIntyre

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE:

600 Gross English bone pant Buttons;
1 Case Madder Prints, 1560 yards;
1 Case black and white Muslin, 1375 yards;
1 Bale scarlet Flannel, all wool 576 yards;
90 Doz Gents fancy Neck Ties;
90 Reams Ruled Note paper;
1 Case Steel Pens, 1000 boxes;
1 Case kip Brogans, 60 pair;
1 Case Knives and Forks, 200 sets, assorted;
5 Barrels Alum, 1,975 lbs;
5 Barrels English green Copperas, 1,550 lbs;
5 Kegs Soda and Borax, 250 lbs;
5 Barrels Epsom Salts and Rosin;
" "
" "

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF BLADEN CO'Y.

THE soldiers from Bladen county, of the 18th Reg't N. C. Troops, respectfully call upon their fellow soldiers and citizens of Bladen county, to unite with them and elect Lt. J. D. CURRIE of Co. K., 18th N. C. Reg't to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Lt. Currie is a promising young man and has been in the service three years, two of which he served as a private. He has twice been severely wounded, rendering him unfit for active service, but with characteristic firmness still holds on, determined to perform his part. CO'S A, B and K.

May 11w4

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will obeerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 48th Regt, N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 3mo.

*** *Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the state please copy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
May 4ml Surgeon General North Carolina.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution wish to employ for the next Session, to commence in July next, a teacher *thoroughly* qualified to prepare boys for College. A Presbyterian preferred. Satisfactory references required Address, N. M. ROAN,
May 4w4 *Sec'y, of Yanceyville, N. C.*

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to
March 30tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy, which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver*. His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine*.

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
march 16, 1864.-8t pd.] Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING
NO. 88 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C.
JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.
March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSS,
Feb. 19tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Dec. 18, 1863 -tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 2 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to A. McLEAN.
Nov. 5t, 1863.-tf

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	2 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, T. C. HOOPER } Principals.

Address St. Lawrence P O., Chatham county.
Feb. 19, 1864.tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES HAGE AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 25th January, 1864. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Miscellaneous Reading.

A FAIR TAIL WITH A MORAL.

There was once a poor woman, and she had no dearer wish than once, by accident or miracle, to obtain a great deal of money, all because she believed, that if she only had money, all sorrow and suffering would be as good as gone. The accident and the miracle did not happen for a long time, however, till the woman one day heard that on the slope of a hill there grew among other grass a weed, and if any one were so fortunate as to pluck it, the mountain would open, the plucker would walk into a large cave at which seven men sat round a table who would allow her to take away as much of their treasures as she could carry. From this moment the poor woman had nothing more pressing to do than to fetch hill grass daily during the summer for her cow, because she hoped to pluck the miraculous weed among it. And so she did. One day the woman had again collected grass, carried the heavy basket on her head, and led her little daughter by the hand, when a large rock opened noiselessly before her like a well oiled door, and allowed her to see into a cave, where seven old men with their long beards were sitting round a table, and piles of gold and silver were heaped around them.

The woman naturally soon took advantage of the opportunity, emptied her basket on the ground and filled it with gold. When this was done, and she was going out one of the old men certainly said, "Woman, forget not the best thing!" but she did not listen, and went off. But she had scarce reached the entrance of the cave, when the rock closed again, and shut in the woman's little daughter, who had remained behind playing with the gold. Then the mother's grief and agony were great; she ran lamenting to the clergyman, and told him what had occurred. The latter said she must wait other seven years till she could find her daughter again, after that period she must go again to the mountains at the same hour in which she lost the child, and wait for what might happen; but she had made a grand mistake in quite emptying her basket for the sake of the gold, because the miracle weed was among the grass she threw away. Now she remembered the old man's words and learned to her sorrow that she had done wrong to consider wealth as the highest blessing. How slightly she now valued the gold she brought home, when she had to pay for it by the loss of her child! She thought further, and found that there were many blessings in the world which, if lost, reduced the value of gold to nothing. This and many other things the poor rich woman had time to reflect on during the seven years, and, to her honor be it said, that till the expiration of that time, she would not look at or handle the gold. At length the day came on which she hoped to find her child again.

The woman hurried to the hill in the neighborhood of the rock where her child was shut up, and see there! from a distance she perceived the treasure of her heart her child, sleeping in front of the rock; it was as young and blooming as when she lost it. She fitted it tenderly, and kissed it a thousand times with tears on the road home, thinking, 'If all the gold were out of my room, I should be as happy as if I had found all the treasure in the world!' But the gold was not gone; and as she was grateful for that, and enjoyed the advantages of wealth, and spent much on the good education of her daughter; and thus the well trained maiden became a great and invaluable treasure.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

BLAIN.

"In Farriery, inflammation of the tongue, Black-tongue, a disease in cattle which frequently affects them in the spring of the year or beginning of summer. The disease is neither so frequent nor so fatal in the horse as it is in cattle; but it does sometimes occur, and the nature of it is frequently misunderstood. The horse will refuse his food, hang his head, and a considerable quantity of rony fluid will be discharged from the mouth. On examining the mouth, the tongue will be found considerably enlarged, and, running along the side of it, there will be a reddish or darkish purple bladder, which sometimes protrudes between the teeth. The neighboring salivary glands are enlarged, and the discharge of saliva is very great, while the soreness of the swelled and blistered part causes the horse obstinately to resist every motion of the jaws.

The cure is very simple. The bladder must be deeply lanced from end to end—there will not be any great flow of blood—this will relieve or cure the horse in twenty-four hours. If he can be spared from his work, a dose of physic will remove the stomach affection and any slight fever that may have existed. If the disease is neglected, the swelling will at length burst, and corroding ulcers will eat deeply into the tongue, and prove very difficult to heal."—*Cater's Farriery.*

"Too frequent and destructive is that inflammation of the tongue and mouth, recognized by the name of *blain*; it consists of vesicles and tumors occupying the side of the tongue and the membrane of the mouth, speedily ulcerating, becoming gangrenous, producing much swelling of the face and head, and rapidly destroying the animal. It often appears under the form of an epidemic and is frequently contagious. The mouth should be well cleansed with a solution of chloride of lime. Blood should be abstracted in an early period of the disease, and with purgatives administered; but if the complaint has attained its height before any treatment is adopted, the chloride of lime should still be used, and also the physic, but it should be accompanied by some stimulating ingredients, as gentian or ginger, or both."—*Mac*

A CHEAP CORN PUDDING.—Grate or cut your corn very fine, and fill your pan about two thirds full, then put in an egg, a full teaspoon of lard, pepper and salt, and fill up with water and bake. This is almost as nice as when made with milk and butter.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

During the past two weeks, the war has raged with a fury unexampled in all our previous campaigns. The forces of the enemy have been directed by a General whose one idea it is, to hurl them into battle. Reckless alike of the lives of his soldiers and the arts of strategy, he has trusted for victory to the momentum of his attack and the rapidity of his blows. He has hoped to crush his enemy by his mere weight. He fights by "main strength and awkwardness," combined, it must be confessed, with great industry and pertinacity. As a consequence the operations which have ensued since his crossing of the Rapidan present a series of great battles and severe skirmishes not before equalled in the war, accompanied with a sacrifice of life on the part of his soldiers that should touch the profoundest sensibilities of a monster, if that monster were their general.

The following enumeration will be acceptable, particularly to such of our readers as have been during a portion of the time cut off from the mails:

MAY 4TH.—Grant crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna fords.

MAY 5TH AND 6TH.—The great battles of Wilderness. Grant repulsed and driven at all points, with great loss. Abandons his dead and wounded on the right, and retreats to his entrenched lines between Wilderness and Trigg's Mill, nearly coincident with the Brock road leading from Wilderness to Spottsylvania C. H. General Longstreet wounded on the 6th.

MAY 8TH.—Skirmishing. Grant retreats towards Fredericksburg.

MAY 8TH.—Two battles fought to-day at Spottsylvania C. H., between Longstreet's corps, under Anderson, and the fifth corps, under Warren, supported by cavalry. The enemy repulsed with heavy loss in both instances.

MAY 9TH.—Skirmishing.

MAY 10TH.—Grant attacks Lee in his intrenchments near Spottsylvania C. H., and is defeated with great loss.

MAY 11TH.—Skirmishing.

MAY 12TH.—Great battle of Spottsylvania C. H. Grant attacks our lines, breaks over apart, capturing several thousand men of Johnson's Division, but is driven out, and repulsed at all points with enormous loss—the ground in front of our lines being piled with his slain.

MAY 14TH.—Grant moved his lines by his left flank, taking position nearer the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. He then remained pretty quiet, until

MAY 18TH.—Grant "attempted an assault" on Ewell's line, but was easily repulsed. His loss said to be considerable."

Thus much for Grant's immediate movements, with the troops under his eye. But other important operations around Richmond form a part of the same drama, and must be mentioned as a portion of his proceedings:

MAY 6TH.—Butler lands in large force at Bermuda Hundreds, near the junction of the James and Appomattox. Skirmish near Port Walthall.

MAY 7TH.—Battle at Port Walthall Junction. Enemy defeated.

MAY 10TH.—Great cavalry expedition against Richmond, under General Sheridan. Battle near Chester Station. Cavalry fighting.

MAY 11TH.—Heavy cavalry fighting, Gen. Stuart wounded.

MAY 12TH.—Cavalry fighting continued Enemy attack second line of batteries on the Mechanicsville road. General Gracie skirmishes with the enemy on the Meadow Bridge road. General Gordon (cavalry) wounded. General Stuart died. Sheridan re-crossed the Chickahominy, and disappeared towards the James.

MAY 13TH.—Heavy cannonade at Fort Drewry. Enemy demonstrating against it by land.

MAY 14TH AND 15TH.—Heavy cannonading and skirmishing with the enemy near Fort Drewry.

MAY 15TH.—General Breckinridge defeats Sigel near New Market, and puts him to flight.

MAY 16TH.—General Beauregard attacked the enemy near Fort Drewry, drove them out of their intrenchments and captured many prisoners.

MAY 17TH.—Butler retires to Bermuda Hundreds and fortifies.—*Sentinel May 21st.*

COL. DAHLGREN'S ORDERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* telegraphs as follows:

The facts in regard to the correspondence between Gens. Meade and Lee, concerning the despatches found on the body of Col. Dahlgren are as follows: Gen Lee addressed a letter to Gen. Meade, dated April 1, enclosing photographic copies of the paper, and asking whether they had received the sanction of Col. Dahlgren's superior officers, and were approved by the Government of the U. States. For some reason Lee's letter was not received until the 15th. Gen Meade referred the communication to Gen Kilpatrick, who replied that they were not the instructions which he (Kilpatrick) had marked by an endorsement in red ink just before he said Dahlgren separated, and that he had never seen them before. Gen. Meade replied that the papers were not copies of any orders given to Col. Dahlgren by his superior officers; that they were not approved by the Government of the U. S., and that he (Meade) had given no instructions to the late cavalry expedition not warranted by the necessities of their situation and sanctioned by the usages of warfare. The photograph copies have been received at the War Department, and there seems to be no reason for doubting their genuineness.

GOOD CORN BREAD.—Mix your meal into a batter with one, two or three eggs, as you may happen to have them, a very small piece of lard, and bake in a quick oven. The whole secret of making it good is to have the batter very thin (as thin as you would have it for batter cakes.) I have eaten it made in this way with no eggs, and would not have known the difference except by the color.

INFLAMMATIONS.—Chlorate of soda is an immediate and effectual cure for the sting of bees, mosquitoes, &c., for burns, (where the skin is not broken,) ringworms, and like inflammations.

"NUTS TO CRACK."

We copy the following article from the May number of the *Southern Cultivator*. We hope our readers, especially the boys, will give it an attentive perusal, and prepare themselves by next fall and winter to plant Nuts.

MR. CULTIVATOR.—Will you try to stir up the farmers and planters that attend on your instructious, until they give some attention to the cultivation of at least a few of the many varities of NUTS adapted to our soil and climate? They would benefit themselves and the community at large by so doing. In all the cities, towns, and villages of our land, the people, great and small, want "Nuts to crack." In ordinary times, large quantities are consumed, and—except the Pecan—hardly a tithe of them are the product of our own country. Nearly all of them, with only a little care and attention, will grow luxuriantly in any part of the Confederate States.

The *English Walnut* is as easily grown, I believe, as the Apple, and from the seed would come into bearing quite as early.

The *Pecan*—although so rich and nutritious, and so easily grown—is not cultivated, except here and there. It should be grown on every plantation in the Confederacy.

Could not the English Walnut and the Pecan be grafted on the common Hickory, and thus bring them into bearing much sooner than by planting the nuts?

The Spanish Chesnut, much larger than our own (I presume from cultivation,) is quite easily grown, and comes into bearing early.

The *Chinquipin*—a delightful little nut—is found wild in all the States, easily grown, fruits early, and yet few persons give them any care, or try to improve them.

Would not the Chesnut grafted on the Chinquapin be dwarfed—like the Pear on the Quince—and be an early and prolific bearer?

The *Hazel Nut*—superior to the imported Filbert—grows wild in all the States of the South. How few of our people have tried to cultivate it, or even taken care of the trees growing on their premises. If you wanted only a bushel, who could furnish them?

I presume but few of the men now in charge of the farms can be persuaded to plant Nuts. "What's the use? I shan't live long enough to see them come into bearing." All that may be true; but the boys are now growing who are to take your place, and be the owners of the farm you are now occupying. You are trying to make it so that it will be valuable to them when they are left in charge. If you won't attend to it your self, then let the boys on every farm and plantation plant one, two, or a dozen, each, of these trees, with the condition that they must be well taken care of, keeping the ground mellow, and the trees well mulched; and then let the boys have the income from the nuts as their own private property. With this arrangement, I think we would soon see a great many nut trees growing, and before many years would have plenty of "nuts to crack."

The English Walnut, Pecan, and Chesnut, should be planted at least fifty feet apart each way. The Chinquipin will not need more than twenty five or thirty feet. Let them be so pruned and trimmed that they will branch low and spread well.

Live fences are a necessity now in some parts of the country, and with the present mode of clearing land and destroying timber, will soon be in many others. Among the many plants used for that purpose, I have not seen the Chinquapin recommended. If the nuts were planted (the ground being well prepared,) six or eight inches apart, in two years the plants would be from four to six feet long. Then bend the alternative plants to the right and left, and weave them, basket fashion, into a fence. Would it not soon make a good strong one? And in a few years, would not the fruit pay well for the labor of trimming, etc., necessary to keep the fence neat and in good order.

If the above suggestions shall set but a few men to taking care of their Nut Trees, and planting others, I shall be gratified.

R. C. KERR.

Charlotte, N. C. April, 1864.

GENERAL JENKINS.—The fall of the gallant Gen. Jenkins, on the 6th, has already been announced. Of the sad event that has deprived the country of this gallant officer, the Charleston *Mercury* says:

Among the heavy casualties which our country will be called to mourn when the sad list of killed on the field of battle shall have appeared, South Carolina will weep the extinction of no more distinguished name that of the lamented Gen. M. Jenkins, who fell mortally wounded on the 7th, whilst leading his victorious troops against the enemy near the Wilderness. We fear, too, that he fell by the hands of our own men another victim of the carelessness which deprived us on the same ground and by the same misfortune, of the illustrious Stonewall Jackson.

In a few days we shall attempt to give a sketch of the life and service of the General, whose loss our whole State will deeply deplore. She has given few names to the history of this awful contest, of more unsullied or enduring lustre, and none more generally respected and beloved, than his which has been forever stricken from the roll of living men.

FAILURE OF THE SECOND BATCH OF FEDERAL IRON CLADS.—The New York Journal of Commerce speaks thus of the failure of Lincoln's second batch of iron clads:

It has been stated recently that the second batch of iron clads was nearly completed, and that the vessels composing it would soon make their trial trips. The first ship finished was the Canonicus, built at Boston, and the second the Tecumseh, constructed by the Messers. Secor, at Jersey City. The latter was to be tried yesterday, but she could not get into the stream, owing to a high mud bank. The Canonicus went on a trial trip some days since at Boston, and broke down; but the fact was not stated, because the disaster might have occurred from carelessness or chance. But, on Monday last, the same vessel made her second and final trip; the chief purpose of which was to test the new gun carriage, invented by Capt. Erricsson, and which we believe, is used in each of the nine new monitors. The trip proved that the new carriage is a failure, as it suffered serious damage during the trial, which was not severe as it might be were there a heavy season. This unfortunate circumstances derives its importance from the fact that the nine new vessels are all alike. Several weeks will be required to make the Canonicus ready for sea, and it is not impossible that the new gun apparatus will be removed altogether. This would, of course, necessitate a detention of the new fleet.

MUFFINS.—One quart of flour, half ditto of meal, half teaspoonful of soda, and a cup of buttermilk or a little vinegar, made into a batter with one or two eggs and a small piece of lard—mix well and bake it into a quick oven.

MOTHER'S CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one of sour cream, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, two cups of raisins, saleratus and spice.

THE TUNKERS.

It will surprise a great many persons, who have not paid much attention to the subject, to learn that this denomination of Christians is increasing more rapidly in Rockingham county than, perhaps, any other sect worshipping in our midst. They move so quietly, and with so little ostentation, that we were not ourselves prepared to believe that their numbers are augmenting as rapidly as they really are.

Although reared in the midst of a community, so many of whom are Tunkers, our people are, to a great extent, ignorant of their religious tenets and church policy. In all, we believe, the Tunkers embrace those views which are simplest and least assuming. In their practice they carry out the same doctrines.

If we are not mistaken, they have no confession of faith or dogmas, other than the Bible itself, which they acknowledge as the only true rule of faith and guide of life. They believe in the universality of the atonement of Christ. In regard to baptism, they adopt immersion as the mode. They have no long chapters of Church rules and laws. They have simply enough to provide for the reception of worthy members into their society and for the expulsion of those who offend.

In their practice and life, they are scrupulously careful to adhere, as far as they can to the example of Christ. They attach especial importance to the virtue of humility, and perhaps no offence is more promptly punished than that of pride or ostentation and extravagance in dress. Their dress is always made of the plainist material; generally of their own homespun, and without any regard to the fashions of the day. They adhere to the round breasted coat, and broad brim hat, while there is no class in our community better able to indulge in fine clothes than are the members of that church. In their business transactions they are models of honesty. It is a trite saying, that, so far as they are concerned, "their word is as good as their bond."

In another particular they manifest their regard for the teachings of the bible, and that is in their care for the poor. They are always ready to reach forth a hand to help the needy of their flock; and in no case will they permit a worthy member to buffet the storms of adversity alone. Their poor and helpless ones are never thrown upon the parish of the county. When they get helpless and feeble, they place them on the farms which have been provided by the Church for the purpose.

They are, so far as we know, like the patriarchs of old—all tillers of the soil. And with all our love for the ways of the world, and passion for fashion, when we meet a Tunker friend, dressed in his simple costume, with his long, patriarchal beard, we cannot but feel the highest respect for, and the fullest confidence in a class of Christians, whose practice reminds one of the days of patriarchal simplicity and piety.

They adhere to the ancient rites of Christians, such as the feast of the passover, which occurs once a year. They follow the example of Christ in washing feet, saluting with a kiss, &c. At their extraordinary meetings, they generally provide food, that all who attend may be supplied. On occasions of this sort, their hospitality is evinced, and everybody who will conduct themselves orderly, will meet a hearty welcome at their feast.

As citizens, no community can boast of better. They are, as we said before, scrupulously honest, and punctual in meeting their engagements; no people have a greater aversion to debts than the Tunkers. The consequence is that amongst them and with them there is little or no litigation. If everybody was like them, our Court House would soon become the abode of owls and bats, and the lawyers would have to search for some other source of money making than that of the law.

They are industrious, energetic and enterprizing.

Although they take, some of them little or no interest in politics, (a large number never vote,) yet in regard to internal improvements they do take a lively interest. They are amongst the best friends of the railroad we have, not only voting for it, but contributing liberally of their own means for its construction. Would that in the management of our National and State affairs, we could have the frugality and economy which belongs to the Tunker polity! We might then soon expect relief from our heavy burdens, which are the result of extravagance, and in many cases of bad management.—*Rock. Reg.*

EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE.

Capt Speke, one of the Nile discoverers, has published his book to the world. The following are some extracts from his description of the coast of Uganda:

AN AFRICAN BEAUTY.

In the afternoon, as I heard from Musa that the wives of the King and Princes were fattening to such an extent that they could not stand upright, I paid my respects to Wazezern, the King's eldest brother—who having been born before his father ascended the throne, did not come in the line of succession—with the hope of being able to see for myself the truth of the story. There was no mistake about it. On entering the hut, I found the old man and his chief wife sitting side by side on a bench of earth, strewed over with grass, and partitioned like stalls for sleeping apartments, whilst in front of them were placed numerous wooden pots of milk, and, hanging from the poles that supported the bee-hive-shaped hut, a large collection of bows, six feet in length, whilst below them were tied an even larger collection of spears intermixed with a goodly assortment of heavy headed asseges.

I was struck with no small surprise at the way he received me, as well as with the extraordinary dimensions, yet pleasing beauty of the immediately fat fair one, his wife. She could not rise, and so large were her arms, that between the joints the flesh hung down like large loose-stuffed puddings. Then in came their children, all models of the Abyssinian type of beauty, and as polite in their manners as thoroughbred gentlemen. They had heard of my picture books from the King, and all wished to see them which they no sooner did to their infinite delight, especially when they recognized any of the animals, than the subject was turned, by my inquiring what they did with so many milk pots. This was easily explained by Wezezern himself, who, pointing to his wife said: "This is all the product of these pots; from early youth upwards we keep these pots to their mouths, as it is the fashion at court to have very fat wives.

THE KING.

No one dare stand before the king whilst he is standing still or sitting, but must approach him with down cast eyes, and bended knees, and kneel or sit when arrived. To touch the king's throne or clothes, even by accident, or to look upon his women, is certain death. When sitting in court, or holding a levee, the king invariably has in attendance several women, Wathawa, evil eye averters, or sorcerers. They in feigned voices amounting almost to a scream. They wear dried lizards on their heads, small goatskin aprons trimmed with little bells, diminutive shields and spears set on with cork hacles—their functions in attendance being to administer cups of marwa—plantain wine. To complete the picture of the court, one must imagine a crowd of pages to run loyal messages, they dare not walk for such a deficiency in zeal to their master might cost their life. A further feature of the court consists in the national symbols referred to—a hog, two spears and a shield.

When Captain Speke had presented this delightful savage with a new gun, he sent a page into the court with orders to fire it off and shoot a man. On another occasion, his sable majesty seeing a woman tied to a tree, drew a pistol from his belt and shot her dead. Mtesa, King and scourge of Uganda, was a terrible beast to enrage. The highest people of his capital—an enclosure of straw huts—had to approach him on their faces.

Children's Department.

From the Childen's Friend.

THE LITTLE SADLER.

BY PHILHIP BARRETT

About fifty years ago in one of the counties of Virginia, forming what is called "the Pan-handle," there lived a little boy whose name was Nicholas.

He was in very moderate circumstances, being compelled to assist his father in the labors of the farm in order to make a living. The scattered fragments of his time, however, were gathered together for study as he was anxious amid all these difficulties to obtain an education.

Just about this time the dark shadow of sorrow fell upon his happy home, and he followed his father's remains to their last resting place in the cold and silent grave.

Scarcely had this wound been healed and his broken spirit bound up, when death again entered his lonely home, and bore away his affectionate mother.

Being thus thrown entirely upon his own energies he manfully met the difficulties of his narrowed circumstances and served several years as an apprentice to the saddler's trade in——, Ohio.

Having thus acquired the means of rendering himself independent of the world, he commenced business for himself in his native State, where by correct deportment he secured the favorable regard of the principal people of the place and vicinity. Here he began to show that same love for learning which had marked his early boyhood. As a means of extending his knowledge he commenced attending a Bible-class conducted by the minister in charge of the congregation at that place. The deep interest manifested in the explanation of difficult points at once attracted the minister's notice, and he immediately sought an interview with him. At this interview the following conversation occurred:

"Mr.——, I learn that you desire to obtain a liberal education."

"I do, sir, but have no hope of getting it."

"Give candid and full answers to the questions I am about to propose, and I will tell you whether you can get an education or not! Have you any engagements with a lady in love matters?"

"No, sir."

"Have you any money?"

"Not a dollar."

"Are you in debt?"

"About thirty dollars."

"Have you any friends who would aid you?"

"I know of no one who would give me a farthing."

"Have you any better clothes than those you have on?" (Not only thread-bare but rent.)

"No, sir, these are the best I have."

"Well, my young friend, it is a hard case, but if you will closely follow my directions, I will, under God, secure you a liberal education."

The minister then goes with him to a store, and buys him a suit of clothes on condition that he is to pay for them as soon as he is able. He engages a small English school for him and hears him recite twice a week in his own study, furnishing him his books and tuition for nothing. He then tells him the first money he receives must be used in the payment of his debt of thirty dollars; for to be in debt is to be in danger.

The progress which he made in his studies was beyond all calculation, progressing farther than the regular pupils of the minister who had nothing to do but to study.

He was soon able to enter College, where he graduated with the highest honors. Before going to College he made a profession of religion, and determined to devote himself to the blessed work of the gospel ministry.

His studies, now as before, were pursued under great difficulties, yet his firm decision and patient perseverance enabled him to master them all, and he entered upon his work with the untiring energy which had marked his early life.

He was soon made a Professor in the College at which he graduated; yet by no means would consent to give up preaching; under the severe weight of his double duties his feeble frame soon gave away, and contracting a severy disease from exposure in one of his missionary trips he early sunk to rest upon his Saviour's bosom, not without teaching the lesson—"*Energy, with God's blessing, can overcome the greatest difficulties.*"

And now let me say a word or two to my little readers. Some of you are doubtless anxious to be useful men; you wish to be educated; but perhaps your fathers are in the army, or it may be they sleep in unmarked soldiers' graves; and you are left without a dollar in the world. To such I would say, "Never give up." "Where there's a will there's a way."

My young friend,

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life;
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Rural Retirement, Va.

GOOD SHEPHERD.

Great Shepherd of the sheep,
Who all thy flock dost keep,
Leading by water calm,
Do thou my footsteps guide,
To follow by thy side,
Make me thy little lamb.

I fear that I may be torn,
By many a sharp set thorn,
As far from thee I stray—
My tired feet may bleed,
For rough are paths that lead
Out of thy pleasant way.

But when the road is long,
His tender arm and strong,
The weary one will bear,
And thou wilt wash me clean,
And lead to pastures green,
Where all the flowers are fair;

Till from the soil of sin,
Cleansed and made pure within,
Dear Saviour, whose I am,
Thou bringest me in love,
To thy sweet fold above,
A little snow-white lamb.

RUM—BEGGARY—DEATH.—A little girl was asked by a kind Sabbath-school teacher why she did not come to school.

She replied, "I have no clothes fit to go with."

The teacher kindly furnished her with clothing. She attended school a while, and was again missing: the teacher looked after her, and inquired of her the reason for her absence. She said again, "I have no clothes fit to go with."

"But," said the teacher, "I gave you clothes."

"Yes, I know you did," said the child; "but father *took and sold them for whiskey!*"

The winter came, and this poor little girl was furnished with shoes by her teacher. Soon, however, she was again missed from the Sabbath-school. She was asked the cause.

She gave it, father has sold my *shoes for whisky!*"

Reader, pity the drunkard and his family!—*Ex.*

A GOOD COAT.—A Scotch nobleman, seeing an old gardener of his establishment with a very old, patched, though not ragged coat, made some passing remarks on its condition. "It's a verra guid coat," said the honest old man. "I cannot agree with you there," said his lordship. "Ay, it's just a verra guid coat," persisted the old man; "it covers a contented spirit, and a body that owes no man anything; and that's mair that mony a man can say o' their coat."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860yl

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]3

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] E. B. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or E. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24—'60yl

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,625,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.36

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	E. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
M. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

ISSUE
MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 24.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 336.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

——— Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., Jun. 4th, 1864.

Mr Editor:—Enclosed you will find a copy of "A Prayer for Peace," written by a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, Md., and which I obtained while a prisoner at Fort McHenry. It was circulated privately, of course, and without the name of the author.

I obtained the copy from a Maryland officer in our service (a fellow-prisoner) who himself was a lawyer and an acquaintance of the author, whose name he gave me.

If you see fit to publish the piece, you will please mention the position of the author and his residence, as soldiers and citizens are pleased to hear such sympathy expressed amid the enemy's bayonets, though necessarily *sotto voce*.

Very truly yours,

B F L.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Peace! Peace! God of our fathers grant us Peace!
Unto our cry of anguish and despair
Give ear and pity. From the lonely homes,
Where widowed beggary and orphans' woe
Fill their poor urns with tears; from trampled plains,
Where the bright harvest thou hast sent us, rots
The blood of those who should have governed it,
Calling to thee, from fields of carnage, where
The foul beaked vultures, gated, flap their wings
O'er crowded corpses, that but yesterday
Bore hearts of brothers, beating high with love
And common hopes and pride, all blasted now;
Father of Mercies! Not alone from these
Our prayers and wail are lifted. Not alone
Upon the battles' scarred and desolate track,
Nor with the sword and flame is it, O God,
That thou hast smitten us. Around our hearts
And in the crowded streets and busy marts,
Where echo answered not the far off strife
That slays our loved ones, in the solemn halls
Of safe and quiet counsel - hay beneath
The temple roofs that we have reared to Thee,
And mid their rising incense—God of Peace,
The curse of war is on us. Greed and hate
Hungering for gold and blood; ambition, bred
Of passionate vanity and sordid lusts,
Mad with the base desire of tyrannous sway
Over men's souls and thoughts, have set their price
On human hecatombs, and sell and buy
Their sons and brothers for the shambles. Priests
With white anointed, supplicating hands,
From Sabbath unto Sabbath, clasped to Thee,
Burn in their tingling pulses, to fling down
Thy censers and Thy cross, to clutch the throats
Of kinsmen by whose cradles they were born,
Or grasp the brand of Herod, and go forth
Till Rachel hath no more children left to slay;
The very name of Jesus writ upon
Thy shrines, beneath the spotless outstretched wings
Of Thine Almighty Dove—is wrapt and hid
With bloody battle-flags, and from the spires
That rise above them, angry banners float
The skies to which they point, amid the clang
Of rolling war-songs, tuned to mark the praise.
All things once prized and honored are forgot;
The freedom that we worshipped next to Thee
The manhood, that was freed m's spear and shield,
The proud, true heart, the brave outspoken word
Which might be stifled but could never wear
The guise, whate'er the profit of a lie;
All these are gone, and in their stead, have come
The vices of the miser and the slave—
Scorning no shame that bringeth gold or power,
Knowing no love, or faith, or reverence,
Or sympathy, or tie, or aim, or hope,
Save as begun in self and ending there.
With vipers like to theee, O blessed God!
Scourge us no longer! Send us down, once more
Some shining seraph in Thy glory clad
To wake the midnight of our sorrowing
With tidings of good-will and peace to men
And if the star that through the darkness led
Earth's wisdom then, guide not our folly now,
Oh! be the lightning Thine evangelist,
With all its fiery, forked tongues to speak—
The unanswerable message of Thy will.

Peace! Peace! God of our fathers grant us Peace—
Peace in our hearts, and at Thine altars; Peace
On the red waters and their blighted shores;
Peace for the leaguered cities and the hosts,
That watch and bleed around them and within;
Peace for the homeless and the fatherless;
Peace for the captive on his weary way
And the mad crowd who jeer his helplessness;
For them that suffer, them that do the wrong;
Sinning and sinned against—O, God! for all,
For a distracted, torn and bleeding land,
Speed the glad tidings! *Give us, give us* Peace.

Moral Heroism.—Animated by religion, Luther rises to a pitch of moral grandeur, before which the glories of an Alexander or a Napoleon pale. No scene in the history of the world's most renowned warriors equals in sublimity that before the Diet of Worms, where in the most august and imposing assembly ever met in Christendom, when asked to retract what he had written, by those who could enforce their demand by sword or fire, as the Europe of the day and of succeeding centuries seemed to await his answer, he replied, "if it be not shown from the Word of God that I have written what is untrue, *I neither can nor will retract anything*, for it is not safe for a christian to speak against his conscience." Then, looking around on the assembly, who held his life in their hands, added, "*Here I am, I cannot be otherwise; God help me, amen.*" It was religion that did this for the miner's son and the mendicant monk.—*Landis.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REPROOF.

"As ear-rings of gold and an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reprover upon an obedient ear." This beautiful sentiment is worthy of the wisest of men. That "the spirit of man is the candle of the Lord," we all admit, and an enlightened conscience is a safe guide. Nevertheless, "every way of a man is right in his own eyes," because of the infirmity of his nature. It is therefore wise that he who has a disposition to do evil should hang upon his ear the hearty counsel of a judicious friend. "Rebuke a wise man and he will love thee." "The tongue of the just is as choice silver."

Not long since, one minister attempted to argue the conduct of another, and he was checked by the reply that his nature would not bear that. If the reprover had possessed the talent to frame a parable after the manner of Christ or the prophets, conviction would have seized the mind before the rebuked could have answered, and truth would have rivoted itself upon the conscience, as Nathan and the woman of Tekoa to David. Christ in the parable of the good Samaritan *and passim*. If the least temper exhibits itself in reproof, the effect is lost. If mildness and love prompt the action, the most refractory spirits are humbled and submissive. Professor Goodrich, of Union Theological Seminary, was meekness itself personified. Under favorable circumstances, he administered rebuke to the wildest boy in Princeton College. The young man gave every sign of penitence and acknowledged that his mean disposition prompted the evil of which he was heartily ashamed, and ever afterwards exhibited a sincere attachment for him.

There is so little virtue in the world, and oftentimes congenial spirits are so hard to find out, that unless some circumstance strike the fire from a flinty reserve, men inhabiting the same localities are separated forever. A very slight circumstance often fixes an erroneous judgment of men, as in the case of Cicero and Cæsar, the former having denied his friendship on account of the manner in which he fastened his toga, until his wars and writings removed his prejudices.

It is inherent in friendship to beautify the object of its attachment, and in no way possible can it be done more effectually than to hang upon his ear a wise reprover, "like an ear-ring of gold and a jewel of fine gold." This is wayside preaching, a sacrifice of "the calves of the lips," acceptable to God; and "for the grace of his lips the King shall be his friend." W.

PRAYER DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The Revolutionary Fathers frequently appealed to God, during their struggle, to interpose to give victory to our arms. Their proclamations and resolutions, too, sometimes had in them a basis of Scriptural truth, in which those of our rulers are signally wanting—they acknowledged Christ, as the Mediator between God and man. The following are facts of history:

On occasion of recommending a fast—12th June, 1775—Congress declared that "the great Governor of the world, by his supreme and universal Providence, not only conducts the course of nature with unerring wisdom and rectitude, but frequently influences the minds of men to serve the wise and gracious purposes of providential government: that it is, at all times, our indispensable duty, devoutly to acknowledge his superintending Providence, and to reverence and adore his immutable justice." They say (March 16, 1776,) they are, "desirous to have people of all ranks and degrees duly impressed with a solemn sense of God's superintending Providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely in all their lawful enterprises, on his aid and direction." They declare the end of setting apart the day to be, "that we may with united hearts confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by a sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease his righteous displeasure, and, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, obtain his pardon and forgiveness." March 7th, 1778, they recommend a similar day, "That, at one time and with one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the righteous dispensations of Divine Providence, confess their iniquities and transgressions, and implore the mercy and forgiveness of God, and beseech him that vice, profaneness, extortion, and every evil may be done away, and that we may be a reformed and happy people." Another proclamation of March 11th, 1780. recommends, "that we may, with one heart and with one voice, implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and Earth to remember mercy in His judgment, to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions, to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by His divine grace." March 20th, 1781, "That we may with united hearts confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease his righteous displeasure, and, through the merits of our blessed Saviour, obtain pardon and forgiveness; that it may please him to inspire our rulers with incorruptible integrity, and to please him to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and to grant that truth, justice and benevolence, and pure and undefiled religion may universally prevail."

Gathering the Refuse.—A New School Presbytery, Philadelphia, has restored to the ministry, Rev. A. H. Stout, who was deposed, last October, by the Piedmont Presbytery, for Sabbath breaking, falsehood, etc., the sentence of deposition having been affirmed by the Synod of Virginia.

From the True Presbyterian.

WHO SLEW ALL THESE?

No law of the divine government is more unvarying than that formally expressed by the Apostle, that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap;" and yet the Infinite wisdom of God, knowing man's forgetfulness of this great principle, saw it necessary to unite with it the solemn injunction—"be not deceived, God is not mocked." Man *may* be deceived, often is deceived, in the kind of seed he sows. He may hope that the fowls of the air will pick up the tares he has sown, or that none but the wheat may germinate, but when the harvest comes his work is manifest, and when too late to remedy mistakes, he may be undeceived.

This law might be illustrated by many a reference to human action, but by none of greater present importance, or more signal fulfillment, than the harvest that has begun to whiten because of the previous sowing of religious teachers, especially since the beginning of this fearful war.

From many sheaves, we select one, perhaps an average sample of thousands more. It is given by a frequent and honored correspondent of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian*. Being a privileged traveler, he in Memphis, Cairo, and other places saw during the war hundreds of sick and dying men, and referring to one of them, a sick Federal soldier in the hospital at Mound City, he writes:

The man at whose bedside I last stood, I regarded as in a most critical situation. While he thought he should recover, I believed that he would not. To my inquiry whether he was prepared to die, if such were the will of God he unhesitatingly answered that he was. When asked what he considered a necessary preparation for death, and an exchange of worlds, he replied that before entering the army, he accepted the orthodox belief of the necessity of a saving faith in Christ, and an interest in his atonement; but that since he became a soldier, he had materially changed his views upon this subject, and he now believed that a soldier, dying in the service of his country, of wounds or of disease, would assuredly be saved. Finding him an intelligent man, I tried to convince him that such views received no countenance from the word of God, which taught but one way of salvation—that through Him who is the way, the truth, and the life—that they were, in fact directly contrary to all that God had spoken. I asked him if he really believed that a soldier dying, as alas! many do, in outcasted or with curses up on his lips, was fit for heaven. The delusion was too agreeable to the unrenewed and carnal heart to be readily relinquished. He seemed determined resolutely to maintain his position, and I left him with an earnest prayer that, in his own way and time, God would bless the truth I had tried to speak to this poor, deluded soul. This "strong delusion" of the great adversary is alarmingly prevalent among our soldiers. It is encountered everywhere, and is leading thousands down to eternal death. Who are responsible for its fearful prevalence? Military men, and public speakers, who know better, have in their addresses cast aught in God denying doctrine, and the churches have too often allowed it to remain uncontradicted. Professed ministers of the gospel have, from their pulpits and in their funeral discourses forgotten the truth they were sent to teach, and countenanced, directly or indirectly, this same soul-destroying delusion.

When that zealous patriot Jehu, beheld the trunkless heads of the seventy sons of Ahab lying in two ghastly heaps, because of his instructions, he, with mock astonishment, it may be, exclaimed, "Who slew all these?"

How many modern patriotic Jehus, who are anxious to display *their* zeal for the Lord by the wholesale slaughter of real or supposed enemies, without any "thus saith the Lord," as had Jehu, will soon have good cause in sad earnest as they behold the souls of their *friends*, because of their instructions, destroyed forever—to exclaim in bitter anguish, *who slew all these?*

No doubt Cadmus was greatly surprised to see a harvest of armed men spring up when he had sown only a crop of dragon's teeth; but more confounded will a host of well meaning men be, who thought they were doing God's service by sowing for the glory of this life—a kingdom of this world, rather than the kingdom of heaven, when they find rising around them a harvest of spiritual and eternal death. And this harvest of sorrow will come as sure as God's word is true. Nay, its first fruits are already ripening and being gathered in.

How naturally the poor dying soldier might claim, that in a very acceptable manner he must have been serving God while employed in butchering rebels!—Could he not refer to the calmest utterances of the most eminent of so called conservative preachers of the land, representative men of by far the largest part of the Presbyterian Church, that the war is, on the Federal side, a just, a necessary, and a *holy war?* Did not the learned and able Rev. George Junkin, D. D., on the floor of the General Assembly, in 1862, unrebuked by that Assembly, declare, that "the present rebellion, is a *hell born delusion, an ungodly*, wicked delusion. The present war was founded in treason, in deception the most terrible that ever was on earth, except the deception in Eden." Did not the meek and gentle Rev. S. I. Prime, D D., editor of the New York Observer, write in his paper in May, 1862, that no punishment in this world or the next, was severe enough for those Southern traitors! Did not the amiable and fearless Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary, even Robert L. Stanton, D. D., deliberately characterize this Southern movement—so written in the Danville Review—as "*The most wicked and causeless attempt* to overthrow good government, which has ever been made since the rebellion of 'the angels which kept not their first estate?'"

Did not the sober and earnest Rev. Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D., long a Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, tell the Almighty in his public prayer in the hearing of assembled thousands, as met at the second anniversary of the Christian Commission, in Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1864, that "the treason of the rebels is a crime against their country, not only, but *a crime against the Almighty himself*, that they are resisting his servants, his divine, established ordinances!"

Have not many ministers preached funerals of officers, and taken them to heaven because of their holy patriotism. It is not long since a respected minister in Indiana preached a funeral discourse of a deceased Captain, from these words, Rev. vii: 13, 14: "And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, what are these which are arrayed in white robes? And whence came they? And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, these are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

And among the thoughts of the sermon, the words of which are generally guarded, the preacher says with emphasis—"I say, those who fall in this war, having gone into it, with the fear of God, and out of love for his truth, are numbered by him, among those valiant ones for whom he has *reserved the highest honors and felicities of the world to come.*"

John the Apostle, says, "I saw under the altar, the souls of those that were slain for the word of God and the testimony which they held, and they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" May we not believe that the soul of this young Christian hero, slain in battle, has found its kindred and place among the souls of *those blessed martyrs;* and that his sacrifice is now pleading with a holy God for the triumph—speedy and complete—of the cause in which he fell."

But time would fail the dying man to tell the hundredth part of the utterances of the most temperate of so-called conservative "loyal and godly" ministers all over the land, teaching the same view, whether each spoke for himself, or many uttered their voices together when met as the General Assembly of 1862, declared itself to be—"in the name, and by the authority of the glorified Saviour of sinners," as it proceeded dogmatically to declare that "this whole treason, rebellion, anarchy, fraud and violence is utterly contrary to the dictates of natural religion and morality, and is plainly condemned by the revealed will of God."

And if strength were still left the poor man on the borders of eternity, he might point to hundreds and hundreds of preachers whose zeal to destroy this wicked rebellion was so great as to prompt them to forsake houses and brethren and sisters, and father and mother, and wife and children and lands, for the sake of this earthly kingdom or Federal Union.

Verily they shall not go unrewarded. It is no light matter to have the blood of souls required at our hands, when the Omniscient and just God comes to judgment.

Look.—"Look!" not run, but look; not go, but look; not stop, but look—look! A great deal depends upon looking.

A packet-ship crossing the Atlantic was nearing the coast. For some days the weather had been lowering. Neither sun nor stars were visible, and no observation had been taken. There was a heavy swell. The log was carefully noted, but the exact whereabouts of the ship could not be ascertained. The mate took soundings, and a sailor was aloft on the lookout. "Breakers ahead!" shouted the man from the mast-head. "Ready about!" thundered the man at the helm. The ropes rattled, the sails flapped heavily, and the noble ship plunged off from her perilous course. Night set in. Anxious eyes were strained toward the dark and gloomy horizon. The captain consulted his chart. There was a light he ought to make. Where was he drifting, to lose it? "Light!" shouted the lookout from the mast-head. A distant glimmer was discovered. The ship's bearing was ascertained. Alarm and anxiety gave way to hope and joy. *Looking* saved the ship.

The Bible says, "Look!" Look, where? Look, to whom? Look, why? "Look unto Me, and be ye saved?" Who says this? Who is Me? Moses? No; for he says, "I can no more go out or come in." David? No; for he says, "My flesh and my heart faileth." Who? John? No; for he says, "He that cometh after me is preferred before me." Who? Paul? No; for he says, "I am less than the least of all saints." Who, then? Moses declares, "The Lord is my strength and my song, and he is become my strength and my salvation." David answers, "In the Lord do I put my trust. He is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever." John says, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Paul adds, "I can do all things, Christ strengthening me. I count all things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ my Lord." "Me!" Who! It is the Lord, our Christ and Saviour. "Look unto *Me*," he says, "and be ye saved."

And everybody who has looked says he can make good his promise. He can save from sin, for his blood "cleanseth from all sin." He can save from hell, for he whispers to every dying penitent, "To-day thou shalt be with me in paradise." He can save us from feeling troubled, for he says, "My peace I will give unto thee." He can save us from worrying and giving up, for he says, "My grace is sufficient for thee." He can save us from being lonely when our dearest friends go away or die, for he says, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." What a Saviour we have to look to! You have found, if you think at all, how many things you have looked to have failed and disappointed you already. Everything in this world will, sooner or later; but Jesus never, never will. O, how sweet to have such a friend to look to, and to look to him for everything.

The Bible.—The Bible is a window in this prison of hope, through which we look into eternity.

The Crisis of the Young Man's Life.—*The period which elapses from fourteen to eighteen years of age, is indeed the crisis of your history and character.* It is inconceivably the most eventful and influential term of your whole mortal existence. Comparing the mind to substances which, under the influence of heat, are capable of being moulded to any form, it is at this period of its history that it is in the most suitable temperature and consistency to yield to the plastic influence of external causes and to receive its permanent form and character; before this, it is too fluid and yielding, and [redacted] its emotions, passions, [redacted] hood begin to exhibit something [redacted] the durable and settled forms of manhood.

In reference to the affairs of this life; if a young person ever becomes a good mechanic, or a good tradesman, he gains the elements of his future excellence about this period. So it is in poetry, painting, learning. Before this, the first decisive and unequivocal traits of genius sometimes appear, and even after this they are sometimes developed; but generally speaking, it is from the age of fourteen to eighteen, that the marks of future eminence are put forth. It is the vernal season of mind, and habits, and genius. The same remarks will apply *to the formation of character.* Then the passions acquire new vigor, and exert a mighty influence; then the understanding begins to assert its independence, and to think for itself; then there is a declaration of its liberty on the part of the mind, and a casting away of the trammels of education; then there is a self-confidence and a self-reliance, which have received as yet few checks from experience; then the social impulse is felt, and the youth looks round for companions and friends; then the eye of parental vigilance and the voice of parental caution are generally at a distance. Then, in fact, the future character is formed. At this time, generally speaking, *religion is chosen or abandoned*, and the heart is given to God or the world. Can anything be more awfully important, than such reflections to those who are yet about this age! You are now deciding for both worlds at once. You are now choosing to become a Christian on earth and a seraph in heaven, or a worldling here and a fiend hereafter. You are now setting out on a journey, which is to conduct you to glory, honor, immortality, and eternal life, or to the blackness of darkness forever. Yes, the starting point for the realms of eternal day, or the regions of eternal night, has generally been found to be within the period which I have named. —*J. A. James.*

"Not Destroyed."—We read of one who in his conflict of trials, was "troubled on every side yet not distressed;" "perplexed, but not in despair;" he was "persecuted, but not forsaken; and cast down, but not destroyed." He suffered from "stripes above measure," was "frequently in prisons," in "deaths oft," "five times" he received "forty stripes save one from the Jews;" thrice he "was beaten with rods;" he was stoned; he was shipwrecked three times; he was often in perils at sea, among robbers, among his countrymen, among the heathen, in the city and in the wilderness, and among false brethren." Still he assures us that he was "not destroyed," nor even "distressed!"

Where can man find safety amid such perils, when his life is sought by deadly enemies? At the post of duty, *trusting in the Lord.* At one time David said in his heart, "I shall now perish one day by the hand of Saul." He was mistaken! Though powerful enemies conspired to destroy him, God was better than his fears, or even than his hopes. He commemorates his deliverance in a song of praise to his Deliverer. "The Lord is my Rock and my Fortress, and my Deliverer; my God, my Strength, in whom I will trust." *He trusted in the Lord*, and was *safe* amid imminent perils. Who, confiding in God for defence, was ever destroyed? It is not a vain thing to trust in the Lord.

[redacted] may impend,—"Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." The promise merits entire credit.—*Christian Observer.*

David Hume in a Quagmire.—Ramsey's recently published Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character contains the following:

There is a story traditionary in Edinburgh regarding David Hume, which illustrates how the peasantry were shocked at persons of infidel principles, and which I have heard it said that Hume himself often narrated. The philosopher had fallen from the path into the swamp at the back of the castle, the existence of which I recollect hearing of from old persons forty years ago. He fairly stuck fast, and called to a woman who was passing, and begged her assistance. She passed on, apparently without attending to the request; at his earnest entreaty, however, she came where he was, and asked him: "Are ye na Hume the Atheist?" "Well, well, no matter," said Hume; "Christian charity commands you to do good to every one." "Christian charity here, or Christian charity there," replied the woman, "I'll do naething for you till ye turn a Christian yersel—ye maun repeat the Lord's prayer and the creed, or faith I'll let ye grope there as I fin ye." The skeptic, really afraid for his life, repeated the required formulas.

General Banks has given directions for all the Methodist churches in New Orleans, to be taken, under directions from the Secretary of War. They will all be closed save two."

The Youngest Son of his Mother.—We were delayed on our journey, and Saturday evening came upon us. As Providence ordered, we were welcomed by a pious father and mother, whose children had all left them and settled in the world, except their youngest son, aged nineteen, who remained as the staff of their old age, and for whose salvation the mother continually offered her agonizing prayer. He knew his duty, but urged that he should have a more "convenient season."

In family prayer his case was laid at the footstool of sovereign mercy. In the morning [redacted] for the public worship, I [redacted] desire to give the young [redacted] in a basket with which I was supplied; and the first that appeared was the two-leaved tract, "Don't put it off." He read aloud the title, and was evidently moved. An arrow had pierced through "the joints of the harness;" and as he afterwards said, his old *refuge* from that moment failed him. He attended meeting, and returned to peruse the tract, every word of which went to his soul. With new interest he looked into his Bible, in which he laid the precious leaf which had proved to him such a messenger of mercy, requesting that it might always remain there. Great was his agony lest he had "put it off" too long; but a re-perusal of the tract made him urge his plea the stronger, and while reading those encouraging words, "him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out," light from on high broke upon his mind. His mother felt that indeed salvation had come home to her house, that her son who was dead now began to live. He gave the most decided evidence that he was born of the Spirit. "Don't put it off," was his faithful admonition to those who were without Christ. When I some time afterwards called on the family, I found the weeping mother bereaved of her son. She showed me the tract, and blessed God that our visit had been instrumental in bringing her child to a saving knowledge of Christ.

The Poison of Error.—Perhaps the most remarkable poison the world ever knew, was the *Aqua Tofana*, "invented" at Naples, toward the close of the seventeenth century. Transparent, it did not betray itself by color to the eye. Tasteless, the palate could not detect it. Producing death without pain, inflammation, convulsions, or fever; the system by none of the usual tokens bore witness against the deadly intrusion. Under every test of the senses, it seemed to be pure water; and yet five or six drops sufficed for the slow but certain extinction of life.

So, we may dream that we quaff "the water of life," when the cup we raise to our lips has been filled with the poison of fatal error. The most dangerous and destructive false doctrines are such as wear, in the highest degree, the semblance of divine truth. Scriptural phraseology is perverted to unscriptural meanings; under the mere letter of the word of God lurks the spirit of Satan; the voice of inspiration echoes on the ear, while the virus of infidelity distils into the heart; the signal-posts along the way to heaven are wrested from their places, and employed to lure unwary feet to hell. Men style Christ "the Son of God" and "God;" but deny his true and proper divinity. They impute salvation to "His blood;" but recognize no atonement in it. They descant on the "new birth;" but that term, with them, imports mere moral reformation. They magnify "the work of the Holy Spirit;" but they mean the naked influence of the truth which the Spirit indited, and accompanies now with no special agency of His own. They confess "the guilt of sin;" but it dwindles, in their hand, to pardonable frailty. They declare "the wrath of God;" but not a wrath laid up in reserve for the impenitent dead. Alas, how many a *Aqua Tofana* has Satan invented in theology—teaching his dupes how they may accept the language of the gospel, without believing or embracing the gospel itself—how with the terms of Holy Writ they may cunningly interweave the rejection of its truth and the annulment of its power.—*Ibid.*

Luther's Prayer for Melancthon.—On a certain occasion a message was sent to Luther to inform him that Melancthon was dying. He at once hastened to his sick bed, and found him presenting the usual premonitory symptoms of death. He mournfully bent over him, and, sobbing, gave utterance to a sorrowful exclamation. He roused Melancthon from his stupor—he looked into the face of Luther, and said,

"O, Luther, is this you? Why don't you let me depart in peace?"

"We can't spare you yet, Philip," was the reply. And turning round, he threw himself upon his knees and wrestled with God for his recovery for upwards of an hour. He went from his knees to the bed, and took his friend by the hand. And again he said,

"Dear Luther, why don't you let me depart in peace?"

"No, no, Philip, we cannot spare you yet," was the reply.

He then ordered some soup, and when pressed to take it he declined, again said:

"Dear Luther, why will you not let me go home and be at rest."

"We cannot spare you yet, Philip," was the reply. He then added, "Philip, take this soup, or I will excommunicate you."

He took the soup; he commenced to grow better; he soon regained his wonted health, and labored, for years afterwards, in the cause of the Reformation. And when Luther returned home, he said to his wife with joy,

"God gave me my brother Melancthon back in direct answer to prayer."

Reader, try the power of prayer.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted or the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOR[illegible]

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., Sec
Rev. James Woodrow, T[illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—At the last meeting of the Synod of North Carolina, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the synod of North Carolina regard the circulation of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* among our soldiers as a means of doing much good, and feel bound to encourage the same.

2. *Resolved*, That all our Churches be enjoined to contribute liberally to a fund to be used in the furtherance of this object.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed in and around Fayetteville to attend to the equal distribution of the paper among the several regiments and hospitals of North Carolina Troops.

The Editor in charge, with Messrs. G. W. Williams and W. McL. McKay, were then appointed a Committee in accordance with the third resolution.

We state, for the information of all concerned, that the fund for the Soldiers' Papapers is nearly exhausted, and that several hundred of those sent during the last six months will be discontinued in a few weeks, unless contributions shall come in to enable us to continue them. Cannot our churches and people furnish the means for continuing these papers, and for supplying others that are desired? Many of these churches have not yet complied with the injunction of Synod.

MORE FAVORS.—We are again indebted to one of the kind friends who remembered us some weeks ago, for copies of the *True Presbyterian.* The sender will please accept our thanks. In addition to the gratification of a laudible curiosity to know something about what is going on in the outside world, these papers assist us materially in filling up our own sheet.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—The following resolution was adopted at the City Prayer Meeting, Macon, Ga., a few days since. We commend it to the attention of all who pray, throughout the land. Christians, so situated that they cannot hold daily meetings, can offer their united prayers for their country at the hour named, in concert with many brethren.

Resolved, That the Christians of this meeting request the city Editors to send the following as a Press telegram all over our land: The Christians of Macon, Ga., ask their brethren everywhere in the Confederacy to unite with them in prayer for our country, daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CUT OFF.—In the proceedings of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, N. J., which met on the 19th of April last, we find the following preamble and resolution, adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, We have sufficient ground for believing that the Rev. James H. McNeill, a member [illegible] bytery, is in sympathy with the existing [illegible] against the government of the United [illegible] served in a military capacity under the [illegible] federate Govetnment: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That his name be, and it hereby is, erased from the roll of the members of this Presbytery; provided only, that if the Presbytery have been misinformed with reference to the position of the Rev. Mr. McNeill, they will cheerfully restore his name to the roll."

In the absence of Bro. McNeill, we take the liberty of saying to these brethren of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, if any copy of this issue of our paper shall chance to run the blockade, that *they have not been misinformed* in this matter. Mr. McNeill is "in sympathy" with his country in her struggle for liberty, and has served and is now serving "in a military capacity." They need therefore have no fears of being called on to "restore his name to the roll" from which they have stricken it.

A LICENSURE.—Mr. J. D. West, an officer in the Army of Tennessee, has been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Cherokee, examined on the whole prescribed course, and licensed to preach the Gospel.

NORTH CAROLINA EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—There not having been a quorum present at the time appointed at Williamsboro', an adjournment of the Council was resolved upon, to meet in Raleigh the 4th Wednesday of June.

Christ Church, New Orleans has been lately sold, under a decree of Gen. Banks for taxes.

"HIS KINGDOM RULETH OVER ALL."

The doctrine of Providence, as taught in the word of God and received in the faith of a christian heart, acknowledges a *Governor* as well as a *Creator.* The existence of those general laws of which the Deist speaks so learnedly and so confidently, as all sufficient for the government of what God has made, is not doubted; but the proper place is assigned them. Observation and experience teach that the various elements of nature, when brought into a certain relation to each other, produce a fixed and determinate result. Were this not true, there could be no certainty in the operations of nature. But on the other hand. God continues to support and control these second causes in their action, and so to adjust the general laws which prevail in the several departments of nature, as to direct *all* events, great and small, whether the action of free agents or of unconscious matter, to the end designed in His sovereign will. He *personally superintends* the work that He has made. Thus "His kingdom [illegible] all."

[illegible] sovereign, overruling Providence, far more striking and instructive than matter. This may be determined mechanically; that cannot. Individual men and communities act freely, self-moved. They have their designs and purposes, and in the exercise of that freedom to which their own consciousness testifies, they go forth to the work which their hearts desire to accomplish. Every one, to some extent, acts independently of the others—planning and devising what, as an individual or as a community, may be thought desirable. Thus an almost infinite number of agents, each thinking his own thoughts and devising his own ways, are operating at one and the same time. Many of them are in direct conflict with each other. Many of them, through ignorance, ambition, perverseness, or wantonness, disregard the common welfare, and spend their strength in hostility to the glory of God and the cause of humanity. The history of the race is a history of wars and fightings between nations, and of strife and contention among individuals. From the days of Nimrod to the conflict now waged upon us by our unnatural and cruel enemies of the United States, what scenes of blood and carnage have been witnessed! What plans of conquest and dominion have been formed! What pride and ambition have been exhibited! What malice and revenge have been expended! What kingdoms and powers have arisen! What hostile elements have been constantly at work, seeking to disarrange society, to tyrannize over men, to array one community or nation against another, or to incite one class in a community against their brethren and fellow-citizens! And too often, alas! have these projects of human pride, ambition, selfishness and glory succeeded—to the eyes of men at least! But how is it really? Take a comprehensive view of the history of the world, and what is the manifest result of all these complications—these influences for evil of individuals upon individuals and of communities upon communities? What is the result of the general enmity of the human mind and heart to holiness and peace? The evil designs of individuals or communities never extend beyond a short distance. They are soon arrested in their course, or turned aside into a channel that renders them harmless. Many a time are they made to serve the most beneficent ends; and that which was designed for evil and only evil, becomes the minister of good. The selling of Joseph into Egypt, from envy or revenge, saves much people alive. The crucifixion of Jesus Christ upon the cross, "with wicked hands," raises a world of sinners from degradation and misery to the glorious privilege of "Kings and Priests unto God."

Thus there is a general design running along all the chain of human history, that can only be fully known when the consummation [illegible] shall be behold; thousand years, may be pronounced merciful and kind. Nothing can be more manifest to the student of history, than that there is a great all-wise Providence that comprehends and controls the little providences and plans of men. And with the key of revelation, the mystery is easily solved: GOD IS THERE. He who comprehends the end from the beginning, and who says, "My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure," never withdraws His sleepless eye from human affairs. He watches over the most minute and complicated, as well as the grandest and most striking schemes of men, and nothing happens without His knowledge and control. The wrath of man He makes to praise Him, and restrains the remainder thereof.

At such a time as the present, when there is so much to depress and appall, it is exceedingly comforting and pleasant thus to turn from the immediate view of things as they appear to the eye and appeal to the heart, to Him who works all things according to the counsel of His own will, and guides and controls them to wise and beneficient results. The commotions and revolutions around us are all held in the hollow of his hand, and cannot go beyond the point that His wisdom determines and His mercy approves.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

From the din of battle, which has been sounding in our ears incessantly for more than a month past, there come some favorable reports of the spiritual condition of our brave men. Of course regular services have been much interfered with; but the voice of prayer has not been hushed, or the silent aspiration for God's blessing upon the soul been repressed. The world never saw such armies as those of the Confederate States, in their moral and spiritual condition.

We give below a few items:

"P. W. A." writing to the Savannah *Republican*, on Sunday, 29th May, says:

"I rode along the lines to-day, and found the men resting after their many marches and hard battles. Some were reading their well-thumbed Bibles; some were indicting letters to the loved ones at home, to assure them of their safety; some were sleeping—perchance dreaming of the bloody work still remaining to be done; others were enjoying the music of the brigade bands, at they rehearsed those solemn and touching airs which the grand old masters of the art divine, in their most holy and impassioned moods, have given to the world; and others again were sitting under the trees, with their arms stacked near at hand, listening to the Word of Life, as preached by those faithful servants of God, the hardy, zealous, self-denying Chaplains of the Army. As the Army thus rested—its great heart quiet, its huge arms unstrung, its fleet feet still—I could but reflect, and wonder as I reflected, that this vast machine, this mighty giant, this great, unmeasured and immeasurable power, should be so terrible in battle, and yet so calm and gentle and devout in the hour of peace."

The following tribute to the Army of Tennessee is from the pen of a correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, who writes from Marietta, June 1st:

"It is wonderful to see with what patience our soldiers bear up under trials and hardships. I attribute this in part to the great religious change in our Army. Twelve months after this Revolution commenced a more ungodly set of men could scarcely be found than the Confederate Army. Now the utterance of oaths is seldom, and religious songs and expressions of gratitude to God are heard from every quarter. Our Army seems to be impressed with a high sense of an overruling Providence. They have become Christian patriots and have a sacred object to accomplish—an object dearer to them than life. They have also perfect confidence in their commanders. Such an Army may be temporarily overpowered by vastly superior numbers, but they never can be conquered. Our armies, God being with us, are invincible."

The Rev. B. F. Bunting advises the *Christian Observer* that the spirit of God is yet working upon the hearts of the men in the army of Tennessee. Under date of May 7th, he writes: "There was still a glorious revival going on at Dalton, and in that army. I left Bro. Geo. Caldwell there." If God gives His spirit, will He not in addition freely give us all things? And may we not hope that the spiritual blessings are a precursor to rich temporal blessings that He will vouchsafe to that army?

The Rev. W. W. Hendricks, Chaplain of a Cavalry Regiment connected with Johnston's army, says: "God is with us, and we feel much encouraged. My regiment has enjoyed the benefit of the outpouring of God's pardoning grace. Has the world ever witnessed such a thing before, as a revival of religion while in daily, and almost hourly, strife on the battle-field? Truly we should rejoice that God has been so gracious to us."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society was held in Irving Hall, May 12th, the President, James Lenox, Esq., in the chair. The Reports set forth that the income of the Society during the year had been $560,578.72 from sales of books, donations and legacies, and the total issue valued at $848,360.61. The grants of the Society in money and books were $181,143.83, and for foreign work $60,063.92. Twenty-eight new auxiliaries had been recognized, ninety life directors and 1,626 life members constituted. Books printed, 1,592,196; books issued, 1,500,578. The aggregate issues since the commencement of the Society, excluding foreign distribution, 18,834,296. The army and navy had been supplied with 766,075 volumes through the Christian Commission, and in all nearly 2,000,000 since the commencement of the war. The freedmen of the South and the seceded States had been supplied, the first with 18,490 and the latter 257,878 volumes. The society had employed thirty colporters, and publishes the Bible in forty-six different languages.

The reader will be struck with the very large supply granted, according to these figures, to the seceded States—*two hundred and fifty seven thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight!* How many of these are also included in the 766,075 volumes reported as supplied to the army and navy? And is it fair and honest to report supplies granted to the Yankee army within our territory, as granted to "the seceded States?" Is not the statement false in fact? Again: a contemporary, in speaking of these large figures, remarks, "The Society, we understand, publishes the several gospels and other books in separate parts;—and counts every part, or tract, as a volume, thus swelling the aggregate as just stated!" Is not then the whole thing deceptive, and has not the American Bible Society become imbued with the universal Yankee propensity to exaggerate?

LIGHT BREAKING.

The Editor of the *Southern Presbyterian* has received through a friend in New York, copies of several "papers from the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge." Prof. S. F. B. Morse is President; C. Mason, Corresponding Secretary, &c. The Editor notices three of these papers, as follows:

Paper No 6 is entitled "*Emancipation and its Result.*" The object of this paper is to prove that the abolition of slavery on this continent would be injurious to the white race, to the black race, to civilization and to Christianity. The appeal is to the effect of it in the Northern States, in the West Indies, and upon the white laboring and producing classes every where.

Paper No. 8 is *The Bible view of Slavery*, by Bishop John H. Hopkins, of Vermont. Our readers are doubtless acquainted with the high character of this production.

Paper No, 12, is, by Prof. Morse: *An argument on the ethical position of Slavery in the social system, and its relation to the politics of the day.* It is a cogent argument, adapted to awaken reflection in the Northern mind.

The friend who sends out these tracts writes: "I dined the other day at Mr. Benj. Douglass' with ex-President Lord, Bishop Hopkins, Professor Morse (of the telegraph,) Mr. Van Dyke, Dr. Scott and others of similar views. It was a meeting of the advocates of slavery, composed of some of the best and ablest men in the North. Our enemies here cannot present such an array of strength and virtue. There is but little true piety in this country. What passes for religion, is a rampant fanaticism, or a speculative infidelity."

A MISSIONARY FALLEN.

We copy from the *Southern Presbyterian* the following touching letter from the venerable Dr. Kingsbury, of the Choctaw Mission, in regard to the life and death of Mrs. Kingsbury. It is a fit tribute to a most estimable wife and devoted missionary:

PINE RIDGE, C. N. May 6, 1864.

REV. J. L. WILSON, D. D.—MY DEAR BROTHER: My beloved wife, who, for almost forty years, had been my counsellor, my helper, and my comforter in the toils and trials of missionary life, has been called to rest from her labors. She fell asleep in Jesus on the last day of April, aged 80 years, one month and 16 days. For the last two months, she had been very feeble, and gradually declining. Her suffering was light, except that toward the last she experienced considerable difficulty in breathing. She had no watcher until the last night. Under this heavy bereavement, there has been much that calls for gratitude and praise to Him who orders all things according to the council of His own will. Our children and grand children were all with us at the time of my wife's decease; and we have all been saved from those calamities, which have spread desolation and mourning through so many families in this Confederacy. Owing to the state of her lungs, and a partial paralysis Mrs. Kingsbury was unable to converse much for the last few days. As she drew near the grave, she manifested a calm reliance on the merits of the Saviour. She had no other hope.

Her parents were members of the visible church, and sought to adorn their profession by a godly life. It 1801, at the age of 17, Mrs. Kingsbury consecrated herself to the service of the Redeemer, and united with the Congregational church in Goshen, Massachusetts, her native town. 1818, she accompanied Mrs. Smith, the mother of the first Mrs. Dr. Bemen to Georgia. In the sickness and death of Mrs. Beman, she witnessed an eminent instance of consistent and elevated piety, which left a deep and salutary impression on her mind. She also made the acquaintance of a number of enlightened and devoted Christians in the neighborhood of Mount Zion and Sparta, Georgia. Their pious example, and especially their liberality in the cause of Christian benevolence led Mrs. Kingsbury to inquire as to her own duty to aid the efforts then making to supply more extensively a preached Gospel to the destitute both in our own and in foreign lands. The Rev. Dr. Storrs was at that time in Georgia, collecting funds to aid young men in obtaining an education for the Gospel ministry. Mrs. Kingsbury's patrimony was quite limited, but she felt it to be a privilege to do what she could for so important an object, and cheerfully subscribed one thousand dollars to be paid in ten annual installments. Receipts among her papers show that these payments were promptly made.

In 1823, with a ready mind, she engaged personally in the labors and trials of the Choctaw mission. At that day, missionary life, among the Indians, was no sinecure. On the 10th of May, 1824, she became my beloved and devoted wife. I have had cause for devout gratitude to God for providing for me such an help meet. While her own wants have been few, she has ever been ready to administer, to the extent of her own ability, to the wants of others. With great cheerfulness she took upon herself a large share of the labors and responsibilities of a large boarding school, for the education of Choctaw Children. The sick among these children she nursed with parental tenderness. Her great desire was to relieve her husband from cares and labors, that he might have more time to attend to his appropriate duties as a missionary. Few women have been better qualified by nature and by grace to be the wife of a missionary among the Indians. She has been spared to a good old age, and was able to be useful almost to the close of life. When unable to perform other labors, she employed a portion of her time in knitting socks for Confederate soldiers. I regard it as a great favor from the Lord, that I had health and strength to take the principal care of my dear wife, during her feebleness, and until the time appointed for her to enter into rest. Let me have a remembrance in your prayers.

Your bereaved affectionate brother
C. KINGSBURY.

AN ACCESSION.—Rev. Thos. D. Carruth, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been received as a member of the Presbytery of Fla., and has accepted a call to Micanopy church.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY.—This distinguished Alabamian has accepted an appointment as missionary in General Johnston's army, under the auspices of the Virginia S. S. and Pub. Board, and has entered regularly upon his work. With his cultivated mind, glowing eloquence, mellow piety and fervent zeal, he cannot but prove very useful in his Heavenly Master's cause.

WHAT THE NORTH THINKS OF IT.—A letter writer says: "The cheering work of grace that, beginning in the lamented Jackson's corps, has extended so widely through Gen. Lee's army, is watched on this side by almost universal scepticism among soldiers and people."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE LATE COMMENCEMENT AT OUR UNIVERSITY.

The year just closed has been full of sad events in connection with our University. Of those who were the teachers of the class that graduated at the late Commencement when it began its College career, two have fallen on the battle-field, (J. M. Royster at Gettysburg, and R. W. Anderson at the Wilderness,) and another (G. B. Johnston) has died from disease contracted in a long captivity. These were all "first honor men" while in College, highly respected members of the Faculty, and devout christian gentlemen. The class of 1864 has had eighty-five students connected with it during its course through College. Of these, only seven, not one twelfth, have graduated. There were eight Seniors when their "Report" was read in the beginning of May. One of these eight has since gone to give an account of his stewardship. How loudly do these occurrences say to the seven, "Watch and be ready, for in the hour ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Dr. Deems, of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached the sermon before the graduating class on Wednesday morning. He chose for his subject, "love to God," as enjoined in Matt. 12: 37, 38, "Jesus said unto him (the lawyer,) thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment." While the preacher acknowledged that the authority of our God and Saviour was sufficient to assure us that this was the greatest of all commandments, yet it was permitted to us to observe how the decision of Jesus was echoed by the voice of reason and of experience. The high position of this precept appears from its being suited to and obligatory on every man, in every country, in every age and every position. From its resting on the whole man, on the understanding, on the will, and on the affections. From the permanency of its authority, an nihilation only can exempt a creature from its demands. From its power as a principle, strongly inclining and sweetly drawing to the performance of every special duty, public and private. From its influence in assimilating us to our God and so restoring to man the image of his Creator, which was his original glory, and is to be the grand reward of redeeming love. Those who know Dr. Deems can easily imagine how fluently, lucidly, and gracefully, with what warmth and heartiness he set these views before a class of hearers at all times of great importance in our country, and rendered doubly so by the calamities of this dreadful war. It so happened that Dr. Deems elucidated a part of the passage which formed the theme of Archbishop Hughes in 1860. Some who were present on both occasions may have interested themselves in comparing the two discourses. Doubtless it was found that hearing one did not at all diminish the interest felt in the other; so different were they in manner and in matter, yet each filled its own sphere admirably well. Dr. Hughes' object was to show what this supreme love to God was and why it was. Dr. Deems' sermon showed how this love was to be manifested and when. So it seems that in one thing Romanist and Protestant may be of one consent.

The graduates of 1864 were Messrs. A. M. Boozer and A. Van Wyck, of S. C., and W. M. Clark, J. C. Gilmer, W. A. Guthrie, J. T. Tate and J. B. Williams, of N. C. Of these, Messrs. Boozer, Gilmer, Guthrie and Williams were the only orators for commencement day. Mr. Gilmer was the Valedictorian as the best scholar in his class. Messrs. Tate and Guthrie were of the next rank, but the lot decided that Mr. Guthrie, of Chapel Hill, should be the Salutatorian. This office he filled so as to command universal commendation, in circumstances rarely paralleled, and that secured for him the cordial sympathy of his audience. Instead of having his mother to hear his speech, and see him receive his diploma, he had to begin the duties of the day with hiding her away in the dust, to be seen no more on earth. The records of the Faculty show that Mr. Gilmer was absent from only one duty during the three years and a half that he spent at the University, and that Mr. Boozer was never absent in his two years and a half. Mr. R. Hodge of the Junior Class has been three years at College without missing a prayer or a recitation or a sermon.

The best scholar in the Junior Class was Mr. P. H. Adams, of Greensboro; in the Sophomore, Mr. W. W. Adams, of Petersburg, Va., and in the Freshman, Mr. F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh. It is to be regretted that in times like these, and among those who have not the hardships of the camp nor the perils of the battle field to encounter, there should be honors in scholarship of the inverse order to dispense at Chapel Hill. But so it was, and so it will be as long as the men who fail in duty are the developments of the boys and young men of the country. Still these things ought not to be. There was no D. D. and no L. L. D. conferred at this Commencement. But the degree of A. M. was presented to the Hon. S. J. Person, Prof. W. B. Lynch, Mr. Hugh Strong, of S. C., the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. N. W. Wilson of the Baptist church. On Thursday night Mr. Hilliard showed that he was a master in arts while marrying one of the graduates (Mr. J. B. Williams, of Warren county) to Miss Cary Peters, of Chapel Hill, but formerly of Portsmouth, Va.

There were only seven declaimers during Commencement week, and they were from the Freshman Class. They all did as well as they could, but it was generally agreed that Mr. Busbee of Raleigh did the best. The music for this festival was furnished by the band of the 43d Regt. N. C. T. Of course the difficulties attending travelling, anxieties for soldiers in the army, scarcity of new clothes, and the alarming sound of the prices to be paid for entertainment, prevented the usual concourse of visitors and Trustees during the week. If only the coals can be kept alive at Chapel Hill during the war, we may hope to have a big fire then, diffusing light and heat far and wide through our country when peace returns to its borders.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

MR. EDITOR: As I have recently visited that portion of our Army which is found in the Forts below and in the vicinity of Wilmington, I am prepared to speak about that which I do know, and to testify to that which I have seen and heard among them. In Fort Holmes, which is situated upon Bald Head Island, about 35 miles below Wilmington, you will find most of the 40th Regiment. This Regiment is surrounded with more of the conveniences and comforts of home than any part of our army that I have yet seen. In addition to their comfortable homes, each company has a large and well cultivated garden, yielding them an abundance of vegetables. These will doubtless contribute greatly to the health as well as the comfort of the soldiers. Forts Caswell and Campbell have nearly companies enough from different Regiments to make a Regiment. There are several companies at Smithville. There are three companies in the surburbs of Wilmington, and several on the Sounds, six or eight miles below. These all have no Chaplains. In consequence of this isolated condition, they think that Ministers are disposed to pass them by. Some of them are ready to say, no man careth for our souls. They appreciate very highly the visits of those who preach the Gospel of Peace, and bring glad tidings of good things. Four persons were added to the church on examination in Fort Holmes.

As but little can be accomplished by Ministers during active operations in the field, in these Forts wide doors of usefulness are now opened. The Fathers in the ministry who cannot endure the exposure and fatigue of the tented field, might spend a few weeks in some of our Forts, with much pleasure to themselves, and with great profit to others. Any close observer visiting the army, with a view of preaching the Gospel, will be favorably impressed with three things that will strike his mind.

1st, the cordiality with which he will be received and welcomed for his work sake.

2d, the readiness with which the officers will second his efforts to preach to those who are under their authority. Even those who feel no personal interest in the Gospel themselves, and who seldom attend preaching are fully convinced of the importance of having its mellowing and sanctifying influences brought to bear upon others.—When the authorities will not grant passports to parents who wish to visit their sons in the Forts, they will, without hesitation, to Ministers who go to preach the Gospel.

3d, the freedom with which officers and privates may be approached on the subject of religion. No one need hesitate to introduce the subject of religion in private conversation. And when this is done in a proper manner and with a proper spirit, instead of driving away, it tends to draw nearer to the Minister who thus exhibits the spirit of his station—the soldiers who enlisted under the banner of their country.

From all that I know about their condition, I commend that portion of our State as presenting at this time an inviting field for missionary labor, and furnishing a wide door for ministerial usefulness.

W. W. P.

ABOLITIONISM AND THE BIBLE.

Our readers will remember the case of Bishop Colenso, of the Episcopal Church in South Africa, who has published a work impuging the inspiration and historical truth of the Pentateuch, and who has been deposed from his sacred office for this and other departures from the true faith. We learn from the *Boston Courier*, that his infidelity originated in his anti slavery principles. It has often been asserted that "abolitionism is infidelity." Its root and principal are found in the rebellion of the soul against the truth of God, and there can be no doub tthat if all abolitionists were as honest and followed out the logic of their principles to their legitimate conclusions as faithfully as Bishop Colenso, they will all be open avowed infidels. If their principles be true the Bible cannot be the inspired word of God. And in fighting the battles of slavery the South, as we have often said, is fighting for the Bible as well, and this war is a war for God's truth.

The following from the *Boston Courier*, gives the history of Bishop Colenso's apostacy:

"The original difficulty in Dr. Colenso's mind, and which gave rise to the stupendous and dreadful results which have followed, was the declaration of God to Moses, in the 21st chapter of Exodos, viz: "For he is his money;" the whole passage being—"if a man smite his servant or his maid with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished, for he is his money."

The bishop had evidently made up his mind, as all abolitionists have done, what the Bible ought to teach; and when he found what it did teach, he saw that to be consistent, he must throw away his belief, or throw away the Bible; and as his belief was very dear to him he chose the latter, and away goes the Bible, reluctantly at first, of course, but it must go. He could have made the translation bend, perhaps, and did at first suggest to his intelligent Christian native assistant a method of avoiding the inevitable conclusion. But he says the assistant translator's whole soul revolted against the notion that the great and blessed God should speak of a servant or maid as mere "money," and "my own heart and concience sympathized with his," and since then, the cord binding me to the ordinary belief in the historical veracity of the Pentateuch has snapped altogether."

Yes. Such is the spirit of abolitionism that, rather than it should not be true, let the Bible burn. Just reflect, reader! Here is a scientific mind, yea, a mitred head, who says he has no difficulty with "the accounts of the creation and the deluge, though these of themselves are very formidable," none "with the miracles of the sun and moon standing still," "with the waters of the Jordan standing in heaps," "or the speaking with a human voice," none "with the conversion of a rod into a snake," no difficulty in receiving all this and much more, but when one man is called another man's money, by the Supreme Father of all, this cannot be believed. Painful as it is, he launches out upon the open sea of unmitigated infidelity as the lesser evil."

RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE ARMY.—A letter from Longstreet's army, in the *Central Presbyterian* expresses the opinion, as the result of experience, that, as the vices of soldiers are open and prominent, and true piety unobtrusive, the army presents a worse appearance than an equal number of men in the same moral state otherwise situated. The writer thinks piety in the army more pervading and vital than a short sojourn in the camp would indicate.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Bringing General Breckinridge from the valley was an error. We have many good generals here, and his name, after the victory over Siegel, would have kept the enemy quiet in the Valley. Knowing his absence, the enemy concluded that the army had left with him, and determined on a blow. The foreign humbug was removed, and an officer of the old army placed at the head of ten thousand infantry, with large cavalry and artillery. Advancing by forced marches, he fell on a portion of our army under General Jones, twelve miles from Staunton. The enemy were six to one; our men were whipt and General Jones killed, bravely doing his best. Artillery and wagons were saved, but his successor appears to have been unable to rally his troops for the defence of Staunton. He retured to Waynesboro', and will hold the Mountains between Charlotteville and Staunton. We have other and much larger bodies of troops in the Valley, which will soon concentrate; but too late to save the village of Staunton from a temporary occupation.

Fortunately our stores and hospitals have been all removed by the railroad a week ago. The military consequences of the enemy's success will be small. He will be soon crushed or expelled from the Valley. Possibly a cavalry raid may burn the school house at Lexington, and much devastation in our rich Valley be accomplished. But these are the worst results, and they will be without serious influence on the struggle. It will furnish material for a little more braggadocia in Yahoo-land, but will not alter the constant mind of the South. We have not, just now, to learn that fortune is unstable, and that war is a shifty scene.

Nearer Richmond all goes well. Grant's fortifications signified what was predicted, retreat. He moves away from Lee's front; he moves from Bottom's Bridge. Where is he going? Some suppose a simple change of position—between the White House and Bottom's Bridge, But he can accomplish nothing whatever by such a change. If he cannot reach the city by Cold Harbor, he cannot come at all on that side. The better opinion is that he will now attempt the Southside. How is he to reach it? Not by Long Bridge, or by any route through Henrico or the upper parts of Charles City. That country possesses certain positions, powerful for defence, as we know to our cost. Lee, moving on our side of the Chickahominy can reach them long before Grant can (or should) do so on the other side. But if he goes down to the mouth of the river, it is supposed that he can pass. We cannot prevent an enemy, holding the water from crossing the James when he chooses to descend it till he reaches the banks commanded by his ships. Grant has tried his own plan, tried McClellan's plan, and may now try Butler's plan too if he chooses, but will find it no better than the others.—*Examiner.*

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN TOP, at night, 11:30, June 8.—Crook and Averill joined Hunter to-day at Staunton. A part of their forces are on the Greenville and Middle brook road.

Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Waynesboro' and the Greenville and Staunton road, and were repulsed by Gen. Imboden. Enemy retired to Staunton, burning Forrestville depot.

Pope with 4000 men is moving down the valley to reinforce Hunter.

The enemy have no supplies, but subsist off the country.

Our troops are in fine spirits, an advance anticipated to-morrow.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, June 9.—Headquarters 8 p. m. The enemy has been unusually quiet to-day along the whole extent of his lines, and nothing of importance has occurred. Two divisions of his cavalry under Sherman, are reported to have crossed the Pamunkey yesterday, at New Castle Ferry.

Signed R. E. LEE.

The advance of Sheridan's column, accompanied by artillery, appeared last night at Chesterfield station, moving in the direction of Albemarle.

RICHMOND, June 9.—After further debate, the Senate passed the tax bill.

The House passed a bill authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for property purchased or impressed by the government—said certificates to be receivable for payment of all dues except import and export duties. A motion to reconsider was agreed to.

RICHMOND, June 9.—Nothing along our lines to day. Not a heavy gun fired up to 2 o'clock. Both armies are confronting each other in the breastworks, with occasional picket firing.

PETERSBURG, June 7.—The enemy 3 to 5,000 strong, under Gen. Kantz, made a desperate attempt to capture the city to day. The enemy advanced in two columns, and after assaults upon our works, southeast of the city, in which they were repulsed; succeeded in flanking our forces and causing them to retreat, after fighting bravely.

The Petersburg militia sustained the brunt of the first assaults, behaving like veterans, and losing six killed and thirty wounded, some of our best citizens among them. Reinforcements came up after the enemy had gotten almost in the city, and drove them back. The Yankees are now retreating through Prince George.

RICHMOND, June 11th.—Accounts from the front represent Grant busy digging parallels. Some skirmishing yesterday and to-day, but it has amounted to nothing. The lines in some places are not over 200 yards apart.

RICHMOND, June 11th.—Both Houses have passed a joint resolution extending the session until Tuesday noon, by which time all important business now pending will have been disposed of.

The tax bill was referred to a Committee of Conference to-day.

No final action on any subject of importance in either House to day.

RICHMOND, June 11.—No definite information of Sheridan's whereabouts. He is reported moving in the direction of Columbia, Fluvana county.

The enemy in the Valley are said to be moving towards Lexington.

It is reported that Gilmore is sending troops to the South-side of the Appomattox for another attack on Petersburg.

RICHMOND, June 13, A. M.—Telegraphic communication with Lynchburg is unbroken.

Nothing additional from Sheridan.

Heavy firing at Bottom's bridge.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 13, 5 P. M.—Grant has again changed his base. He began moving to our right last night, about dark, and began crossing at Long Bridge about 20 miles below Richmond, on the Chickahominy, this morning.

Our cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Riddell's Shop, about 15 miles below here, this morning. Our men, owing to the superior numbers of the enemy, were compelled to give back.

The enemy were landing supplies and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill last night.

No general engagement to day.

About 150 prisoners, captured to-day in the enemy's abandoned breastworks, have been brought in.

RICHMOND, June 12.—The report of Sheridan moving towards the Canal not confirmed; on the contrary it is asserted that Hampton's cavalry attacked the raiders last evening, near Louisa C. H., captured a battery and a large number of prisoners.

No official information of the engagement received, but the report is credited.

Another party of raiders from the Valley struck the Orange and Alexandria railroad yesterday, near Arrington, Nelson county.

The enemy have doubtless occupied Lexington, and are apparently aiming for Lynchburg.

FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FROM GEORGIA.—The most authentic accounts from North Georgia incline us to the belief that Sherman is still marching and massing for position, hoping by heavy movements to overwhelm us from our stronghold and permit him to secure indisputed control of the State railroad to Altatoona. By securing this he succeeds in establishing a point for not only offensive and defensive measures, but also a position from which he can successfully retreat, if occasion requires.

A heavy rain on Saturday interfered some what with the military movements.

No firing was heard in the direction of Marietta on Sunday morning.

The Yankee paper at Chattanooga says Sherman has already entered Atlanta.

Major General Mansfield Lovell remains with the army, though if he has been assigned to duty here it has not transpired. He is in frequent interview with the Commanding General, and seems to possess the implicit confidence of that officer.

Parties just through the lines from the vicinity of Murfreesboro' represent much uneasiness by the authorities in that place and Chattanooga, in consequence of the great distance intervening between Sherman and his base, and the reported proximity of the ubiquitous Forrest on one side and Morgan on the other. A Federal officer in command at Huntsville expressed the opinion that if Sherman should meet with disaster near Atlanta, Tennessee would have to be evacuated at once from Nashville eastward.

Passengers from Marietta, report Altoona Hills in possession of the enemy, which they are said to be fortifying. Further report has reached us that our pickets have retired to Big Shanty, both of which lack confirmation.

The enemy has abandoned Hardee's front, on the left.

There was some artillery firing on the enemy's side Saturday and our pickets were engaged in an occasional skirmish.

The editor of the Atlanta Confederacy has conversed with a citizen from the vicinity of Blue Mountain, sixty-one miles southwest of Rome, who left that point last Wednesday. He remarks that he met General Chalmers' column and saw Gen. Chalmers, about twenty miles below, and moving up to Blue Mountain.

He also states that the seventeenth army corps Federal under Blair, from Vicksburg, with a large wagon train and drove of cattle, was advancing towards Rome. Blair's force was at first reported twenty thousand, but our informant believes there cannot be more than from five to ten thousand. A Confederate force was said to be in the rear, following. He was told by some of Chalmers' men that Forrest was thought to be on the north side of the Tennessee. He says that he could distinctly hear firing in the direction of Sand Mountain, on Wednesday morning.

Yankee prisoners report that no train had arrived in three days, and that dry bread was their only food. They are defiant, and say that their orders on leaving Chattanooga were not to hazard a general engagement, but to flank all the time.

MOBILE, June 9.—The Operator at Brandon on the 8th, reports on the authority of Col. Shad, from Shreveport, as official from Camden, Arkansas, May 27th, that on the 24th Marmamaduke engagaged the enemies marine fleet near Gains' Landing. Capt. Jacobs boarded and captured the transport Lebanon. Pratt's Battery did excellent service, crippling one gun boat seriously. The whole Federal fleet was signally repulsed and driven down the river.

Price is reported to be at Camden, Taylor between Shereveport and Alexandria, Steele occupies Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

MOBILE, June 11.—A special to the *Tribune*, dated Baldwin, June 11th says, Forrest made a forced march and threw part of his command between the Yankee advance and Baldwin. He held them by severe and gallant fighting for five hours, when Buford struck them in the flank, driving them four miles.

An official note says the enemy were routed. We captured over 200 wagons loaded with stores and many prisoners.

The destruction of property on the line of the Yankee advance is unparalleled. The negroes are vindicative.

RICHMOND, May 13.—Official dispatches from S. D. Lee says the battle at Tishominee Creek was one of the most signal victories of the war, b sides the wagon trains 12 pieces of artillery were captured. The rout of the enemy was complete. Forrest was in close and vigorous pursuit.

CLINTON, La., June 13th.—The remains of Banks' army is on the west side of the river, near Port Hudson. Constant skirmishing between them and our forces. In the rear of Point Coupee Parish, by order of the Yankee commander, the country has been despoiled, houses, crops and everything burnt and the people have to buy provisions from the enemy or starve. The Yankees are demoralized and deserting in large numbers, selling their horses and equipments for whatever they can get. 3,000 troops have come up from New Orleans to reinforce the enemy, who are constantly dreading an attack.

ATLANTA, June 12th.—Advices from the front state that the recent rains have made the roads almost impassable, suspending all movements in both armies; neither has fired a gun for two days.

Yankee trains are running to Ackworth to day, indicating a new flank movement on the part of the Yankees.

BATTLE FIELD, Near Marietta, 7 A. M., June 11.—John Morral Morten, a Yankee spy, was captured in Confederate uniform yesterday in the vicinity of Rome.

From Lenesaw mountain several hundred of the enemy's wagons can be seen parked near Big Shanty.

Prisoners report that Blair's 17th corps joined Sherman on the 9th inst.

All quiet during the night up to the time of writing.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.—It is said that Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton has killed twenty two men in hand to hand fights. He always goes into battle in advance of his troops, generally has the first blow, and does a yeoman's share of the conflict.

RAILROAD BILL.—In the House of Representatives on the 2d, Mr. Fuller, of N. C., submitted a bill to aid the construction of a railroad from Fayetteville, N. C., to Charleston S. C., which was referred to the committee on Military transportation.

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, June 11.—The *Herald* of 9th has been received.

Lincoln and Andy Johnston were nominated by the Baltimore Convention on the 8th inst. The *Herald* thinks the ticket will have a hard road to travel. The 11th resolution declares for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

A victory is claimed for Hunter in the Valley, but the information is gathered exclusively from Southern sources.

Morgan captured Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the 8th—destroyed bridges, tore up the track of the Kentucky Central Railroad between Cynthia and Paris, captured a passenger train, occupied Paris, and destroyed important trestle-work at that point. His force is estimated at 3,500.

The *Herald* pitches into the *Times* of Tuesday for publishing an account of the late battle between Lee and Grant. The *Times* claims that it was the most important battle of the war, confesses that Grant was badly beaten, and the rebels undoubtedly successful. The *Herald* says it was published solely to defeat Grant for the Presidency and succeeded.

Gold closed on the 5th at 194 1 2

A telegram from Sherman, dated Acksworth Pass, June 9th, 6 M., says he has been to Atlanta Pass and finds it admirable for his purposes; it is the gate through the last of the eastern part of the Alleghanies. He says the enemy is not in his immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Grant, dated the 7th, 5 P M., says all has been quiet to day.

THE LATE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG.

Yesterday was another day of excitement. At early dawn our pickets were driven in on the City Point and Prince George C. H. roads. These movements were but feints to deceive our forces, while the real movement for the surprise and capture of the city was on the Jerusalem Plank road, coming into Petersburg, from a southerly direction. At 9 o'clock, our pickets on the Jerusalem Plank Road, were driven in, and before 10, the enemy showed himself in overwhelming numbers. The enemy manœuvred for a while, thinking probably that our raw troops would abandon their position without a fight. But never were the Yankee invaders more mistaken. Our men maintained their ground like veterans. Finally, the enemy ordered a charge; and came down to our breastworks with a yell, their drawn sabres flashing in the sun light. When within 40 paces of the fortifications, the order to fire was given, and the Yankees recoiled, and fell back. A prisoner taken states that in this charge they had 40 wounded and 2 killed. This charge was repeated twice, but with like results, when the enemy resorted to the flanking process. We had but 170 men all told, and it was impossible with this number to guard centre, right and left, along a length of three quarters of a mile or more. The order was given to retreat, and in a few minutes the enemy had possession of our works, our camp, and were in full pursuit of our men.

The enemy came on in double column, with sabres drawn, until they reached the hill opposite the Water Works, where they planted a cannon for shelling the city. They then started down the hill, and their advance column actually took possession of a bridge which crosses Powell's Run at the foot of the Water Works Hill. They were almost in Petersburg—could see its spires and steeples, and many of the houses on our surburban limits. Just at this opportune moment, Graham's Battery reached the Reservoir Hill, unlimbered in an instant, and threw into the ranks of the enemy a shower of shell. A minute or two later, another branch of our service made its appearance, Dearing's Cavalry brigade, which quickly dismounted, and descending the hill with a yell, charged upon the enemy in beautiful style. They instantly wheeled their horses, and started back up the hill in great confusion. Our forces pursued them for a few miles, killing and wounding many, and taking some prisoners.

Gen. Kartz was in command of this force, and prisoners taken variously estimate it at from 3 to 5000. There is no doubt but that it was intended to capture this city. But the saddest part of our statement yet remains unrecorded. Petersburg's bravest and best blood flowed freely yesterday, and many a household has been plunged into the most inconsolable grief. We witnessed scenes yesterday afternoon, which we trust we may never witness again.—*Pet. Express, 10th.*

[Our loss in killed was 11, in wounded 27, and in prisoners about 30—most of them citizens of Petersburg, serving in the militia. Immense congregations attended the funerals of the killed on Friday.]

The Express of the 11th learns that the Yankee loss was about 150 men, 2 pieces of artillery, and 24 horses.

A communication in the same issue states that one of the pieces of artillery was taken by Col. Ferebee's 4th N. C. Cavalry, the only troops besides the militia and Graham's battery engaged. They reached the ground when the Yankees were in pursuit of the militia retreating after a gallant resistance, and their sharpshooters, under Lt. Col. Cantwell, immediately checked the enemy.

RICHMOND, June 13.—The most important action in either House of Congress was the passage of the bill amending the Tax law reported from the Committee of Conference. Among the provisions of the bill as passed are the following: Land purchased and occupied by refugees to be assessed at its market value in 1860. The property assets of corporations and associations to be taxed the same as the property assets of individuals, or tax to be paid by company, provided no bank shall pay tax on its deposits. The stock of corporations, and all property within the enemy's lines, exempted from taxation. Five per cent. tax on all amounts of specie, bills of exchange, &c., to be paid with specie or its equivalent in treasury notes. An additional tax of 30 per cent. is levied upon the amount of profits on the sale of articles mentioned in the first two paragraphs of the 4th section of the tax act from February 17th to July 1st. Five dollar notes to be taxed 100 per cent. on the 1st January.

A GALLANT DEED.—During the severe artillery duel on the 2d inst., a 32 pound shell struck the parapet of the guns belonging to Cumming's N. C. Battery, and rolling over fell beneath the gun. Scarcely had it touched the earth in our works, when private James P. Pierce, of the detachment, seizing it in both hands, hurled it over the embankment, thus sending it where its explosion could do no harm, and probably saving the lives of many of his comrades. Maj. Caskie has forwarded this gallant soldier's name to Gen. Beauregard, who expressed his admiration of the noble deed.—*Pet. Express.*

CONVALESCING.—Gen. Longstreet is expected to report for duty in eight or ten days.

All the private accounts we have from Gen. Lane are encouraging. His brother and Aid, Lt. Oscar Lane, who lost his leg and some toes of the other foot, had to undergo two amputations of the left leg but is doing well.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On the 17th May, 1864, from the effect of wounds received on the 12th, near Spottsylvania C. H., Va., 30th N. C. T., and had been in the service about six months, during which time he suffered a great deal from sickness, being of a feeble constitution. Nothing but the strongest sense of duty kept him out of the Army. Being the master and head of a very large household to whose interests he was fondly devoted; he had great difficulty to know what was duty at all times to country and family. He leaves a wife and six children, an aged and infirm mother-in-law, to mourn, besides a large family of servants, whose spiritual and moral interests, as well as the profits of whose labor, were greatly controlled by him. He was peculiarly tried here on earth, and we hope those trials have been sanctified—and he is now in heaven. Some years ago, he was converted through the instrumentality of the lamented Daniel Baker, D. D, and soon after was received into the church at Providence, and chosen by his brethren and ordained to the office of a Ruling Elder. He was the Benjamin of our Session—gentle, quiet, amiable and true, it was always pleasant to see his face. Thanks be unto our Saviour, who said "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." We have thought that our lamented brother enjoyed the beatitudes as few do on earth, and the one we have just mentioned was his in a special manner. Every one spoke of Newell Ross as the meek disciple, gentle husband, quiet citizen and lovely neighbor; earth he did inherit all that a pi[illegible] and this inheritance he loved to [illegible] the rich and his country. Often have we [illegible] bountiful board and enjoyed his hospitality and thanked God for that grace which makes such noble, generous, congenial and lovely friends. And it rejoices our heart to know that he was the same happy spirit in the army—his influence there was for good. In the words of his army chaplain to his afflicted wife, "he was gentle and quiet in his manners and consistent as a christian." How sad to think he has gone! The heart sickens when we consider all the circumstances of his death. But we look away from these melancholy consequences of sin, to the righteous and holy purposes of our heavenly Father, and rejoice to know that all these afflictions shall work out for us and him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Sorrowing friends, your desolation is complete; your sorrow is no common sorrow—you have the tenderest sympathies of all who knew Mr. Ross. We are sad to think on his painful and melancholy death—that we shall never be cheered by his hearty smile and generous welcome again. But we are sadder still to think of your loss, your loneliness and desolation. He did his duty—a grateful posterity will honor him, orators and poets will celebrate his name in burning eloquence and pleasing song; and God will wipe away all tears from his cold cheek and give him a mansion in glory. But you must still buffet the waves of a sinful and cruel world, and this you must do without the companionship, the filial love, and parental affection of Newell Ross. Old friends, how will you do it? By the grace of God you can do it—without it you can not! May He give you that grace richly, is our most earnest prayer to the father of mercies, for Jesus' sake. Having for the last three years sustained so many peculiar and tender relations to this beloved man, those of friend, neighbor, co-presbyter and pastor, we feel constrained to record this humble tribute to the memory of one we loved so dearly.

R. Z. J.

At Morganton, N. C., on the 21st of April, 1864, Mrs. LEMISA FOSTER, sister of the Hon: B. S. Gaither, in the 62d year of her age. For many years, Mrs. Foster had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and adorned the doctrines of the Gospel by a meek, quiet and uncomplaining spirit, under the sore afflictions with which it pleased the Lord to visit her. In addition to heavy domestic afflictions, for a number of years, she was a confirmed invalid, seldom able to pass beyond the threshold of her own domicil; yet she always wore a calm and cheerful countenance and an uncomplaining spirit. Often when in her presence, have I thought that if afflictions thus sanctify and temper the spirit, it were good to be afflicted. She died as she had lived, a christian, respected and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves five children to mourn their irreparable loss.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord" W. C. S.

To the list of brave patriots, who have fallen victimes to the fate of cruel war, may be added Lieut B. A. JOHNSON, of Co. C, 57th N. C. Regt., who, while bravely contending for his country's right, fell mortally pierced by the deadly missile of the enemy on the battle-field of Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12th. He was a native of Mecklenburg county, and among the first of the brave patriots to volunteer, when his native State was invaded by a mercenary foe. He volunteered September 1861, in Capt. Potts' company from Mecklenburg, and nobly did he discharge the duties of a soldier, until called by a mysterious Providence to sacrifice his life on his country's altar and cheerfully was that sacrifice made, for "liberty or death!" was ever his motto. He has given all to his country and sealed his devotion with his blood. He cheerfully endured all his hardships; not a murmur or complaining word escaped from his lips, but was always characterized by that kindness and gentleness to which all who knew him can testify. He was beloved by his company, and while a gloom is cast over them by the loss of one of their purest and bravest members, let them resolve to imitate his noble example, and revenge the death of their fallen comrade. Generous, noble, brave, and with but few faults, he has left a pure and untarnished character. Thus he perished in the dark and trying hour of his country's history to purchase for others the blessed rights of freedom. Who but can utter a sigh of regret, when they think of the heroes who fall struggling for the privileges they enjoy? "He has fought his last battle," his warfare is over, the booming of cannon can not arouse him to action. He has passed away in the midst of youth, surrounded by kind friends and loving hearts, buoyant with the pleasures of the future, the centre of many fond hopes and around whom were entwined the strongest ties of earthly affection. He leaves devoted parents, two loving sisters and many dear friends to mourn their untimely loss, for it may truly be said "none knew him but to love him." He was an affectionate son, a kind and devoted brother. Weep not fond parents, your darling boy is gone to that bright and happy world above, where you all can be re-united, never again to be separated by the cruel destinies of war. Another link is broken which draws you from earth and binds you to heaven. He was an only son and besides his stricken parents none mourn his death more than one, an orphan girl. Though he had not made a public profession of religion, yet he lived a pure and spotless life, was resigned to the Lord's will, and placed his trust entirely in Him and had no fears of death. Though cut down instantly, like a flower of the field, yet there is no doubt, but he had made his peace with God, and enjoys that blessed immortality, which is beyond the grave.—Thus the family circle is invaded and deprived of its most idolized member, society a useful ornament, and his country one of her bravest soldiers. While our hearts are bowed down with grief, let us cheerfully submit to Him, who in mercy, not judgment, sent us the sore affliction and though His ways are to us mysterious, they are nevertheless for the best.

Lieut WM. P. BARNETT, was killed on the 16th of May, 1864, near Drury's Bluff, Va. He belonged to the 49th Regiment, N. C. T., and was bravely defending his native land when he was killed. So far as the writer's opportunities enable him to judge, Mr. Barnett was a very noble young man, kind, affectionate and pious, he was a gentleman most highly esteemed by all who knew him; he was a member of the Presbyterian church at Sharon, Mecklenburg county, and is the last but one of a large and happy family. The father died several years ago and left an aged, infirm, but most christian widow and four children. In 1862, just after all her sons had volunteered, the old lady committed them to her Saviour and was taken away from the evil to come. About two weeks after her death, her eldest son was killed at Malvern Hill; in 1863 her youngest was killed at Chancellorsville, and in 1864, William also fell a martyr for his country. One only sister is left, whose lonely and pious heart we trust, has been sanctified by these trials. Dear sister, you have the sympathies of all who knew the Barnetts. May the country your heroic brothers defended never afford you a happy home. PASTOR.

At Belvidere, near Morganton, N. C., on the 4th of March, 1864, JAMES E. McGUIRE, of Co. K., 1st Reg't Arkansas Mounted Rifles, in the 25th year of his age. The subject of this notice was born at Batesville, Ark., and though not robust of constitution, he early responded to the call of his country, and entered the service at camp Gaines, Mo., the 9th of Sept. 1861. He was captured and made prisoner at Arkansas Post and exchanged in May, 1863. The privations and severities of a Northern prison had so undermined his naturally frail constitution, that he came forth from his gloomey dungeon, to find among friends, a place to die. Unable to reach the home of his nativity and immediate friends, on account of the accessions by the enemy, he found an asylum here among distant relatives, whose sympathy and kindness he largely shared. During a sojourn of several months, he received every kind attention and comfort which his situation required. Mr. McGuire was a child of the covenant, and the prayers of believing parents, in his behalf, were finally answered. Having professed his faith in Christ, he was admitted in Nov. last, to the communion of the Presbyterian church at Morganton. His views of the plan of salvation were clear and satisfactory and the prospect of death was contemplated with calm resignation. Indeed, so well satisfied was he of his acceptance through Christ, that, to use his own language, "he believed it better to be absent from the body and present with the Lord." Let me die the death of the righteous. W. C. S.

THE LAST DAY OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRINGTON.

GOODALL'S TAVERN, VA., May 18, 1864.

MY DEAR FATHER:—I must send you the painful news that my dear brother Henry died, Wednesday, the 11th of May, about ten o'clock at night. He was shot through the left breast about ten o'clock in the morning, and lived until ten at night. He was in his right mind until the last. His sufferings were very great, but he bore it with patience and died very easy. He looked more like falling to sleep. He talked a great deal to me; asked me to pray for him. Soon after his wound was dressed, I talked to him about dying. He said he had been praying. He said he knew his only help must come from the Lord. I did all I could to point him to Jesus; to get him to take Jesus for his Saviour and trust in Him. A while before he died I asked him if he would put his trust in Jesus, he said he would. He said he wished to see you one time more. I was talking to him when he said please don't talk now; let me pray. He asked me to take him home the first opportunity I could get, and put him beside his mother—(which I will do when this war is over, if I am permitted to live) He had every attention that was needful. The people were very kind. I had a good coffin made, and buried him in the garden of Mr. Goodall's father. I believe the Lord in his good mercy, pardoned his sins, and I hope he is gone to rest. He will not be troubled any more with war and blood in this world.

We have been marching and fighting night and day; have whipped the yankees badly, but lost many good men. May the Lord comfort you and all the family in our severe afflictions, and may we all be able to say, "the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away, [illegible] be the name of the Lord." E. J. H.

May 17th, 1864, at the residence of Dr. John Malloy, Richmond county, N. C., Mrs. HENRIETTA M. MALLOY, relict of Dr. Archibald Malloy, of Cheraw, S. C., aged 37 years. She was the eldest child of the late Rev. John C. Coit, of Cheraw, and having lost her mother at a tender age, was assiduously and successfully trained up by him. She possessed a superior mind furnished with solid attainments and elegant accomplishments. Her cordial sympathy, active kindness and cheerful, winning manners made her a favorite wherever known, and the constancy and self-forgetting devotion of her attachments endeared her greatly to her friends. She became at an early age a follower of the Lord Jesus, and was a member of the church of which her father was pastor. Her religious experience was not marked by as complete and joyous an assurance of hope as she desired; but it was evident to those who knew her well that her piety was a constantly sustaining and guiding element of her character. She dearly loved the house and ordinances and people of God. He who chastens His beloved, tried her faith and patience by the severest blows of calamity. She suffered where she most sensitively felt; yet no murmur escaped her. During her last illness, which was protracted, obscure and distressing, while she earnestly hoped and desired to live for the sake of her seven young and fatherless children, she meekly expressed her submission to the Divine will and her complete trust that God would do all things well. She has parted forever with her bitter griefs, pains and cares. May those she loved so dearly follow her to the pure and happy home.

RUFUS WEEKS was killed on the 19th ult., near Spottsylvania C. H., Va. He was a member of Co. K, 30th Reg. N. C. T. This heroic young man volunteered at the beginning of the war, and has participated in the service of the Army of Va., from Bethel to the battle of the Wilderness. He was at home but once from the day he entered the army till he fell, and that was on a furlough of eleven days, last winter. It was during this furlough that the writer first knew him and found him to be a warm hearted and heroic man. His only brother was wounded about the same time that he was killed. These were the only sons of their mother, and she a widow. She has struggled hard in their absence, and now her heart is broken, while she weeps for her children. Dear Saviour, into Thy arms we commit her troubled soul. PASTOR.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., June 5th, 1864, Miss HENRIETTA McMILLAN, aged about 21 years. Our young friend was a great sufferer for many months, and we have reason to hope she has been transplanted from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. She is the sixth member of that family that has passed away from the earth, in less than six years! May these oft repeated afflictions be sanctified to the surviving members of the family. P.

In the Hospital at Charlotte, N. C., June 4th, 1864, JOSEPH O. D. ALSTON, in the 24th year of his age. He had served from the beginning of the war in the 6th N. C. Regiment, had passed through the many and arduous conflicts in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. A few weeks since he was taken sick and sent to the hospital in Charlotte, N. C., and there died in peace. His last words, repeated to his Chaplain, Mr. Kennedy, were "Precious Saviour, Precious Saviour."

P. H. D.

At his residence, in Fayetteville, on the 29th ult., of Typhoid Pneumonia, BENJAMIN S. VALENTINE, of the Confederate States Navy, in the 22nd year of his age.

At the Hospital, in Fayetteville, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever, Mr. NEILL McKINNON, of Sampson county, of the Confederate States Navy, aged 43 years.

Died at Egypt, Chatham county, N. C., THOMAS SMITH, aged 65

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 00@$3 50
BEEF, retail	$2 00@$2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER	$5 00
CORN	$25 00@30 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@40 00
COFFEE	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@$6 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	150 00@175 00
IRON	$ 2 75@$4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3
NAILS, retail	00@
PORK	00@$2 50
PEAS	$22 50@25 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$7 50@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50@$4 50
SALT	$30 50@35 00
TALLOW	$2 00@$3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPRESS AGENCY.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING completed its arrangements, will receive and forward freight to any points in the Confederacy, to which their lines extend.

All articles of freight must be securely packed, and all boxes properly hooped, and the name of the person distinctly marked.

All Money Packages must be securely sealed and stamped, with private seal of the shipper.

☞ It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the Boats, be sent to this Office by 5 o'clock on the evening previous to departure.

Office on Hay St., Iron Front Building, No. 50, formerly occupied by Starr and Williams.

June 15w2 R. E. TALIAFERRO, Agent.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 8, 1864-te.

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, for use of Schools; with Exercises and Vocabularies. By Wm. Bingham, A. M., of the Bingham School.

The universal testimony of the teachers who are now using this work is, that it is unsurpassed as a text book for preparatory schools.

The book will be sent, by mail, at $3 50 per copy.

OUR OWN SCHOOL ARITHMETIC

By S. Lander, A. M., will be ready by 1st of July.

Address STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro', N. C.

June 8th, 1864-6t pd.

BLOCKADE GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 Cases Liquorice Sticks and Mass of good quality, about 112 lbs each;
50 Doz superior Waxed French Calf Skins;
75 " Whitemore, No. 10 leaf Cotton Cards;
5 Cases Black and White Prints;
2 Cases assorted Colors, Cottonades;
2 Cases Organdy Muslins;
2 Cases Letter Paper;
50 Bags Superior Black Pepper;
3 Cases Fancy Soaps;
100 Ozs. Howard's Quinine;
1 Case Ready-Made Summer Clothing;
50 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda;
10 Barrels English Copperas;

I am continually receiving through the Blockade other kinds of goods on consignment. For sale by

WM. R. UTLEY.

Wilmington, May 28, 1864-m

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w5 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19, Hay street.

NATHAN A STEDMAN. WM. H BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 48th Regt, N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 3mo.

☞ *Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the state please copy.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal.
March 30tf

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 76 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most responsible parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS, Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
march 16, 1864.-8t pd.] Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.
March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDA

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.

ARMY OF NOUTHERN VIRGINIA
Spottsylvania C. H., May 13.

On yesterday was fought in front of this modest little village—henceforth to be famous through all coming time—one of the fiercest and most obstinate battles of modern times. It commenced at daylight, and raged and roared with tremendous fury until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy retired from the bloody conflict. Grant made the attack, as he did at the Wilderness, and gained a considerable advantage by the suddenness and vigor of the assault early in the day; but with this exception he was repulsed with a loss that will carry mourning to thousands of Northern and European hearthstones, and dismay and confusion to the tyrants and demagogues whose hosts he leads.

The battle was fought on the north side of Spottsylvania C. H., [illegible] undulating ground, diversified by fie[illegible] and patches of woods. [illegible] in the form of a [illegible] around the Court House or village [illegible] north or north-western side, so as to cover all the approaches from those quarters. Slight entrenchments had been thrown up along our entire front, extending from near the Shady Grove (or Catharpin road continued) on the west, around to and beyond the Fredericksburg road on the north east side of the village. At one point on the right is an eminence a few hundred yards in advance of the general direction of our line, and in order to prevent the enemy from getting possession of it for his artillery a sharp angle was projected so as to include the hill within our entrenchments. The result shows that this was an unfortunate piece of engineering. Past the foot of the hill on the north side sweeps a ravine which presents a convex line to the hill, the two approaching each other like circles that touch but do not cut each other. The enemy availed himself of this ravine in his assault upon the angle, which was the weakest point in our lines, being considerably in advance of the general line and beyond the reach of support from the forces operating on the right and left.

Information was received night before last that Grant was retiring in the direction of Fredericksburg and Germana ford; a report to this effect was noised abroad through the army, though subsequent events show that it was without the least foundation. Through a mistake, which I cannot trace to its source, but which grew out of this mischievous report, the artillery which had been posted on the hill in the angle alluded to above, was withdrawn during the night. This left Maj Gen. Johnson, of Ewell's corps, whose division, heretofore considered one of the best in the army, occupied this part of the line, without any artillery support. He communicated this fact to his corps commander at midnight, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was massing a heavy force in his front for the purpose as he believed, of assaulting him next [yesterday] morning. These guns or others were sent back, and were just moving into the angle at four o'clock yesterday morning when the force which Gen. Johnson reported to be massing in his front, made a vigorous assault upon his position and carried it.

The assaulting force had been assembled in the ravine at the foot of the hill, was very strong, and advanced, one report says, in columns of regimen's. It had rained the evening before, and considerable fog prevailed, under cover of which the attack was made. One or two guns were got into position and fired, but the horses attached to the other pieces were shot down before they could be unlimbered and most of the cannoneers captured. Jones' Virginia brigade, whose commander was killed at the Wilderness while trying to rally his men, was the first to break; the old Stonewall and other brigades belonging to this division becoming involved, soon followed its example, and the last seen of Gen. Johnson, the hero of Alleghany, he was standing almost alone, with a musket in his hand, contesting the ground single handed with the multitudinous foe. The brigades composing the division are the Stonewall brigade, Gen. James M. Walker, and Jones' brigade, both of this State. Stewart's brigade of Virginians and [one regiment of] North Carolinians, and Stafford's brigade of Louisianians. Jones and Stafford fell at the Wilderness, Walker was wounded yesterday; Stewart, and Johnson, the commander of the division, were taken prisoners, and the Colonel commanding Jones' brigade is reported killed with many other officers. The guns left on the field, but which neither party had been able to move on account of the fire of the other—some 18 or 20—are said to belong to Crenshaw's, and Page's battalions. 1000 or 1200 prisoners were left at the same time. It should not be imagined that the enemy gained the hill without opposition, sudden and vigorous as his assault was. He was received with volley after volley, and the ground was covered with his slain; but he massed such a heavy force upon a single exposed point, some distance in advance of the general line, and incapable of being instantaneously supported, that it was found impossible to repulse him.

The Confederates suffered severely as they retreated across the intervening space to our line, which may be considered the base of the triangle, covering the hill Even this line is somewhat in advance of the direction of the general line. But the broken division did not stop here; they continued their retreat far to the rear. Fortunately the gallant Gordon, commanding Early's division, was in reserve and swept to the rescue in a manner that excited the admiration of every beholder, including Gen. Lee. The enemy swarmed over the hill and rushed against the lines to the right and left, but Rodes and Gordon and Wilcox were there to meet them.

The battle was soon fully joined, and for nine hours it roared and hissed and dashed over the bloody angle and along the bristling entrenchments like angry seas beating and chafing against a rock bound coast. The artillery fire was the most sustained and continuous I have ever heard for so long a time, averaging thirt[illegible] to the minute, or 1,800 to the hour for six hours. The rattle of musketry was not far less furious and incessant. At 10 o'clock, when the din and uproar were at the highest an angry cloud swept over the field, and thus to the thunders of battle was added "the dread artillery of the skies" It was now manifest that Grant's real assault, as Gen. Lee had believed, would be launched against our right wing, and to that point the opposing forces gravitated from all parts of the field, just as when a cloud surcharged with electricity forms in the heavens, all the lesser clouds and racks drift to it, and are swallowed up in the swelling, angry mass.

Grant strove hard to hold us to other parts of the field, and prevent this concentration of force; and for that purpose he engaged Anderson on our left, and Early, who had been sent to the extreme right. He made three separate assaults against the former, but was repulsed each time with frightful loss by Field's division, formerly Hood's. Early, at the head of Hill's corps, hurled him back, as a mad bull would an importunous mastiff caught upon [illegible] Grant expended his greatest efforts and made his most desperate assaults. Having gained a foothold in the angle or centre of Ewell's position, he brought up line after line and hurled it with tremendous violence, at one time against Rodes, at another against Gordon, and then against both. Wilcox was brought up and placed on Gordon's left, and Wolford and Humphreys, of Kershaw's division, and Jenkin's brigade of Field's, Division Anderson's corps, were sent to the assistance of Rodes. Additional batteries were sent in the same direction. Heth went to the right, and all of Anderson's old division but Wright followed him. And thus the whirling, remorseless maelstrom drew every thing into its angry vortex. The enemy exhibited a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause; Grant seemed to have breathed into his troops somewhat of his own spirit and indomitable energy. But if the Federals fought well, the Confederates fought better. From early dawn until far in the afternoon, with steady hands and unblanched cheeks, they faced the leaden hail that was rained upon them without intermission. At some points the two armies fought on opposite sides of the entrenchments, the distance between them not being more than the length of their muskets. Again and again would Grant marshal his men for the onset, and right valiantly did they respond; but as often as they turned to the assault so often were they repulsed as if they had rushed against a wall of iron. At no point of the line, and at no time during the long and terrible and exhausting conflict, did the heroic children of the South falter or waver for one moment. Each man knew that he was fighting the battle for the possession of Richmond—the battle, indeed, for the independence of the Confederate States—and the thought of yielding to the foe never once entered his mind.

During one of the assaults, Gordon inflicted very heavy loss upon the enemy by moving around and striking the assaulting columns in flank. The enemy was thrown into great confusion, and retired rapidly to the rear, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground.

The most important movement against the enemy's flank, however, was executed by Mahone's and Lane's brigades on the extreme right, under the direction of Gen. Early. The expedition was intended to operate, not against the flank of the assaulting column, but against the flank of the Federal army, and thus afford relief to our centre and left wing, both of which were hard pressed. The two brigades were placed under command of Mahone, who passed around to the Fredericksburg road, and was about to engage the enemy, when he met the latter coming out probably to take us in flank. An engagement ensued immediately and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who retired back to the main army, where considerable commotion was produced by the fresh danger with which it was threatened. A division operating against our left, supposed to belong to Burnside's corps, was withdrawn and double-quicked across the field to check Mahone. Just before it reached the scene of action, it came within full view of Pogne's and Pegram's guns and not more than 1200 yards distant. 12 pieces were brought to bear upon it in less time than it requires to describe this brilliant episode in the battle. The enemy stood their ground for a [illegible] and finally broke in the wildest disorder. What with Mahone's fire in front and the artillery ploughing great gaps in their flank, their loss was terrible. A shell exploded just as it struck the ground right in their midst, and hurled one man into the air several feet above the heads of his flying comrades. This movement afforded instantaneous relief to our left, and from this time the assaults of the enemy grew more and more feeble, along the whole line and finally they ceased at 2 p. m.

Our men were anxious to follow up the enemy when he was repulsed, but Gen. Lee's plan was to act on the defensive, and not to strike until the right time came. The federal army far exceeded his in numbers, they had entrenched themselves as his had done, and common sense, as well as military science, would teach the propriety of patiently awaiting rather than rashly making the attack. The result has shown the wisdom of the policy adopted. Grant has already well nigh exhausted himself, whilst Lee's army remains almost in tact, ready to assume the offensive or to continue to act on the defensive as occasion may require.

Our loss in the rank and file is remarkably small, the men being well protected by the entrenchments. The casualties, however, have been unusually heavy among the field officers, who were unprotected, and had to move frequently from one point to another, under the terrible infantry and artillery fire of the enemy, which swept every part of the field in rear of our entrenchments. The ground is torn and ploughed up by the direct and cross fire of the Federal guns as if it had been prepared by the farmer for the reception of spring seed. Three assistant surgeons were killed in the discharge of their duty on the field; and Chaplain Owen of Texas, was severely wounded early in the morning whilst on his way to the Richmond Howitzers to hold prayers.

Gen. Lee made more than one narrow escape, his clothes being covered with mud thrown upon him by bursting shells He will persist in staying near the point of greatest danger. The whole country, with one voice, should protest against such rash exposure of a life in which we are all so deeply interested, and upon the preservation of which so much depends.

The two armies, led by the most renowned chieftains on the Western Continent, if not in the world, have now been wrestling with each other for the mastery for eight long days. Thank God! the smaller combatant thus far has been marvelously successful, and has suffered comparatively little loss except in officers, whilst the larger being the wrong doer, has been punished beyond all precedent in this war. His dead and many of his wounded still remain on the ground, being too near our entrenchments to be moved, and they tell their own melancholy tale. If half that prisoners [illegible] in battle, and from desertion straggling and demoralization be true, then the enemy's casualties are indeed frightful. The loss in prisoners here has been about equal, say 1,500 on each side. This gives us the advantage by 8,000, including those taken at the battle of the Wilderness.

Last night we rectified our lines near the angle which has given so much trouble, retiring it somewhat and locating it where it should have been run originally. The enemy still retains possession of the angle, but has not been able to remove the guns left by Crenshaw and Page, nor have we, the sharpshooters on either side preventing it. We brought away from the Wilderness 12,000 captured rifles and muskets.

Both armies have rested from the strife to-day. The dead have to be buried, the wounded have to be cared for, shattered regiments and brigades have to be reorganized, and fresh plans to be devised. This requires rest. There can be no doubt that Grant's troops were well supplied with liquor before they entered the battle; many of the prisoners, including more than one Colonel, were in a state of intoxication when taken.

MAY 14.—There has been a good deal of shelling and picket firing to day, and at one time a renewal of the strife seemed to be imminent. The New York Herald urges the recall of Grant and his army to the north side of the Rappahannock. Will he go? We hear that the movement upon Richmond from City Point and the Peninsula has failed to accomplish its purpose; that being true, what can Grant hope to gain by pressing further in this direction? It is said he started with 92 000 muskets; if he can muster 50,000 of those now, he is more fortunate than prisoners, both officers and men, represent him to be.

SALLUST [P. W. A.]

We are informed of a recent occurrence in Darlington District, which is worthy of a more general notoriety than it is likely to obtain from mere neighborhood gossip. A lady had stored up a considerable quantity of lard, upward of a thousand pounds, which she was willing to sell at five dollars per pound, but not a cent less. She had also a smokehouse crammed full of bacon, for which she likewise demanded five dollars per pound, and although she was repeatedly offered $3, $3,50, and even $4, she persisted inexorably in her demand of five dollars. The impressing officer of the District, being in want of bacon and lard for the army, called on her one day last week, and politely informed her that she must consider her lard and bacon as purchased by the Government, at Government prices—that is, $2 per pound for the bacon, and $1,50 for the lard. In a few hours every pound of the articles in her possession was placed in the railroad cars, with instructions "on to Richmond!" and we have no doubt they will reach their destination. The difference between the sum received from the government and what would have been cheerfully paid by her neighbors, will amount to at least $10,000. We commend this proceeding to the imitation of impressing officers throughout the State, and trust that wherever cases of hoarding of provisions for extraordinary prices is brought to their attention they will apply the remedy promptly and thoroughly.—*Charleston Courier.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM A TRUSTWORTHY SOURCE.—From a source entirely trustworthy, we have some important intelligence.

Fourteen regiments of Pennsylvania troops from Grant's army, whose term of service had expired passed through Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, last week, on their way home, and others had also returned on different routes. This comes, as we have before remarked, from a gentleman whose word can be relied on. He had frequent opportunities to overhear them in conversation, and he says the tenor of all their remarks was they had determined to have nothing more to do with the war. They were loud in denunciation of Lincoln and his whole party, and represented Grant's army in a state of great demoralization, and were free to confess their real belief in their utter inability to carry a single point by military strength in a restoration of the Union. They said that the entire army with Grant were of the same opinion, and that his campaign would end in defeat.

BACON BY THE WHOLESALE.—The Commissary Department has recently received *three million pounds* of bacon from outside of the Confederacy. It is stated, upon official authority, that the tithe of bacon in Georgia will exceed *five million pounds*. The reclaimed districts in North Carolina are also furnishing large quantities. This does'nt look much like starvation.

ICE CREAM.—The best ice cream I have ever eaten, was made of clabber cakes with the cream on, beat up well and seasoned, with about the third of a spoonful of soda added to correct the acidity.

COFFEE AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

The use of coffee as a beverage seems to have originated among the Turks in Arabia, from whence it was carried to Europe in 1660. It has gradually become a national beverage to Europeans and Americans, as well as the Moslems, and it has been called one of the chief necessaries of life among the people The coffee bean is the seed of the Coffee Arabica, a shrub which grows to about the height of 30 feet, but it is usually cut down to about six feet, to increase the yield of the bean. Its cultivation was confined until within the past century to Egypt and Arabia, but it is now cultivated in the West India and East India Islands; also in Brazil upon almost extensive scale. A single tree sometimes yields about 20 pounds of beans, and about 1,100 pounds are obtained as the crop of an acre of land. There are a number of varieties, of coffee, but Mocha or Arabian is still the most famous. Its beans are small and of a dark yellow color; Java is a larger bean, and the paler yellow; West India and Brazilian coffee is of a bluish grey color.

Physiologists have endeavored to account for the extended use of coffee by ascribing to it a peculiar quality for preventing the waste of animal tissue in the living being. This principle is called caffeine, and is composed of carbon eight, nitrogen hydrogenton, and oxygen three parts. Roasted coffee contains about 12 50 parts of caffeine. In roasting coffee great care should be exercised not to overh at it, because the caffeine in it is so liable to volatize. The best temperature to roast coffee is 362 degrees Fah., and the operation should be performed in a close revolving vessel. When the beans have assumed a bright brown color they should be cooled, if possible, in the vessel in which they have been roasted, so as to retain all the aroma that had been developed by the roasting operation. Burnt coffee beans are just as suitable for making an infusion as charred wood. Upon no account, therefore, should coffee beans be so heated in roasting as to char them. Coffee should never be boiled, because the boiling action volatizes the aromatic resin in it, and this constitutes nearly three per cent. of the beans. It should be ground as finely as possible, and scalded with water heated to the boiling point. It can be clarified with the white of eggs or isinglass. This information relates to pure coffee.

In Germany and England the poorer classes who cannot afford to buy coffee, use mixtures of it, and in many cases other substances as entire substitutes. In Germany, dried yellow turnips and chicory root mixed together are employed as substitutes; chicory is also very generally mixed with common coffee in England. Lately, several mixtures and substitutes for coffee have become more common among our laboring people, on account of the great rise in the price of coffee. In some country villages, German families roast acorns and use them as substitutes for coffee. Roasted rye is an old and well known substitute, and so is "Cobbett's coffee," which consists of roasted corn. Many persons roast white beans and peas, and mix them with coffee; others roast carrots and beets, and make a mixture of them with coffee. In some parts of France a mixture of equal parts of roasted chestnuts and coffee is used.

It makes a very superior beverage to chicory, turnips and all the other articles mentioned. The substitutes for coffee are innumerable, and so far as taste is concerned, this is a mere matter of cultivation. If any of the substitutes for coffee contained caffeine or a similar principle, they would answer the same purpose, and their use should be inculcated; but in all the analyses that we have examined, of chicory, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, corn and rye, no such substance as caffeine is mentioned; therefore, they are not true substitutes for it in a chemical physiological sense. We have been unable to obtain a satisfactory analysis of chestnuts and acorns, but it is well known that these contain tannic acid, and it is certain the caffeic acid is very nearly allied to it; hence they may have a close resemblance to coffee, in taste and perhaps in effect also.—*Scientific American.*

THE FIGHTING DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.—The month of May, which has just closed, might be termed "bloody May." The terrible and unprecedented carnage in Virginia, Georgia, and other portions of the Confederacy where the opposing armies have met, would seem to give that designation. A friend, who has taken the trouble to make a rough estimate of the killed in battle since the first of May, has given us the benefit of his calculation:

In Virginia.	Yankees,	30 000
" "	Confederates,	10,000–40,000
In Georgia.	Yankees,	12,000
" "	Confederates,	5,000–17,000
In the West	Yankees,	9,000
" "	Confederates,	4,000–13,000
Total killed in May, : : :		70,000

Both armies have suffered severely in the loss of officers. In Virginia alone, since the commencement of the long fight with Grant we have lost nineteen Generals—seven killed, ten wounded and two captured. The names of the killed are Stuart, Jenkins, Stafford, Jones, Junius Daniel, Gordon, of North Carolina, and Perrin, of South Carolina. Those captured are General Edward Johnson and General Walker.

The Yankee loss in Generals is equally as large as ours. The New York *Herald* itself admits the following loss: Major General James E. Wadsworth, Major General Sedgwick, Brigadier General Hayes, General Webb, General Taylor, Bailey. Wounded: General Josh T. Owens, (since dead,) General T. G. Stevenson. General James C. Rice, (dead,) General Getty, General Talbott wounded in bowels, General Robinson, in leg. Captured: General Seymour, General Shaler, General Neal and General Heckman. Recapitulation: Killed, 5; wounded, 6; captured, 4. Total, 15.

THE CROPS.—The small grain crop is now ripening, and will soon call in the services of the mowers. If the crop, generally, is as good as on the plantations around the city, the yield must be large. Not only does the return promise well, but a much larger breadth of land has been sown than ever before. Flour has not many days now in which to bring big prices—already it has experienced a great decline, yet not near as great as it will be when the crop is gathered.—*Montgomery Mail.*

A letter from Stewart (which we have somehow mislaid,) informs us that that productive country is one vast field of wheat, corn, Chinese cane, and other food crops. Cotton is generally abandoned and every effort is making to raise the largest possible supplies of food. The wheat looks well, and there is now a cheering promise of two good wheat crops in succession—an unusual occurrence here. The corn is backward, but is regarded as doing well. The dry spell prevents its being overrun with grass, and the corn is now taking root finely. Potatoes and peas will all be cultivated in abundance.

We have no doubt that this report will apply to all Southwestern Georgia, and that this great food supplying region of the Confederacy will, with fair seasons, again yield of its abundance the means of sustaining to a great extent the armies and the destitute portions of the country.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

Childrens' Department.

THE CORN AND THE THISTLE.

"There is a kernel of corn. How hard, and dry, and old it is! I wonder if it is good for anything."

"Oh yes, it is good to plant; it looks old and withered, to be sure, but it is alive for all that; put it in the ground and see if it will not sprout; there is something living in that hard kernel, enough to make you rich."

"This little kernel make me rich!"

"Yes; plant it, it will come up and bear four ears, perhaps; each ear may yield two hundred kernels; plant all these kernels again, and you may have many more, until in a few years you will have plenty of corn to eat; enough for your pigs and hens, besides a great deal for the market—so much is snugly wrapped up in the inside of this kernel. A whole field of corn!"

"Why, it is a precious little kernel, a good little kernel, it is worth a great deal."

"Now go and fetch me a thistle-seed."

"Oh, I am afraid to go near the prickly thistle; it will hurt my hands and feet; it stings like a wasp."

"Try and get one.

"Here, I have got one, two, three; I picked them off and ran, glad enough to get away from the prickly thistle."

"The thistle seed is light and airy; it is long and slender, with fine down at one end, like wings; the winds waft it along; it looks pretty floating about in sunshiny weather. But nobody welcomes the thistle-down; nobody wishes to see it alight anywhere in their garden; no! no! it does no good at all, it does harm."

"Come, let us go into the garden. The gardner has been very busy; he has been digging, hoeing, raking the earth, until it is now fit to plant. The sun shines warmly upon the beds. Come, let us find a warm spot for our corn. Here is one: our hill shall be in company with other hills. Get the hoe: that will do; now drop in the kernel. Cover it up. We will leave it in the dark moist earth. Poor little kernel! When will it come up; will it sprout up a thistle, I wonder?"

"A thistle!" cries the little boy, "a thistle? no, indeed; corn come up a thistle! it will come up just what it is planted; if it is planted a good, sweet, kernel, it will be good sweet corn by and by."

As things in the natural word *come up just what they are planted*—the corn comes up the corn, and the thistle comes up the thistle—so it is in the moral world: if you go down to the grave bad boys, bad girls; the grave makes no change of the character of your souls—the ground makes no change in the kind of seed. If you go down to the grave good boys, good girls, with your sins forgiven, and your souls washed in the Saviour's blood, you will arise and live again good boys, good children. Then will the holy and the unholy no more grow together. Here the good and the bad grow together, like the corn and the thistle. But when they arise and live again, they will be parted for ever. Holy children, whose souls have been made pure in the blood of the Lamb, will dwell and flourish in that beautiful garden of the Lord, which is in heaven. And the bad will be plucked up, and cast away with the devil and his angels.

It is a solemn thought children; *If you die, so will you live again.* In the grave the sinful cannot become holy, nor will the holy arise sinful. There can be no change in the grave. How do you mean to die, children? you shudder at the thought of going to the grave a sinful child: "Let me die the death of the good," you cry out. This day, then, *to day* become a penitent, God-fearing, obedient, holy child. Do not put it off an hour. Begin now. Death and the grave may come soon; then it will be too late. The thistle must be the thistle, and the corn, the corn for ever.

REMEMBER NOW THE CREATOR.

Dear child, remember now thy God,
While health's full current flows,
Ere o'er thy path affliction's cloud
Its saddening shadow throws.

Remembrance cherish of his love,
Nor dare his grace despise,
Who left his radiant throne above,
To raise us to the skies.

Let memory those sweet words retrace,
He spoke thine heart to gain,—
"The soul that early seeks my face,
Shall never seek in vain."

Remember! Jesus asks your Heart,
To him let it be given,
That he may all his grace impart,
And make it meet for heaven.

THE IDOL GOD REJECTED.

In the month of February, last year, a Reader went to a village not far from Cuddupah, in India, to instruct the heathen. He found there about ten people gathered together near a well; they had assembled to offer worship to Brahma. A mere rough stone is the representation of this god, as he is not allowed to have any image or temple. After instructing the people for a short time, some of them said to him, "You are often telling us that our idols are without life, and that it is in vain to worship them, since they cannot *do* anything. Are you able to take away our god and *destroy* it?" To this he replied, "Yes, I am able to take it up, and throw it away; but I am afraid that, out of zeal for your god, *you* may do me some injury." To this they replied, that *they* would not do him any injury, even if he did take it up, and throw it away. "However, our god is *very* powerful," said they; "and, if you take it up and throw it away, you will immediately vomit blood at your nose and month, and *die*. Our *god* will do this to you, but we will not do you any injury." After the Reader had obtained their consent, he first struck the idol with his foot, and then threw it away. After they had waited a little time, expecting that some evil would overtake him, the Reader asked them if any evil *had* happened to him; they replied, "No, not now; but you will die by the morning." He then returned to his village, and about ten days afterwards came again. The people, seeing that he was still alive and well, said to him, "Now we see that our gods *are* all vain, and we do not mean to worship them any more." Of this number, twelve continued steadfast to their word, and have relinquished all idolatry.

Dear children, this is only a single instance; but many such are constantly occurring. God is overthrowing the idols of the heathen. He has said they shall be utterly abolished. They are but wood and stone. They cannot deliver them that trust in them; and it is very affecting that little boys and girls should be taught to pray to a mere *block of stone*. But the Lord alone shall be exalted, for *He* is the true God and an everlasting King. May His glory soon fill the whole earth!

THE POWER OF LOVE.—A pious young man told a clergyman, that he had once disobeyed his father, on which the good man retired to his room and shut the door. Curiosity led the boy to look through the keyhole, and he saw his father on his knees at prayer. The boy listened, and he heard his father *praying for him*. This so affected the youth that he went and prayed for himself. His prayer and that of his parents were heard; the young man sought mercy through "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world," and became a Christian indeed. Behold, reader, *the happy effect of a pious father's prayer.*

From the Children's Friend.

TELL YOUR NURSE THIS.—DEAR CHILDREN: All may do good; you and Nurse too. When a young man was starting to drive back the Yankees, his nurse put a Testament in his haversack, because she wanted her "Mars. Willie" to be a Christian. He did not read it for a long time. At length he came near the enemy, and was in danger of being killed at any moment. This made him want to know the way through the dark valley of the shadow of death, to the pearly gates of heaven. So he took out the Testament and began to study it to find out the way. He was trying to be a better man when I heard from him last. Will not you and nurse too pray that he may continue to study, until he finds the way and walks in it? H.

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860 y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
BAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1860 [mar 5, '62]y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] E. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $24,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,630,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Latterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. D. Hallett, A. E. Hall, }
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
Jas. Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications

ISSUE
MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 26.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 338.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

[illegible] per month, 10 00

For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 60 00

" " " six months, 30 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A PRAYER.

Oh, thou eternal Father, by whose word
The universe from naught to being sprung,
In whom we live, and move, and being have,
Who hearest prayer, to whom all flesh shall come,
For Jesus' sake, Oh, hear my feeble prayer!
I thank thee, Lord, for all thy mercies past,
Thy chastisements, good tokens of thy love:
May all thy dealings, prosperous or adverse,
Draw me still nearer to thy feet, Oh, God:
Light fall the stroke, dear Father, on my head,
And heavy was the wrath that bruised Thy Son—
Thy spotless Son, who from Thy bosom came
To earth, to sorrow, and to Calvary.
I have not yet resisted unto blood,
Like many of thy saints, against the monster sin.
Oh may I do and suffer all Thy will
Without a murmur or rebellious thought.
Oh, may that precious blood avail for me
Which cleanseth from all sin thy chosen ones,
And may that perfect righteousness avail
Which Jesus did fulfil in human form.
Oh, Father, Christ is all my plea, my hope.
For His dear sake have mercy upon me.
Help me the little cross I have to bear,
And may experience ripen into hope,
That anchor of the tempest beaten soul,
Which holds it fast to that within the veil
Where Jesus is, the forerunner of those
Whom he hath purchased with his precious blood.
When all thy saints in glory shall be raised
And clothed with immortality and light,
Then, Father, shall be given me to Thee
The kingdom, that thou may'st be all in all.
Let honor, glory, blessing, and be Thine
Now, henceforth, and forever more. Amen.

J

Selections.

AN OLD SERMON WITH A NEW APPLICATION.

We publish, as appropriate to the circumstances of the times, the eloquent and patriotic sermon of Rev. Robert Hall, the eminent English Divine, delivered during the apprehended invasion of England by the first Napoleon. The strict resemblance between the condition of things in England then, and in the South now, renders comment unnecessary. All will see the rapacity attributed to France realized by the Yankees, and the consequences of a bondage enforced over a high-souled people are familiar to the nightly reflections of every patriot among us.

But nations have no sympathies. England, who inveighed so justly against lawless invasion, has now no word of remonstrance against its perpetration upon others. Heretofore, she allowed no misunderstanding among the Powers of Europe to proceed without an effort at mediation. Heretofore, if two Ashantee chiefs should quarrel upon a question of tribute in the wilds of Africa, she would have tendered her offices for its adjustment. Now, she has permitted a war, without precedent in its consequences to civil liberty and civilization, to go on for more than three years. She has allowed a nation—sprung from her own loins, nursed at her own breast—to be invaded and laid waste upon an open threat of conquest. She has witnessed many of those horrible consequences which her eloquent Divine has portrayed, and yet she looks as calmly as an Empress of old might have beheld a conflict of gladiators; and so far from making the signal that would put an end to the combat, she appears to gloat over the pangs which grow out of its progress. Let us read and profit by words which England has forgotten; and let us implore the Almighty that, in after times, He may vouchsafe us to remember our present trials, and interpose, at least with human remonstrances, against tyrannical efforts to subdue an innocent people.—*R. Whig.*

Extract from a Sermon delivered at Bristol, England, by Rev. Robert Hall, in the year 1803.

"How it may please the Ruler of the universe to dispose the destinies of the two most powerful nations of the earth, which are, at this moment, laid in the balance together, it is impossible for us with certainty to predict. But, when we consider how many of his sincere worshippers, how large a portion of his church, together with how rich a fund of wisdom, of talents, and of all those elements of social order and happiness which he must approve, are enclosed within the limits of this highly favored land, we cannot believe he intends to give it up a prey to his enemies. Our insular position is favorable, our resources prodigious, and the preparations which have long been making, apparently every way equal to the danger of the crisis: but still we would place our ultimate reliance on Him who abases the proud, and exalts the lowly. It would be presumption to imagine it in my power to add any thing to those considerations which have already produced such a general movement in defence of our liberties. The cause speaks for itself: it excites feelings which words are ill able to express; involving every object and motive which can engage the solicitude, affect the interests, or inflame the heart of man. After a series of provocations and injuries, reciprocally sustained and retaliated, the dispute betwixt us and our enemies is brought to a short issue; it is no longer which of the two nations shall have the ascendant, but which shall continue a nation: it is a struggle for existence, not for empire. It must surely be regarded as a happy circumstance that the contest did not take this shape at an earlier period, while many were deceived by certain specious pretences of liberty into a favorable opinion of our enemies' designs. The popular delusion is passed; the most unexampled prodigies of guilt have dispelled it; and, after a series of rapine and cruelty, have torn from every heart the last fibres of mistaken partiality. The crimes of those with whom we have to contend are legible in every part of Europe. There is scarcely a man to be found who is not most perfectly acquainted with the meaning of that freedom they profess to bestow; that it is a freedom from the dominion of laws to pass under the yoke of slavery, and from the fear of God to plunge into crimes and impiety; an impious barter of all that is good for all that is ill, through the utmost range and limits of moral destiny. Nor is it less easy to develope the character of our principal enemy. A man bred in the school of ferocity, amidst the din of arms, and the tumults of camps; his element war and confusion; who has changed his religion with his uniform, and has not spared the assassination of his own troops; it is easy to foresee what treatment such a man will give to his enemies should they fall into his power; to those enemies, especially, who, saved from the shipwreck of nations, are preserving as in an ark the precious remains of civilization and order; and whom, after destroying the liberties of every other country, he envies the melancholy distinction of being the only people he has not enslaved. Engaged with such an enemy, no weak hopes of moderation or clemency can tempt us for a moment to relax in our resistance to his power; and the only alternative which remains is, to conquer or to die.

"Hence that unexampled unanimity which distinguishes the present season. In other words we have been a divided people—the effect of our external operations has been in some measure weakened by intestine dissension. When peace has returned, the breach has widened, while parties have been formed on the merits of particular men, or of particular measures. These have all disappeared; we have buried our mutual animosities in a regard to the common safety. The sentiment of self-preservation, the first law which nature has impressed, has absorbed every other feeling; and the fire of liberty has melted down the discordant sentiments and minds of the British Empire into one mass and propelled them in one direction. Partial interests and feelings are suspended, the spirits of the body are collected at the heart, and we are awaiting with anxiety, but without dismay, the discharge of that mighty tempest which hangs upon the skirts of the horizon, and to which the eyes of Europe and of the world are turned in silent and awful expectation. While we feel solicitude, let us not betray dejection, nor be alarmed at the past successes of our enemy, which are more dangerous to himself than to us, since they have raised him from obscurity to an elevation which has made him giddy, and tempted him to suppose everything within his power. The intoxication of his success is the omen of his fall. What, though he has carried the flames of war throughout Europe, and gathered as in a nest the riches of the nations, while none peeped, nor muttered, nor moved the wing; he has yet to try his fortune in another field; he has yet to contend on a soil filled with the monuments of freedom, enriched with the blood of its defenders; with a people who, animated with one soul, and inflamed with zeal for their laws and for their prince, are armed in defence of all that is dear or venerable: their wives, their parents, their children, the sanctuary of God and the sepulchres of their fathers. We will not suppose there is one who will be deterred from exerting himself in such a cause, by a pusillanimous regard to his safety, when he reflects that he has already lived too long who survives the ruin of his country; and that he who can enjoy life after such an event deserves not to have lived at all. It will suffice us if our mortal existence, which is at most but a span, be co-extended with that of the nation which gave us birth. We will gladly quit the scene with all that is noble and august, innocent and holy, and instead of wishing to survive the oppression of weakness, the violation of beauty and the extinction of everything on which the heart can repose, welcome the shades which will hide from our view such horrors.

"From the most fixed principles of human nature, as well as from the examples of all history, we may be certain the conquest of this country, should it be permitted to take place, will not terminate in any ordinary catastrophe, in any much less calamitous than utter examination. Our present elevation will be the exact measure of our future depression, as it will measure the fears and jealousies of those who subdue us. While the smaller vestige remains of our former greatness, while any trace or memorial exists of our having been a flourishing and independent empire, while the nation breathes, they will be afraid of its recovering its strength, and never think themselves secure of their conquest till our navy is consumed, our wealth dissipated, our commerce extinguished, every liberal institution abolished, our nobles extirpated; whatever is rank, character and talents give distinction in society, called out and destroyed, and the refuse which remains swept together into a putrefying heap by the besom of destruction. The enemy will not need to proclaim his triumph; it will be felt in the more oppressive silence of extended desolation.

* * * * *

"Freedom, driven from every spot on the continent, has sought an asylum in a country which she always chose for her favorite abode; but she is pursued even here, and threatened with destruction. The foundation of lawless power, after covering the whole earth, threatens to follow us here; and we are most exactly, most critically placed, in the only aperture where it can be successfully repelled, in the Thermopylæ of the universe. As far as the interests of freedom are concerned, the most important by far of sublunary interests, you, my countrymen, stand in the capacity of the general representatives of the human race; for, with you it is to determine (under God) in what condition the latest posterity shall be born; their fortunes are entrusted to your care, and on your conduct at this moment depends the color and complexion of their destiny. If liberty, after being extinguished on the continent, is suffered to expire here, whence is it ever to emerge in the midst of that thick night that will invest it? It remains with you, then, to decide whether that freedom, at whose voice the kingdoms of Europe awoke from the sleep of ages, to run a career of virtuous emulation in everything great and good; the freedom which dispelled the mists of superstition, and invited the nations to behold their God; whose magic touch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, and the flame of eloquence: the freedom which poured into our lap opulence and arts, and embellished life with innumerable institutions and improvements, till it became a theatre of wonder; it is for you to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive, or be covered with a funeral pall, and wrapt in eternal gloom. It is not necessary to await your determination. In the solicitude you feel to approve yourselves worthy of such a trust, every thought of what is still acting in warfare, every apprehension of danger must vanish, and you are impatient to mingle in the battle of the civilized world. Go, then, ye defenders of your country, accompanied with every auspicious omen; advance with alacrity into the field, where God himself musters the hosts of war. Religion is too much interested in your success not to lend you her aid; she will shed over this enterprise her selectest influence. While you are engaged in the field, many will repair to the closet, many to the sanctuary; the faithful of every name will employ that prayer which has power with God, the feeble hands which are unequal to any other weapon, will grasp the sword of the Spirit; and from myriads of humble, contrite hearts, the voice of intercession, supplication and weeping, will mingle in its ascent to heaven with the shouts of battle and the shock of arms.

"While you have everything to fear from the success of the enemy, you have every means of preventing that success, so that it is next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions. The extent of your resources, under God, is equal to the justice of your cause. But should Providence determine otherwise, should you fall in this struggle, should the nation fall, you will have the satisfaction (the purest allotted to man,) of having performed your part; your names will be enrolled with the most illustrious dead, while posterity, to the end of time, as often as they revolve the events of this period (and they will incessantly revolve them,) will turn to you a reverential eye, while they mourn over the freedom which is entombed in your sepulchre. I cannot but imagine the virtuous heroes, legislators, and patriots, of every age and country, are bending from their elevated seats to witness this contest, as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favorable issue, of enjoying their eternal repose. Enjoy that repose, illustrious immortals! Your mantle fell when you ascended; and thousands inflamed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in your steps, are ready to swear by Him that sitteth upon the throne and liveth for ever and ever, they will protect freedom in her last asylum, and never desert that cause which you sustained by your labors, and cemented with your blood. And Thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, gird on thy sword, thou Most Mighty: go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to their hereditary valor, that confidence of success which springs from Thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirits of departed heroes! Inspire them with Thine own; and, while led by Thine hand, and fighting under Thy banners, open Thou their eyes to behold in every valley, and in every plain, what the prophet beheld by the same illumination—chariots of fire and horses of fire! Then shall the strong man be as tow, and the maker of it as a spark; and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them."

TRUE AND FALSE PRAYER.—Children shoot arrows on purpose to lose them, and never so much as look where they light. But men, when they shoot, aim at the mark, and go after the arrow to see how near it falls. So, wicked, carnal men, when they have said, not made, their prayers to Almighty God, look not after them, and have no more regard of them. But God's children when they upon the bended knees of their souls dart out their prayers, when they pour out their requests unto Him, look after them, eye them up into heaven, observe how God entertains them, and wait for a happy return as His good will and pleasure.

NOT AFRAID OF EVIL TIDINGS.

In the Union prayer meeting for our country, held daily in this city, a gentleman recently expressed a wish that he could meet with men of the class described by the Psalmist—men who are "*not afraid of evil tidings.*" Most men are struck with fear or anxiety or greatly depressed by the intelligence of severe reverse in such a crisis as the present. Such apprehensions are not merely natural; the absence of them seems to indicate recklessness, a total indifference in regard to the great interests involved in the conflict. But why should we not expect disasters in a war of such gigantic dimensions as the present? In such a conflict as the Confederacy has been compelled to enter in defence of the rights and independence of her citizens, serious reverses are to be anticipated. No human foresight can in all cases prevent them. What then is the *antidote* for FEAR when evil tidings come? Where shall men look for support in the day of dire calamity?

This question is answered by the Psalmist, who directs you to an unfailing defence against the fear of bad news. In describing one who is thus exalted above the panic in the day of unexpected calamities, he pronounces a blessing upon him and upon his children. "Blessed is the man that feareth THE LORD, that delighteth greatly in his commandments," "His seed" (his descendants) "shall be mighty upon earth." "Wealth and riches shall be in his house;" and he has the promise of light rising in the midst of darkness. "Truly he shall not be moved forever:" "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings:" why not? "*His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.*"

Trusting in the Lord, dispels fear and all unrest and anxiety in the evil day. *Confidence* in the benevolence, wisdom and power of God, while summoning to the conflict all the energies of strength within the reach of man, is the means of our deliverance from the enemy, as well as our defence against the fear of evil tidings. We cannot trust in human prowess; that may be baffled. We cannot trust in human wisdom, which is but foolishness with God. We cannot trust in our own righteousness, which is but filthy rags, though we were a hundred times better than our enemies. But if we as a people *trust in the Lord*, He who controls all hearts and the destinies of nations can work out our deliverance in ten thousand ways, unknown to us, without any apparent miracle.

Psalm 112. - *Christian Observer.*

AN ERROR WELL INDICATED

P. W. A., the distinguished army correspondent of several papers, in a recent letter, appropriately warns us of an error into which many fall:

"But I find that I am falling into the error so common in the army, and indeed in the whole country. All of us, including the highest officers as well as the humblest privates, have come to look up to Gen. Lee with the most implicit faith and confidence and to believe that the path he treads must surely lead to victory. This feeling is increased, it not justified, when we recollect how quietly and successfully he penetrated Grant's designs and anticipated him at the Wilderness, and especially when we recall the almost supernal presence which enabled him to foresee and provide against the advance of the Federal army upon this place. The ease with which he unravels the most intricate combinations of his antagonist, the intuitive knowledge which he seems to possess of all his plans and designs, and the certainty with which he moves his own army and makes his own dispositions, is truly wonderful. But good and great as our chief is, there is a greater power than he—a power upon whom he leans as the army leans upon him, or a child upon a father; and one must sometimes tremble lest we be guilty of the monstrous crime of diverting from that beneficent power the love and gratitude which are so justly due for the good fortune that has literally been showered upon our cause and country since the dawn of this blessed year of 1864. When we recall the disasters which attended our arms last year, the gloom which settled upon the hearts of the people during the winter, the miraculous inspiration that descended upon the army and extended through the country, as the year unfolded its monthly leaves, and the series of brilliant and substantial and unexpected victories that crowned our arms in rapid and almost bewildering succession, in every part of the country, it would seem impossible for any son or daughter of this stricken land, either Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, to rise from the contemplation except with a heart swelling with gratitude, and eyes brimming with tears of joy. Heaven has been kind in giving us such leaders and such armies, but kinder still in leading them in the path of victory."

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. What that has experienced the joys of friendship, and value sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's economy than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Oh! ah, than, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and fraternal love.

A FIVE CENT PIECE WELL INVESTED.

There lived in Mobile, fifteen years since, a merchant who was driving a large business. He was engaged, soul, body and spirit, in the great work of selling goods, and thereby of growing rich. On one day of leisure, the merchant took up a small book, a publication of the American Tract Society and began to read for the purpose of "killing time." As he read new thoughts entered his mind; he saw himself a sinner, condemned, and guilty; the antidote for sin was held up, and he gave himself unreservedly to the Saviour, becoming a zealous, heavenly minded Christian.

The book cost about five cents, and was published by the contributions of Christian people. Who gave that five cent piece? The writer does not know: no one living may; not even the donor himself; but God knows. His eye saw the gift when it was made. His ear heard the prayer that accompanied it and his love will remember it. With what heavenly lustre will that small gift glitter in the crown of the giver in the day when God shall make up His jewels.

But the merchant that was converted, what of him? He felt that God had bestowed upon him pardon, and redemption, and justification, without money and without price, and that everything he had, and was belonged to the precious Saviour. So he gave up a large room in his capacious store that would have rented for hundreds of dollars annually, for the deposite sale of good books, becoming himself at great sacrifice of time, (as the world would call it,) the voluntary Superintendent of Colportage for South Alabama. And, as one single charity, he gave for several consecutive years five thousand dollars annually for the support of Colportage in Alabama. The colportage went much into the lanes and alleys of that city, and throughout the length and breadth of that State, reading the Bible to the ignorant, pleading with the unconverted, comforting the mourning, and gathering outcast and ignorant children into Sabbath schools. And their reports showed that the hand of the Lord was with them.

Now think of that five cent piece. What a ball did it set in motion! How will its influence increase and multiply till the end of time! Oh! what rich rewards will flow to the giver from every source, direct and indirect! How will the soul exult with mighty joy throughout the ages of eternity!

Reader, was not that a good investment? Then cast into the treasury of the Lord as God has prospered you, and in this life and in that to come, you will reap abundant rewards.—*Chr. Index.*

IT IS PLEASANT FLOATING.—Several years since, three young men bathing one sunny day in a beautiful river, allowed themselves to float downward toward a waterfall some distance below. At length two of them made for shore, and to their alarm found that the current was stronger than they supposed. They immediately hailed the other, and urged him also to seek the shore. But he smiled at their fears, and floated on.

"It is pleasant floating!" he said, and seemed to enjoy it much.

Soon several persons gathered on the bank of the river, and alarmed for his safety, they cried out in deep earnestness, "Make for the shore, make for the shore, or you will certainly go over!" But he still floated on laughing at their fears. Soon he saw his danger, and exerted his utmost energies to gain the bank. But alas, it was too late! The current was too strong. He cried out for help, but no help could reach him. His mind was filled with anguish, and just as he reached the fearful precipice, he threw himself up, with his arms extended, gave an unearthly shriek, and then plunged into the boiling abyss below.

How striking an illustration of the conduct and final ruin of thousands of immortal souls, who are floating pleasantly and thoughtlessly on the stream of life towards the gulf of despair! They are warned with tears, by alarmed and fearful friends—Christian ministers warn them; but all in vain! They float on, mocking the tears of those who love them most, till they wake to their danger, and see just beneath them the gulf of eternal ruin. Young man, young woman, are you floating on life's deceitful tide? How near are you to the brink of that fearful precipice? You are floating nearer every day.

NOT ATTENDING CHURCH.—*Excuses by those without excuse.*—First, so busy all the week, have no other time to myself.

2. No fresh air to be had except on Sundays; must have a walk into the country.

3. Caught cold last night at a party; must nurse myself to day.

4. Don't like a liturgy; always praying the same thing.

5. Don't like extempore prayer; nobody knows before hand what is to come.

6. Don't like an organ; too noisy.

7. Don't like singing without instruments; so tame and quiet.

8. Can't bear extempore sermons; so frothy.

9. Dislike written sermons; too prosy and dull.

10. Nobody to preach to-day but our minister; same old song.

11. Can read a better sermon at home. (Query: How many do you read?)

12. Raining some; rather think I won't go, for I don't think there will be many out to-day any how. (Of course not, if all conclude the same way.)

SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

The following items, culled from recent Northern religious papers show the spirit and conduct of the Northern rulers and people towards our Southern churches.

The Home Mission Board have appointed the Rev. W. Parker, D. D., of Boston, to superintend the great business of putting loyal Baptist ministers into the abandoned rebels pulpits of the South.

A New School Presbyterian paper has the following editorial paragraph:

"*A Presbyterian Minister Wanted* at Memphis, Tenn., where there are four Presbyterian church edifices, only one of which is used for worship, and that is controlled by Government. Correspondence should be had with Angus Campbell of Memphis."

United Presbyterian.—Rev. J. T. Pressly of Allegheny in a recent visit to Washington City, feeling deeply the necessity of doing something for the purpose of preserving from dissolution the Associate Reformed churches of the South—many of which he had been instrumental in planting some forty five years ago—called upon the Secretary of War, and having made known the object of his visit, received an order from the War Department, expressing "confidence in the loyalty of the United Presbyterian Church," and directing "all generals and officers commanding armies, detachments and posts, to place at the disposal of that church, all houses of worship belonging to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which there is not at present a loyal minister," and to give to the Church "all the aid, countenance, and support practicable to the execution of its important mission."

INFLUENCE OF HYMNS.—Magdeburg is memorable in the story of hymns, for it was at the cruel sacking of it by Tilly that the school children marched across the market-place singing, and so enraged him that he bid them all to be slain, and from that day, say the chroniclers, fortune departed from him, nor did he smile again. Other hymns were more fortunate, for we read of a certain rough captain who would not bate a crown of the thirty thousand he levied off a captured town, till at last the archdeacon summoned the people together, saying, "Come, my children, we have no more either audience or grace with men, let us plead with God;" and when they had entered the church, and sung the hymn, the fine was remitted to a thousand. The same hymn played as merciful a part in another town, which was to be burned for contumacy. When mercy had been asked in vain, the clergyman marshed out with twelve boys to the General's tent and sang there before him, when to their amazement, he fell upon the pastor's neck and embraced him. He had discovered in him an old student friend, and spared the place; and still the afternoon service at Pegan is commenced with the memorable hymn that saved it. Of another, it is said that a famous robber having been changed himself, sang it among his men, so that many of them were changed also. Rough hearts, indeed, seem often the most susceptible. A Major in command of thirty dragoons entered a quiet vicarage, and demanded within three hours more than the vicar could give in a year. To cheer her father one of his daughters took her guitar; and sang to it one of Gerhardt's hymns. Presently the door softly opened; the officer stood at it, and motioned her to continue, and when the hymn was sung, thanked her for the lesson, ordered out the dragoons and rode off.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE HIGHEST COMPLIMENT.—"Many years ago there was a preaching station some distance from Princeton, to which it was usual to send the licentiates of the Seminary to preach, and they very properly performed the duty assigned them with a due regard to the great importance of preaching well prepared sermons.

"One of their habitual hearers was an old New Jersey slave, known as Uncle Sam, a sincere, humble, Christian man, but of course, wholly uneducated. Always when he came from the preaching, he would try to tell his mistress what he could remember of the sermon, and he always came with the same complaint. He was a poor ignorant old man, he would say, and he could not understand these learned men at all. The little he did comprehend was mingled with so much that was deep that he could not remember it.

"One day, however, Uncle Sam came home in a great good humor. There was a poor, ignorant old man just like himself, he said, who had come to preach that day. It was plain that he did not know much, indeed he was hardly fit to preach to the white people, but Sam was glad he had come for his sake, for he could remember everything he said.

"On inquiry, it was found that Sam's ignorant old preacher was Dr. Archibald Alexander; and when the Doctor heard the criticism, he said that it was the highest compliment ever paid to his preaching."

Death to the saints is not so much a penalty as it is a remedy. It delivers them up and lets them into such joys as eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. Yea, a man may as well with a coal, paint out the sun, in all its splendor, as with his pen or tongue express, or with his heart (were it as deep as the sea,) conceive the fulness of those joys and sweetness of those pleasures, which the saints shall enjoy at God's right hand forevermore! For quality they are pleasures, for quantity, fulness; for dignity, at God's right hand; for eternity, forevermore; and millions of years multiplied by millions, make not up a minute to this eternity.—*Young.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted or the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

CONSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—At the last meeting of the Synod of North Carolina, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the synod of North Carolina regard the circulation of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* among our soldiers as a means of doing much good, and feel bound to encourage the same.

2. *Resolved*, That all our Churches be enjoined to contribute liberally to a fund to be used in the furtherance of this object.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed in and around Fayetteville to attend to the equal distribution of the paper among the several regiments and hospitals of North Carolina Troops.

The Editor in charge, with Messrs. G. W. Williams and W. McL. McKay, were then appointed a Committee in accordance with the third resolution.

We state, for the information of all concerned, that the fund for the Soldiers' Papapers is nearly exhausted, and that several hundred of those sent during the last six months will be discontinued in a few weeks, unless contributions shall come in to enable us to continue them. Cannot our churches and people furnish the means for continuing these papers, and for supplying others that are desired? Many of these churches have not yet complied with the injunction of Synod.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. Jno. McL., $10.00; Rev. T. N. P., $4.00; Rev. E. H., $20.00; L., $3.33; E. C. K., $6.00; Amount collected by Misses Kate McCallum and Ellen Alford, Robeson county, $110.66.

WORDS OF CHEER.—Like other editors, we sometimes receive kind words from our friends; but our usual custom is to enjoy them ourselves in quiet. A man had almost as well manufacture a compliment to himself, as to be found incessantly repeating one that somebody else has bestowed. We must however be excused for departing once at least from our accustomed course, in publishing a sentence or two from a letter just received. The writer says: "Enclosed you will find $4, which I send you for a six months' subscription to the *Presbyterian*. I believe your advertised rates are $6 for a year; $4 however for half this term is little enough. Please make the entry for this time only. Direct to the name of Mrs. ———. Ours is a Methodist family. We take our own church papers, but know how to appreciate the sterling worth of the *Presbyterian*; first, as a religious paper; secondly, as a getter up and harbinger to us of the earliest news; and for its sound and loyal views on the state of the country."

AN EXAMPLE FOR IMITATION.—We have received from two young ladies in the adjoining county of Robeson, $164 ($53.33 off in tax) to send the *North Carolina Presbyterian* "for three months to the N. C. Hospitals in and around Petersburg and Richmond." If we understand them, this amount was collected from their neighbors for this object, and is by them transmitted to us. For some weeks past we have been publishing the fact that several hundred copies of our paper now sent to the army and the hospitals would be discontinued unless contributions should come in to enable us to continue them. With a few more such *practical* friends as these young ladies the number of copies of the *Presbyterian* at present sent to the soldiers can be continued, and even increased. In the name of the sick and wounded from North Carolina we thank them for their efforts and hold up their example to others for imitation.

A FAMINE.—Never since we have had any connection with the newspaper business, have we been put to such straits in making up a paper as during the last week. There has been no mail from Virginia for the past six days, (up to Tuesday, the 28th,) and the mails from other quarters have brought us almost nothing. The latest rumors from the army form the whole subject of thought and conversation.

RELATION OF TIME TO ETERNITY.

It is a solemn thing *to die*. A man who has ever stood by the death-bed of one who was passing through the dark valley. However thoughtless, irreverent, or wicked he may be, the sight of a dying fellow creature will arrest him, lay its hand upon his mouth, speak to him in solemn accents, curb his wild spirit for the moment at least, and make him feel something of the awful solemnities of the situation. The separation of soul and body, the passing away of one who has been with us and of us to enter upon an untried state of being—is it not a solemn thing, and well calculated to make any one feel that "'tis not the whole of life to live, nor all of death to die?"

But it is really a much more solemn thing *to live* than to die, because of the responsibilities that attend our life. The interests of the whole of our after-death existence depends upon the life that now is. In time we are making preparation for an endless voyage, while death is but the launching forth at the appointed season. In time we are sowing the seed and cultivating the plant that bears fruit throughout eternity, while death but marks the period when the cultivation ceases and the fruit appears. In time we lay the foundation upon which an eternal structure of beauty and excellency, or of deformity and sin is reared, while death is but the period that fixes forever the character of the structure before determined by ourselves. Death is but the door that opens to admit us into the eternal world, whenever we reach the confines of time, whether we be travelling towards heaven or hell. Its effect upon us is simply to fix forever the destiny that we have ourselves chosen for ourselves, ere we reach that point in our existence. Should our eternity be a state of sin and suffering, far from God and from the glory of His power and love, we cannot blame death for that. Death does not choose our portion for us. Death is in no way responsible for our fate. The choice was made ere death called to summons us away from earth and time—made by ourselves and of our own will. Death but fixed us in our choice, irrevocably, depriving us of the power to reverse the decision. If we wish to live in sin here, why complain if compelled to live in sin hereafter? If we prefer the condition of a rebel against God and an enemy to His government in one state of being, why revolt at the thought of *the same* state in another? Why shrink with terror at the prospect of an *eternity* which is only the development of what we have ourselves chosen, most freely and heartily, as our portion *in time?*

But we cannot suppose that the real relation between time and eternity is seen and felt by those who pass thoughtlessly through this world. They do not realize that they are here laying the foundation of an eternal state of being—that they are sowing the seed that must bear fruit forever and ever in happiness or woe—that they are commencing a journey that is to continue in an endless progression. With them it is as though there were no hereafter. They think their own thoughts, devise their own ways, live the life agreeable to them, without thought or regard to the future of the never-dying soul. Eternity with its realities makes but little impression upon them. They may sometimes think of death. When God in His providence comes near to them, removing one from them to whom their hearts clung tenderly, the stroke is felt and they seem to feel that they must die. Death, as he stands before them, pale, grim and ghastly, the terrors of the grave encircling his brow and speaking in the clods of the valley, as they fall heavily and mournfully upon the coffin's lid, seems to open to them the realities of their own mortality. But the impression made is only momentary, transient. It is not engraven deep upon their heart of hearts. While they feel that they too must die, they do not feel that they must live forever in another state of being, either in joy or in sorrow, in bliss or woe, and that *this life must decide the character of that eternity.*

How often do we see tears falling thick and fast, at some stroke of death. All the sensibilities of nature seem melted down. We fondly imagine the impression to be a lasting, permanent one—destined to influence for good the whole subsequent life of the afflicted. But lo! it is but a cloud that darkens for a moment the horizon, letting fall a few drops of feeling as it passes. In a little time it is fully over and gone. The thunders of grief have ceased. The lightnings in their play no longer reveal the hope of a permanent good there. The life of thoughtlessness and folly is again in the ascendant, and all the hopes of pious friends and relatives are blasted, perhaps forever? Seek to comprehend clearly and fully the relation of time to eternity, as revealed in the word of God, and it will make wise for time and secure the blessed rewards of eternity.

ENFORCED PRAYER.—An Episcopal clergyman in Arkansas writes to Bishop Lay: "At Pine Bluff, I am told, Mr. Trimble held service the first Sunday after its occupation. As he was passing from the Collect, for Grace to the Litany, Col. Clayton (the commandant of the forces) cried out in a loud voice, 'Stop, sir!' and in the pause thus created, marched into the desk by Mr. Trimble's side, and read the prayer for the President of the United States. Then resuming his seat in the congregation, he permitted the service to proceed without interruption. At the close of the service, Mr. Trimble gave notice that he would not officiate again for the present."

THE PENDING STRUGGLE.

The anxiety for the last few days to learn how things have been going around Petersburg and Richmond, has been intense. There has been heavy fighting between the armies of Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant, but up to the present time (Tuesday) but little is known as to results. Rumors that seem well authenticated represent our forces as uniformly successful, punishing the enemy severely for his cruel invasion of our soil; but no details have been received. The extent of our loss is unknown. The names of the killed, wounded, &c., have yet to be made known to anxious friends at home. When the curtain shall rise and this record be examined, the hearts of many will be made sad, and whole households and communities be clad in mourning.

We should rejoice, however, to know that our brave and devoted men have been able so successfully to cope with the hireling hordes threatening our utter ruin. They have been severely punished at every step taken since they crossed the Rapidan; and our hopes are strong that their desperate leader will be able to extricate very few of them from the position into which they have been led by him. That army destroyed, we have the utmost confidence that the dark cloud of war must soon pass away, and peace again bless our land.

Again we call upon our people to remember our soldiers and the cause in which they are periling their lives at the throne of grace and mercy. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Verily, He has helped us hitherto, and we firmly believe that He will continue to help us, until there shall be no armed foe upon our soil. But "He will be inquired of concerning this thing." An humble appeal to Him for help will secure the blessings of His presence with our armies. Let not prayer be restrained before Him.

PRESBYTERIAN REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.—A few weeks ago we published a paragraph from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, showing that there was no sympathy between the civil authority that rules in New Orleans at the present moment, and the Presbyterians of that city. It seems that the same may be said of St. Louis, Mo. The *American Presbyterian* of a recent date states that on the Sabbath morning previous, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of St. Louis, offered a loyal prayer, when many of the members of his congregation arose and left the church. "These miserable secession loving miscreants," remarks the amiable editor, "who neglect no occasion to exhibit their contempt of every loyal utterance, and their hatred of the government which shelters and protects them, ought to be unceremoniously sent across the lines. They ought not to be permitted to contaminate with their foul breath the pure air which freemen breathe."

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED SYNOD.—The annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Synod, prepared for submission to the Synod at the meeting in May, shows some encouraging results. Providence has opened a channel for the transmission of funds to their missionary in Greece; and the mission is saved. Testimonies, truly gratifying in their nature, have been received as to the usefulness of this mission. It is hoped that the brother who has been for several years laboring in that field will be sustained, and be able to accomplish a great work there. In the meantime, funds are much needed to carry forward the work efficiently and make the mission what it ought to be, and what it may in the good providence of God ultimately become.

OPENING FOR MISSIONARY USEFULNESS IN CHINA.—Dr. Martin, of the Presbyterian Board, finds continued encouragement at Pekin. He has opened a small chapel as a preaching place. The *Foreign Missionary* for May says: "The Chinese authorities had sent four literary men, of high grade, to assist him in translating a work on international law. As one would have been sufficient, the others may be considered as sent to become acquainted with the subject. The intercourse of the missionaries with these scholars was pleasant, and embraced full conversations on religious matters. He justly looks on this translation in the circumstances as having indirect but important bearings on the missionary cause. He is still anxious to commence an institution of Christian learning, and could make a good beginning with the aid of a medical missionary, who should also be an ordained missionary."

SENTENCE OF BISHOP COLENSO.—The Bishop was recently tried at Capetown, by the Bishops of South Africa, under the Presidency of the Bishop of Capetown as Metropolitan. The presenting clergy accused Bishop Colenso of heresy on nine charges, of which he was found guilty and deprived of his See and all the rights of his office. The following are the charges of heresy of which he was convicted:

1. His disbelief in the Atonement. 2. His belief in Justification without any knowledge of Christ. 3. His belief in natal regeneration. 4. His disbelief in the doctrine of endless future punishment. 5. His denial that the Holy Scriptures are the word of God. 6. His denial of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. 7. His denial that the Bible is a true history of the facts which it professes to describe. 8. His denial of the divinity of our Blessed Lord. 9. His depraving, impugning, and bringing into disrepute the Book of Common Prayer.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A recent letter from London states that "the Synod of the English Presbyterian church held a full meeting in April. In importance and interest and spirit it has, I believe, never been equalled by any former Synod of our church. There was great progress to report, great prospects to look forward to, and a good status in the present. Some eloquent speeches were made on Presbyterian Union, both by the deputations from the Free and United Presbyterian churches, and by the members of the Synod. In the event, it seems pretty certain from the astonishing and unexpected strides which the Union idea is making, that a confederation of some kind will be established before many years are over our heads. The general opinion seems to be that there will be an English and a Scotch church, though I notice a stronger leaning than ever to the greater consummation of a British Church."

A BLACK BISHOP IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. Samuel Crowther, an African missionary, has been appointed, and is to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of a few weeks, Bishop of the native churches in parts of Western Africa beyond the dominions of the British crown. The Episcopate is to be formed on the model of the Jerusalem and Central African Bishoprics under what is called the Jerusalem Bishoprics Act. The bishop nominate, who is a black man, was once a slave boy, and, being rescued by a British cruser, became a missionary teacher in Sierra Leone.

BIBLES FOR THE ARMY.—A few days since, thirteen large cases of Bibles, part of the return fruits of the Rev. Dr. Hoge's visit to Europe, arrived in Richmond, having reached the Confederacy through a Confederate port. The Bibles are from the British and Foreign Society and their arrival is very opportune, there being great want of Bibles in the Confederate Armies.

A PRAYER FOR DIVINE SUCCOR.

Jeremy Taylor, perhaps the most eloquent of all the divines, at the darkest period of the civil wars of England, composed the following, which is found among his forms of prayer:

A PRAYER "AT A TIME OF INVASION BY BARBAROUS OR WICKED PEOPLE."

Oh, eternal God, Thou alone rulest the kingdoms of men; Thou art the great God of battles and recompenses, and by Thy glorious wisdom, by Thy Almighty power and by Thy secret providence, dost determine the events of war, and the issues of human counsels, and the returns of peace and victory: now at last be pleased to let the light of Thy countenance, and the effects of a glorious mercy and a gracious pardon, return to this land. Thou seest how great the evils we suffer under the power and tyranny of war; and, although we submit to and adore Thy justice in our sufferings, yet be pleased to pity our misery, to hear our complaints, and to provide us a remedy against our present calamities; let not the defenders of a righteous cause go away ashamed, nor our counsels be forever confounded, nor our parties defeated, nor religion suppressed, nor learning discountenanced, and we spoiled of all those advantages of piety which thou hast been pleased to minister to our infirmities, for the interest of learning and religion.

We confess, Oh God, that he have deserved to be totally extinct and separate from the communion of saints, and the comforts of religion, and to be made servants to ignorant, unjust and inferior persons, or to suffer any other calamity which thou shalt allot us as the instrument of thy anger, whom we have so often provoked to wrath and jealousy.

Lord, we humbly lie down under the burden of thy rod, begging of thee to remember our infirmities, and no more to remember our sins; to support us with thy staff, to lift us up with thy hand, to refresh us with thy gracious eye; and, if a cloud of temporal infelicities must still encircle us, open unto us the windows of Heaven, that, with an eye of faith and hope, we may see beyond the cloud, looking upon those mercies, which in thy secret providence and admirable wisdom, thou designest to all thy servants, from such unlikely and sore distresses. Teach us diligently to do all our duty, and cheerfully to submit to all thy will, and, at last, be gracious to thy people, that call upon thee, that put their trust in thee, that have laid up all their hopes in the bosom of God, that, besides thee, have no helper. Amen.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY IN MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Ellis writes that the continued increase of the number of Christians is truly gratifying. He says:

"Fresh adhesions to the Gospel, from the ranks of those who have followed the idols, take place every month. I am connected with two of the churches, and last Sunday forty were added to these two by baptism—eighteen at one place, and twenty-two at the other; and last night at our church meeting at Ambotonakanga, I admitted to our fellowship sixteen or eighteen, including four couples man and wife, some of them from villages devoted to the idols, and hitherto occupied by none but idol worshippers."

BURKE'S CHARGE FROM HIS DYING BED.—In 1797, when the Jacobins of France were prosecuting the war with England, which terminated eighteen years after on the bloody field of Waterloo, Edmund Burke, the most eminent statesman of that age, was on his dying bed. In his last hours he gave a charge to England which, with the change of two or three words, is equally appropriate to the Confederate States:

"Never, (said the dying statesman) *never* succumb. It is a struggle for your existence as a nation. If you must die, die with the sword in your hand. But I have no fears whatever for the result. There is a salient living principle in the public mind of England [of this Confederacy] which only requires proper direction to enable it to withstand this or any other ferocious foe. Persevere, therefore, till this tyranny be overpast."

Freedom.—The St. Louis Republican, (Abolitionist,) mentions a chaplain in the Federal army who has been charged with selling eighty "liberated" slaves. It quotes a statement from an abolition Massachusetts paper, that a Federal soldier had sold a colored lad about 15 years old for a pig worth $5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM.

CAPT. JOSEPH HARVEY WHITE.

It is not meet that those who have acted well their part in life—have been pillars in God's church, and have fallen bleeding martyrs in our sacred cause of freedom, should pass away with no other tribute to their memories than silent tears. Death is sad under all circumstances; but when claiming for its victims, young, athletic, intelligent men—the pride of the country, the hope of the church (not to speak of the tender ties of domestic affection thus riven) he comes indeed as an Angel of Darkness, the King of Terrors.

To the list of such characters is added that of the christian hero, Capt. J. Harvey White, who fell on the morning of the bloody 12th of May, near Spottsylvania C. H. He was A. A. G. to Gen. Daniel, who was killed two hours afterwards. In going to the field, he was impelled by no enthusiastic love of adventure; the sacrifices to be made were great. But being a man of strong character and fixedness of purpose, when convinced he was in the path of duty, pursued it, regardless of the voice of praise or censure. He was fully persuaded that our cause was just, and would ultimately triumph; and animated by this feeling, he drew his sword in its defense, determined to "conquer or to die."

Capt. White had been in communion with the Presbyterian church, at Charlotte, for eleven years—was an officer in the church, and an energetic teacher in the Sabbath School. It is not enough to say he was a consistent member; he was a striking exemplification of a living christian. Though entirely opposed to osteutatious professions, yet he impressed all who knew him with the fact that religion was a living principle of his soul. So punctual was he in his attendance at church and the prayer-meeting, that years ago, when, on an inclement night, the expediency of going to church was being discussed, his pastor said, "——— and Mr. Harvey White will be there." The writer, though not connected with him by any tie of blood, has spent frequent Sabbaths in his home, and 'twas pleasant to see how strictly the fourth commandment was observed. This is mentioned because it is one so often violated.

One of his most admirable characteristics was his *strong faith*. "Trust in God" was his life motto. This beautiful grace of the Spirit seemed to have increased after he entered the army. In letters to his home, whether encouraging his anxious wife with regard to his welfare, or comforting his bereaved friends, the same spirit of humble trust and resignation to God's righteous will manifested itself. He was hopeful and genial in his nature, and until subdued by family bereavements, and the sad condition of the country he so much loved, was almost gay. High toned, noble, the soul of honor, none could know him well without esteem. No purer patriot, or braver man has fallen in this revolution. Having been, for two years and a half, in the camp, and often upon fields of blood and carnage, it was a sweet translation, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," to "wake an Angel in the skies," without ever having known the bitterness of death.

It is not claimed that the deceased was exempt from faults. Fallen human nature is liable to err, yet we have the confident assurance that he is now enjoying the immeasurable love of God, "which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard"—where "there is fullness of joy and pleasures forevermore."

He was the eldest son of W. E. White, Esq., who has given five sons to the Confederate army; two of whom have sealed their devotion with their lives. May those they loved, be permitted, when "life's fitful fever is over," to rejoin them in that realm where war's tumult is never heard, and where sighing and sorrow shall flee away.

Y. E. L.

PRAYER MEETING.—That persons who do not believe in prayer should not attend prayer meeting or public worship, unless occasionally on Sunday for the sake of fashion, is not surprising.

We are surprised, however, and with some exchanges, we avow our surprise at the scant attendance on prayer, in proportion to the number of those who must be supposed to believe in prayer.

Daily prayer meetings are now held in several cities in view of the war and its terrible ordeal. Without admitting all or half that our enemies say concerning the decisive importance of any city, we must admit that the fall of either of the chief cities now closely threatened, would be a sore evil, and would prolong the war beyond all conjecture. Our brave soldiers in arms pray, as well as watch and fight, and we are told that in the long run the best and most successful fighting and watching are done by those who pray most habitually and fervently.

It is a very small token of sympathy and approval for us who are so far exempt from the active duties of the front to show our friends that we pray for them. To put it on no higher ground or motive, fraternal sympathy and recognition should take to the place where prayer is wont to be made, all believers in prayer who can attend without neglect of other pressing duties.

Charleston never has been so depressed or depopulated by war or excitement, or by absence of soldiers or refugees that an auction would not command a large attendance.

The believers in prayer and in the controlling providence of God, as the Ruler of nations as well as of men, should at least show a zeal and earnestness equal to that daily exhibited in the worship of Mammon.—*Charleston Courier.*

A VISIT TO WOUNDED PRISONERS.

We have recently visited some of the hospitals which are filled with wounded prisoners left by the enemy on the battle fields in Hanover, and who have been brought into this city during the last two or three weeks. It is remarkable, if Grant were victorious, as he claims, how that hundreds, if not thousands, of these men should have been left uncared for to perish on the ground, and have fallen into our hands. But such is the fact.

We have conversed with many of these men. Some of them appear to appreciate the kindness of their Confederate enemies in rescuing them from the agonies of death by starvation, while suffering from their bleeding or festering wounds. Others do not appear grateful for the attentions they have received; but complain that they were robbed of their horses, arms, clothing, watches, &c., taken from them while they were lying helpless on the ground, forgetting that these things were the spoils due to the conquerors, whom they had sought to kill. They also seemed to forget they were members of marauding bands, who plundered not only their armed enemies when vanquished, but robbed unarmed citizens, women and children, who had never sought to injure them, carrying off their food, clothing, money, servants, depriving them as far as possible of the means of subsistence! Does it become men who aid or encourage this nefarious atrocity, practiced by our enemies, to complain of being robbed when they fall into the hands of their victors? Ought they not to regard their victors as benefactors, in saving them from the horrors of a lingering death on the battle ground? Have not they and their rulers sought to deprive us of food and starve us into submission to their despot,—and would it become them to complain if they were left to starve?

But we ought not perhaps to accuse *all* their officers of robbing women and children. A prisoner of a Massachusetts regiment assured us that his officers would not suffer their men to rob, or steal even a chicken from unarmed citizens, and that they threatened to shoot any man who should be found guilty of such a felony. We are willing to believe that there is a large minority among our enemies disposed to observe the rules of civilized warfare. But they must expect to bear reproach as abettors of the barbarous war, and to suffer, as poor Tray did, for being found in bad company.—*Christian Observer.*

TRULY BRAVE PEOPLE.

Much is said and written about bravery, but very little is known of its highest order and truest manifestation. Of military bravery we have here nothing to say, except that it is the easiest, the commonest, and lowest on the scale. The highest order of bravery is often displayed by those who think nothing about it, and never lay any claim to it. Many humble people, humble in position, and humble in spirit, are among the shining ranks of the truest and most notably brave. Many of God's people fight the great and long battle of life under the pressure of a thousand inconveniences, sorrows, and endurances. Life with them is felt to be a serious affair. It often begins with a struggle, and continues a conflict of ills and oppressive obstacles through their whole existence. Custom, indeed, and many of them never having known any thing higher, enabled them to bear their lot with a sort of rude strength. But far beyond and over this, when we see them bear their burdens with steady faith, and with unmurmuring patience, and even thankful for the providential allotment of them and theirs, we behold a heroism as high above the world as the heaven is high above the earth.

But this high quality of Christian life displays its highest force, not amid the clang of arms, nor amid the shouts of human glory, nor any of the rousing excitements of the world, but in the quiet and unnoticed scenes of life. It is sometimes found in the palaces of the rich, and sometimes in the cottages of the poor. As no walls and no splendor can shut out pain, or exclude the visitations of sorrow, so each Christian habitation becomes the theatre of this high power. The pangs of nature, the wastings of disease, the bereavements of death; the ill doings of relatives, the stings of ingratitude, mortifications and sorrows on every hand, together with the deepest sympathies with the woes of others—all these, and more than all these are conquered by the virtue of Christian bravery.

There is that noble hearted woman who has not known for years what it is to breathe the breath of health. Her bed has been her home. Want has at times come near her dwelling, and thickening calamities have often fallen around her. But that which would have crushed the strong men of the world to the dust, has only served to develop and illustrate the nature and strength of her high Christian courage. Not a murmur has escaped her lips, nor a shadow rested upon her spirit. The deep foundations of her strength consist in that faith which overcomes the world, and ever exclaims, "the will of the Lord be done," and "though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him." This is the abounding exponent of that courage that casts all other courage into the deepest shade.

The minister of the Gospel on the field of his labor, with cares and toils, and obstacles, the weight and number of which none know but God and himself—and in addition to all this, often stung with the ingratitude and injustice of a people to whose temporal and eternal welfare he is giving the all of time, of life, and of abilities which God hath given him, is a remarkable specimen of the triumphant power of Christian bravery. In the face of all these, and far more than all we can tell, this man stands bravely up against them all with a life-long endurance. Hard as these things may be to bear, and deep as they may sink down into human nature and happiness, yet in spite of all of them, he stands in his lot and shows the courage of more than mortal bravery in mortal combat. The stake, the fire, and the wheel, may have their echo, but the life of many a modern minister is a life long martyrdom, and displays more of courage and endurance than the temporary fires of Smithfield.

These grievances and endurances are borne uncomplainingly and in silence. The world knows nothing, and cares nothing about them. But the bitterest draught that is administered to these men, and the hottest fires that burn them, are prepared and kindled, not by idolaters or infidels, but by the professed people of God, to whom they are giving their lives. The bitterness of the draught and the heat of the fire derive their intensity from this fact. This is the recrucifixion of Christ in the house of his friends. The miracle of men from generation filling up the rank of their predecessors, to be ever going through the same fierce trials, is a miracle of courage, which like all miracles, can only be of God.

PHILO.

True Presbyterian.

OUR LIFE, GLORY AND JOY.—The happiness we derive from creatures is like a beggar's garment, it is made up of pieces and patches, and is worth very little after all. But the blessedness we derive from the Saviour is single and complete. In Him all fullness dwells. He is coeval with every period. He is answerable to every condition. He is a physician to heal, a counsellor to plead, a king to govern, a friend to sympathize, a father to provide. He is a foundation to sustain, a root to enliven, a fountain to refresh. He is the shadow from the heat the bread of life, the morning star, the sun of righteousness all, and in all. No creature can be a substitute for Him; but He can supply the place of every creature. He is all my salvation, and all my desire; my hope, my peace, my life, my glory, and joy.

Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee. My flesh and my heart faileth, but thou art the strength of my heart, and my portion forever. I cannot be exposed, I cannot be friendless, I cannot be poor, I cannot be fearful, I cannot be sorrowful, with Thee.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

The members of the L. F. L. I. Company having received the sad and melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain FRANK N. ROBERTS, one of our officers on the Peninsula, during our first struggles for independence, and who has fought with undaunted courage and commendable zeal, from the commencement of the war until he fell a martyr in defence of Petersburg.

Resolved, That in the death of our brave and heroic Captain, the Confederacy has lost a devoted friend, our community a most useful and excellent citizen, and his family a loving husband, a temporizing father, an indulgent and kind master.

Resolved, That the L. F. L. I. Company deeply deplore the loss of their once gallant commander, but humbly submit to the dispensations of Divine Providence, who, in his inscrutable wisdom doeth all things for his own glory.

Resolved, 3d. That in the bereavement of his much distressed family, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in this calamitous disaster which has befallen our country.

An whereas we have painfully witnessed the arrival of the remains of ROBERT J. MCEACHERN, a member of the L. F. L. I. Company which came on the same boat with his old commander, who has done yeoman service from the beginning of the war up to the time he fell a victim to the cause of liberty in the battles around Petersburg.

Resolved. That as a private gentleman and as a comrade in arms, no one excelled him in bravery. no bosom glowed with more zeal and fervor for our complete independence than his, and none knew him intimately but loved him dearly.

"For none that knew him need be told,
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold."

And whereas this is the first meeting that the L. F. L. Infantry has convened since the commencement of the war, and many of its good and true men, have fallen victims to disease, or in deadly strife with the enemy—

Resolved, That we exceedingly regret and deeply deplore the loss of the following members of our Company who added lustre to their name, credit to their families and honor to our common cause:

Mr. John Clark.
Lieutenant Augus Shaw,
do Benj W. Thornton,
Capt Henry T. Mullins,
Mr. Charles B. Murphy,
Mr. Andrew Weir,
Lieut. Thomas B. Baker,
Robert Palmer,
Capt. Daniel A. Monroe,
Lieut. Alex. Elliott,
Benj S. Valentine.

On motion it was resolved, that the above resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Company.

T C FULLER,
G. W. WIGHTMAN,
M J MCDUFFIE, } Com.

FROM VIRGINIA—DESPERATE FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG DURING THE PAST WEEK.—We are without papers or telegrams from Virginia since Tuesday last, but we saw Lt. Hoke, who is attached to the Provost Marshal's office of this city, yesterday, who left Petersburg on Friday morning, and from him obtained the following facts:

Lieut Hoke was sent to Petersburg on business, was there two or three days and left on Friday morning. Grant's line extends from the James River across the Appomattox to the neighborhood of the Railroad, this side of Petersburg a few miles. On Wednesday and Wednesday night there was desperate fighting along the whole line, our army forcing the enemy back from their position at some points, taking a large number of prisoners, cannon, colors, &c., On Wednesday afternoon 104 prisoners were brought into Petersburg, and the same night Madone captured 1750 men and about 100 officers, 8 pieces of artillery and 7 stand of colors, all of which had arrived in the city. Five hundred more prisoners were taken on Thursday night in a desperate fight which took place on the railroad, the enemy's extreme left, this side of Petersburg. Here the Yankees were driven back, and on Friday morning when Lieut. Hoke past near the battle-field, the enemy's left was within about half a mile of the road and fighting was going on along the whole line.

Gen. Lee was in Petersburg and directed the operations of the entire army, and the citizens, officers and soldiers were cool, confident, sanguine and determined. Lieut. H. assures us that no fears of a defeat were felt by any one, and that the army was never in better spirits or more sanguine. In the fight on Wednesday some siege guns that had been planted by the enemy near the city were dismounted, and but few shells were thrown into the city during Lieut Hoke's stay. The heroic people of Petersburg he represents as perfectly sanguine of a victory over the Yankees.

About 400 of our men were taken by the enemy on Wednesday. The killed and wounded are no doubt heavy on both sides, but thought to be much heavier among the Yankees than on our side. Of course Lieut. Hoke could not arrive at anything like the number on either side.

Lieut. H. left Petersburg on Friday morning, walking twenty miles along the line of the road, when he took the train for Weldon. He came over the entire road from Petersburg to Weldon on that day and the enemy no where had possession of it. If, therefore, the enemy were driven back in Friday's fight, as we hope they were, the damage to the road will soon be repaired and communication with Petersburg will be re opened. Lt. H. brought a Yankee pipe and a fine rifle as trophies from the battle field. Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence and a faithful officer, and these facts may be generally relied on. *Progress 27th.*

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.—Tuesday, the sixth day of the battle of Kennesaw, discovered the enemy massed in strong force on our left. The movement had been made during the night, but was promptly met by the counter disposition of our army. Some hours before daylight, the enemy made a furious night assault on Hardee's lines, but were repulsed, and retreated, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. During the day, they attacked our left at several points, charging our lines, and being repulsed, in turn being charged and driven from the temporary advantage they had gained. The loss on both sides was heavy, considering the number of forces engaged.

A large number of our wounded were brought down on the trains since midnight, also quite a number of yankee prisoners, some of whom were badly wounded.

Up to noon on Wednesday we could not learn of any movements of the armies, though the knowing ones on our streets and the wise men who leave the army at convenient times, avow that a general battle will take place.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 23d.*

TO GO TO THE FIELD.—The Bureau of Conscription has decided that after the 15th of July, all the able bodied men employed by the Express Company shall be put on *permanence* in the army.—*Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.*

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

MARIETTA, June 22.—The enemy attempted to turn our left this morning, but were foiled. Very vigorous shelling has been going on all day in front of Hardee's corps. Two lines of the enemy in battle array, drove Hardee's pickets in. They were permitted to come up, when our batteries opened a terrific fire, driving them back with much slaughter.

MERIDIAN, June 22.—The Clarion has received trustworthy information from Trans Mississipi, that Gen. Dick Taylor has been relieved from duty at his own request, by Kirby Smith. Reason unknown. There are eleven thousand Yankees still at Matgansea on the Mississippi river.

MOBILE, June 22.—A special dispatch to the *Register and Advertiser*, from Senatobia, gives Memphis dates to the 18th. Vallindigham suddenly appeared at a Democratic Convention at Hamilton, Ohio. He was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He said that Lincoln might deprive him of life, but not again of liberty. He left for Dayton. There were fears of an out-break there.

Speeches in the Convention pledged the democracy of the State to defend Vallandigham and individual rights under the constitution.

MOBILE, June 25.—A special to the *Advertiser* dated at Senatobia, says that the Chicago *Times* of the 25th has been received.

Missouri is swarming with guerrillas.

Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky., and the guerrillas Bardstown.

Sherman, on the 18th, reports the rebels retreating across Chattahoochie, he pursuing.

Smith had left Memphis with 15,000 men pursuing Forrest.

In the House of Commons, according to the latest European advices, Russell complained of the Federal Government's non attention to Lord Lyons' representations concerning recruiting in Ireland.

RALEIGH, June 27.—The Telegraph Line is again up to Richmond.

The Press dispatches have not come through because of the great number of government dispatches that have precedence. But the Operator at Raleigh informs the Operators here that he had seen an officer who left Petersburg on Friday, and had also seen a paper of that day, from both of which he learned that there had been heavy fighting on Thursday and Friday, with the advantage on our side, capture of a large number of yankee prisoners, and comparatively small loss on our side. Also the capture of 16 to 1700 yankees at Reems' depot is confirmed.

On the Danville road the Yankees tore up the track for about thirty miles at different points; attacked our forces 800 strong at Staunton river bridge, and were handsomely repulsed, with a loss of 25 killed. Our loss only 8 killed and wounded. They retreated and our forces in pursuit.—*Observer, 27th.*

From the Confederate.

MAJ. GEN. S. D. RAMSEUR.

This distinguished young officer is a native of the town of Lincolnton, N. C. He was born of highly respectable parents, from whom he learned obedience, the first duty of a soldier, and prerequisite in a good commander.

He pursued a course of liberal education at Davidson College, N. C., where he was prepared in his mathematical studies, by Gen. D. H. Hill, for the Academy at West Point, which he entered as a cadet in June 1855. Here he remained five years, and graduated with high standing in 1860. He was immediately appointed 2d Lieut 3d artillery, and assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. When Lincoln issued his proclamation, Lieut. Ramseur promptly resigned, and was appointed 1st Lieut. in the S. A. on the 22d of April, 1861, and assigned to duty on the Mississippi. Before, however, he reached his post of duty, he received a telegram announcing his election as Captain of the "Ellis Light Artillery"—a company composed of young men from the first families in the State, and the first to organize in that branch of the service.

This call from his native State he immediately accepted, and returned to Raleigh for the purpose of drilling and training his company. In this he succeeded so well, that Gov. Ellis, as a due appreciation of his abilities, promoted him to the rank of Major. With his battery Maj. Ramseur entered the active service at Smithfield, on the James, in the summer of 1861. At this place he remained until the opening of the campaign on the Peninsula, when he crossed the James river, and was among the first to reinforce Gen. Magruder. By order of the latter, he was detached from his favorite battery, and assigned the supervision of the field batteries on the right wing. In this responsible capacity he saw his first field service, and conducted himself with great gallantry and efficiency in several engagements along the line.

But he was not long to remain in this position. The 49th regiment N. C. T. completed their organization by electing him their Colonel. He soon after accepted the office, and repaired early in May to camp, to prepare his new command for the field, where they were so much needed to reinforce Gen'l Johnston. Col. Ramseur was assigned to the brigade of Brigadier, now Maj. Gen'l Ransom, and in June accompanied his regiment to Virginia. He participated actively in the ever memorable battles around Richmond, and was severely wounded in a desperate charge on Malvern Hill. His right arm being paralyzed, he was totally disabled for duty during several months. His gallant bearing and military skill were so conspicuous in that terrible assault, that he was soon promoted to Brigadier General and took the command of the brigade of the lamented Gen. Geo. B. Anderson. This brigade, then attached to Jackson's corps, was commanded by him at Chancellorsville, where he was again wounded in the foot by a shell while leading a successful charge upon the enemy's works. Gen. Ramseur accompanied his brigade in the second Pennsylvania campaign, and by his courage and military deportment at Gettysburg, won the esteem and admiration of his superior officers.

The next engagements in which he bore a prominent part were at the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania C. H. Here he was shot with a ball through his disabled arm, and had three horses killed from under him: still he never left the field but led on his brigade to the acquisition of fresh laurels for himself and forces: For his good conduct in hurling back the enemy who had broken through Johnston's Division, as well as for his uniform success on many a hardly contested field, he received his promotion of Major General, and is now in command of the Division formerly commanded by Maj Gen. Early. Long may this gifted officer be spared with his gallant companions in arms, to enjoy the rewards to which justice, sacrifice and courage are entitled!

A LARGE ARRIVAL.—The Selma *Despatch* of Friday says: The first installment of Yankees captured by General Forrest in North Mississippi—about one thousand in number—arrived here by the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad last evening.

We have ocular proof that Gen. Forrest will take prisoners occasionally.

AROUND LYNCHBURG.

From the Lynchburg *Republican* of Monday the 20th instant, we take the following which is highly interesting, notwithstanding the assurance we have that Hunter, Crook, Averill and other Yankee leaders have ere this, been sent howling, if they have not been wholly broken up or captured:—

THE OPERATIONS AROUND THE CITY.

Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock Crook and Averill's forces reached a position near what is known as the 'Quaker Church,' on the Salem Turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry under Gen. Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantages owing to the left of our lines giving way before a charge. We lost some 8 or 10 wounded, and about 20 missing, supposed to have been captured. We took three prisoners, who reported that they had several killed and wounded. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry and retired to their original line beyond the Church. Among our wounded in this fight was Major Doles, reported mortally.

Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight was begun, and many believed a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock, no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of the musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery.

About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge and were again driven back with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured their loss was at least 250, possibly 300. Our loss during the entire day on this part of the line was 5 killed and 20 wounded. On the entire line it was ascertained Saturday night that the enemy's loss was 76 killed.

After the second repulse, the enemy retired before the advance of our skirmishers, and at nightfall our line was about one fourth of a mile in advance of our original position, the enemy resisting the advance only by feeble cannonading.

The battle ground was on both sides of the Salem turnpike, between the Quaker Church and the toll gate, and about two miles southwest of the city.

THE FIGHTING ON OUR RIGHT.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours' duration, the enemy's guns were silenced and driven from the field. A small portion of infantry were brought into action also, but there was no fighting of consequence with them. We heard of no casualties. This fighting was on what is known as the "Forrest road," about 2 1-2 miles from town, the enemy's batteries being planted on the farm of Mr. H. W. Barksdale, and our position being immediately in front of "Tate's Spring."

There was a report in circulation Saturday night that during the day we captured five pieces of artillery, but we were unable to ascertain whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry, made a demonstration on our extreme right on the Lexington Turnpike, Saturday, about five miles from the city but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked.

The operations of Saturday, while only partial, afford evidence of the spirit of our men, and give assurance that when the battle opens in earnest, the result will be a victory as complete as any of the war. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated to day, (Sunday) and on its close Hunter will be of the same opinion, or we shall be more deceived than we ever were in our life.

In deference to what we believe to be the wishes of the military authorities, we forbear giving the names of the troops engaged, but when the necessity for this reticence shall pass away, we shall take pleasure in mentioning them as their gallantry deserves.

HUNTER'S HUMANITY!—It is stated upon undoubted authority that Hunter shelled the town of Lexington before he occupied the place, and that too without notice.

When the enemy burned Gov. Letcher's house in Lexington, they refused to allow his wife to retain even a change of clothes for herself or children. Everything was given to the devouring element by these brutes. The house of Gen. F. H. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute was also ordered by Hunter to be burned, but he was told that the General's daughter was so extremely ill that her life would be forfeited by her removal, and even then, this worse than barbarian reiterated his orders until remonstrated with by some of his officers, when he consented to spare the house though with marked reluctance.—*Lynchburg Republican 17th.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Bladen county, 1st inst., at the residence of Chas T. Davis, BANNERMAN WASHINGTON, eldest son of David B and Ann J. Melvin, aged 19 years, 3 months and 25 days. The deceased was a consistent and moral youth. None knew him but to love him.—Cor

Of cholera infantum, at the residence of his father, on Ellis' Creek, Bladen county, N. C., on the 18th instant, HOMER COLVIN, infant son of Jas. W. and Jane S. Cromartie, aged one year, six months and five days.

A. G.

At the residence of his father, E. McNeely, Amity Hill, Iredell county, N. C., on the 11th of June, THOMAS B. MCNEELY 19 years of age. He had been in the service of his country for nearly twelve months. He was in the first battle near Orange Court House, but in a few days took the Measles and was sent to the hospital at Richmond where he took a bowel disease and was transferred to Salisbury where he died, and from there we brought him home. He was an obedient son, loved by all that knew him, at home and in the army. One of his company told me that he never joined in the vices of the times. He bore his sickness with more than ordinary composure, and appeared resigned at all times, and at last gave up his breath without a struggle or a groan we trust, to join the army above, where there is no more pain, but peace and joy eternal reign. While the Lord has cast down with one hand he has held up with the other, and we rejoice that he fell into the hand of a merciful God and not by the hands of wicked man.

A FRIEND.

JAMES MCFADYEN died suddenly of Typhoid Pneumonia Feb. 18th, 1864, and was, we trust, welcomed to the mansions of the blessed. He was a native of Cumberland county, N. C., of Scotch ancestry and Presbyterian training. His father was an Elder of Long Street church, of which the son became a member. He removed to Florida, in 1855, bringing his letter to the church of Quincy. Three of his children preceded him, we trust, to the better world. Neill Douglass from camp. Mar. 9th, 1863; Alex McNeill. June 2d 1863, and Mary McCormick. Feb. 14th, only a few days before her father. All except Alexander were buried in the Philadelphia church cemetery. Let ours be the life of the righteous, that ours may be their death. May the God of the widow and the Father of the fatherless, comfort the bereaved. W. H. G.

In White county, near Searcy, Ark., of typhoid fever and flux, July 18, 1863, Rev. JOHN A. BARR, aged 50 years, 10 months and 18 days, leaving an aged mother in Ark., and two brothers in North Carolina—one a minister laboring in Concord Presbytery, and the other a Physician practicing in Cabarrus county, and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss and to joy in his everlasting gain. The deceased was born and raised in Rowan county, N. C. (near B. C. Ch.,) of Presbyterian parents. In infancy he was dedicated to the Lord and early in life joined the church and lived an exemplary and active christian. Having received his collegiate education at Davidson college, where he graduated in 1851 with distinction, he went to Georgia where he taught school until the death of his father in November of '52, when he was called home to settle his estate; after which, having previously concluded it was his duty as it was his desire to serve God in the ministry, he went to Union Seminary where he spent one year, and then to Columbia Seminary, where he graduated in 1857, and was licensed to the work of the ministry by Concord Presbytery, convened in Statesville. After laboring as a missionary on the Mississippi River, in Ark., for a while, he moved to White county of that State in 1860, and in the fall returned to N. Carolina, and moved his widowed mother out there to take care of her—where she may still be, among strangers under Yankee rule. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," be her stay and comfort. The deceased was feeble in body but vigorous in mind and always diligent. And while laboring in a destitute field as a missionary, the Presbytery of Arkansas feeling that it was desirable that he should be able to dispense all the ordinances of the church, ordained him as an evangelist, *sine titulo*, in April of 1860. And faithful was he in his calling, often riding 6 miles to the neighboring village to attend a prayer meeting, deliver a lecture or preach a sermon at night. While he was thus "not slothful in business," he was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He studied to show himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, and he not only cultivated the head but the heart also. At times he was deep in the valley and "in heaviness through manifold temptations," having his contests with Apollyon, when he would pray most earnestly and beseech an interest in the prayers of others. But for the most part his religion was cheerful and sometimes ecstatic. Sacred music was his delight, alone and with others, when he would pour out his adorations to God. Only a half of an hour ere his death, he joined in singing the last two stanzas of 71st psalm, 2d part, closing thus his earthly career with the triumph

"I'll entertain the darkest hours
Nor think the season long."

On his dying bed, where he lay eight days, suffering much but always cheerful, there was "no fear of death." It was heaven, the language of heaven, saying again and again, Jesus had come, and he longed to go, with a smile, saying to those around "I'll get to heaven first." Thus he passed away without a struggle or a groan, and with a smile upon his countenance, as if fanned by angels' wings as they would bear the ransomed spirit aloft through the untrodden but shining way to that home, that sweet home "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." His fond and lone mother was the dearest earthly object of his attachment. Often would he call her, and once not seeming to recognise her, she said, Do you not know your mother? He replied, Yes, do you not know your son? To which she responded, Yes. As Jesus to his beloved John, so his father had committed the widowed mother and he had taken her to his own home. But unlike the Apostle John and Mary, he, instead of her, goes first. But oh! dear, lone stricken mother, mother ever dear, where art thou? Do the billows yet roll high? But

"Though the ocean roar around you
It shall bear you over"

Ah! methinks I still hear you say, "I know I am in my Father's hand," and as Dr. Baker said about the clouds "in good hands." "Thy will be done."

"Soon will your sorrows all be o'er
And you shall sweetly tell,
On Canaan's calm of pleasant shore,
That all at last is well."

COM.

In the hospital at Wilmington, June 14th, Mr CLAUDIUS M. SUMNER, in the 19th year of his age. His parents live in Statesville, where he was raised. He was their only son. In his death they have sustained a loss which all feel, but none can repair. They are not left to sorrow as those who have no hope. He was enabled through grace when surrounded by the temptations of the camp, to show that he had felt the power as well as put on the form of Godliness. What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter. W. W. P.

Major THOMAS MCGEHEE SMITH, 46th Reg., N. C. T., was wounded Monday, 30th May, and died following night, aged about 30 years. He was one of the noblest offerings that has yet been made to the cause of liberty. Young, handsome and strong, intelligent, refined and cultivated, earnest, active and brave; a true patriot and an humble Christian. He leaves us to mourn, but not for himself. We weep our loss, we rejoice in confident hope that he is now perfectly happy. S. A. S.

On the 2nd inst., little MAY WELDON, infant daughter of Lieut. Weldon E. and Virginia Williamson, aged nine months. This little babe was a bud of fairest promise, and had entwined its tendrils around the warmest affections of the heart. But it has pleased God to remove this little gem from the struggles of earth and transplant it to the garden of Paradise, there to bloom in celestial beauty "and waft its fragrance to His throne who doeth all things well." May the fond parents realize consolation that their precious babe is not lost but gone before

"A treasure but removed,
A bright bird parted for a clearer day,
Theirs still in Heaven."

E.

In Fayetteville, on Sabbath evening, June 26th, Mrs. AUGUSTUS KRAMBERR, of Wilmington, N. C., aged 52 years. Mrs. Krambert formerly lived in Fayetteville, and for the last two or three years had spent much of her time here. Her health had been feeble for some time, but had improved up to within a few days of her death, when she sank rapidly. She was a member of the Presbyterian church in Wilmington, and lived and died in the hopes of the gospel. Her family and friends, though sorely smitten by this stroke of Providence, have the consolation to know that it is well with her. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO 19, HAY STREET,

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00@$2 50
BEESWAX	$2 00
BUTTER	$5 00
CORN	$45 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@$40 00
COFFEE	$12 50@$15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@$6 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	150 00@175 00
IRON	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@$20 00
LARD	$2 50
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$5 00
PORK	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS	$22 50@$25 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$7 50@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50
SALT	$25 00
TALLOW	$2 00@$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29w6 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Tally Ho Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, will begin on the Third Monday in July, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Tuition in English, per Session, $100
" " Latin and Greek, each, $ 50

June 29th, 1864.4t J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

Davidson College.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of Davidson College will be held at the College on Tuesday the 19th July, 1864, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. ENYE HUTCHISON, *Sec'y.*

On the above occasion, a Steward for the College will be appointed. To any one having sons to educate, this is a very desirable position. For particulars address the President of the College at the place or the undersigned at Mt. Mourne, Iredell county, N. C.

R. I. McDOWELL,

June 29w3 *Ob'm Ev. Com.*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE EDAD J HARRINGTON, Co. A, 6th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 22tc

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 22, 1864-tc.*

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
June 29w4* Augusta, Ga.

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE *purchase* and *sell* all the most desirable *Garden* and *Field Seeds* for Southern culture. Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write us, stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. FROST & CO.,
June 29w4* Box 85, Augusta, Ga.

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 KEGS EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

WILSON, N. C., June 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled there o, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowance, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow, then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow nor children, then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, children or father, then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all these, then fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavits subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full: a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

The commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and county in full.

JNO. A. STANLY, *Commissioner.*

June 29w1t

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE

THE NEXT ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT in this Institution will take place on the 21st of July.

The next Session will open the first of September.

June 22d 1864, 2t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, for use of Schools; with Exercises and Vocabularies. By Wm. Bingham, A. M., of the Bingham School.

The universal testimony of the teachers who are now using this work is, that it is unsurpassed as a text book for preparatory schools.

The book will be sent, by mail, at $2 50 per copy.

OUR OWN SCHOOL ARITHMETIC

By S. Lander, A. M., will be ready by 1st of July.

Address
STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro', N. C.

June 8th, 1864.4t pd.

Wool Notice.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Waterrine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Gatesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

June 22w2 H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR MCNEILL.

June 8, 1864-tc.

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!

Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19, Hay street.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 48th Regt., N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 3mo.

****Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the State please copy.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. MCKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver*. His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine*.

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864.-3t pd. Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order
JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS P pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.

DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 19, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to
A. McLEAN.

Nov. 25, 1863.-tf

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00

Miscellaneous Reading.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

POVERTY AND LABOR.—WHAT OF IT?

"Here, brothers, secure from all turmoil and danger,
We reap what we sow, for the soil is our own;
We spread no pitiable board for the stranger,
And care not a fig for the King on his throne;
We never knew want, for we live by our labor,
And in it contentment and happiness find."

Suppose you are Poor!—What of it?—Some of the best benefactors of their race, were as poor as you dare be. Was not Dr. Franklin once worth only three small loaves of bread? And yet, his stout heart feared not to give two of them away to the hungry. Poverty to him was but an incentive to effort, and effort was but the pathway to success. Be like him and your poverty won't hurt you. Not a bit of it. And besides, were not Whittington, and Ferguson, and Burns, and Bacon, all poor? And were not Girard, and Astor, and Lawrence, and Fulton, and Pennington, and Whitney, and Ewing, and Coles, and the lamented and illustrious Clay, all poor? Yes,—and many others too numerous to name even a tithe of them. Why, poverty is the very hot-bed of greatness, and from its rich alluvium have sprung up almost all the genius, and virtue, and glory of our world. Daniel Webster, the master intellect of his age—nay, of any age—vegetated there; and He to whom the world owes more of its physical, domestic, social and national blessings, than to all others, and to whom it is indebted for all of its spiritual enjoyments, was so poor that He "had not where to lay His head." In such company it is certainly no disgrace to be poor. Come, come man, you are wrong—altogether wrong. It is no sin to be poor; but the staying so—"aye, there's the rub,"—there's the sin. Get out of it then, as fast as you can—get out of it once, and forever. All whom I have named got out of it. Up and to work, sir—to work like them—with a will, and my word for it, you will not long be poor. What's the use of sitting down in despair, and nursing your poverty, like a pet kitten? Will that drive it away from you, or make the burden less heavy? Did you ever know a man to get out of a valley by sitting down and crying because it was so deep? No, no. He must climb, and so must you, if either would ever get to the top of the mountain. Up, then, and to work. With a strong will, a light heart and a stout arm, you must succeed—and as long as you have these, you are not poor, for these are the elements of all the wealth of the world, and he who has them is not poor, though he may not have a button on his shirt, nor a coat to his back. Up, then, I say again, and to work—no matter what at—whether a day-laborer, a farmer, a mechanic, or *a printer*—but to work. Be busy. If your family is large, make it less by industry; if wages are low, increase them by economy. Take care of the dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves. Husband every moment.—"Time is money." Yes, but it is money only to the industrious. To the idle it is misery instead of money—and these are the only poor we have among us—that is, the only ones who stay poor, all your grumbling and repining to the contrary, notwithstanding; for say what you please, where there is a strong will, a light heart, and a stout arm, *there is no poverty.*

"*Only an ignorant mechanic—he works for his living.*" *Well, suppose you have to labor!* What of it? Where was Cincinnatus found when his country needed his services? between the plough handles; and Franklin? at the type stand; and Sherman? on the shoemaker's bench; and Washington? with the Jacob's staff in his hand. And you, young miss, have the audacity, as you pass him on the street, to say, "*only an ignorant mechanic—he works for his living.*" Labor is the great lever of the world that moves its mighty machinery, and effects mighty ends; it is the magic wand, which changes all things into gold, and makes its possessor rich in spite of all your murmurings—in the language of an elegant writer, I know not who he is, "Labor, honest labor, is most mighty and beautiful." Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxury and conquest are the results of labor—we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man on earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of earth, the fruits, fields and palaces, and the fashionings of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look around him, look to himself, and learn what are its trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, unless he is a Carib, naked as a beast, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has trickedshim into the appearance of a man. Where gets he his garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer—labor, which makes man in the mine and the furrow, and the forge. Oh, scorn labor do you—man who never earned a morsel of bread? Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass on to dust forgotten, but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and monuments.

Labor is the destiny of the earth. All men, eye, and women too, should labor—labor at some out-door productive business. It would give them wealth, health and happiness. It would fill their meal-tubs and their pockets. It would reduce their lawsuits, their miseries and their doctor bills. It would divide the toil which is necessary to sustain humanity, and which is now performed by the few, among all, and give to each an opportunity to improve his mind, and thus divide the mental labor necessary to the well-being of our race.

"*But you are a preacher, a teacher, a lawyer, a doctor or a merchant!* What of it? Your professional duties create no new capital, and if you ever grow rich by them, as you can and ought, it will be but changing capital, already made, out of others pockets into your own. Out, then, into the field, and dig up wealth from its rich mold, or into the work shop and coin it by changing the rough plank into a the comfortable sofa, or the shapeless steel into the keen axe. It will not degrade you. On the contrary it will elevate you. It will give you the proud consciousness that you, too, have added something to the world's wealth. It will do more—it will give you health, invigorate your body, and enable it to furnish your brain with more of the vital current, the motive force of thought; and you will thus accomplish all the more of intellectual toil, by spending an hour or two each day in productive exercise. It will be but a pleasant recreation to you, and enlarge your power, and your usefulness. Try it—I know you will like it vastly—try it.

And you, fair creature, with all your voluptuousness of form, and all your richer sympathies of heart; you who would scorn and ridicule the honest mechanic—you

"Whom angels are pitied to look like—
In whom is all that we believe of heaven,
Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
Eternal joy and everlasting love."

What are you doing cooped up there in the house all day,

"Plying the busy needle,
Or thrumming the noisy keys?"

Do you know? I will tell you. You are

"Eking your life out at your fingers' ends."

You are unfitting yourself for the high functions which God designed you to perform, and making yourself, alas! I fear, a willing sacrifice at the shrine of your voracious idol, Fashion. Up, out of it immediately. Fly to the woods and gather flowers. Dig up the wild-rose, transplant it to your own garden, and tend it with your own fair hands. It will bloom all the richer for your care, and lend its blushes to adorn your cheeks. Out into the garden and dig among the vegetables, for an hour or two each day. Make rich music on the spinning-wheel, and sing a symphony to the clatter of the dinner-pots. It will strengthen your body and mind; it will cheer up your heart, and give you a keener relish for the labors of the sitting-room or pleasures of the parlor. Never mind what people may say about it. Every sensible man will think all the better of you for it, and as for what fools, and fops and coxcombs say, it should never give you a moment's thought. Up, then, and to work, and thereby elevate yourself, your offspring and your race. God will aid you in it, and all posterity will rise up and call you blessed.

"Give me the fair one, in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who chee fully warbles some ravishing ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art."

DOUBLE BARREL.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

THE SECOND GREAT BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR AND GAINES' MILL.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Battle Field of Cold Harbor,
June 3, 4 P. M.

A gracious God has given the Confederate arms another victory—a victory that is almost bloodless to them, but fearfully fatal to their enemies. The annals of modern times furnish no parallel to the battle of to-day—so light has been the loss on one side and so great has been the slaughter on the other. The enemy have been slaughtered by thousands, while Lee's veterans have hardly received a scratch. How else can we explain these strange results except upon the theory that heaven has smiled upon our arms and wrought mischief among our foes?

A brief resume of the operations which preceded the great battle of to-day, will enable the reader to accompany me in the hurried narrative here presented, and to understand clearly the movements of the hostile armies.

As you are aware, there was heavy skirmishing along the lines on Wednesday, the 1st. Early on the morning of that day, Kershaw's and Hoke's divisions attacked the enemy and drove him to his entrenchments. Hoke, who is reporting to Anderson, moved from old Cold Harbor, and Kershaw from the vicinity of Beulah Church, their object being to secure certain positions to be used either in attack or defense, as occasion might require.

During the afternoon the enemy attacked Heth, of Hill's corps, and was handsomely repulsed by Cooke's and Kirkland's North Carolina brigades. Breckinridge, who reports to Hill and Mahone, commanding Anderson's old division, drove the enemy from their front, taking about two hundred and fifty prisoners.

Whilst these movements were being made below, the Federals pushed forward a heavy column of cavalry from Hanover Court House in the direction of Ashland. The men were provided with ten days' rations, showing that they had started out on a raid, probably with the hope of being able to reach the Danville railway, or at least create a diversion in favor of Grant. Hampton, who has been placed in command of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, was prepared for them however. They reached Ashland, and had begun to destroy the railroad track at that place, when the Confederate horse attacked them and drove them back to the Pamunkey. Generals Rosser and Pierce Young played a conspicuous and important part in the obstinate battle that ensued. Gen. Young, commanding Hampton's old brigade, received a severe though not mortal wound: The enemy lost heavily in men and animals. Our own loss was considerable.

Late in the evening a force of infantry was reported to have arrived at Tunstall's Station from the White House, and to be extending up the York river railway. They belong to Butler's forces, the object of their movement being, doubtless, to connect with Grant's left wing and open the way to the Chickahominy.

During these operations in the morning, Col. L M Keitt, whose regiment (the 20th South Carolina) had just arrived and been attached to Kershaw's old brigade, received a mortal wound while leading the brigade, from which he died yesterday. No braver spirit ever gave his life for the liberties of his country.

Yesterday, the 2d, perfect quiet reigned along the lines until five o'clock in the afternoon, when Early attacked the enemy in his works and drove him out of their formidable lines of entrenchments. Heth, of Hill's corps, participated in this good work. While the attack was being made in front, Gordon moved around and took the enemy in flank. So vigorously did our troops press the flying foe, that he was unable to make a stand behind his second line of entrenchments, which they entered pell mell with him. Early's loss will not exceed 200, while the enemy's was heavy, including 700 prisoners, taken chiefly by Gordon, Rodes and Heth, nearly all of whom belonged to the U. S. Regulars. The Stonewall Brigade behaved as it was wont to do in the days of its first great leader. Whilst our loss was slight in numbers, it was great in fact, in that it includes the brave General Doles of Georgia, who fell with his feet to the foe and his face to Heaven. He entered the service in April, 1861, and from that time forward he served his country with a zeal and skill worthy of all praise.

This was on our left. On the right, about the same hour, Breckinridge, supported by Wilcox, was ordered to assault the enemy on Turkey Hill, and wrest it from him. This he and Wilcox did in handsome style; and thus an important position was secured in time for the great battle, which, it was then evident, could not be much longer postponed.

Sure enough, with the early dawn this morning came the boom of cannon and the sharp rattle of musketry. Grant made a furious assault along our whole lines except on the right. The Confederates had thrown up entrenchments or breastworks of logs and earth during the preceding night and day, and were prepared for the onset. Early occupied the left of the lines, having Heth, of Hill's corps, on his extreme left; Anderson held the centre, and Hill the right. The lines were an irregular crescent, covering the battle field of Cold Harbor, and extending from a point somewhat above and in advance of Beulah Church, in a southwesterly direction, to the vicinity of McClellan's bridge, over the Chickahominy. It was for these bridges that Grant was aiming; and having secured them, and forced Lee back into his works about Richmond he hoped to have things his own way. He had abandoned his strong position behind the Tapotomony Creek, and had slid around to the right once more; but Lee had anticipated him this time. The latter had not only thrown his army across his path, but his men had constructed strong field works for their protection. The Confederates have become as great adepts with the spade as McClellan ever was. Some of the army wits say that if a column is halted a few minutes on a march to rest, the men will go immediately to work to throw up entrenchments.

Grant evidently hoped he would be able to take Lee by surprise. He had first been reinforced by Butler, and the last man in the hospitals, Provost guard houses, and even the clerks in the Quarmaster's and Commissary's Departments had been sent to him to make a sure thing of it. But when he moved last night further around to our right, he did not know that Lee had also moved, and been reinforced by portions of Beauregard's forces, and that his troops had provided very good works, behind which to receive his attack.

He assaulted the entire line, as already stated, at an early hour. But one assault was made upon Early and Heth, and that was repulsed with ease and great loss to the enemy, and with trifling loss to the Confederates. The attack upon Kershaw, Hoke and Fields, of Anderson's corps, and Breckinridge's, of Hill's, on the contrary, was heavy and vigorous, and was continued from half past four o'clock until half past ten. An immense force was massed against this part of the lines, and it was brought up again and again and hurled with Titanic violence against the Confederate position. As many as seven assaults were made against Kershaw and a portion of Fields' division, each one of which was repulsed with tremendous slaughter. The carnage was dreadful, not only at this point, but in front of Hoke and Breckinridge, also. Hunton and Corse's brigades, of Pickett's division, were also engaged, and acquitted themselves handsomely. Indeed, the Confederates, if such a thing were possible, excelled all their previous performances.

The enemy broke over the lines at a salient in Breckinridge's front and for a few minutes had possession of three guns and as much of the ground as had been occupied by three companies, but Finegan's brave Floridians, attached for a time to Mahone's Division, and acting as reserves, rushed forward and swept them out of the works like a whirlwind. Colquitt's Georgians performed a similar feat when Clingman's brigade was pressed back momentarily on Hoke's front; they sent the enemy literally flying across the field. Law's, G. T. Anderson's and Gregg's brigades of Field's division were chiefly engaged on that part of the lines, and fought with great ardor. Law received a painful but not dangerous wound over the eye.

But it is too early to attempt to go into details. The loss of the enemy in front of Kershaw's veteran division is represented on all hands to exceed anything that has occurred during the war. The ground was strewn with the Federal slain in front of Fields, Hoke and Breckinridge also. What the enemy's loss was I shall not undertake to say. Our own casualties, on the contrary, are so small as to appear almost incredible. I will only add, that in high and well informed quarters it is estimated that for every hundred men we lost, the enemy lost more than a thousand! How can this be explained? Was there not an unseen, but All-powerful Hand imposed between us and our enemies, to turn aside their missiles of death and save us from harm?

The battle raged until half past ten o'clock when the enemy, having been repulsed at all points retired from the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pore, and mangled in every limb. Gen. Lee determined to adhere to his wise defensive policy, and preserve his army for future wants, did not pursue. There has been constant shelling and skirmishing since, and some of the enemy's Parrots are passing uncomfortably near while I write. There are some indications that a last desperate assault will be attempted this evening, probably after dark.

We had the advantage in the ground, both for our infantry and artillery; so much, indeed, that the Federals could bring but few of their batteries into play. But we had another advantage: we stood where the immortal Jackson made his first great flank movement against the enemy. It was the old battlefield of Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill, ground already consecrated by the blood of brave men fighting for life, liberty and peace. Catching the inspiration of the secret scenes, and emulating the patriotic zeal of the departed hero, the conquerors of 1862, the veterans now of 1864, the Confederates went into the fight with no other thought but that of victory.

But a few prisoners were taken or lost, and no guns.

I should have stated above that Generals Kirkland and Lane were wounded—not dangerously—and that General Finegan received a slight hurt in the hand.

P. W. A.

From the Observer.

INTERRESTING STATISTICS.

The facts stated in the following will be of interest to every North Carolinian:—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 18, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose to you for publication, two letters, containing statistical information which should, at least, be interesting to North Carolinians.

The substance of these letters was embodied in remarks made by me in the House of Representatives at its session just concluded.

Very respectfully your obd't servant,
THOS. C FULLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N RTH CAROLINA.
OFFICE ROLL OF HON R,
RALEIGH, May 31st, 1864

Hon. Thos. C Fuller, Richmond, Va: Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th inst, is to hand. In my absence from the office, the delay in answering is accounted for. I hope however it is not too late to comply with your request. The number of volunteers from N. C. according to our books is eighty eight thousand, one hundred and forty seven (88 147), the number of Conscripts 14, 450,—Grand total 102, 607, which the State has furnished, up to about the 1st March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States. There are but few now in the State service, as most all have been turned over. As to the losses, we can only approximate to anything like a correct statement. The returns have been made from nearly all the Regiments, but the labor is so great they have not been all recorded on our books. But a probable estimate of the losses can be formed by taking a number of Regiments and making an average, which we have done and find that it would be safe to say that our loss in killed, died and discharged for disability will reach at least forty per cent. of the whole. Our list of killed and those who have died from wounds and diseases is indeed great, but I am not prepared to give the figures and I have made no estimate since the beginning of the year. Many regiments have lost from 6 to 800 and our books will show, when completed, our entire loss and from what cause. The number of Regiments furnished by this State full and complete is seventy (70), and about 11 Battalions and some unattached companies, which would make in all about 80 Regiments. A number of these Regiments have had as high as 1700 men. The 17 year old Boys have been sent into Camp recently and the Old Men from 45 to 50 from several of the Eastern Counties, by Gen. Holmes. Hoping that this may serve your purpose, though not as satisfactory as I could wish.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEP'T STATE OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, May 23, 1864

Hon. Thos C Fuller: Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 12th, which has just reached me, I have with enclose statement showing approximate estimate of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from the 1st of Sept. 1861 to March 31, 1864.

Besides the enclosed list, there has been a large quantity of shoes, tents, tent flies, cooking utensils, knapsacks, saddles, harness, &c., contracted for and furnished through Maj Pierce, C. S. Q. M. The State has also furnished to the Confederate Navy 10 000 yds. Woolen Jeans and a few hundred suits of Clothing; and in addition to this several thousand suits, including shoes, blankets, &c. to the troops in State service exclusively. And I will further mention that she has furnished each of her officers in Confederate and State service with a uniform of English Army Cloth.

Very respt'y, H. A. DOWD Maj & Q M.,
per J. W. GARRETT, A Q M.

List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from Sept. 1. 1861, to March 31 1864, and delivered to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Quartermaster, A. C. S. A., at Raleigh.

13 045 Hats,	6 217 Mess Pans,
131 288 Caps,	891 Hatchets,
35 946 Coats,	3 252 Axes,
2 9 116 Jackets,	2 245 Axe Helves,
17 053 Overcoats,	2 566 Pick Axes,
227 874 Pants,	1 808 Pick Axe Helves,
270 174 Drawers,	4 473 Tents,
667 Wool ditto,	149 Officers' Tents,
201 133 Shirts,	148 Hospital ditto,
1 2 3 8 Under Shirts,	3 3 8 0 lbs. Nails,
176 567 Pr. Socks,	2,016 lbs. Castings,
02 67 Blankets,	2 632 Spades & Shovels
4 631 Boots,	163 Pots and Ovens,
112 333 Pr. Shoes	144 Buckets,
1 495 Pouches,	235 Drums,
642 Guard Caps,	114 Fifes,
26 946 Knapsacks,	63 Flags,
7 277 Knapsack Straps,	731 Tent Flies,
26,648 Canteens,	58 577 lbs Leather,
27 843 Canteen Straps,	1 529 lbs, Hoop Iron,
7 976 lbs. Wool,	1 481 Tent Poles,
36,329 Haversacks,	111 500 Tent Pins,
60 Havelocks,	16 112 Yds. Tent Cloth
6, 275 Camp Kettles,	1 728 Hides,

VANDALISM OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.—It is a well known fact that wherever the Federal army have penetrated the Confederacy they have stolen negroes, horses, mules, wagons, bacon, corn, beef cattle; burning towns, private dwellings, churches, &c. But many of their most atrocious acts will never be known to the world. I regard it the duty of every citizen having cognizance of their heinousness to report them to some newspaper, that their doings may be published to the world. For this reason, I here give you a brief sketch of facts gleaned from reliable and authentic sources. When Sherman's army was in the vicinity of Meridian, Mississippi, they took up a Mrs. Rushing, at Marion station, and whipped her very severely, in order to make her tell where her husband's money was; but failed to extract the information from her. They afterwards caught Mr. Rushing, her husband, and with a rope around his neck they swung him to the limb of a tree, swearing that they would hang him until he was dead, unless he would tell where his money was, which he finally did to save his life.

On their retreat from Meridian, they were piloted by deserters from our army to the reside nce of Dr. Davis and his brother and destroyed every thing they possessed, handcuffed them, chained them to the tail of their wagons and took them off with them, for no other crime than that of having sided our cavalry in putting deserters into the army.

As they passed farms along their route, they took off negro men, women and children; many of the children were dropped by the wayside; but when they reached Tuscalameter and Pearl rivers, they drowned the balance of those little negroes in those streams.

Orders were given that all the negroes who wished to go back to their homes to step out in front of the army; many hundreds stepped out, and were there shot down for wishing to go back to their masters.

Mr. Stephens and others along the route went out and met the army with a smile and extended the hand of friendship to them, and informed them that they were "great union men." The Yankees replied that, "if they were Union men, they could afford to take liberties with them," and suiting their actions to their words, destroyed all they possessed.

Childrens' Department.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE RAGGED GARMENT.

"Aunt Lucy, I've been trying all this week to be a Christian, and I don't feel any more like one now, than I ever did. What shall I do?"

"What is it to be a christian, Ella?"

"Why, to be a christian is to be good, and I've tried to be good every day. I have given away all my spending money to poor people, and I have been patient every day—every day but Thursday with Johnny, helping him spell—I went to Myra Smith, and begged her to be friends with me, though I'm sure I hadn't done anything to make her angry; and I've said my prayers every night and morning—longer ones than I ever said before! I know that I have done wrong *sometimes*: but, Aunt Lucy, there's nobody so good as never to sin, is there? What shall I do?"

"Ella, who told you that to be a Christian is to be good?"

"Why, aunty, I suppose my Sabbath School teacher told me, or you or mamma. Somebody told me, or I shouldn't know it—but I dont remember."

"No, dear, I feel quite sure that Miss G. never told you that, and just as certain that neither your mother nor I ever did; and I am sure that nobody who has studied the Bible with an understanding heart, would teach you so for it is not Bible truth."

"Why, Aunt Lucy!"

"Ella, did you see that poor beggar that came to the gate yesterday?"

"Yes, aunty."

"Well, dear, I once had a dream as nearly like this as I can remember. I thought I was summoned into the presence of a king. I felt glad to go at first; but when I looked down at myself, I saw that I had on a dress just like that one which the poor beggar-woman wore. I looked around in vain for a better one—I could not find one, and the messenger allowed me not to wait, and forward I was obliged to go just as I was. As I walked, I discovered great rents which I had not seen before; and as I tried to arrange the folds so as to cover them worse ones were revealed and it was so filthy that I implored the messenger to throw his cloak over me to conceal it. He only smiled at my distress, and remarked that it was quite too late now to make any change. Just as we reached the palace gate, I fainted with excess of terror and shame. This awakened me and great was my relief to find that it was only a dream. But, as I pondered over it, I could not but feel it to be highly suggestive of a truth which I hope, with the blessing of God, to make clear to your mind, my Ella. In the 6th verse of the 64th chapter of Isaiah, we are told that 'all our righteousness are as filthy rags;' and if you or I try to get to heaven clothed in them, we shall feel just as I did in my dream when at the palace gate, only infinitely worse. You have tried to do something to earn heaven one week, and you would be more discouraged; and if you should keep on trying, I think that before long you would certainly give up in despair. We cannot help to save ourselves—we cannot do anything to merit heaven. *Christ has done all.* To become a Christian is to *believe* Christ, to trust our souls to him, to take him at his word. He says, 'Come unto me all ye that are heavy-laden' (with sin), and I will give you rest.' Now if it were possible for the sinner to put away his burden of guilt by his own effort, this invitation would not be to him—he would not be heavy-laden, and would not need the rest which a life spent in the loving service of Christ is to the sin-burdened soul. But this is not possible; and all the fitness that our gracious saviour requires in you, my darling, or in any one, is to feel that you are a sinner, and that you are sorry for your sins. Then trust him, and he will do all for you."

"Aunt Lucy, I think that I understand you; but then, if Christ does all for us, doesn't it matter how we live? If we only believe in him, can we go on in sin and yet be saved?"

"No, Ella; because if we continue to sin willingly, that will prove that we never were really sorry for our sins. If we truly love Christ, we shall want to be like him, and shall daily strive to live as he did when on earth, and as he would have us now. How did you feel the other day, Ella, when Mrs. B said to me, 'Ella looks so much like her mama, and seems to be no less like her in disposition.'"

"I felt glad, dear aunty."

"Why?"

"Because I love dear mamma, and I want to be like her."

"Then, dear child, when you become one of Christ's little ones, that is just the way that you will feel toward him. You will learn to hate sin more and more, because he hates it, and you will strive to do good; not because you can by doing it earn heaven, but because it is Christ-like. You will fall into sin sometimes, and will have to pray for forgiveness again and again, but you will be truly sorry, and praying God for Christ's sake to work in you by his Holy Spirit those things which are pleasing in his sight, you will be more watchful, and more prayerful; and so will grow more like Christ. The good actions which you performed last week did not spring from the right motive—they were done to gain a reward. Ah! darling you forget all the black accounts. Good actions are acceptable to our heavenly Father only when they spring from a heart warm with the love of Christ—only when they are offered in the name of Christ."

ANNE MORGAN.

THE LEAF.—Jane had a habit of breaking off leaves and flowers, as she went through the garden and tearing them to pieces, and scattering the bits all along the pathway. Her mother spoke to her of this, as a bad habit; "But said Jane, what is the use of such a little mean thing as a leaf? It might as well be destroyed as not."

"Do you call a leaf mean?" asked her mother. "Why, my little girl, no man, if he study never so hard, and is never so skilful, can make anything half so beautiful or perfect as a leaf."

Jane looked as if she did not understand, but a few days after, her mother took her to a friend's house, where there was a microscope. This friend told Jane to bring a leaf which he put under the microscope.

How astonished Jane was, at the wonderful things she saw! What fibres! What veins, through which the life blood that nourished the leaf seemed to run. What fine holes, through which it threw off part of the sap! The friend called these pores. The leaf was all covered, too, with little bristles, and with still finer hairs, as if for protection and clothing. Jane never again called a leaf a "mean thing."

[*Little Stories for Little Folks*]

BEGINNINGS OF EVIL.—The words, "that ye enter not into temptation," seem to say very pointedly, "Beware of the beginning—of the beginning;"—or it is in fatal connection with the next ensuing, and yet conceals what is behind. And since temptation is sure to be early with its beginnings, so too should watching and praying: early in life; early in the day; early in every undertaking. What haste then men must make who would be beforehand with temptation!

"It is naughty to *think swear*," said one little boy to another; "it is as naughty to think swear as to say swear I know 'tis."

"Who *hears* you, I should like to know?" cried the others. "Your father don't know what your *think* is."

"The Bible says, 'Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart,' replied the other; "God hears."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his Ice Stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Agt.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry,
by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CALLENDRS, RIFFLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experience both in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, also equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,882.60 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,636,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,686.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
R. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents for the Company to receive applications.
[illegible] 1860y

DUPLICATE

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

3743
1954

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 26.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 338.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Annual copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be discontinued until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A PRAYER.

Oh, thou eternal Father, by whose word
The universe from naught to being sprung,
In whom we live, and move, and being have,
Who hearest prayer, to whom all flesh shall come,
For Jesus' sake, Oh, hear my feeble prayer!
I thank thee, Lord, for all thy mercies past,
Thy countenance, and tokens of thy love
May all thy dealings, prosperous or adverse,
Draw me still nearer to thy feet, Oh, God:
Light fall the stroke, dear Father, on my head,
And heavy was the wrath that bruised thy Son—
Thy apostle Saw, and from Thy bosom came
To earth, to sorrow, toil to slavery.
I have not yet resisted unto blood,
Like many of the saints, who cut the monster out.
Oh, may I do and suffer all Thy will
Without a murmur or rebellious thought,
Oh, may the precious blood avail for me
Which cleanseth from all sin the chosen ones,
And have shut perfect righteousness avail
Which Jesus did fulfil in human form.
Oh, Father, Christ is all my plea, my hope.
For His dear sake have mercy upon me.
Help me to little cross I have to bear,
And may [illegible]
That anchor of the tempest beaten soul,
Which holds fast to that within the veil
Where Jesus is, the forerunner of man
Who He hath purchased with his precious blood.
When all the saints in glory shall be raised
And crowned with immortality and light,
Then, Father, shall be given up to Thee
The kingdom, that thou may'st be all in all.
Let honor, glory, blessing, all be Thine
Now, henceforth, and forever more. Amen.

J

Selections.

AN OLD SERMON WITH A NEW APPLICATION.

We publish, as appropriate to the circumstances of the times, the eloquent and patriotic sermon of Rev. Robert Hall, the eminent English Divine, delivered during the apprehended invasion of England by the first Napoleon. The strict resemblance between the condition of things in England then, and in the South now, renders comment unnecessary. All will see the rapacity attributed to France realized by the Yankees, and the consequences of a bondage enforced over a high-souled people are familiar to the nightly reflections of every patriot among us.

But nations have no sympathies. England, who inveighed so justly against lawless invasion, has now no word of remonstrance against its perpetration upon others. Heretofore, she allowed no misunderstanding among the Powers of Europe to proceed without an effort at mediation. Heretofore, if two Ashantee chiefs should quarrel upon a question of tribute in the wilds of Africa, she would have tendered her offices for its adjustment. Now, she has permitted a war, without precedent in its consequences to civil liberty and civilization, to go on for more than three years. She has allowed a nation—sprung from her own loins, nursed at her own breast—to be invaded and laid waste upon an open threat of conquest. She has witnessed many of those horrible consequences which her eloquent Divine has portrayed, and yet she looks as calmly as an Empress of old might have beheld a conflict of gladiators; and so far from making the signal that would put an end to the combat, she appears to gloat over the pangs which grow out of its progress. Let us read and profit by words which England has forgotten; and let us implore the Almighty that, in after times, He may vouchsafe us to remember our present trials, and interpose, at least with human remonstrances, against tyrannical efforts to subdue an innocent people.—*R. Whig.*

Extract from a Sermon delivered at Bristol, England, by Rev. Robert Hall, in the year 1803.

"How it may please the Ruler of the universe to dispose the destinies of the two most powerful nations of the earth, which are, at this moment, laid in the balance together, it is impossible for us with certainty to predict. But, when we consider how many of his sincere worshippers, how large a portion of his church, together with how rich a fund of wisdom, of talents, and of all those elements of social order and happiness which he must approve, are enclosed within the limits of this highly favored land, we cannot believe he intends to give it up a prey to his enemies. Our insular position is favorable, our resources prodigious, and the preparations which have long been making, apparently every way equal to the danger of the crisis: but still we would place our ultimate reliance on Him who abases the proud, and exalts the lowly. It would be presumption to imagine it in my power to add any thing to those considerations which have already produced such a general movement in defence of our liberties. The cause speaks for itself: it excites feelings which words are ill able to express; involving every object and motive which can engage the solicitude, affect the interests, or inflame the heart of man. After a series of provocations and injuries, reciprocally sustained and retaliated, the dispute betwixt us and our enemies is brought to a short issue; it is no longer which of the two nations shall have the ascendant, but which shall continue a nation: it is a struggle for existence, not for empire. It must surely be regarded as a happy circumstance that the contest did not take this shape at an earlier period, while many were deceived by certain specious pretences of liberty into a favorable opinion of our enemies' designs. The popular delusion is passed; the most unexampled prodigies of guilt have dispelled it; and, after a series of rapine and cruelty, have torn from every heart the last fibres of mistaken partiality. The crimes of those with whom we have to contend are legible in every part of Europe. There is scarcely a man to be found who is not most perfectly acquainted with the meaning of that freedom they profess to bestow; that it is a freedom from the dominion of laws to pass under the yoke of slavery, and from the fear of God to plunge into crimes and impiety; an impious barter of all that is good for all that is ill, through the utmost range and limits of moral destiny. Nor is it less easy to develope the character of our principal enemy. A man bred in the school of ferocity, amidst the din of arms, and the tumults of camps; his element war and contusion; who has changed his religion with his uniform, and has not spared the assassination of his own troops; it is easy to foresee what treatment such a man will give to his enemies should they fall into his power; to those enemies, especially, who, saved from the shipwreck of nations, are preserving as in an ark the precious remains of civilization and order; and whom, after destroying the liberties of every other country, he envies the melancholy distinction of being the only people he has not enslaved. Engaged with such an enemy, no weak hopes of moderation or clemency can tempt us for a moment to relax in our resistance to his power; and the only alternative which remains is, to conquer or to die.

"Hence that unexampled unanimity which distinguishes the present season. In other words we have been a divided people—the effect of our external operations has been in some measure weakened by intestine dissension. When peace has returned, the breach has widened, while parties have been formed on the merits of particular men, or of particular measures. These have all disappeared; we have buried our mutual animosities in the grave of our country; and the same sentiment which has pervaded the whole nation, has united all hearts and hands in her defence. The sentiment of self-preservation, the first law which nature has impressed, has absorbed every other feeling; and the fire of liberty has melted down the discordant sentiments and minds of the British Empire into one mass and propelled them in one direction. Partial interests and feelings are suspended, the spirits of the body are collected at the heart, and we are awaiting with anxiety, but without dismay, the discharge of that mighty tempest which hangs upon the skirts of the horizon, and to which the eyes of Europe and of the world are turned in silent and awful expectation. While we feel solicitude, let us not betray dejection, nor be alarmed at the past successes of our enemy, which are more dangerous to himself than to us, since they have raised him from obscurity to an elevation which has made him giddy, and tempted him to suppose everything within his power. The intoxication of his success is the omen of his fall. What, though he has carried the flames of war throughout Europe, and gathered as in a nest the riches of the nations, while none peeped, nor muttered, nor moved the wing; he has yet to try his fortune in another field; he has yet to contend on a soil filled with the monuments of freedom, enriched with the blood of its defenders; with a people who, animated with one soul, and inflamed with zeal for their laws and for their prince, are armed in defence of all that is dear or venerable: their wives, their parents, their children, the sanctuary of God and the sepulchres of their fathers. We will not suppose there is one who will be deterred from exerting himself in such a cause, by a pusillanimous regard to his safety, when he reflects that he has already lived too long who survives the ruin of his country; and that he who can enjoy life after such an event deserves not to have lived at all. It will suffice us if our mortal existence, which is at most but a span, be co-extended with that of the nation which gave us birth. We will gladly quit the scene with all that is noble and august, innocent and holy, and instead of wishing to survive the oppression of weakness, the violation of beauty and the extinction of everything on which the heart can repose, welcome the shades which will hide from our view such horrors.

"From the most fixed principles of human nature, as well as from the examples of all history, we may be certain the conquest of this country, should it be permitted to take place, will not terminate in any ordinary catastrophe, in any much less calamitous than utter extermination. Our present elevation will be the exact measure of our future depression, as it will measure the fears and jealousies of those who subdue us. While the smaller vestige remains of our former greatness, while any trace or memorial exists of our having been a flourishing and independent empire, while the nation breathes, they will be afraid of its recovering its strength, and never think themselves secure of their conquest till our navy is consumed, our wealth dissipated, our commerce extinguished, every liberal institution abolished, our nobles extirpated; whatever in rank, character and talents give distinction in society, called out and destroyed, and the refuse which remains swept together into a putrefying heap by the besom of destruction. The enemy will not need to proclaim his triumph; it will be felt in the more expressive silence of extended desolation.

* * * * *

"Freedom, driven from every spot on the continent, has sought an asylum in a country which she always chose for her favorite abode; but she is pursued even here, and threatened with destruction. The inundation of lawless power, after covering the whole earth, threatens to follow us here; and we are most exactly, most critically placed, in the only aperture where it can be successfully repelled, in the Thermopylæ of the universe. As far as the interests of freedom are concerned, the most important by far of sublunary interests, you, my countrymen, stand in the capacity of the federal representatives of the human race; for, with you it is to determine (under God) in what condition the latest posterity shall be born: their fortunes are entrusted to your care, and on your conduct at this moment depends the color and complexion of their destiny. If liberty, after being extinguished on the continent, is suffered to expire here, whence is it ever to emerge in the midst of that thick night that will invest it? It remains with you, then, to decide whether that freedom, at whose voice the kingdoms of Europe awoke from the sleep of ages, to run a career of virtuous emulation in every thing great and good; the freedom which expelled the mists of superstition, and invited the nations to behold it their God; whose magic touch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, and the flame of eloquence; the freedom which poured into our lap opulence and arts, and embellished life with innumerable inventions and improvements, till it became a theatre of wonder: it is for you to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive, or be covered with a funeral pall, and wrapt in eternal gloom. It is not necessary to await your determination. In the decide you feel to approve yourselves worthy of such a trust, every thought of what is suffering in warfare, every apprehension of danger must vanish, and you are impatient to mingle in the battle of the civilized world. Go, then, ye defenders of your country, accompanied with every auspicious omen; advance with alacrity into the field, where God himself musters the hosts of war. Religion is too much interested in your success not to lend you her aid; she will shed over this enterprise her selectest influence. While you are engaged in the field, many will repair to the closet, many to the sanctuary; the faithful of every name will embrace [illegible] with God, the feeble hands which are unequal to any other weapon, will grasp the sword of the Spirit; and from myriads of humble, contrite hearts, the voice of intercession, supplication and weeping, will mingle in its ascent to heaven with the shouts of battle and the shock of arms.

"While you have everything to fear from the success of the enemy, you have every means of preventing that success, so that it is next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions. The extent of your resources, under God, is equal to the justice of your cause. But should Providence determine otherwise, should you fall in this struggle, should the nation fall, you will have the satisfaction (the purest allotted to man,) of having performed your part; your names will be enrolled with the most illustrious dead, while posterity, to the end of time, as often as they revolve the events of this period (and they will incessantly revolve them,) will turn to you a reverential eye, while they mourn over the freedom which is entombed in your sepulchre. I cannot but imagine the virtuous heroes, legislators, and patriots, of every age and country, are bending from their elevated seats to witness this contest, as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favorable issue, of enjoying their eternal repose. Enjoy that repose, illustrious immortals! Your mantle fell when you ascended; and thousands inflamed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in your steps, are ready to swear by Him that sitteth upon the throne and liveth for ever and ever, they will protect freedom in her last asylum, and never desert that cause which you sustained by your labors, and cemented with your blood. And Thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, gird on thy sword, thou Most Mighty; go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to their hereditary valor, that confidence of success which springs from Thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirits of departed heroes! Inspire them with Thine own; and, while led by Thine hand, and fighting under Thy banners, open thou their eyes to behold in every valley, and in every plain, what the prophet beheld by the same illumination—chariots of fire and horses of fire! Then shall the strong man bows tow, and the maker of it as a spark; and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them."

TRUE AND FALSE PRAYER.—Children shoot arrows on purpose to lose them, and never so much as look where they light. But men, when they shoot, aim at the mark, and go after the arrow to see how near it falls. So, wicked, carnal men, when they have said, not made, their prayers to Almighty God, look not after them, and have no more regard of them. But God's children when they upon the bended knees of their souls dart out their prayer, when they pour out their requests unto Him, look after them, eye them up into heaven, observe how God entertains them, and wait for a happy return of His good will and pleasure.

NOT AFRAID OF EVIL TIDINGS.

In the Union prayer-meeting for our country, held daily in this city, a gentleman recently expressed a wish that he could meet with men of the class described by the Psalmist—men who are "*not afraid of evil tidings.*" Most men are struck with fear or anxiety or greatly depressed by the intelligence of severe reverses in such a crisis as the present. Such apprehensions are not merely natural; the absence of them seems to indicate a recklessness, a total indifference in regard to the great interests involved in the conflict. But why should we not expect disasters in a war of such gigantic [illegible] to enter in defence of the rights [illegible] dependence of her citizens, serious reverses are to be anticipated. No human foresight can in all cases prevent them. What then is the *antidote* for FEAR when evil tidings come? Where shall men look for support in the day of dire calamity?

This question is answered by the Psalmist, who directs you to an unfailing defence against the fear of bad news. In describing one who is thus exalted above the panic of the day of unexpected calamities, he announces a blessing upon him and upon his children. "Blessed is the man that feareth THE LORD, that delighteth greatly in his commandments," "His seed" (his descendants) "shall be mighty upon earth." "Wealth and riches shall be in his house;" and he has the promise of light rising in the midst of darkness. "Truly he shall not be moved forever;" "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings;" why not? "*His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.*"

Trusting in the Lord dispels fear and assures success in the evil day. *Confidence* in the benevolence, wisdom and power of God, while summoning to the conflict all the energies of strength within the reach of man, is the means of our deliverance from the enemy, as well as our defence against the fear of evil tidings. We cannot trust in human powers; that may be baffled. We cannot trust in human wisdom, which is but foolishness with God. We cannot trust in our own righteousness, which is but filthy rags, though we were a hundred times better than our enemies. But if we as a people *trust in the Lord*, He who controls all hearts and the destinies of nations can work out our deliverance in ten thousand ways, unknown to us, without any apparent miracle.

Psalm 112. *-Christian Observer.*

AN ERROR WELL INDICATED.

P. W. A., the distinguished army correspondent of several papers, in a recent letter, appropriately warns us of an error into which many fall:

"But I find that I am falling into the error so common in the army, and indeed in the whole country. All of us, including the highest officers as well as the humblest privates, have come to look up to Gen. Lee with the most implicit faith and confidence and to believe that the path he treads must surely lead to victory. This feeling is increased, if not justified, when we recollect how quietly and successfully he penetrated Grant's designs and anticipated him at the Wilderness, and especially when we recall the almost supernal presence which enabled him to foresee and provide against the advance of the Federal army upon this place. The ease with which he unravels the most intricate combinations of his antagonist, the intuitive knowledge which he seems to possess of all his plans and designs, and the certainty with which he moves his own army and makes his own dispositions, is truly wonderful. But good and great as our chief is, there is a greater power than he—a power upon whom he leans as the army leans upon him, or a child upon a father; and one must sometimes tremble lest we be guilty of the monstrous crime of diverting from that beneficent power the love and gratitude which are so justly due for the good fortune that has literally been showered upon our cause and country since the dawn of this blessed year of 1864. When we recall the disasters which attended our arms last year, the gloom which settled upon the hearts of the people during the winter, the miraculous inspiration that descended upon the army and extended through the country, as the year unfolded its monthly leaves, and the series of brilliant and substantial and unexpected victories that crowned our arms in rapid and almost bewildering succession, in every part of the country, it would seem impossible for any son or daughter of this stricken land, either Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, to rise from the contemplation except with a heart swelling with gratitude, and eyes brimming with tears of joy. Heaven has been kind in giving us such leaders and such armies, but kinder still in leading them in the path of victory."

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart! Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and fraternal love.

A FIVE CENT PIECE WELL INVESTED.

There lived in Mobile, fifteen years since, a merchant who was driving a large business. He was engaged, soul, body and spirit, in the great work of selling goods, and thereby of growing rich. On one day of leisure, the merchant took up a small book, a publication of the American Tract Society and began to read for the purpose of "killing time." As he read new thoughts entered his mind; he saw himself a sinner, condemned, and guilty; the antidote for sin was held up, and he gave himself unreservedly to the Saviour, becoming a [illegible]

[illegible] the writer [illegible] may; not even the [illegible] knows. His eye saw the gift when it was made. His ear heard the prayer that accompanied it and his love will remember it. With what heavenly lustre will that small gift glitter in the crown of the giver in the day when God shall make up His jewels.

But the merchant that was converted. what of him? He felt that God had be stowed upon him pardon, and redemption, and justification, without money and without price, and that everything he had, and was belonged to the precious Saviour. So he gave up a large room in his capacious store that would have rented for hundreds of dollars annually, for the deposite sale of good books, becoming himself at great sacrifice of time, (as the world would call it,) the voluntary Superintendent of Colportage for South Alabama. And, as one single charity, he gave for several consecutive years five thousand dollars annually for the support of Colportage in Alabama. The colportage went much into the lanes and alleys of that city, and throughout the length and breadth of that State, reading the Bible to the ignorant, pleading with the unconverted, comforting the mourning, and gathering outcast and ignorant children into Sabbath schools. And their reports showed that the hand of the Lord was with them.

Now think of that five cent piece. What a ball did it set in motion! How will its influence increase and multiply till the end of time! Oh! what rich rewards will flow to the giver from every source, direct and indirect! How will the soul exult with mighty joy throughout the ages of eternity!

Reader, was not that a good investment? Then cast into the treasury of the Lord as God has prospered you, and in this life, and in that to come, you will reap abundantly.

IT IS PLEASANT FLOATING.—Several years since, three young men bathing one sunny day in a beautiful river, allowed themselves to float downward toward a waterfall some distance below. At length two of them made for shore, and to their alarm found that the current was stronger than they supposed. They immediately hailed the other, and urged him also to seek the shore. But he smiled at their fears, and floated on.

"It is pleasant floating!" he said, and seemed to enjoy it much.

Soon several persons gathered on the bank of the river, and alarmed for his safety, they cried out in deep earnestness, "Make for the shore, make for the shore, or you will certainly go over!" But he still floated on laughing at their fears. Soon he saw his danger, and exerted his utmost energies to gain the bank. But alas, it was too late! The current was too strong. He cried out for help, but no help could reach him. His mind was filled with anguish, and just as he reached the fearful precipice, he threw himself up, with his arms extended, gave an unearthly shriek, and then plunged into the boiling abyss below.

How striking an illustration of the conduct and final ruin of thousands of immortal souls, who are floating pleasantly and thoughtlessly on the stream of life towards the gulf of despair! They are warned with tears, by alarmed and fearful friends—Christian ministers warn them; but all in vain! They float on, mocking the fears of those who love them most, till they wake to their danger, and see just beneath them the gulf of eternal ruin. Young man, young woman, are you floating on life's deceitful tide? How near are you to the brink of that fearful precipice? You are floating nearer every day.

NOT ATTENDING CHURCH.—*Excuses by those without excuse.*—First, so busy all the week, have no other time to myself.

2. No fresh air to be had except on Sundays; must have a walk into the country.

3. Caught cold last night at a party; must nurse myself to-day.

4. Don't like a liturgy; always praying the same thing.

5. Don't like extempore prayer; nobody knows before hand what is to come.

6. Don't like an organ; too noisy.

7. Don't like singing without instruments; so tame and quiet.

8. Can't bear extempore sermons; so frothy.

9. Dislike written sermons; too prosy and dull.

10. Nobody to preach to-day but our minister; same old song.

11. Can read a better sermon at home. (Query: How many do you read?)

12. Raining some; rather think I won't go, for I don't think there will be many out to-day any how. (Of course not, if all conclude the same way.)

SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

The following items, culled from recent Northern religious papers show the spirit and conduct of the Northern rulers and people towards our Southern churches:

The Home Mission Board have appointed the Rev. W. Parker, D. D., of Boston, to superintend the great business of putting loyal Baptist ministers into the abandoned rebels pulpits of the South.

A New School Presbyterian paper has the following editorial [illegible]:

[illegible] Assembly in a recent visit to Washington City, feeling deeply the necessity of doing something for the purpose of preserving from dissolution the Associate Reformed churches of the South—many of which he had been instrumental in planting some forty five years ago—called upon the Secretary of War, and having made known the object of his visit, received an order from the War Department, expressing "confidence in the loyalty of the United Presbyterian Church," and directing "all generals and officers commanding armies, detachments and posts, to place at the disposal of that church, all houses of worship belonging to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which there is not at present a loyal minister," and "to give to the Church "all the aid, countenance, and support practicable to the execution of its important mission."

INFLUENCE OF HYMNS.—Magdeburg is memorable in the story of hymns, for it was at the cruel sacking of it by Tilly that the school children marched across the market-place singing, and so enraged him that he bid them all to be slain, and from that day, say the chroniclers, fortune departed from him, nor did he smile again. Other hymns were more fortunate, for we read of a certain rough captain who would not bate a crown of the thirty thousand he levied off a captured town, till at last the archdeacon summoned the people together, saying, "Come, my children, we have no more either audience or grace with men, let us plead with God;" and when they had entered the church, and sung the hymn, the fine was remitted to a thousand. The same hymn played as merciful a part in another town, which was to be burned for contumacy. When mercy had been asked in vain, the clergyman marched out with twelve boys to the General's tent and sang there before him, when to their amazement, he fell upon the pastor's neck and embraced student friend, and spared the place; and still the afternoon service at Pegan is commenced with the memorable hymn that saved it. Of another, it is said that a famous robber having been changed himself, sang it among his men, so that many of them were changed also. Rough hearts, indeed, seem often the most susceptible. A Major in command of thirty dragoons entered a quiet vicarage, and demanded within three hours more than the vicar could give in a year. To cheer her father one of his daughters took her guitar; and sang to it one of Gerhardt's hymns. Presently the door softly opened; the officer stood at it, and motioned her to continue, and when the hymn was sung, thanked her for the lesson, ordered out the dragoons and rode of.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE HIGHEST COMPLIMENT.—"Many years ago there was a preaching station some distance from Princeton, to which it was usual to send the licentiates of the Seminary to preach, and they very properly performed the duty assigned them with a due regard to the great importance of preaching well prepared sermons.

"One of their habitual hearers was an old New Jersey slave, known as Uncle Sam, a sincere, humble, Christian man, but of course, wholly uneducated. Always when he came from the preaching, he would try to tell his mistress what he could remember of the sermon, and he always came with the same complaint. He was a poor ignorant old man, he would say, and he could not understand these learned men at all. The little he did comprehend was mingled with so much that was deep that he could not remember it.

"One day, however, Uncle Sam came home in a great good humor. There was a poor, ignorant old man just like himself, he said, who had come to preach that day. It was plain that he did not know much, indeed he was hardly fit to preach to the white people, but Sam was glad he had come for his sake, for he could remember everything he said.

"On inquiry, it was found that Sam's ignorant old preacher was Dr. Archibald Alexander; and when the Doctor heard the criticism, he said that it was the highest compliment ever paid to his preaching."

Death to the saints is not so much a penalty as it is a remedy. It delivers them up and lets them into such joys as eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. Yea, a man may as well with a coal, paint out the sun, in all its splendor, as with his pen or tongue express, or with his heart (were it as deep as the sea,) conceive the fulness of those joys and sweetness of those pleasures, which the saints shall enjoy at God's right hand forevermore. For quality they are pleasures; for quantity, fulness; for dignity, at God's right hand; for eternity, forevermore; and millions of years multiplied by millions, make not up a minute to this eternity.—*Young.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

CONSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. [illegible] D. D., [illegible], S. C.
James Miller, [illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—At the last meeting of the Synod of North Carolina, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the synod of North Carolina regard the circulation of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* among our soldiers as a means of doing much good, and feel bound to encourage the same.

2. *Resolved*, That all our Churches be enjoined to contribute liberally to a fund to be used in the furtherance of this object.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed in and around Fayetteville to attend to the equal distribution of the paper among the several regiments and hospitals of North Carolina Troops.

The Editor in charge, with Messrs. G. W. Williams and W. McL. McKay, were then appointed a Committee in accordance with the third resolution.

We state, for the information of all concerned, that the fund for the Soldiers' Papapers is nearly exhausted, and that several hundred of those sent during the last six months will be discontinued in a few weeks, unless contributions shall come in to enable us to continue them. Cannot our churches and people furnish the means for continning these papers, and for supplying others that are desired? Many of these chnrches have not yet complied with the injunction of Synod.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. [illegible], $10.00; Rev. T. M. P., $4.00; Rev. E. H., $20.00; L., $3.33; E. O. R., $6.00; [illegible] Kate McCallum and Ellen Alford, Robeson county, $110.66.

WORDS OF CHEER.—Like other editors, we sometimes receive kind words from our friends; but our usual custom is to enjoy them ourselves in quiet. A man had almost as well manufacture a compliment to himself, as to be found incessantly repeating one that somebody else has bestowed. We must however be excused for departing once at least from our accustomed course, in publishing a sentence or two from a letter just received. The writer says: "Enclosed you will find $4, which I send you for a six months' subscription to the *Presbyterian.* I believe your advertised rates are $6 for a year; $4 however for half this term is little enough. Please make the entry for this time only. Direct to the name of Mrs. ———. Ours is a Methodist family. We take our own church papers, but know how to appreciate the sterling worth of the *Presbyterian*; first, as a religious paper; secondly, as a getter up and harbinger to us of the earliest news; and for its sound and loyal views on the state of the country."

AN EXAMPLE FOR IMITATION.—We have received from two young ladies in the adjoining county of Robeson, $164 ($53.33 off in tax) to send the *North Carolina Presbyterian* "for three months to the N. C. Hospitals in and around Petersburg and Richmond." If we understand them, this amount was collected from their neighbors for this object, and is by them transmitted to us. For some weeks past we have been publishing the fact that several hundred copies of our paper now sent to the army and the hospitals would be discontinued unless contributions should come in to enable us to continue them. With a few more such *practical* friends as these young ladies the number of copies of the *Presbyterian* at present sent to the soldiers can be continued, and even increased. In the name of the sick and wounded from North Carolina we thank them for their efforts and hold up their example to others for imitation.

A FAMINE.—Never since we have had any connection with the newspaper business, have we been put to such straits in making up a paper as during the last week. There has been no mail from Virginia for the past six days, (up to Tuesday, the 28th,) and the mails from other quarters have brought us almost nothing. The latest rumors from the army form the whole subject of thought and conversation.

RELATION OF TIME TO ETERNITY.

It is a solemn thing *to die.* Any man who has ever stood by the death-bed of one who was passing through the dark valley. However thoughtless, irreverent, or wicked he may be, the sight of a dying fellow creature will arrest him, lay its hand upon his mouth, speak to him in solemn accents, curb his wild spirit for the moment at least, and make him feel something of the awful solemnities of the situation. The separation of soul and body, the passing away of one who has been with us and of us to enter upon an untried state of being—is it not a solemn thing, and well calculated to make any one feel that "'tis not the whole of life to live, nor all of death to die?"

But it is really a much more solemn thing *to live* than to die, because of the responsibilities that attend our life. The interests of the whole of our after-death existence depends upon the life that now is. In time we are making preparation for an endless voyage, while death is but the launching forth at the appointed season. In time we are sowing the seed and cultivating the plant that bears fruit throughout eternity, while death [illegible] upon which an eternal structure of beauty and excellency, or of deformity and sin is reared, while death is but the period that fixes forever the character of the structure before determined by ourselves. Death is but the door that opens to admit us into the eternal world, whenever we reach the confines of time, whether we be travelling towards heaven or hell. Its effect upon us is simply to fix forever the destiny that we have ourselves chosen for ourselves, ere we reach that point in our existence. Should our eternity be a state of sin and suffering, far from God and from the glory of His power and love, we cannot blame death for that. Death does not choose our portion for us. Death is in no way responsible for our fate. The choice was made ere death called to summons us away from earth and time—made by ourselves and of our own will. Death but fixed us in our choice, irrevocably, depriving us of the power to reverse the decision. If we wish to live in sin here, why complain if compelled to live in sin hereafter? If we prefer the condition of a rebel against God and an enemy to His government in one state of being, why revolt at the thought of *the same* state in another? Why shrink with terror at the prospect of an *eternity* which is only the development of what we have ourselves chosen, most freely and heartily, as our portion *in time?*

But we cannot suppose that the real relation between time and eternity is seen and felt by those who pass thoughtlessly through this world. They do not realize that they are here laying the foundation of an eternal state of being—that they are sowing the seed that must bear fruit forever and ever in happiness or woe—that they are commencing a journey that is to continue in an endless progression. With them it is as though there were no hereafter. They think their own thoughts, devise their own ways, live the life agreeable to them, without thought or regard to the future of the never-dying soul. Eternity with its realities makes but little impression upon them. They may sometimes think of death. When God in His providence comes near to them, removing one from them to whom their hearts clung tenderly, the stroke is felt and they seem to feel that they must die. Death, as he stands before them, pale, grim and ghastly, the terrors of the grave encircling his brow and speaking in the clods of the valley, as they fall heavily and mournfully upon the coffin's lid, seems to open to them the realities of their own mortality. But the impression made is only momentary, transient. It is not engraven deep upon their heart of hearts. While they feel that they too must die, they do not feel that they must live forever in another state of being, either in joy or in sorrow, in bliss or woe, and that *this life must decide the character of that eternity.*

How often do we see tears falling thick and fast, at some stroke of death. All the sensibilities of nature seem melted down. We fondly imagine the impression to be a lasting, permanent one—destined to influence for good the whole subsequent life of the afflicted. But lo! it is but a cloud that darkens for a moment the horizon, letting fall a few drops of feeling as it passes. In a little time it is fully over and gone. The thunders of grief have ceased. The lightnings in their play no longer reveal the hope of a permanent good there. The life of thoughtlessness and folly is again in the ascendant, and all the hopes of pious friends and relatives are blasted, perhaps forever? Seek to comprehend clearly and fully the relation of time to eternity, as revealed in the word of God, and it will make wise for time and secure the blessed rewards of eternity.

ENFORCED PRAYER.—An Episcopal clergyman in Arkansas writes to Bishop Lay: "At Pine Bluff, I am told, Mr. Trimble held service the first Sunday after its occupation. As he was passing from the Collect for Grace to the Litany, Col. Clayton (the commandant of the forces) cried out in a loud voice, 'Stop, sir!' and in the pause thus created, marched into the desk by Mr. Trimble's side, and read the prayer for the President of the United States. Then resuming his seat in the congregation, he permitted the service to proceed without interruption. At the close of the service, Mr. Trimble gave notice that he would not officiate again for the present."

THE PENDING STRUGGLE.

The anxiety for the last few days to learn how things have been going around Petersborg and Richmond, has been intense. There has been heavy fighting between the armies of Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant, but up to the present time (Tuesday) but little is known as to results. Rumors that seem well authenticated represent our forces as uniformly successful, punishing the enemy severely for his cruel invasion of our soil; but no details have been received. The extent of our loss is unknown. The names of the killed, wounded, &c., have yet to be made known to anxious friends at home. When the curtain shall rise and this record be examined, the hearts of many will be made sad, and whole households and communities be clad in mourning.

We should rejoice, however, to know that our brave and devoted men have been able so successfully to cope with the hireling hordes threatening our utter ruin. They have been severely punished at every step taken since they crossed the Rapidan; and our hopes are strong that their desperate leader will be able to extricate very few of them from the position into which they have been led by him. That army destroyed, we have the utmost confidence that the dark cloud of war must soon pass away, and peace again bless our land.

Again we call upon our people to remember our soldiers and the cause in which they are periling their lives at the throne of grace and mercy. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Verily, He has helped us hitherto, and we firmly believe that He will continue to help us, until there shall be no armed foe upon our soil. But "He will be inquired of concerning this thing." An humble appeal to Him for help will secure the blessings of His presence with our armies. Let not prayer be restrained before Him.

PRESBYTERIAN REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.—A few weeks ago we published a paragraph from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, showing that there was no sympathy between the civil authority that rules in New Orleans at the present moment, and the Presbyterians of that city. It seems that the same may be said of St. Louis, Mo. The *American Presbyterian* of a recent date states that on the Sabbath morning previous, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of St. Louis, offered a loyal prayer, when many of the members of his congregation arose and left the church. "These miserable secession loving miscreants," remarks the amiable editor, "who neglect no occasion to exhibit their contempt of every loyal utterance, and their hatred of the government which shelters and protects them, ought to be unceremoniously sent across the lines. They ought not to be permitted to contaminate with their foul breath the pure air which freemen breathe."

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED SYNOD.—The annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Synod, prepared for submission to the Synod at the meeting in May, shows some encouraging results. Providence has opened a channel for the transmission of funds to their missionary in Greece; and the mission is saved. Testimonies, truly gratifying in their nature, have been received as to the usefulness of this mission. It is hoped that the brother who has been for several years laboring in that field will be sustained, and be able to accomplish a great work there. In the meantime, funds are much needed to carry forward the work efficiently and make the mission what it ought to be, and what it may in the good providence of God ultimately become.

OPENING FOR MISSIONARY USEFULNESS IN CHINA.—Dr. Martin, of the Presbyterian Board, finds continued encouragement at Pekin. He has opened a small chapel as a preaching place. The *Foreign Missionary* for May says: "The Chinese authorities had sent four literary men, of high grade, to assist him in translating a work on international law. As one would have been sufficient, the others may be considered as sent to become acquainted with the subject. The intercourse of the missionaries with these scholars was pleasant, and embraced full conversations on religious matters. He justly looks on this translation in the circumstances as having indirect but important bearings on the missionary cause. He is still anxious to commence an institution of Christian learning, and could make a good beginning with the aid of a medical missionary, who should also be an ordained missionary."

SENTENCE OF BISHOP COLENSO.—The Bishop was recently tried at Capetown, by the Bishops of South Africa, under the Presidency of the Bishop of Capetown as Metropolitan. The presenting clergy accused Bishop Colenso of heresy on nine charges, of which he was found guilty and deprived of his See and all the rights of his office. The following are the charges of heresy of which he was convicted:

1. His disbelief in the Atonement. 2. His belief in Justification without any knowledge of Christ. 3. His belief in natal regeneration. 4. His disbelief in the doctrine of endless future punishment. 5. His denial that the Holy Scriptures are the word of God. 6. His denial of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. 7. His denial that the Bible is a true history of the facts which it professes to describe. 8. His denial of the divinity of our Blessed Lord. 9. His depraving, impugning, and bringing into disrepute the Book of Common Prayer.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A recent letter from London states that "the Synod of the English Presbyterian church held a full meeting in April. In importance and interest and spirit it has, I believe, never been equalled by any former Synod of our church. There was great progress to report, great prospects to look forward to, and a good status in the present. Some eloquent speeches were made on Presbyterian Union, both by the deputations from the Free and United Presbyterian churches, and by the members of the Synod. In the event, it seems pretty certain from the astonishing and unexpected strides which the Union idea is making, that a confederation of some kind will be established before many years are over our heads. The general opinion seems to be that there will be an English and a Scotch church, though I notice a stronger leaning than ever to the greater consummation of a British Church."

A BLACK BISHOP IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. Samuel Crowther, an African missionary, has been appointed, and is to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of a few weeks, Bishop of the native churches in parts of Western Africa beyond the dominions of the British crown. The Episcopate is to be formed on the model of the Jerusalem and Central African Bishoprics under what is called the Jerusalem Bishoprics Act. The bishop nominate, who is a black man, was once a slave boy, and, being rescued by a British cruser, became a missionary teacher in Sierra Leone.

BIBLES FOR THE ARMY.—A few days since, thirteen large cases of Bibles, part of the return fruits of the Rev. Dr. Hoge's visit to Europe, arrived in Richmond, having reached the Confederacy through a Confederate port. The Bibles are from the British and Foreign Society and their arrival is very opportune, there being great want of Bibles in the Confederate Armies.

A PRAYER FOR DIVINE SUCCOR.

Jeremy Taylor, perhaps the most eloquent of all the divines, at the darkest period of the civil wars of England, composed the following, which is found among his forms of prayer:

A PRAYER "AT A TIME OF INVASION BY BARBAROUS OR WICKED PEOPLE."

Oh, eternal God, Thou alone rulest the kingdoms of men; Thou art the great God of battles and recompenses, and by Thy glorious wisdom, by Thy Almighty power and by Thy secret providence, dost determine the events of war, and the issues of human counsels, and the returns of peace and victory: now at last be pleased to let the light of Thy countenance, and the effects of a glorious mercy and a gracious pardon, return to this land. Thou seest how great the evils we suffer under the power and tyranny of war; and, although we submit to and adore Thy justice in our sufferings, yet be pleased to pity our misery, to hear our complaints, and to provide us a remedy against our present calamities; let not the defenders of a righteous cause go away ashamed, nor our [illegible] be frustrated, nor our counsels defeated, nor religion suppressed, nor learning discountenanced, and we spoiled of all those advantages of piety which thou hast been pleased to minister to our infirmities, for the interest of learning and religion.

We confess, Oh God, that we have deserved to be totally extinct and separate from the communion of saints, and the comforts of religion, and to be made servants to ignorant, unjust and inferior persons, or to suffer any other calamity which thou shalt allot us as the instrument of thy anger, whom we have so often provoked to wrath and jealousy.

Lord, we humbly lie down under the burden of thy rod, begging of thee to remember our infirmities, and no more to remember our sins; to support us with thy staff, to lift us up with thy hand, to refresh us with thy gracious eye; and, if a cloud of temporal infelicities must still encircle us, open unto us the windows of Heaven, that, with an eye of faith and hope, we may see beyond the cloud, looking upon those mercies, which in thy secret providence and admirable wisdom, thou designest to all thy servants, from such unlikely and sore distresses. Teach us diligently to do all our duty, and cheerfully to submit to all thy will, and, at last, be gracious to thy people, that call upon thee, that put their trust in thee, that have laid up all their hopes in the bosom of God, that, besides thee, have no helper. Amen.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY IN MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Ellis writes that the continued increase of the number of Christians is truly gratifying. He says:

"Fresh adhesions to the Gospel, from the ranks of those who have followed the idols, take place every month. I am connected with two of the churches, and last Sunday forty were added to those two by baptism—eighteen at one place, and twenty-two at the other; and last night at our church meeting at Ambotonakanga, I admitted to our fellowship sixteen or eighteen, including four couples man and wife, some of them from villages devoted to the idols, and hitherto occupied by none but idol worshippers."

BURKE'S CHARGE FROM HIS DYING BED.—In 1797, when the Jacobins of France were prosecuting the war with England, which terminated eighteen years after on the bloody field of Waterloo, Edmund Burke, the most eminent statesman of that age, was on his dying bed. In his last hours he gave a charge to England which, with the change of two or three words, is equally appropriate to the Confederate States:

"Never, (said the dying statesman) *never* succumb. It is a struggle for your existence as a nation. If you must die, die with the sword in your hand. But I have no fears whatever for the result. There is a salient living principle in the public mind of England [of this Confederacy] which only requires proper direction to enable it to withstand this or any other ferocious foe. Persevere, therefore, till this tyranny be overpast."

"Freedom."—The St. Louis Republican, (Abolitionist,) mentions a chaplain in the Federal army who has been charged with selling eighty "liberated" slaves. It quotes a statement from an abolition Massachusetts paper, that a Federal soldier had sold a colored lad about 15 years old for a pig worth $5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM.

CAPT. JOSEPH HARVEY WHITE.

It is not meet that those who have acted well their part in life—have been pillars in God's church, and have fallen bleeding martyrs in our sacred cause of freedom, should pass away with no other tribute to their memories than silent tears. Death is sad under all circumstances; but when claiming for its victims, young, athletic, intelligent men—the pride of the country, the hope of the church (not to speak of the tender ties of domestic affection thus riven) he comes indeed as an Angel of Darkness, the King of Terrors.

To the list of such characters is added that of the christian hero, Capt. J. Harvey White, who fell on the morning of the bloody 12th of May, near Spottsylvania C. H. He was A. A. G. to Gen. Daniel, who was killed two hours afterwards. In going to the field, he was impelled by no enthusiastic love of adventure; the sacrifices to be made were great. But being a man of strong character and fixedness of purpose, when convinced he was in the path of duty, pursued it, regardless of the voice of praise or censure. He was fully persuaded that our cause was just, and would ultimately triumph; and animated by this feeling, he drew his sword in its defense, determined to "conquer or to die."

Capt. White had been in communion with the Presbyterian church, at Charlotte, for eleven years—was an officer in the church, and an energetic teacher in the Sabbath School. It is not enough to say he was a consistent member; he was a striking exemplification of a living christian. Though entirely opposed to ostentatious professions, yet he impressed all who knew him with the fact that religion was a living principle of his soul. So punctual was he in his attendance at church and the prayer-meeting, that years ago, when, on an inclement night, the expediency of going to church was being discussed, his pastor said, "—— —— and Mr. Harvey White will be there." The writer, though not connected with him by any tie of blood, has spent frequent Sabbaths in his home, and 'twas pleasant to see how strictly the fourth commandment was observed. This is mentioned because it is one so often violated.

One of his most admirable characteristics was his *strong faith.* "Trust in God" was his life motto. This beautiful grace of the Spirit seemed to have increased after he entered the army. In letters to his home, whether encouraging his anxious wife with regard to his welfare, or comforting his bereaved friends, the same spirit of humble trust and resignation to God's righteous will manifested itself. He was hopeful and genial in his nature, and until subdued by family bereavements, and the sad condition of the country he so much loved, was almost gay. High toned, noble, the soul of honor, none could know him well without esteem. No purer patriot, or braver man has fallen in this revolution. Having been, for two years and a half, in the camp, and often upon fields of blood and carnage, it was a sweet translation, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," to "wake an Angel in the skies," without ever having known the bitterness of death.

It is not claimed that the deceased was exempt from faults. Fallen human nature is liable to err, yet we have the confident assurance that he is now enjoying the immessurable love of God, "which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard"—where "there is fullness of joy and pleasures forevermore."

He was the eldest son of W. E. White, Esq., who has given five sons to the Confederate army; two of whom have sealed their devotion with their lives. May those they loved, be permitted, when "life's fitful fever is over," to rejoin them in that realm where war's tumult is never heard, and where sighing and sorrow shall flee away.

Y. E. L.

PRAYER MEETING.—That persons who do not believe in prayer should not attend prayer meeting or public worship, unless occasionally on Sunday for the sake of fashion, is not surprising.

We are surprised, however, and with some exchanges, we avow our surprise at the scant attendance on prayer, in proportion to the number of those who must be supposed to believe in prayer.

Daily prayer meetings are now held in several cities in view of the war and its terrible ordeal. Without admitting all or half that our enemies say concerning the decisive importance of any city, we must admit that the fall of either of the chief cities now closely threatened, would be a sore evil, and would prolong the war beyond all conjecture. Our brave soldiers in arms pray, as well as watch and fight, and we are told that in the long run the best and most successful fighting and watching are done by those who pray most habitually and fervently.

It is a very small token of sympathy and approval for us who are so far exempt from the active duties of the front to show our friends that we pray for them. To put it on no higher ground or motive, fraternal sympathy and recognition should take to the place where prayer is wont to be made, all believers in prayer who can attend without neglect of other pressing duties.

Charleston never has been so depressed or depopulated by war or excitement, or by absence of soldiers or refugees that an auction would not command a large attendance.

The believers in prayer and in the controlling providence of God, as the Ruler of nations as well as of men, should at least show a zeal and earnestness equal to that daily exhibited in the worship of Mammon.—*Charleston Courier.*

A VISIT TO WOUNDED PRISONERS.

We have recently visited some of the hospitals which are filled with wounded prisoners left by the enemy on the battle fields in Hanover, and who have been brought into this city during the last two or three weeks. It is remarkable, if Grant were victorious, as he claims, how that hundreds, if not thousands, of these men should have been left uncared for to perish on the ground, and have fallen into our hands. But such is the fact.

We have conversed with many of these men. Some of them appear to appreciate the kindness of their Confederate enemies in rescuing them from the agonies of death by starvation, while suffering from their bleeding or festering wounds. Others do not appear grateful for the attentions they have received, but complain that they were robbed of their horses, arms, clothing, watches, &c., taken from them while they were lying helpless on the ground, forgetting that these things were the spoils due to the conquerors, whom they had sought to kill. They also seemed to forget they were members of marauding bands, who plundered not only their armed enemies when vanquished, but robbed unarmed citizens, women and children, who had never sought to injure them, carrying off their food, clothing, money, servants, depriving them as far as possible of the means of subsistence! Does it become men who aid or encourage this nefarious atrocity, practiced by our enemies, to complain of being robbed when they fall into the hands of their victors? Ought they not to regard their victors as benefactors, in saving them from the horrors of a lingering death on the battle ground? Have not they and their rulers sought to deprive us of food and starve us into submission to their despot,—and would it become them to complain if they were left to starve?

But we ought not perhaps to accuse *all* their officers of robbing women and children. A prisoner of a Massachusetts regiment assured us that his officers would not suffer their men to rob, or steal even a chicken from unarmed citizens, and that they threatened to shoot any man who should be found guilty of such a felony. We are willing to believe that there is a large minority among our enemies disposed to observe the rules of civilized warfare. But they must expect to bear reproach as abettors of the barbarous war, and to suffer, as poor Tray did, for being found in bad company.—*Christian Observer.*

TRULY BRAVE PEOPLE.

Much is said and written about bravery, but very little is known of its highest order and truest manifestation. Of military bravery we have here nothing to say, except that it is the easiest, the commonest, and lowest on the scale. The highest order of bravery is often displayed by those who think nothing about it, and never lay any claim to it. Many humble people, humble in position, and humble in spirit, are among the shining ranks of the truest and most notably brave. Many of God's people fight the great and long battle of life under the pressure of a thousand inconveniences, sorrows, and endurances. Life with them is felt to be a serious affair. It often begins with a struggle, and continues a conflict of ills and oppressive obstacles through their whole existence. Custom, indeed, and many of them never having known any thing higher, enabled them to bear their lot with a sort of rude strength. But far beyond and over this, when we see them bear their burdens with steady faith, and with unmurmuring patience, and even thankful for the providential allotment of them and theirs, we behold a heroism as high above the world as the heaven is high above the earth.

But this high quality of Christian life displays its highest force, not amid the clang of arms, nor amid the shouts of human glory, nor any of the rousing excitements of the world, but in the quiet and unnoticed scenes of life. It is sometimes found in the palaces of the rich, and sometimes in the cottages of the poor. As no walls and no splendor can shut out pain, or exclude the visitations of sorrow, so each Christian habitation becomes the theatre of this high power. The pangs of nature, the wastings of disease, the bereavements of death; the ill doings of relatives, the stings of ingratitude, mortifications and sorrows on every hand, together with the deepest sympathies with the woes of others—all these, and more than all these are conquered by the virtue of Christian bravery.

There is that noble hearted woman who has not known for years what it is to breathe the breath of health. Her bed has been her home. Want has at times come near her dwelling, and thickening calamities have often fallen around her. But that which would have crushed the strong men of the world to the dust, has only served to develop and illustrate the nature and strength of her high Christian courage. Not a murmur has escaped her lips, nor a shadow rested upon her spirit. The deep foundations of her strength consist in that faith which overcomes the world, and ever exclaims, "the will of the Lord be done," and "though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him." This is the abounding exponent of that courage that casts all other courage into the deepest shade.

The minister of the Gospel on the field of his labor, with cares and toils, and obstacles, the weight and number of which none know but God and himself—and in addition to all this, often stung with the ingratitude and injustice of a people to whose temporal and eternal welfare he is giving the all of time, of life, and of abilities which God hath given him, is a remarkable specimen of the triumphant power of Christian bravery. In the face of all these, and far more than all we can tell, this man stands bravely up against them all with a life-long endurance. Hard as these things may be to bear, and deep as they may sink down into human nature and happiness, yet in spite of all of them, he stands in his lot and shows the courage of more than mortal bravery in mortal combat. The stake, the fire, and the wheel, may have their eclat, but the life of many a modern minister is a life long martyrdom, and displays more of courage and endurance than the temporary fires of Smithfield.

These grievances and endurances are borne uncomplainingly and in silence. The world knows nothing, and cares nothing about them. But the bitterest draught that is administered to these men, and the hottest fires that burn them, are prepared and kindled, not by idolaters or infidels, but by the professed people of God, to whom they are giving their lives. The bitterness of the draught and the heat of the fire derive their intensity from this fact. This is the recrucifixion of Christ in the house of his friends. The miracle of men from generation filling up the rank of their predecessors, to be ever going through the same fierce trials, is a miracle of courage, which like all miracles, can only be of God.

PHILO.

True Presbyterian.

OUR LIFE, GLORY AND JOY.—The happiness we derive from creatures is like a beggar's garment, it is made up of pieces and patches, and is worth very little after all. But the blessedness we derive from the Saviour is single and complete. In Him all fullness dwells. He is coeval with every period. He is answerable to every condition. He is a physician to heal, a counsellor to plead, a king to govern, a friend to sympathize, a father to provide. He is a foundation to sustain, a root to enliven, a fountain to refresh. He is the shadow from the heat, the bread of life, the morning star, the sun of righteousness all, and in all. No creature can be a substitute for Him; but He can supply the place of every creature. He is all my salvation, and all my desire; my hope, my peace, my life, my glory, and joy.

Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee. My flesh and my heart faileth, but thou art the strength of my heart, and my portion forever. I cannot be exposed, I cannot be friendless, I cannot be poor, I cannot be fearful, I cannot be sorrowful, with Thee.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The members of the L. F. L. I. Company having received the sad and melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain FRANK N. ROBBINS, one of our officers on the Peninsula, during our first struggles for independence, and who has fought with undaunted courage and commendable zeal, from the commencement of the war until he fell a martyr in defence of Petersburg.

Resolved, That in the death of our brave and heroic Captain, the Confederacy has lost a devoted friend, our community a most useful and excellent citizen, and his family a loving husband, a temporizing father, an indulgent and kind master.

Resolved. That the L. F. L. I. Company deeply deplore the loss of their once gallant commander, but humbly submit to the dispensations of Divine Providence, who, in his inscrutable wisdom doeth all things for his own glory.

Resolved, 3d. That in the bereavement of his much distressed family, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in this calamitous disaster which has befallen our country.

An whereas we have painfully witnessed the arrival of the remains of ROBERT J. MCEACHERN, a member of the L. F. L. I. Company which came on the same boat with his old commander, who has done yeoman service from the beginning of the war up to the time he fell a victim to the cause of liberty in the battles around Petersburg.

Resolved. That as a private gentleman and as a comrade in arms, no one excelled him in bravery, no bosom glowed with more zeal and fervor for our complete independence than his, and none knew him intimately but loved him dearly.

"For none that knew him need be told,
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold."

And when as this is the first meeting that the L. F. L. Infantry has convened since the commencement of the war, and many of its good and true men, have fallen victims to disease, or in deadly strife with the enemy—

Resolved, That we exceedingly regret and deeply deplore the loss of the following members of our Company who added lustre to their name, credit to their families and honor to our common cause:

Mr. John Clark.
Lieutenan Angus Shaw,
do Benj. W. Thornton,
Capt Henry F. Mullins,
Mr. Charles B. Murphy,
Mr. Andrew Weir,
Lieut. Thomas B. Baker,
Robert Palmer,
Capt. Daniel A. Monroe,
Lieut. Alex. Elliott,
Benj. S. Valentine.

On motion it was resolved, that the above resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Company.

T. C. FULLER,
G. W. WIGHTMAN,
M. J. MCDUFFIE, } Com.

FROM VIRGINIA—DESPERATE FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG DURING THE PAST WEEK.—We are without papers or telegrams from Virginia since Tuesday last, but we saw Lt. Hoke, who is attached to the Provost Marshal's office of this city, yesterday, who left Petersburg on Friday morning, and from him obtained the following facts:

Lieut Hoke was sent to Petersburg on business, was there two or three days and left on Friday morning. Grant's line extends from the James River across the Appomattox to the neighborhood of the Railroad, this side of Petersburg a few miles. On Wednesday and Wednesday night there was desperate fighting along the whole line, our army forcing the enemy back from their position at some points, taking a large number of prisoners, cannon, colors, &c., On Wednesday afternoon 104 prisoners were brought into Petersburg, and the same night Mahone captured 1750 men and about 100 officers, 8 pieces of artillery and 7 stand of colors, all of which had arrived in the city. Five hundred more prisoners were taken on Thursday night in a desperate fight which took place on the railroad, the enemy's extreme left, this side of Petersburg. Here the Yankees were driven back, and on Friday morning when Lieut. Hoke past near the battle-field, the enemy's left was within about half a mile of the road and fighting was going on along the whole line.

Gen. Lee was in Petersburg and directed the operations of the entire army and the citizens, officers and soldiers were cool, confident, sanguine and determined. Lieut. H. assures us that no fears of a defeat were felt by any one, and that the army was never in better spirits or more sanguine. In the fight on Wednesday some siege guns that had been planted by the enemy near the city were dismounted, and but few shells were thrown into the city during Lieut Hoke's stay. The heroic people of Petersburg he represents as perfectly sanguine of a victory over the Yankees.

About 400 of our men were taken by the enemy on Wednesday. The killed and wounded are no doubt heavy on both sides, but thought to be much heavier among the Yankees than on our side. Of course Lieut. Hoke could not arrive at anything like the number on either side.

Lieut. H. left Petersburg on Friday morning, walking twenty miles along the line of the road, when he took the train for Weldon. He came over the entire road from Petersburg to Weldon on that day and the enemy no where had possession of it. If, therefore, the enemy were driven back in Friday's fight, as we hope they were, the damage to the road will soon be repaired and communication with Petersburg will be re opened. Lt. H. brought a Yankee pipe and a fine rifle as trophies from the battle field. Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence and a faithful officer, and these facts may be generally relied on. —*Progress 27th.*

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.—Tuesday, the sixth day of the battle of Kennesaw, discovered the enemy massed in strong force on our left. The movement had been made during the night, but was promptly met by the counter disposition of our army. Some hours before daylight, the enemy made a furious night assault on Hardee's lines, but were repulsed, and retreated, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. During the day, they attacked our left at several points, charging our lines, and being repulsed, in turn being charged and driven from the temporary advantage they had gained. The loss on both sides was heavy, considering the number of forces engaged.

A large number of our wounded were brought down on the trains since midnight, also quite a number of yankee prisoners, some of whom were badly wounded.

Up to noon on Wednesday we could not learn of any movements of the armies, though the knowing ones on our streets and the wise men who leave the army at convenient times, avow that a general battle will take place.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 23d.*

TO GO TO THE FIELD.—The Bureau of Conscription has decided that after the 15th of July, all the able bodied men employed by the Express Company shall be put *en permanence* in the army.—*Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.*

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

MARIETTA, June 22.—The enemy attempted to turn our left this morning, but were foiled. Very vigorous shelling has been going on all day in front of Hardee's corps. Two lines of the enemy in battle array, drove Hardee's pickets in. They were permitted to come up, when our batteries opened a terrific fire, driving them back with much slaughter.

MERIDIAN, June 22.—The Clarion has received trustworthy information from Trans Missisippi, that Gen. Dick Taylor has been relieved from duty at his own request, by Kirby Smith. Reason unknown. There are eleven thousand yankees still at Morganzea on the Mississippi river.

MOBILE, June 22.—A special dispatch to the *Register and Advertiser*, from Senatobia, gives Memphis dates to the 18th. Vallandigham suddenly appeared at a Democratic Convention at Hamilton, Ohio. He was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He said that Lincoln might deprive him of life, but not again of liberty. He left for Dayton. There were fears of an out-break there.

Speeches in the Convention pledged the democracy of the State to defend Vallandigham and individual rights under the constitution.

MOBILE, June 25.—A special to the *Advertiser* dated at Senatobia, says that the Chicago *Times* of the 25th has been received.

Missouri is swarming with guerrillas.

Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky., and the guerrillas Bardstown.

Sherman, on the 18th, reports the rebels retreating across Chattahoochie, he pursuing.

Smith had left Memphis with 15,000 men pursuing Forrest.

In the House of Commons, according to the latest European advices, Russell complained of the Federal Government's non attention to Lord Lyons' representations concerning recruiting in Ireland.

RALEIGH, June 27.—The Telegraph Line is again up to Richmond.

The Press dispatches have not come through because of the great number of government dispatches that have precedence. But the Operator at Raleigh informs the Operators here that he had seen an officer who left Petersburg on Friday, and had also seen a paper of that day, from both of which he learned that there had been heavy fighting on Thursday and Friday, with the advantage on our side, capture of a large number of yankee prisoners, and comparatively small loss on our side. Also the capture of 16 to 1700 yankees at Reems' depot is confirmed.

On the Danville road the Yankees tore up the track for about thirty miles at different points; attacked our forces 800 strong at Staunton river bridge, and were handsomely repulsed, with a loss of 25 killed. Our loss only 8 killed and wounded. They retreated and our forces in pursuit.—*Observer, 27th.*

From the Confederate.

MAJ. GEN. S. D. RAMSEUR.

This distinguished young officer is a native of the town of Lincolnton, N. C. He was born of highly respectable parents, from whom he learned obedience, the first duty of a soldier, and prerequisite in a good commander.

He pursued a course of liberal education at Davidson College, N. C., where he was prepared in his mathematical studies, by Gen. D. H. Hill, for the Academy at West Point, which he entered as a cadet in June 1855. Here he remained five years, and graduated with high standing in 1860. He was immediately appointed 2nd Lieut. 3d artillery, and assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. When Lincoln issued his proclamation, Lieut. Ramseur promptly resigned, and was appointed 1st Lieut. in the C. S. A. on the 22d of April, 1861, and assigned to duty on the Mississippi. Before, however, he reached his post of duty, he received a telegram announcing his election as Captain of the "Ellis Light Artillery"—a company composed of young men from the first families in the State, and the first to organize in that branch of the service.

This call from his native State he immediately accepted, and returned to Raleigh for the purpose of drilling and training his company. In this he succeeded so well, that Gov. Ellis, as a due appreciation of his abilities, promoted him to the rank of Major. With his battery Maj. Ramseur entered the active service at Smithfield, on the James, in the summer of 1861. At this place he remained until the opening of the campaign on the Peninsula, when he crossed the James river, and was among the first to reinforce Gen. Magruder. By order of the latter, he was detached from his favorite battery, and assigned the supervision of the field batteries on the right wing. In this responsible capacity he saw his first field service, and conducted himself with great gallantry and efficiency in several engagements along the line.

But he was not long to remain in this position. The 49th regiment N. C. T. completed their organization by electing him their Colonel. He soon after accepted the office, and repaired early in May to camp, to prepare his new command for the field, where they were so much needed to reinforce Gen'l Johnston. Col. Ramseur was assigned to the brigade of Brigadier, now Maj. Gen'l Ransom, and in June accompanied his regiment to Virginia. He participated actively in the ever memorable battles around Richmond, and was severely wounded in a desperate charge on Malvern Hill. His right arm being paralyzed, he was totally disabled for duty during several months. His gallant bearing and military skill were so conspicuous in that terrible assault, that he was soon promoted to Brigadier General and took the command of the brigade of the lamented Gen. Geo. B. Anderson. This brigade, then attached to Jackson's corps, was commanded by him at Chancellorsville, where he was again wounded in the foot by a shell while leading a successful charge upon the enemy's works. Gen. Ramseur accompanied his brigade in the second Pennsylvania campaign, and by his courage and military deportment at Gettysburg, won the esteem and admiration of his superior officers.

The next engagements in which he bore a prominent part were at the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania C. H. Here he was shot with a ball through his disabled arm, and had three horses killed from under him: still he never left the field but led on his brigade to the acquisition of fresh laurels for himself and forces. For his good conduct in hurling back the enemy who had broken through Johnston's Division; as well as for his uniform success on many a hardly contested field, he received his promotion of Major General, and is now in command of the Division formerly commanded by Maj. Gen. Early. Long may this gifted officer be spared with his gallant companions in arms, to enjoy the rewards to which justice, sacrifice and courage are entitled!

A LARGE ARRIVAL.—The Selma *Despatch* of Friday says: The first installment of Yankees captured by General Forrest in North Mississippi—about one thousand in number—arrived here by the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad last evening.

We have ocular proof that Gen. Forrest will take prisoners occasionally.

AROUND LYNCHBURG.

From the Lynchburg *Republican* of Monday the 20th instant, we take the following which is highly interesting, notwithstanding the assurance we have that Hunter, Crook, Averill, and other Yankee leaders have ere this, been sent howling, if they have not been wholly broken up or captured:—

THE OPERATIONS AROUND THE CITY.

Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock Crook and Averill's forces reached a position near what is known as the 'Quaker Church,' on the Salem Turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry under Gen. Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantages owing to the left of our lines giving way before a charge. We lost some 8 or 10 wounded, and about 20 missing, supposed to have been captured. We took three prisoners, who reported that they had several killed and wounded. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry and retired to their original line beyond the Church. Among our wounded in this fight was Major Doles, reported mortally.

Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight was begun, and many believed a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock, no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of the musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery.

About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge and were again driven back with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured their loss was at least 250, possibly 300. Our loss during the entire day on this part of the line was 5 killed and 20 wounded. On the entire line it was ascertained Saturday night that the enemy's loss was 76 killed.

After the second repulse, the enemy retired before the advance of our skirmishers, and at nightfall our line was about one fourth of a mile in advance of our original position, the enemy resisting the advance only by feeble cannonading.

The battle ground was on both sides of the Salem turnpike, between the Quaker Church and the toll gate, and about two miles southwest of the city.

THE FIGHTING ON OUR RIGHT.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours' duration, the enemy's guns were silenced and driven from the field. A small portion of infantry were brought into action also, but there was no fighting of consequence with them. We heard of no casualties. This fighting was on what is known as the "Forrest road," about 2 1-2 miles from town, the enemy's batteries being planted on the farm of Mr. H. W. Barksdale, and our position being immediately in front of "Tate's Spring."

There was a report in circulation Saturday night that during the day we captured five pieces of artillery, but we were unable to ascertain whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry, made a demonstration on our extreme right on the Lexington Turnpike, Saturday, about five miles from the city but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked.

The operations of Saturday, while only partial, afford evidence of the spirit of our men, and give assurance that when the battle opens in earnest, the result will be a victory as complete as any of the war. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated to day, (Sunday) and on its close Hunter will be of the same opinion, or we shall be more deceived than we ever were in our life.

In deference to what we believe to be the wishes of the military authorities, we forbear giving the names of the troops engaged, but when the necessity for this reticence shall pass away, we shall take pleasure in mentioning them as their gallantry deserves.

HUNTER'S HUMANITY!—It is stated upon undoubted authority that Hunter shelled the town of Lexington before he occupied the place, and that too without notice.

When the enemy burned Gov. Letcher's house in Lexington, they refused to allow his wife to retain even a change of clothes for herself or children. Everything was given to the devouring element by these brutes. The house of Gen F. H. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute was also ordered by Hunter to be burned, but he was told that the General's daughter was so extremely ill that her life would be forfeited by her removal, and even then, this worse than barbarian reiterated his orders until remonstrated with by some of his officers, when he consented to spare the house though with marked reluctance.—*Lynchburg Republican 17th.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Bladen county, 1st inst., at the residence of Chas. T. Davis, BANNERMAN WASHINGTON, eldest son of David D. and Ann J. Melvin, aged 19 years, 3 months and 25 days. The deceased was a consistent and moral youth. None knew him but to love him.—Com.

Of cholera infantum, at the residence of his father, on Ellis' Creek, Bladen county, N. C., on the 11th instant, HOMER COLYIN, infant son of Jas. W. and Jane S. Cromartie, aged one year, six months and five days.

A. G.

At the residence of his father, E. McNeely, Amity Hill, Iredell county, N. C., on the 11th of June, THOMAS S. MCNEELY, 19 years of age. He had been in the service of his country for near twelve months. He was in the first battle near Orange Court House, but in a few days took the Measles and was sent to the hospital at Richmond, where he took a bowel disease and was transferred to Salisbury where he died, and from there we brought him home. He was an obedient son, loved by all that knew him, at home and in the army. One of his company told me that he never joined in the vices of the times. He bore his sickness with more than ordinary composure, and appeared resigned at all times, and at last gave up his breath without a struggle or a groan, we trust, to join the army above, where there is no more pain, but peace and joy eternal reign. While the Lord has cast down with one hand he has held up with the other, and we rejoice that he fell into the hand of a merciful God and not by the hands of wicked man.

A FRIEND

JAMES MCFADYEN died suddenly of Typhoid Pneumonia Feb. 18th, 1864, and was, we trust, welcomed to the mansions of the blessed. He was a native of Cumberland county, N. C., of Scotch ancestry and Presbyterian training. His father was an Elder of Long Street church, of which the son become a member. He removed to Florida, in 1855, bringing his letter to the church of Quincy. Three of his children preceded him, we trust, to the better world: Neill Douglass from camp, Mar. 29th, 1862; Alex McNeill, June 2d 1863, and Mary McCormick, Feb. 14th, only a few days before her father. All except Alexander, were buried in the Philadelphia church cemetery. Let ours be the life of the righteous, that ours may be their death. May the God of the widow and the Father of the fatherless, comfort the bereaved. W. H. C.

In White county, near Searcy, Ark., of typhoid fever, and flux, July 18, 1863, Rev JOHN A. BAIR aged 30 years, 10 months and 18 days, leaving an aged mother in Ark., and two brothers in North Carolina—one a minister laboring in Concord Presbytery, and the other a Physician practising in Cabarrus County, and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss and to joy in his everlasting gain. The deceased was born and raised in Rowan county, N. C., (near Br. C. Ch.,) of Presbyterian parents. In infancy he was dedicated to the Lord and early in life joined the church and lived an exemplary and active christian. Having received his collegiate education at Davidson college, where he graduated in 1851 with distinction, he went to Georgia where he taught school until the death of his father in November of '52, when he was called home to settle his estate; after which, having previously concluded it was his duty as it was his desire to serve God in the ministry, he went to Union Seminary where he spent one year, and then to Columbia Seminary, where he graduated in 1857, and was licensed to the work of the ministry by Concord Presbytery, convened in Statesville. After laboring as a missionary on the Mississippi River, in Ark., for a while, he moved to White county of that State in 1860, and in the fall returned to N. Carolina, and moved his widowed mother out there to take care of her—where she may still be, among strangers under Yankee rule. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," be her stay and comfort. The deceased was feeble in body but vigorous in mind and always diligent. And while laboring in a destitute field as a missionary, the Presbytery of Arkansas feeling that it was desirable that he should be able to dispense all the ordinances of the church, ordained him as an evangelist, *sine titulo*, in April of 1860. And faithful was he in his calling, often riding 6 miles to the neighboring village to attend a prayer-meeting, deliver a lecture or preach a sermon at night. While he was thus "not slothful in business," he also was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He studied to show himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, and he not only cultivated the head but the heart also. At times he was deep in the valley and "in heaviness through manifold temptations," having his contests with Apollyon, when he would pray most earnestly and beseech all interest in the prayers of others. But for the most part his religion was cheerful and sometimes ecstatic. Sacred music was his delight, alone and with others, when he would pour out his adovations to God. Only a half of an hour ere his death, he joined in singing the last two stanzas of 71st psalm, 2d part, closing thus his earthly career with the triumph

"I'll entertain the darkest hours
Nor think the season long."

On his dying bed, where he lay eight days, suffering much but always cheerful, there was "no fear of death," it was heaven, the language of heaven, saying again and again, Jesus had come, and he longed to go, with a smile, saying to those around "I'll get to heaven first." Thus he passed away, without a struggle or a groan, and with a smile upon his countenance, as if fanned by angels' wings as they would bear the ransomed spirit aloft through the untrodden but shining way to that home, that sweet home "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." His fond and lone mother was the dearest earthly object of his attachment. Often would he call her, and once not seeming to recognize her, she said, Do you not know your mother? He replied, Yes, do you not know your son? To which she responded, Yes. As Jesus to his beloved John, so his father had committed the widowed mother and he had taken her to his own home. But unlike the Apostle John and Mary, he, instead of her, goes first. But oh! dear, lone stricken mother, mother ever dear, where art thou? Do the billows yet roll high? But

"Though the ocean roar around you
It shall bear you o'er

Ah! methinks I still hear you say, "I know I am in my Father's hand," and as Dr. Baker said about the clouds "in good hands." "Thy will be done."

"Soon whi your sorrows all be o'er
And you shall sweetly tell,
On Canaan's calm of pleasant shore,
That all at last is well."

COM.

In the hospital at Wilmington, June 14th, Mr CLAUDIUS M. SUMERS, in the 19th year of his age. His parents live in Statesville, where he was raised. He was their only son. In his death they have sustained a loss which all feel, but none can repair. They are not left to sorrow as those who have no hope. He was enabled through grace when surrounded by the temptations of the camp, to show that he had felt the power as well as put on the form of Godliness. What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter. W. W. P.

Major THOMAS MCGEHEE SMITH, 45th, Reg., N. C. T., was wounded Monday, 9th May, and died following night, aged about 30 years. He was one of the noblest offerings that has yet been made to the cause of liberty. Young, handsome and strong, intelligent, refined and cultivated, earnest, active and brave; a true patriot and an humble christian. He leaves us to mourn, but not for himself. We weep our loss we rejoice in confident hope that he is now perfectly happy. S. A S.

On the 2nd inst., little MAY WELDON, infant daughter of Lieut. Weldon E. and Virginia Williamson, aged nine months. This little babe was a bud of fairest promise, and had entwined its tendrils around the warmest affections of the heart. But it has pleased God to remove this little gem from the struggles of earth and transplant it to the garden of Paradise, there to bloom in celestial beauty and waft its fragrance to His throne who doeth all things well." May the fond parents realize consolation that their precious babe is not lost but gone before

"A treasure but removed,
A bright bird parted for a clearer day,
Theirs still in Heaven."

E.

In Fayetteville, on Sabbath evening, June 26th, Mrs. AUGUSTUS ERAMBERT, of Wilmington, N. C., aged 52 years. Mrs. Erambert formerly lived in Fayetteville, and for the last two or three years had spent much of her time here. Her health had been feeble for some time, but had in protod up to within a few days of her death, when she sank rapidly. She was a member of the Presbyterian church in Wilmington, and lived and died in the hopes of the gospel. Her family and friends, though sorely smitten by this stroke of Providence, have the consolation to know that it is well with her. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord"

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00@$2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER	$5 00
CORN	$15 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@40 00
COFFEE	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@6 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	150 00@175 00
IRON	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3 50
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$5 00
PORK	$2 00@$2 50
PEAS	$22 50@25 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$7 50@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 2 50
SALT	$25 00
TALLOW	$2 00@$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864 and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on *parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29w6 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Tally Ho Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, will begin on the Third Monday in July, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Tuition in English, per Session $100
" " Latin and Greek, each $ 50

June 29th, 1864.6t J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

Davidson College.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of Davidson College will be held at the College on Tuesday the 19th July, 1864, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. ENNIS HUTCHISON, *Sec'y.*

On the above occasion, a Steward for the College will be appointed. To any one having some of Edwards, this is a very desirable position. For particulars address the President of the College at the place or the undersigned at Mt. Mourne, Iredell county, N. C.

R. I. MCDOWELL,
Ch'm. Bo. Com.

June 29w3

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE ELAM J HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 22tc

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 22, 1864 -tc.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

June 29w4*

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE purchase and sell all the most desirable Garden and Field Seeds for Southern planting, and have now on hand a large stock of the following varieties, which we offer at reasonable rates, viz:

[illegible]

June 29w3

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600	BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30	LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50	POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150	POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50	POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20	POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25	REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000	ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350	BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10	GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2	GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000	HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50	PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10	POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25	GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1	PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3	DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4	DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2	DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10	PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10	DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24	DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6	DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3	CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20	CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5	KEGS BICARBONATE SODA!!
10	KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30	BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200	PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowance, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow, then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow nor children, then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, children or father, then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all these, then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full: a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

The commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY, *Commissioner.*

June 29w1t

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE

THE NEXT ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT in this Institution will take place on the 27th of July. The next Session will open the first of September.

June 22d 1864. 2t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, for use of Schools; with Exercises and Vocabularies. By Wm. Bingham, A. M., of the Bingham School.

The universal testimony of the teachers who are now using this work is, that it is unsurpassed as a text book for preparatory schools.

The book will be sent, by mail, at $2 50 per copy.

OUR OWN SCHOOL ARITHMETIC By R. Lander, A. M., will be ready by 1st of July. Address

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro', N. C.

June 9th, 1864.4t pd.

Wool Notice.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 6, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Cathey's Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Salisbury, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Columbia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

June 22w3 H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR MCNEILL.

June 8, 1864-tc.

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w8 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE OFFICERS and Members of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va., take pleasure in saying to their friends at home, that they will cheerfully, through their Corresponding Secretary, answer all enquiries concerning their friends and relatives in this part of the Army, as far as it is in their power to do so. Address Sergt H. W. AYER, Co. C, 48th Regt, N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, Army N. Va.

May 4th, 1864, 3mo.

*** *Observer, Christian Advocate*, and papers generally throughout the state please copy.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. MCKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

March 2, 1864.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 76 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had cured him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for *druggists.*

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS, Goldsboro', N. C.

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 16, 1864.-3t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

NO. 38 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS P pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY,

Sep. 19, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to

A. MCLEAN.

Nov. 25, 1863.-tf

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	2 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or qu

Miscellaneous Reading.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

POVERTY AND LABOR.—WHAT OF IT?

"Here, brothers, secure from all turmoil and danger,
We reap what we sow, for the soil is our own;
We spread hospitality's board for the stranger,
And care not a fig for the King on his throne;
We never knew want, for we live by our labor,
And in it contentment and happiness find."

Suppose you are Poor!—What of it?—Some of the best benefactors of their race, were as poor as you dare be. Was not Dr. Franklin once worth only three small loaves of bread? And yet, his stout heart feared not to give two of them away to the hungry. Poverty to him was but an incentive to effort, and effort was but the pathway to success. Be like him and your poverty won't hurt you. Not a bit of it. And besides, were not Whittington, and Ferguson, and Burns, and Bacon, all poor? And were not Girard, and Astor, and Lawrence, and Fulton, and Pennington, and Whitney, and Ewing, and Cass, and the lamented and illustrious Clay, all poor? Yes,—and many others too numerous to name even a tithe of them. Why, poverty is the very hotbed of great[illegible] from its rich alluvium have [illegible] all the [illegible] Webster, the [illegible] intellect of his [illegible] nay, of any age—originated there; and He to whom the world owes more of its physical, domestic, social and national blessings, than to all others, and to whom it is indebted for all of its spiritual enjoyments, was so poor that He "had not where to lay His head." In such company it is certainly no disgrace to be poor. Come, come man, you are wrong—altogether wrong. It is no sin to be poor; but the staying so—"aye, there's the rub,"—there's the sin. Get out of it then, as fast as you can—get out of it once, and forever. All whom I have named got out of it. Up and to work, sir—to work like them—with a will, and my word for it, you will not long be poor. What's the use of sitting down in despair, and nursing your poverty, like a pet kitten? Will that drive it away from you, or make the burden less heavy? Did you ever know a man to get out of a valley by sitting down and crying because it was so deep? No, no. He must climb, and so must you, if either would ever get to the top of the mountain. Up, then, and to work. With a strong will, a light heart and a stout arm, you must succeed—and as long as you have these, you are not poor, for these are the elements of all the wealth of the world, and he who has them is not poor, though he may not have a button on his shirt, nor a coat to his back. Up, then, I say again, and to work—no matter what at—whether a day-laborer, a farmer, a mechanic, or *a printer*—but to work. Be busy. If your family is large, make it less by industry; if wages are low, increase them by economy. Take care of the dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves. Husband every moment.—"Time is money." Yes, but it is money only to the industrious. To the idle it is misery instead of money—and these are the only poor we have among us—that is, the only ones who stay poor, all your grumbling and repining to the contrary, notwithstanding; for say what you please, where there is a strong will, a light heart, and a stout arm, *there is no poverty.*

"*Only an ignorant mechanic—he works for his living.*" *Well, suppose you have to labor!* What of it? Where was Cincinnatus found when his country needed his services? between the plough handles; and Franklin? at the type stand; and Sherman? on the shoemaker's bench; and Washington? with the Jacob staff in his hand. And you, young miss, have the audacity, as you pass him on the street, to say, "*only an ignorant mechanic—he works for his living.*" Labor is the great lever of the world that moves its mighty machinery, and effects mighty ends; it is the magic wand, which changes all things into gold, and makes its possessor rich in spite of all your murmurings—in the language of an elegant writer, I know not who he is, "Labor, honest labor, is most mighty and beautiful." Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxury and conquest are the results of labor.—we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man on earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of earth, the fruits, fields and palaces, and the fashionings of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look around him, look to himself and learn what are its trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, unless he is a Carib, naked as a beast, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tricked him into the appearance of a man. Where gets he his garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer—labor, which makes music in the mine and the furrow, and the forge. Oh, scorn labor do you—man who never earned a morsel of bread? Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass on to dust forgotten, but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and monuments.

Labor is the destiny of the earth. All men, aye, and women too, should labor—labor at some out-door productive business. It would give them wealth, health and happines. It would fill their meal-tubs and their pockets. It would reduce their lawsuits, their miseries and their doctor bills. It would divide the toil which is necessary to sustain humanity, and which is now performed by the few, among all, and give to each an opportunity to improve his mind, and thus divide the mental labor necessary to the well-being of our race.

"*But you are a preacher, a teacher, a lawyer, a doctor or a merchant!* What of it? Your professional duties create no new capital, and if you ever grow rich by them, as you can and ought, it will be but changing capital, already made, out of others pockets into your own. Out, then, into the field, and dig up wealth from its rich mold, or into the work shop and coin it by changing the rough plank into the comfortable sofa, or the shapeless steel into the keen axe. It will not degrade you. On the contrary it will elevate you. It will give you the proud consciousness that you, too, have added something to the world's wealth. It will do more—it will give you health, invigorate your body, and enable it to furnish your brain with more of the vital stimulus, the motive force of thought; and you will thus accomplish all the more of intellectual toil, by spending an hour or two each day in productive exercise. It will be but a pleasant recreation to you, and enlarge your power, and your usefulness. Try it—I know you will like it vastly—try it.

And you, fair creature, with all your voluptuousness of form, and all your richer sympathies of heart; you who would scorn and ridicule the honest mechanic—you

"Whom angels are painted to look like—
In whom is all that we believe of heaven,
Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
Eternal joy and everlasting love."

What are you doing cooped up there in the house all day,

"Plying the busy needle,
Or thrumming the noisy keys?"

Do you know? I will tell you. You are

"Eking your life out at your fingers' ends."

You are unfitting yourself for the high functions which God designed you to perform, and making yourself, alas! I fear, a willing sacrifice at the shrine of your voracious idol, Fashion. Up, out of it immediately. Rise to the woods and gather flowers. Dig up the wild-rose, transplant it to your garden, and tend it with your own hands. It will bloom all the richer for your care, and lend its blushes to adorn your cheek. Out into the garden and dig among the vegetables, for an hour or two each day. Make rich music on the spinning-wheel, and sing a symphony to the clatter of the dinner-pots. It will strengthen your body and mind; it will cheer up your heart, and give you a keener relish for the labors of the sitting-room or pleasures of the parlor. Never mind what people may say about it. Every sensible man will think all the better of you for it, and as for what fools, and fops and coxcombs say, it should never give you a moment's thought. Up, then, and to work, and thereby elevate yourself, your offspring and your race. God will aid you in it, and all posterity will rise up and call you blessed.

"Give me the fair one, in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art."

DOUBLE BARREL.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

THE SECOND GREAT BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR AND GAINES' MILL.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Battle Field of Cold Harbor,
June 3, 4 P. M.

A gracious God has given the Confederate arms another victory—a victory that is almost bloodless to them, but fearfully fatal to their enemies. The annals of modern times furnish no parallel to the battle of to-day—so light has been the loss on one side and so great has been the slaughter on the other. The enemy have been slaughtered by thousands, while Lee's veterans have hardly received a scratch. How else can we explain these strange results except upon the theory that heaven has smiled upon our arms and wrought mischief among our foes?

A brief resume of the operations which preceded the great battle of to-day, will enable the reader to accompany me in the hurried narrative here presented, and to understand clearly the movements of the hostile armies.

As you are aware, there was heavy skirmishing along the lines on Wednesday, the 1st. Early on the morning of that day, Kershaw's and Hoke's divisions attacked the enemy and drove him to his entrenchments. Hoke, who is reporting to Anderson, moved from old Cold Harbor, and Kershaw from the vicinity of Beulah Church, their object being to secure certain positions to be used either in attack or defense, as occasion might require.

During the afternoon the enemy attacked Heth, of Hill's corps, and was handsomely repulsed by Cooke's and Kirkland's North Carolina brigades. Breckinridge, who reports to Hill and Mahone, commanding Anderson's old division, drove the enemy from their front, taking about two hundred and fifty prisoners.

Whilst these movements were being made below, the Federals pushed forward a heavy column of cavalry from Hanover Court House in the direction of Ashland. The men were provided with ten days' rations, showing that they had started out on a raid, probably with the hope of being able to reach the Danville railway, or at least create a diversion in favor of Grant. Hampton, who has been placed in command of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, was prepared for them however. They reached Ashland, and had begun to destroy the railroad track at that place, when the Confederate horse attacked them and drove them back to the Pamunkey. Generals Rosser and Pierce Young played a conspicuous and important part in the obstinate battle that ensued. Gen. Young, commanding Hampton's old brigade, received a severe though not mortal wound: The enemy lost heavily in men and animals. Our own loss was considerable.

Late in the evening a force of infantry was reported to have arrived at Tunstall's Station from the White House, and to be extending up the York river railway. They belong to Butler's forces, the object of their movement being, doubtless, to connect with Grant's left wing and open the way to the Chickahominy.

During these operations in the morning, Col. L. M. Keitt, whose regiment (the 20th South Carolina) had just arrived and been attached to Kershaw's old brigade, received a mortal wound while leading the brigade, from which he died yesterday. No braver spirit ever gave his life for the liberties of his country.

Yesterday, the 2d, perfect quiet reigned along the lines until five o'clock in the afternoon, when Early attacked the enemy in his works and drove him out of their formidable lines of entrenchments. Heth, of Hill's corps, participated in this good work. While the attack was being made in front, Gordon moved around and took the enemy in flank. So vigorously did our troops press the flying foe, that he was unable to make a stand behind his second line of entrenchments, which they entered pell mell with him. Early's loss will not exceed 200, while the enemy's was heavy, including 700 prisoners, taken chiefly by Gordon, Rodes and Heth, nearly all of whom belonged to the U. S. Regulars. The Stonewall Brigade behaved as it was wont to do in the days of its first great leader. Whilst our loss was slight in numbers, it was great in fact, in that it includes the brave General Doles of Georgia, who fell with his feet to the foe and his face to Heaven. He entered the service in April, 1861, and from that time forward he served his country with a zeal and skill worthy of all praise.

This was on our left. On the right, about the same hour, Breckinridge, supported by Wilcox, was ordered to assault the enemy on Turkey Hill, and wrest it from him. This he and Wilcox did in handsome style; and thus an important position was secured in time for the great battle, which, it was then evident, could not be much longer postponed.

Sure enough, with the early dawn this morning came the boom of cannon and the sharp rattle of musketry. Grant made a furious assault along our whole lines except on the right. The Confederates had thrown up entrenchments or breastworks of logs and earth during the preceding night and day, and were prepared for the onset. Early occupied the left of the lines, having Heth, of Hill's corps, on his extreme left; Anderson held the centre, and Hill the right. The lines were an irregular crescent, covering the battle field of Cold Harbor, and extending from a point somewhat above and in advance of Beulah Church, in a southwesterly direction, to the vicinity of McClellan's bridge, over the Chickahominy. It was for these bridges that Grant was aiming; and having secured them, and forced Lee back into his works about Richmond he hoped to have things his own way. He had abandoned his strong position behind the Topotomony Creek, and had slid around to the right once more; but Lee had anticipated him this time. The latter had not only thrown his army across his path, but his men had constructed strong field works for their protection. The Confederates have become as great adepts with the spade as McClellan ever was. Some of the army wits say that if a column is halted a few minutes on a march to rest, the men will go immediately to work to throw up entrenchments.

Grant evidently hoped he would be able to take Lee by surprise. He had first been reinforced by Butler, and the last man in the hospitals, Provost guard houses, and even the clerks in the Quarmaster's and Commissary's Departments had been sent to him to make a sure thing of it. But when he moved last night further around to our right, he did not know that Lee had also moved, and been reinforced by portions of Beauregard's forces, and that his troops had provided very good works, behind which to receive his attack.

He assaulted the entire line, as already stated, at an early hour. But one assault was made upon Early and Heth, and that was repulsed with loss and great loss to the enemy, and with trifling loss to the Confederates. The attack upon Kershaw, Hoke and Fields, of Anderson's corps, and Breckinridge, of Hill's, on the contrary, was heavy and vigorous, and was continued from half past four o'clock until half past ten. An immense force was massed against this part of the lines, and it was brought up again and again and hurled with Titanic violence against the Confederate position. As many as seven assaults were made against Kershaw and a portion of Fields' division, each one of which was repulsed with tremendous slaughter. The carnage was dreadful, not only at this point, but in front of Hoke and Breckinridge, also. Hunton and Corse's brigades, of Pickett's division, were also engaged, and acquitted themselves handsomely. Indeed, the Confederates, if such a thing were possible, excelled all their previous performances.

The enemy broke over the lines at a salient in Breckinridge's front and for a few minutes had possession of three guns and so much of the ground as had been occupied by three companies, but Finegan's brave Floridians, attached for a time to Mahone's Division, and acting as reserves, rushed forward and swept them out of the works like a whirlwind. Colquitt's Georgians performed a similar feat when Clingman's brigade was pressed back momentarily on Hoke's front; they sent the enemy literally flying across the field. Law's, G. T. Anderson's and Gregg's brigades of Field's division were chiefly engaged on that part of the lines, and fought with great ardor. Law received a painful, but not dangerous wound over the eye.

But it is too early to attempt to go into details. The loss of the enemy in front of Kershaw's veteran division is represented on all hands to exceed anything that has occurred during the war. The ground was strewn with the Federal slain in front of Fields, Hoke and Breckinridge also. What the enemy's loss was I shall not undertake to say. Our own casualties, on the contrary, are so small as to appear almost incredible. I will only add, that in high and well informed quarters it is estimated that for every hundred men we lost, the enemy lost more than a thousand! How can this be explained? Was there not an unseen, but All-powerful Hand imposed between us and our enemies, to turn aside their missiles of death and save us from harm?

The battle raged until half past ten o'clock when the enemy, having been repulsed at all points retired from the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pore, and mangled in every limb. Gen. Lee determined to adhere to his wise defensive policy, and preserve his army for future wants, did not pursue. There has been constant shelling and skirmishing since, and some of the enemy's Parrots are passing uncomfortably near while I write. There are some indications that a last desperate assault will be attempted this evening, probably after dark.

We had the advantage in the ground, both for our infantry and artillery; so much, indeed, that the Federals could bring but few of their batteries into play. But we had another advantage: we stood where the immortal Jackson made his first great flank movement against the enemy. It was the old battlefield of Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill, ground already consecrated by the blood of brave men fighting for life, liberty and peace. Catching the inspiration of the sacred scenes, and emulating the patriotic zeal of the departed hero, the conquerors of 1862, the veterans now of 1864, the Confederates went into the fight with no other thought but that of victory.

But a few prisoners were taken or lost; and no guns.

I should have stated above that Generals Kirkland and Lane were wounded—not dangerously—and that General Finegan received a slight hurt in the hand.

P. W. A.

From the Observer.

INTERRESTING STATISTICS.

The facts stated in the following will be of interest to every North Carolinian:—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 18, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose to you for publication, two letters, containing statistical information, which should, at least, be interesting to North Carolinians.

The substance of these letters was embodied in remarks made by me in the House of Representatives at its session just concluded.

Very respectfully your obd't servant,
THOS. C. FULLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. 8TH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ROLL OF HONOR,
RALEIGH, May 21st, 1864.

Hon. Thos. C Fuller, Richmond, Va.: Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th inst, is to hand. In my absence from the office, the delay in answering is accounted for. I hope however it is not too late to comply with your request. The number of volunteers from N. C. according to our books is eighty eight thousand, one hundred and forty seven (88,147), the number of Conscripts 14, 460,—Grand total 102, 607, which the State has furnished, up to about the 1st March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States. There are but few now in the State service, as most all have been turned over. As to the losses, we can only approximate to anything like a correct statement. The returns have been made from nearly all the Regiments, but the labor is so great they have not been all recorded on our books. But a probable estimate of the losses can be formed by taking a number of Regiments and making an average, which we have done and find that it would be safe to say that our loss in killed, died and discharged for disability will reach at least forty per cent. of the whole. Our list of killed and those who have died from wounds and diseases is indeed great, but I am not prepared to give the figures and I have made no estimate since the beginning of the year. Many regiments have lost from 6 to 800 and our books will show, when completed, our entire loss and from what cause. The number of Regiments furnished by this State full and complete is seventy (70), and about 11 Battalions and some unattached companies, which would make in all about 80 Regiments. A number of these Regiments have had as high as 1700 men. The 17 year old Boys have been sent into Camp recently and the Old Men from 45 to 50 from several of the Eastern Counties, by Gen. Holmes. Hoping that this may serve your purpose, though not as satisfactory as I could wish.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEP'T STATE OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, May 23, 1864.

Hon. Thos. C Fuller: Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 12th, which has just reached me, I herewith enclose statement showing approximate estimate of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from the 1st of Sept. 1861 to March 31, 1864.

Besides the enclosed list, there has been a large quantity of shoes, tents, tent flies, cooking utensils, knapsacks, saddles, harness, &c., contracted for and furnished through Maj Pierce, C. S. Q. M. The State has also furnished to the Confederate Navy 10,000 yds. Woolen Jeans and a few hundred suits of Clothing; and in addition to this several thousand suits, including shoes, blankets, &c. to the troops in State service exclusively. And I will further mention that she has furnished each of her officers in Confederate and State service with a uniform of English Army Cloth.

Very respt'y, H. A. DOWD, Maj & Q M.,
per J. W. GARRETT, A Q M.

List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from Sept. 1. 1861, to March 31, 1864, and delivered to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Quartermaster, A. C. S. A., at Raleigh.

13 045 Hats,	6,217 Mess Pans,
131,288 Caps.	801 Hatchets,
35,946 Coats,	3,252 Axes,
209 116 Jackets,	2,245 Axe Helves,
17 053 Overcoats,	2,566 Pick Axes,
237,874 Pants,	1,808 Pick Axe Helves,
279 174 Drawers,	4,473 Tents,
667 Wool ditto,	149 Officers' Tents,
261 132 Shirts,	148 Hospital ditto,
12 303 Under Shirts,	32 850 lbs. Nails,
176 567 Prs Socks,	2,016 lbs. Castings,
62.67 Blankets,	2,232 Spades & Shovels
4 631 Boots,	103 Pots and Ovens,
112 338 Prs Shoes	144 Buckets,
1 625 Pouches,	235 Drums,
642 Guard Caps,	114 Fifes,
26 946 Knapsacks,	63 Flags,
7 277 Knapsack Straps,	731 Tent Flies,
26,648 Canteens,	58,577 lbs Leather,
27 843 Canteen Straps,	1 520 lbs, Hoop Iron,
7 976 lbs. Wool,	1 491 Tent Poles,
36,329 Haversacks,	111,500 Tent Pins,
600 Havelocks,	16,112 Yds. Tent Cloth
6, 275 Camp Kettles,	1728 Hides,

VANDALISM OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.—It is a well known fact that wherever the Federal army have penetrated the Confederacy they have stolen negroes, horses, mules, wagons, bacon, corn, beef cattle; burning towns, private dwellings, churches, &c. But many of their most atrocious acts will never be known to the world. I regard it the duty of every citizen having cognizance of their heinousness to report them to some newspaper, that their doings may be published to the world. For this reason, I here give you a brief sketch of facts gleaned from reliable and authentic sources. When Sherman's army was in the vicinity of Meridian, Mississippi, they took up a Mrs. Rushing, at Marion station, and whipped her very severely, in order to make her tell where her husband's money was; but failed to extract the information from her. They afterwards caught Mr. Rushing, her husband, and with a rope around his neck they swung him to the limb of a tree, swearing that they would hang him until he was dead, unless he would tell where his money was, which he finally did to save his life.

On their retreat from Meridian, they were piloted by deserters from our army to the residence of Dr. Davis and his brother and destroyed every thing they possessed, handcuffed them, chained them to the tail of their wagons and took them off with them, for no other crime than that of having aided our cavalry in putting deserters into the army.

As they passed farms along their route, they took off negro men, women and children; many of the children were dropped by the wayside; but when they reached Tuscalameter and Pearl rivers, they drowned the balance of those little negroes in those streams.

Orders were given that all the negroes who wished to go back to their homes to step out in front of the army; many hundreds stepped out, and were there shot down for wishing to go back to their masters.

Mr. Stephens and others along the route went out and met the army with a smile and extended the hand of friendship to them, and informed them that they were "great union men." The Yankees replied that, "if they were Union men, they could afford to take liberties with them," and suiting their actions to their words, destroyed all they possessed.

Childrens' Department.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE RAGGED GARMENT.

"Aunt Lucy, I've been trying all this week to be a Christian, and I don't feel any more like one now, than I ever did. What shall I do?"

"What is it to be a christian, Ella?"

"Why, to be a christian is to be good, and I've tried to be good every day. I have given away all my spending money to poor people, and I have been patient every day—every day but Thursday with Johnny, helping him spell—I went to Myra Smith, and begged her to be friends with me, though I'm sure I hadn't done anything to make her angry; and I've said my prayers every night and morning—longer ones than I ever said before! I know that I have done wrong *sometimes:* but, Aunt Lucy, there's nobody so good as never to sin, is there? What shall I do?"

"Ella, who told you that to be a Christian is to be good?"

"Why, aunty, I suppose my Sabbath School teacher told me, or you or mamma. Somebody told me, or I shouldn't know it—but I dont remember."

"No, dear, I feel quite sure that Miss G. never told you that, and just as certain that neither your mother nor I ever did; and I am sure that nobody who has studied the Bible with an understanding heart, would teach you so for it is not Bible truth."

"Why, Aunt Lucy!"

"Ella, did you see that poor beggar that came to the gate yesterday?"

"Yes, aunty."

"Well, dear, I once had a dream as nearly like this as I can remember. I thought I was summoned into the presence of a king. I felt glad to go at first; but when I looked down at myself, I saw that I had on a dress just like that one which the poor beggar-woman wore. I looked around in vain for a better one—I could not find one, and the messenger allowed me not to wait, and forward I was obliged to go just as I was. As I walked, I discovered great rents which I had not seen before; and as I tried to arrange the folds so as to cover them worse ones were revealed and it was so filthy that I implored the messenger to throw his cloak over me to conceal it. He only smiled at my distress, and remarked that it was quite too late now to make any change. Just as we reached the palace gate, I fainted with excess of terror and shame. This awakened me and great was my relief to find that it was only a dream. But, as I pondered over it, I could not but feel it to be highly suggestive of a truth which I hope, with the blessing of God, to make clear to your mind, my Ella. In the 6th verse of the 64th chapter of Isaiah, we are told that 'all our righteousness are as filthy rags;' and if you or I try to get to heaven clothed in them, we shall feel just as I did in my dream when at the palace gate, only infinitely worse. You have tried to do something to earn heaven one week, and you would be more discouraged; and if you should keep on trying, I think that before long you would certainly give up in despair. We cannot help to save ourselves—we cannot do anything to merit heaven. *Christ has done all.* To become a Christian is to *believe* Christ, to trust our souls to him, to take him at his word. He says, 'Come unto me all ye that are heavy-laden (with sin), and I will give you rest.' Now if it were possible for the sinner to put away his burden of guilt by his own effort, this invitation would not be to him—he would not be heavy-laden, and would not need the rest which a life spent in the loving service of Christ is to the sin-burdened soul. But this is not possible; and all the fitness that our gracious Saviour requires in you, my darling, or in any one, is to feel that you are a sinner, and that you are sorry for your sins. Then trust him, and he will do all for you."

"Aunt Lucy, I think that I understand you; but then, if Christ does all for us, doesn't it matter how we live? If we only believe in him, can we go on in sin and yet be saved?"

"No, Ella; because if we continue to sin willingly, that will prove that we never were really sorry for our sins. If we truly love Christ, we shall want to be like him, and shall daily strive to live as he did when on earth, and as he would have us now. How did you feel the other day, Ella, when Mrs. B. said to me, 'Ella looks so much like her mama, and seems to be no less like her in disposition.'"

"I felt glad, dear aunty."

"Why?"

"Because I love dear mamma, and I want to be like her."

"Then, dear child, when you become one of Christ's little ones, that is just the way that you will feel toward him. You will learn to hate sin more and more, because he hates it, and you will strive to do good, not because you can by doing it earn heaven, but because it is Christ-like. You will fall into sin sometimes, and will have to pray for forgiveness again and again, but you will be truly sorry, and praying God for Christ's sake to work in you by his Holy Spirit those things which are pleasing in his sight, you will be more watchful, and more prayerful; and so will grow more like Christ. The good actions which you performed last week did not spring from the right motive—they were done to gain a reward. Ah! darling you forget all the black accounts. Good actions are acceptable to our heavenly Father only when they spring from a heart warm with the love of Christ—only when they are offered in the name of Christ."

ANNE MORGAN.

THE LEAF.—Jane had a habit of breaking off leaves and flowers, as she went through the garden and tearing them to pieces, and scattering the bits all along the pathway. Her mother spoke to her of this, as a bad habit; "But said Jane, what is the use of such a little mean thing as a leaf? It might as well be destroyed as not."

"Do you call a leaf mean?" asked her mother. "Why, my little girl, no man, if he study never so hard, and is never so skillful, can make anything half so beautiful or perfect as a leaf."

Jane looked as if she did not understand, but a few days after, her mother took her to a friend's house, where there was a microscope. This friend told Jane to bring a leaf which he put under the microscope.

How astonished Jane was, at the wonderful things she saw! What fibres! What veins, through which the life blood that nourished the leaf seemed to run. What fine holes, through which it threw off part of the sap! The friend called these pores. The leaf was all covered, too, with little bristles, and with still finer hairs, as if for protection and clothing. Jane never again called a leaf a "mean thing."

[*Little Stories for Little Folks.*]

BEGINNINGS OF EVIL.—The words, "that ye enter not into temptation," seem to say very pointedly, "Beware of the beginning—of the beginning;"—for it is in fatal connection with the next ensuing, and yet conceals what is behind. And since temptation is sure to be early with its beginnings, so too should watching and praying: early in life; early in the day; early in every undertaking. What haste then men must make who would be beforehand with temptation!

"It is naughty to *think swear*," said one little boy to another; "it is as naughty to think swear as to say swear I know 'tis."

"Who *hears* you, I should like to know?" cried the others. "Your father don't know what your *think* is."

"The Bible says, 'Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart,'" replied the other; "God hears."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1864-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
BAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 19, '64.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1864. [mar 5, '64]3

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or S. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
Raleigh, N., C., March. 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,928.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
H. A. Steedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
P. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, Wilm'gton

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Cobbs and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agts.
The Company invite applications.
June 8, 1860tf

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

3943
1754

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 27.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 339.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"BEYOND THE RIVER."

Far in a valley in the West
A happy home there lay,
Sunny and sweet the flowers bloom,
As sweet the shadows play;
Sickness was there, but it was borne
Each day so cheerfully,
They deemed it soon would pass away;
They thought not Death could be.

Three little ones to live for, Oh,
Who would not live to life?
The husband reft, the children lone,
God help the loving wife!
The Mother's loving cares ne'er ceased,
But oft in lonely hours,
She prayed for strength to bless and tend
Her loved and cherished flowers.

It might not be. Silent and sure,
Death's angel nearer came;
A night in spring the spirit fled,
She never spoke again.
That sunny home is desolate,
That household fire is dim,
And never more again will sound,
The wonted evening hymn.

Poor little ones, you're Motherless,
Your Father crushed and lone;
E'en childhood's voice is changed—it bears,
A hushed and saddened tone.
Beyond the river, far away
From early friends and home,
Her grave is made, and sadly there,
Those little feet do roam.

* * * * * *

Weep for the loving heart now stilled,
Weep for the fireside chair unfilled,
But for yourselves your eyes be filled,
Weep not for her!

LAURA L.

Lexington, N. C.

Selections.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.

HYMNS AND HYMN WRITERS.

There is something remarkable in the wide spread and powerful influence which has been obtained by the hymns of the English and American Protestant churches. Probably, with the exception of the Bible, as we have it in the version of King James, no composition exists, either in prose or poetry, the more phraseology of which, even apart from the sentiment, thrills so many hearts as it strikes 'the electric chain wherewith we're darkly bound.' From the mountain crags and glens of the Scottish highlands, from the peaceful cottages and lordly halls of England, to the mighty streams and solemn prairies of the new world on the one hand, and to the dim, hoary antiquity of India and the fresh smiling youth of Australian isles on the other, these English hymns are sung and loved.

It is impossible that this pre eminent place in the heart should be claimed on the ground of poetical excellence. Not a few of the best loved hymns are miserably defective in this respect. Careless rhyme, extravagance in thought and expression, absence of imaginative beauty and artistic finish, mar the productions of the most popular hymn writers. Indeed, we find that many of the hymns in which a fastidious literary taste would seem to find most pleasure, have never become the adopted heart songs of the people.

Undoubtedly, a great portion of the power with which these writings sway the heart, is attributable to the mighty magic of association.

If there could be one impression made upon the childish heart, which soonest of all we might expect to see effaced by the expansion of growing mind, it would seem to be that produced by the delightful nonsense, the absurdly charming marvels of nursery fiction. Yet, in the strongest head and the sternest heart, there lurks a curious loyalty to the traditionary sway of nursery rhyme and fairy tale—of Jack the Giant Killer, and Cinderilla, of Beauty and the Beast, and Little Red Riding Hood.

Like writing traced by those sympathetic inks whose presence is visible only under chemical reaction, the early written records of the childish heart may seem to fade away, but enduring traces still remains, ready to start into vivid freshness when touched by the powerful alchemy of human hopes and fears, sorrows, joys and affections.

And who shall wonder that the simple lines learned at the mother's knee, the morning and evening hymn at the fireside altar, the hymns heard in public worship, which as he learns to read them, are sought out and followed with such pleasant eagerness, all connected in his mind with the first dim, awful ideas of an unseen God, a future existence and some mysterious inner life in those to whom he looks up with childish love and reverence,—who shall wonder if these hymns fasten themselves upon his heart with such a power, which gladly yielded to by every gentle nature, is not to be shaken off by the roughest and harshest?

Strangely powerful are the memories of childhood—dim, mysterious glances backward into a life full of tender sweetness, a life strong in the simple faith, beautiful in the trusting love of those fresh, unsullied days. "Heaven is about us in our infancy," and songs of heaven, though faintly heard and dimly comprehended, awake in the childish heart undying echoes.

But to a vast number these spiritual songs are endeared as the utterances of a precious hidden life, a life whose joys and sorrows and hopes exist in a sphere sacred and spiritual, and withdrawn from the knowledge of the outer world. And whether the mighty harp of humanity is swept with crashing chords, or touched to gentler music, all its wondrous tones ring out in the rich and varied strains of English Hymnology. There the wailings of half-despairing agony, the deep tenderness of love, the raptures of triumph, or the all but speechless ecstacies of joy, find voice. From the first dim dawning of hope upon man's spiritual night to the calm and glorious setting of his sun, he has here the fittest and truest language in which the Christian life can find utterance.

We find the materials of English Hymnology drawn from very miscellaneous sources: from the unpolished lines of Sternhold and Hopkins, whose versified psalms, as well as the more familiar ones of Tate and Brady, we may include as belonging to our subject, the distinction between psalm and hymn being generally neglected in modern collections, down to the more finished productions of living authors.

Some of the old hymns are beautifully simple and touching Nothing can be sweeter than the charming Christmas hymn, while Shepherds watched their Flocks by night, and that most exquisite, if not best known of the many versions of the old Latin hymn, commencing O, Mother dear, Jerusalem—a more modern form of which we have in the similar Jerusalem, my Happy Home.

Of the seven Bishops who figure so conspicuously in one of Macaulay's brilliant episodes, one of them, the saintly Ken, has left us the Morning and Evening Hymns, which are loved wherever the English tongue is spoken. Among other lines from his facile pen, the elegant Addison has given us that beautiful version of the 19th Psalm, The Spacious Firmament on High; and to his witty contemporary, Pope, we owe two fine hymns, Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame, and another consisting of lines from his Messiah, which in its hymn form commences, "Rise, crowned with light."

There are but few favorite hymns whose authorship is unknown, but among the anonymous ones, we have the well known "Peace, Troubled Soul."

The 18th century witnessed a vast change for the better in the character of the hymns and versified psalms used in public worship. For the origin of this improvement, we are indebted to that prince of hymn writers, Watts. With vivid and ardent imagination, which soared among the sublime wonders beheld by the dweller in Patmos, with lips touched by the burning coals of intensest devotion, he sang such anthems as might almost befit the lips of those who sing the new song in the heavenly kingdom. Grandeur, sublimity, exalted and solemn devotion, mark his higher fights. But he has moments of tender pathos, of sweet calmness. The eye, which in wrapt vision beheld

"The glories of the Lamb,
Amidst His Father's throne,"

also surveyed

"The wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died."

He who saw the great assembly of the nations bowing

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,"

gazed also, upon 'Sweet fields arrayed in living green;' saw the dying bed made 'soft as downy pillows are,' and he sang that sweet cradle song which lives in the heart of every mother who whispers above her sleeping babe—

'Holy angels guard thy bed.'

Cotemporary with the latter years of Watts was the adult life of Doddridge. Mostly calm, unimpassioned, he seldom rises into lyrical flights; seldom soars upon the wings of imagination. A gentle serenity characterizes the greater portion of his hymns. But he can sometimes rise from the sweet contemplation of the 'nobler rest above' where there shall be

'No rude alarms of raging foes,'
No midnight shade, no clouded sun,
But sacred, high, eternal noon.'

Few hymns are more inspiring than his animating cry—Awake my soul, stretch every nerve—more exulting than his Triumphant Zion, lift thy head; and, Hark! the glad sound, the Saviour comes, rings out with far resounding Christmas joy.

About the middle of this century, commenced that religious movement which shook the Church of England to her centre, and resulted in the Methodist secession.

With Whitfield for its oratory, John Wesley for its legislator, and Charles Wesley for its poet, the new society moved forward with no uncertain steps.

A marked peculiarity in Wesley's hymns, is the intense consciousness of the intimate, one would almost think, visible presence of Christ. He seems to walk beside the Master in blessed companionship, and his heart burns within him as he walks. He pours out a flood of loving trust, joy or penitence, as if into the very bosom of Christ. Does he seek a refuge, he cries—

'Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly.'

Does he strive for a blessing, he says to the Heavenly Companion,

'Wrestling all night I mean to stay,
And wrestle till the break of day.'

Would he be kept from wandering—

'Still and quiet may I lie,
Nor struggle out of Thine embrace.'

And thus reposing, he says—

'With Thee conversing, I forget
All time, and toil, and care.'

Out of the Methodist connection, the most striking and characteristic of Wesley's hymns are little known, but we cannot take up any modern hymn book which is not largely indebted to this sweet singer.

While the zeal and devotion of early Methodism were arousing England from its stupor, a young man of gentle birth, refined tastes and mental culture, was spending a gay, half-idle, wholly pleasant life in London. Dull law books had but little charm for the Young Templar, and he comfortably ignored their claims as far as possible. Had he been told, amidst his high born and fastidious associates, that, on the coast of Africa, a sailor, daring in wickedness, profligate, profane, reckless; one who describes himself as 'a wild beast,' should become his dearest friend, counsellor and consoler, he would have laughed at the wild prediction. Still more ludicrous would have appeared the incongruity, had the prophetic voice assured him that in future days, the church should know no hymns of prayer and praise more tender and beautiful than those which should proceed from the hearts and pens of these two young men.

But the 'Lord caught and tamed the wild beast' and after awhile we find Newton and Cowper at work upon the Olney Hymns. Hymns full of the cheerful, practical religion of Newton—the tender contemplative spirit of Cowper.

Approach, my soul, the mercy seat; How sweet the name of Jesus sounds; How tedious and tasteless the hours—we see nothing of the reckless African trader in these words, which so many happy, trusting souls have made their own; and had Cowper never been known as the poet of England's calm country beauty, and fireside affection, he would have lived in the hearts of men as the author of God moves in a mysterious way; O for a closer walk with God; and, There is a fountain filled with blood.

We must not omit, among the hymn writers of this century, the learned and brilliant Toplady. Less voluminous than others in his productions, some of them are strikingly beautiful and glowing. What can be more calmly trustful than the stanzas commencing "When languor and disease invade"—more full of deep and solemn devotion than the exquisite hymns, "Rock of Ages," "Cleft for me"—or more with the ring of triumphant faith than the noble "God speed the Parting Soul," "Deathless principle, arise?" Dying comparatively young, he has left the world a precious legacy in these three hymns.

Time and space would fail, were the catalogue of English hymn writers to be drawn out to its full extent.

It was the purpose of this article to mention merely a few of those who, after the long and dreary dearth of material for vocal worship, gave the first opening tones of that great and ever swelling song which now ascends from the Anglo-Saxon church wherever it may be found upon the broad earth.

BLIND FOR LIFE.

"Young man, shut up your books, go into the country and look at the beautiful green things, at the flowers and streams, hills and dales, perhaps you may recover your sight. If you go on as you are you will be blind—blind for life!"

Thus spoke a physician one day to a young student whose soul was all ablaze with the fires of ambition, and who by excessive study had weakened his eyes. The doctor's words startled him. They were like a stream of water on the passion for greatness which burned within him. Clasping his hands he exclaimed:

"Blind for life! how awful!"

And now his heart rose in stern rebellion against God.

"Why," said he in his heart, "are all my hopes crushed just as I am rising to eminence? It is too bad?"

But this rebellion could not alter the fact. He must give up study or be blind. So quitting the books, he started on his travels.

One day, while in a large public library, he opened a splendidly-bound copy of the Holy Scriptures to examine the print, when the following words met his eye:

"I will bring the blind by a way that they know not. I will lead them in paths that they have not known. I will make the darkness light before them, and crooked things straight."

These words were God's arrow. They pierced his conscience. Closing the book, he hurried to his lodgings, sunk upon his knees, and begged God to forgive him his evil thoughts. His prayer was heard, and he soon became an humble disciple of the Lord Jesus.

When his journey was ended and his home friends asked him how he did, he replied:

"I have been blind all my life, and now am beginning to see."

Then pointing to the verse which had given sight to his mental eyes, he told them how remarkably the kind providence of God has guided him to the Saviour.

This case is somewhat singular perhaps, but cannot the reader trace some of the leadings of God in his experience equally wonderful? Perhaps, my friend, the chief difference between you and this student lies in the fact that he allowed the providence of God to lead him, while you only hardened yourself against Him, who has been trying through a thousand unknown paths to guide you to Christ. How is it? Please settle the point with your conscience—and with that Friend who will shortly cease to be your Judge and your Mediator.

A MISTAKE IN PARENTAL TRAINING.

"Depend upon it, Dr. N., you are making a great mistake. If you do not allow your children to attend balls and dancing parties, you will cut them off from society. They will be such speckled birds, that all the young people will shun them; and by-and-by you'll have a lot of mopes and old maids."

"I do not fear, Esq. W., that my children will suffer for want of society, if they do not frequent the midnight dance; neither do I consider those acquaintances most valuable which are made in scenes of mirth and revelry."

"I am sorry to see you so prejudiced, Doctor; surely amusement is sometimes lawful; and the Bible itself proves this.—For it expressly says, 'There is a time to dance.'"

"Yes, and 'a time to kill,' also; so you can approve murder, as well as dancing, Esquire, by the same chapter."

"Well, I couldn't have the heart to deprive my children of so much innocent enjoyment; I should expect them to hate me if I showed so little care to make them happy. I am sure yours must think you very tyrannical."

"My children seem happy and affectionate, Esq. W. The time has been when they desired to participate in those amusements which you consider so essential to their respectability and comfort. But their mother and I have succeeded in convincing them that balls and dancing parties would be injurious to their health, unfavorable to their mental improvement, and hazardous to their spiritual interests. While we do not claim that dancing as a physical exercise, is in itself sinful, yet we do see that as practiced in society, its uniform tendency is, to create a disrelish for home duties and pleasures, an aversion to intellectual culture and serious thought, and an absolute neglect of all earnest and hearty religious life. We believe that our children have confidence in our affection, and do not feel the restriction from these amusements an act of parental tyranny. So, I shall not confess to the mistake with which you charge me; and if we live twenty years, time will show which of us is right."

Only one of the speakers reached the standpoint suggested by Dr. N. The only son of Esq. W., was led by easy steps from the ball room to the card table and drinking saloon. The habits and connections thus formed led to debt, to retrieve which, he borrowed without leave from his employer's funds. His hopes that a fortunate throw would enable him to replace what he had unlawfully taken, were not fulfilled; and when concealment became no longer possible, he fled to a distant land to end his days in want and infamy.

His eldest sister fell a victim to the seductive arts of a ball room acquaintance, whose fascinating manners and ardent professions of love and constancy, persuaded her to leave her parents' roof without their knowledge and sanction. These were terrible blows to a doting father; and Esq. W could not survive his disappointment and shame. His death broke up the family. Mrs. W., with her second and third daughter, was obliged to seek mechanical employment for their own support; while the youngest child, a little girl of seven years, found a home with a distant relative.

The family of Dr. N. included a son and two daughters. The affectionate parents did not deny their children vain and improper amusements without furnishing such as were suitable and gratifying. Books and pictures were liberally provided; thus a love for reading was stimulated and encouraged; a taste for the fine arts cultivated and rewarded. The father and mother showed an eager and constant interest in the pursuits and pleasures of their young charge, ministering with cheerfulness to every healthful and innocent enjoyment. As far as their moderate means allowed, they journeyed with them to see the wonders of Nature and Art. When at home, music, books, conversation, select society, domestic duties, and the acquirement of useful skill and knowledge made their family circle the abode of happiness and peace.

The twenty years of test have passed rapidly away. While the advocate of foolish and hurtful pleasures died of a broken heart at his children's misconduct, Dr. N., lived to see all his family pious, his daughters happily married, and his son with a lovely and beloved companion adorning the Gospel ministry. Another generation are being carefully reared in the ways of godliness; and not only the children, but the children's children of Dr. N. are rising up "to call him blessed."

Reader, *there was a mistake* in parental training—but *who made it?*

A Minister's Influence.—The good man died and was buried. We looked to see the influence of his life. But the world went on as before. There was buying and selling. The competitions of business and society were not abated, and it seemed as if only a pebble had fallen into the stream. Yet his life, the strength of his mind and heart had been spent for the spiritual improvement of his people. And here was the result: Half a century more passes by. The tombs were opened and all who had sat under his teachings were brought before him and permitted to trace, as we cannot now even in material things, the progress from beginning to end, of the scriptural influences which had acted upon them from him. The earth with all its cares and interests had vanished from their thoughts. Only the momentous realities of eternity were there. Who shall say how much the joy of recognition at that hour may be heightened by the life which he was permitted to impart by his instructions here? Or who shall dare to measure by what the eye has seen, that which only the experience of eternity shall unfold.

A STRANGE CASE IN COURT.

In a native newspaper—*The Satya Prakasa*—"The Light of Truth"—published in Bombay, India, there appears an editorial article, October 21st, 1860, headed "The primitive Religion of the Hindoos and the present heterodox opinions." It began with stating that the Puranas and other sacred works of the Hindus, predict the rise of false religions and heresies in the Kaliquage, or the present mundane age, which according to Hindu theory, dates from 3,101 B. C.; it then went on to relate that the religion of the Vallabhacharyas is one of those heresies, and wound up by emphatically calling on the Maharajahs, or high priests of that sect to desist from the propagation of their faith until they had removed the gross immoralities of which it was directly inculcated by it.

The sect in question, seems to have been founded by a Brahmin, Vishnu—Swamin, but takes its name from its principal teacher and saint, Vallabhacharya (or the spiritual teacher, Vallabha) who was supposed to be one of several incarnations of the god Vishnu, and lived toward the end of the xv., and during the first part of the xvi., century of our era. Its doctrinal tenets are a mixture of pantheism and mysticism, and its main worship is that of Krishna, one of the youthful incarnations of the god Vishnu, chiefly remarkable for his sports with the young cowherds among whom he passed the early part of his earthly career. There is this remarkable feature, however, about the sect as compared with other Hindu sects, based on Brahminical tradition—that its teachers, rejecting abstemiousness as not conducive to sanctity, enjoin the worship of the Deity, not by means of mortification, or an austere ritual, but by indulging in the pleasures of society, and the enjoyment of the world.

The members of this sect are very numerous and wealthy, the merchants and bankers, especially those from Gujarat and Malva, belonging to it. Their temples and establishments are said to be scattered all over India, and their spiritual chiefs are the supposed descendants of Vallabha; veneration being paid to them, not so much on account of their learning and piety, as for their family connexion with the arch saint of their sect.

It so happened that one of their present leaders—now styled Maharajahs—the Maharajah Jadunathjal Brijratlanjee of Bombay felt aggrieved by the article referred to. The journal in which it was published, was highly respectable, and the editor Karsandas Mooljee was renowned among his people for purity of motive and purpose. Accordingly, the Maharajah sued the editor in the Supreme Court of Bombay, for having "caused to be printed and published a false, scandalous, malicious, infamous and general, and the custody [illegible] of the Maharajahs in particular. Hence ensued a spectacle for the first time seen in India. An English tribunal had to decide whether the charges made by the editor of the *Satya Prakasa* were founded in fact, and justifiable on public grounds. It was nominally a question whether Mr. Karsandass Mooljee was a libeler, and should be mulcted in the sum of $25,000, the damages laid, but in reality, says the *Westminster Review*, from which we gather these facts, whether the actual religion of the Vallabhacharya sect ordained those immoral practices, which the defendant had imputed to it, and whether it was, or was not in keeping with the spirit of the ancient Hindu faith, "one of the different ways," as was alleged in favor of it, "into which the courses of the Vedas and Puranas had diverged, just as some one goes from the gates of the fort to proceed to Walkeshwar and some one to Byoulla."

The matter was carefully scrutinized by the learned court for twenty four days, and the verdict recorded in the elaborate and lucid judgment of Sir Matthew Saussee and Sir Joseph Arnould, substantially acquitting the defendant in the suit.

Thus the mountain of heathenism is being leveled down so that a highway shall be prepared for the Lord. God often uses a variety of instruments in carrying on his work, and some of them may be like King Cyrus, of whom the Almighty said, "I girded thee, though thou hast not known me."

No Efforts to do Good are Lost.—I have heard of some seeds which will sleep in the earth for ages, and I have read of the young of some insects which will lie in a state like death for eighty years together, and yet when the hand that scattered the seed had been mingled in the dust, and when the insect that deposited the young had ended its flight for generations, the seed would come forth a forest of mighty trees, and the slumbering insect would wake to life, and become the mother of an endless multitude. And so it may be with us. We are scattering the seeds of knowledge, and piety, and immortality, but we see not the seed spring forth. Our instructions seem to be forgotten; the fruits of our liberality seem to have perished; and our favors appear to have been in vain. But be of good courage; the seed is still in the earth undecayed, and the time will come when it shall spring forth and yield a plenteous harvest. It is watched over by the God of Heaven, and not a seed shall perish. The hand that scattered the seed may be withered, but the seed itself shall swell, and send forth its germ, and become a mighty tree. The voice that uttered the sermon may be silent, but others that received the truth shall come forth and declare it stream to the generations that are yet unborn.

Sense, Reason and Faith.—There are three principles by which we apprehend things—Sense, Reason and Faith: these lights have their different objects that must not be confounded. Sense is confined to things material; Reason considers things abstracted from matter; Faith regards the mysteries revealed from heaven; and these must not transgress their order. Sense is an incompetent judge of things about which Reason only is conversant. It can only make a report of those objects which by their natural characters are exposed to it. And Reason can only discourse of things within its sphere; supernatural things, which we derive from revelation, and are purely the objects of Faith, are not within its territories and jurisdiction. Those superlative mysteries exceed all our intellectual abilities.—Locke.

Fast.—Fasting has in all ages, and among all nations, been an exercise much in use in times of mourning, sorrow and afflictions. It is suggested by nature, since persons deeply afflicted lose their appetites. There is no example of fasting, properly so called, before Moses; though doubtless the Patriarchs fasted; since there were great mournings among them. Moses enjoins no particular fast in his five books excepting the solemn day of expiation. Leviticus 23d chap., 27th verse. After Moses, examples of fasting have been common among the Jews. Joshua and the Elders of Israel remained prostrate before the ark until evening without eating, after the Israelites were defeated by the men of Ai. Joshua 7th ch., 6th v. The eleven tribes which had taken up arms against that of Benjamin, seeing that they could not hold out against that of Gibeah, fell down before the ark upon their faces, and so continued until evening without eating. Judges, 20th ch., 26th v.

The Israelites being pressed by the Philistines, assembled before the Lord at Mizpeh and fasted in his presence until evening. David fasted while his child was sick. 2 Samuel, 12th ch., 14th v. Moses fasted 40 days upon Mount Horeb. Exodus 34th ch., 28th v. Elijah passes as many days without eating. 1st Kings, 19th ch., 8th v. Our Saviour fasted forty days and forty nights in the Wilderness. Matthew 4th ch. Even the Heathens sometimes fasted. The King of Nineveh, terrified by the preaching of Jonah, caused the man and beast to be covered with sackcloth—refrain from eating and drinking and cry unto the Lord. Jonah, 3 ch., 6, 7, 8, v. The Jews in times of public calamity, made the children at the breast fast. Joel 2: 18. Our Saviour did not institute any particular fast days; but he fasted himself, and said when he should be taken from them, "then shall they fast." Luke 5th ch., 33d v. Our Saviour taught his disciples that they should fast in truth—not in hypocrisy; not to be seen of men, but of their Father in Heaven. Matthew 6th ch., 16th v., 9th chapter.

The following are texts in the New Testament referring to fasting: Matt. 9, 2, 6, 47, 15 32. Mark 2, 18, 8, 3. Luke 2, 37, 5, 33: 18th ch., 12 h v. Acts 13th ch., 2, 3: 10th ch., 30th v; 27th ch., 33d v. 1st Corinthians, 7th ch., 5th v. 2d Corinthians, 6th ch., 5th v. 11: 27 Amos.

Our Friends in Heaven.—"Shall we recognize our friends in heaven?" This is a question often asked—asked with fearful emotion by those who have been bereaved. We felt that the question was answered by another—"Shall we preserve personal identity in heaven?" Shall we be ourselves? Shall we, or do we go there to lose all identity—all that existed of mental and moral peculiarities? We cannot recognize here the authorship of an article; from its style we see in it the handiwork of one we know. Shall personal style be lost in heaven? It lives in the grand revelations of the Bible—Paul writes in his language, and Peter in his; Isaiah is unlike Jeremiah; and both unlike gloomy, yet sublime Ezekiel. If it lives in heaven, by it alone there will be thousands of recognitions.

Is memory to live? If so, then recognition will follow, for where ransomed spirits converse in the "bright land," they will talk over the experience of the past. If they do, it will result in recognition, for if Asbury and Jesse Lee should meet, all unconscious of each other, and engage in conversation, will they not strike on the common memories of old battle fields, of long and weary rides, and of sustaining grace under sore trials—can they do otherwise than each discern his fellow-soldier in the glorified one before him?

A Family left to God's Care.—Rev. John Newton relates that many proofs had passed under his immediate notice of the faithfulness of God in answering the prayers of pious parents, who had left behind them young and helpless children. He especially mentions a friend of his, a laborious Christian minister in the West of England; in whose family the divine promise was fulfilled. This devoted man, when dying, was advised to make his will; but he replied, "I have nothing to leave but my wife and children, and I leave them to the care of a gracious God;" and soon after he died happy. No prospect appeared for the support of his family: but the Lord disposed a man who had always despised his preaching to feel for his destitute family, and by his means £1,600 or about $8,000, were raised for them; and the clergy of Exeter, who had never countenanced his ministry, gave his widow a house and a garden for her life; so that she afterwards lived in greater ease and plenty than in the lifetime of her husband.

To Day.—It is a sad infatuation that leads an immortal soul, to whom the Gospel brings the command, "Son, go work to-day in my vineyard," to neglect in youth the things which belong to his eternal peace. While many the day passes, and the night suddenly cometh, when no man can work, and no preparation to meet God is made. Under such circumstances how solemn the words, "But now they are hidden from thine eyes,"—the term of probation is over, the opportunity of redemption gone forever. To-day is stricken down in death the strong young man, the beautiful young woman, that yesterday was in full health. And so it occurs constantly. Reader, to-day is "thy day." O, know the things which belong to thy peace. To-day you are offered salvation. To-morrow may be too late.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. J. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—O. L. H., $14.00; W., $100.00; Mrs. R., $20.00; A Wounded Soldier, through Rev. J. F. W. Freeman, $20.00; Jenny, $6.66; Lizzie, George and Sue, $50.00; A Friend, $10.00.

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—During the last week or two our list of soldiers' papers has been diminished by some three or four hundred; and a further reduction must soon take place. Within the last few days two or three liberal contributions to send the *Presbyterian* to the soldiers have been received, and we sincerely hope that others will follow, so that our list may be at least as large in the future as for the past six months.

We shall, however, not add materially to the number sent off until mail communication is resumed with the army of Northern Virginia, which, we hope, will not be long.

THE DEARTH.—The scarcity of news, both secular and religious, continues distressingly great. There are no mails yet from Richmond and Petersburg. How long this blockade is to continue it is impossible to say; but we have an abiding confidence that it is approaching an end, and that when Gen. Lee permits his noble army to strike a blow in earnest, the enemy will be driven back to his gunboats on the James, more severely handled perhaps than he has ever been. May the deliverance soon come.

YANKEE PAPERS.—We are indebted to the kindness of a friend in Washington, N. C., for copies of Yankee papers, including the N. Y. *Herald, American Presbyterian*, &c. All favors of this kind are most thankfully received. They gratify a laudible curiosity to see what our enemies say of us, and furnish also items of religious news from without that, in these blockade times, are really interesting.

CONFISCATED.—We apprised our readers two or three weeks ago, that the name of the Rev. James H. McNeill had been stricken from the roll of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, because of his sympathy with the rebellion. The Newark Daily *Advertiser*, as copied into a Yankee paper received at this office, in noticing this action of the Presbytory, remarks, that Mr. McNeill "was formerly one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, and lived in Elizabeth. Soon after the commencement of the war he returned to his native State, North Carolina, and as it has since appeared, joined the fortunes of the rebellion. His library was recently confiscated and sold by the U. S. Marshal in this city."

FAITHFUL.—A writer in the *Southern Christian Advocate* says of the Rev. Dr. McAnally, Methodist minister formerly of this State, but at the commencement of the war publishing a religious paper in St. Louis: "He was compelled to stop the publication of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, and at one time was imprisoned on account of his devotion to the South. He is now at large preaching Christ. At one time he was ordered to leave, but was recalled and now has to report weekly to the Provost Marshal. He is still devoted to our cause and maintains his integrity as a minister of Christ.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annual examination of the classes of this Institution will take place on the 19th and 20th of July. The 21st will be commencement day. The Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., will deliver a sermon, and the Rev. F. H. Johnston will deliver an address on the occasion. The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE.—We see it stated that a publishing association of the Protestant Episcopal church has established a printing office and commenced work in Charlotte, N. C. The Rev. G. M. Everhart is book and tract editor.

"TO HIM THAT OVERCOMETH."

REV. 3: 21.

Seven times, in the space of two short chapters, is this sentiment repeated, almost in the same words. It closes each of the epistles to the seven churches, written at the command of Him who "liveth and was dead," and "is alive for evermore." "To him that overcometh" in Ephesus, in Smyrna, in Pergamos, in Thyatira, in Sardis, in Philadelphia and in Laodicea, some reward is held out as a motive to exertion. And though this reward differs in each case, there is still a common character indicated in the language, that of *the successful soldier.*

The Christian life is often represented in the sacred Scriptures as a *warfare.* "They shall be as mighty men, who tread down their enemies in the mire of the streets in the battle. And they shall fight, because the Lord is with them; and the riders upon horses shall be confounded." Such is the language of Zechariah concerning those who were roused up to do the work of the Lord faithfully. The figure is common with David, and with other Old Testament worthies. Nor is it confined to them and to their warlike age, but pervades also the New Testament no less, and is mingled there with all its counsels to peace and love. Who will not at once call to mind the warm and lively exortation of Paul to his Ephesian brethren, at the close of his epistle to them: (See ch. 6: 10–20.) Or those other words of his, the last he ever wrote probably, as he stood calmly on the brink of the grave, and exclaimed: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

The Christian life *is* a warfare. It is a conflict with the opposing forces of a powerful and subtle enemy, who is seeking to compass the eternal ruin of immortal souls. The Christian is called upon to battle for the truth, and to defend himself against innumerable enemies. The weapons of his warfare are furnished him at the hands of God, and he must use them diligently and energetically, or he will most certainly be overcome. As "we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places," the weapons must correspond. They too must be spiritual, such as are "mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of Satan" in the heart, such as "the *girdle* of truth," the "*breast-plate* of righteousness," the sandal of "the preparation of the gospel of peace," "the *shield* of faith," the *helmet* of salvation," and "the *sword* of the Spirit." The Christian life is a spiritual warfare, in which the principle of holiness, implanted by the Spirit of God and nourished and protected and kept alive by His influence, is ever contending with the principle of evil, fed and fostered by the demon of wickedness in his Satanic influence.

And "to him that overcometh" is the reward for faithful service given. There must be no yielding of the conflict—no compromise with the enemy. To overcome may require a long and severe conflict, much longer and more severe than the Christian soldier anticipated when the struggle commenced. The privations and sufferings incident to success may be much greater than imagination could have conceived, ere the actual experience was felt. The extent of these is not determined by the soldier himself, but by Him who, for wise and holy purposes, has imposed the struggle upon him, and who has fixed the limit as to time and means employed by the enemy. Whatever He shall see proper to demand of the soldiers of the cross must be borne. They must not shrink from it, or seek to escape it by an unmanly or dishonorable shunning of the path of duty. Success is the only thought to be entertained as the road to peace. Victory must be the watchword, even unto death. And victory secures the prize—an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and unfading.

If God does, in His wise providence, require of the soldiers of an earthly kingdom long years of warfare, toil, suffering and privation, ere they attain their object, can we hope to secure the blessings of the kingdom of heaven without this test of devotion to the cause in which we are enlisted? The spiritual blessings for which we are striving are far more precious, far more necessary indeed, than any for which men ever yet took up the arms of an earthly warfare; should we then expect to reach them "on flowery beds of ease," while the providence of God unmistakably shows us that we only attain the freedom of this life through the most costly sacrifices? Let us then "gird up the loins of our mind" and "put on the whole armor of God," that we faint not by the way or become weary of the conflict, until its blessed privileges are secured. "To him that *overcometh*" is the promise given, not to him that fights for a time and then yields to the blandishments of the enemy from the fear of prolonging his soldier life. Final victory over all spiritual enemies can only secure the great rewards of eternal life and happiness.

CONVERTED IN CAMP.—The camp need not be a school of vice to our young men if we pray for them and properly supply them with spiritual advantages. Out of 428 professors of religion in Mahone's brigade, A. N. V., 140 have been converted since the war began.

PATRIOTISM NOT CHRISTIANITY.

Editors are wonderful beings! "They are expected to know every thing," it is said; and their columns often indicate that they are not averse to the "soft impeachment." The facility with which they take up and discuss characters and principles—with equal readiness turning their attention to war, politics, science, literature, morality, religion or any thing else that may chance to be presented—certainly savors of a vast deal of knowledge, if not of actual omniscience. The idea very naturally springs up in the minds of their readers, that they *do* kow every thing.

One of these remarkable persons, in a city not a thousand miles from the capitol of our own State, was understood a few days since to settle forever all controversy about who and what constitute *the Church*, by announcing in his columns that "*the Council of the Church*" had met in that city the day before. He disclaims, however, any intention of making the decision attributed to him, and is entitled to the benefit of this disclaimer. We are glad he has corrected the misapprehension, as we should be sorry to be compelled to give up and acknowledge ourselves, with nineteen-twentieths of all the professing christians in the world, to be *unchurched.*

But a still more remarkable case has just come to light. An editor in the same city, if we understand him, *has settled at once the eternal destiny of all Confederate soldiers* dying in the service of their country. Some person writing in a religious paper had expressed doubt about the future of a soldier that he had seen pass away, who, up to the very last, as far as was known, "had never thought much of death" or "acquainted himself with God." The editor aforesaid terms the expression of this doubt "sectarian bigotry," and exclaims in his indignation, "How dare this writer speak of the 'lost soul' of a man who bravely died in defence of home, family and country, if he believe in Him who said to the thief on the cross, 'Verily I say unto thee, to day shalt thou be with me in paradise.'"

We should like to know, first of all, what association there can be in the mind of any one between "the thief on the cross" and "a man who bravely died in defence of home, family and country." Does the editor mean to put them upon the same footing? If he had been speaking of *yankee* soldiers, the association would have been natural enough; and we can very well see how he might magnify the grace of God in Christ by such an allusion.

But we shall not question the ability of this editor to settle the matter upon which he thus sits in judgment with such an air of confidence, any more than we do his ability to plan a campaign for General Lee or determine questions of State policy. We have no controversy whatever with him about his individual notions on religion or any thing else, but we beg leave to say to soldiers, for whose sufferings and sacrifices "in defence of home, family and country," we have the highest admiration, and who may be supposed to feel special interest in these things, that "the thief on the cross" humbly and sincerely *asked* the Saviour to remember him, when He came into His kingdom. Indeed, he gave every evidence that the circumstances in which he was placed would admit, that he exercised genuine faith in Christ and true repentance for his sins. With these conditions annexed, we fully endorse every things that can be claimed by any one as to the ability and will of our Saviour to receive the vilest of the vile—even Yankee thieves and murderers, styled in their own country *soldiers.* But without these, the possession of traits of character that deserve a far higher and more honorable classification of their possessor than with thieves and robbers, will avail nothing at the bar of God. *Patriotism is not Christianity;* and it is no "sectarian bigotry" to say so. All sects will agree in this.

ANXIETY FOR NEWS.

To our readers, anxiously looking for intelligence of something decisive in the struggle around Petersburg and Richmond, we offer very little this week. The mails are still cut off from us, and but little has been received during the week from that quarter. We are looking daily for something that will put a different face upon things; but in the meantime our people must "possess their souls" in patience. All will work out right in the end; and the end will be reached, we have a firm persuasion, by the very best road for us. Gen. Lee, with the assistance of the authorities at Richmond and the able counsel of his subordinate officers, will develop the results of the campaign in the best possible manner.

As expressing our own views on this subject even better than we could express them ourselves, we copy the following from a contemporary and commend it to those who are disposed to be impatient at the protraction of the struggle.

"The tedious length of the campaign in Virginia, has caused a restless impatience with some persons. They had expected to see Grant wound up a month ago, after the terrific battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, &c.; and they are impatient at the long protracted struggle. But if they will calmly reflect upon the actual results of the campaign, they will discover they have been immense. With less than twenty thousand casualties of all kinds, as a contemporary remarks, Gen. Lee has actually put *hors de combat* a number of the enemy larger than his whole army. The Confederate strength of Virginia is not materially lessened, while with all his reinforcements Grant's army is virtually ruined. The proportion of losses from all causes has doubtless been in the ratio of five or more to our one, and the moral effect of the fighting upon the enemy thus far has been more disastrous than a defeat could have been in any single open field fight. The result of the campaign in Virginia surpasses, in our judgment, all reasonable anticipations, and should be matter of thankfulness instead of impatience or complaint. We have never looked for anything else than a protracted struggle, and in the course of *that*, we certainly never hoped to see such stupendous losses inflicted upon the enemy with so little expenditure of blood upon our part.

"If now, we attempt to prognosticate the future, we should say that it is prefigured by the past. Why should Gen. Lee be impatient? The double operation of the tide water atmosphere of James River in dog days, and of storming Confederate lines, will deplete at far less expense than would attend more active warfare. By and by, when matters ripen to that point, Gen. Lee may assume the aggressive and finish up the work; but at present it appears to us to be going well enough. There is no excuse for impatience or fretfulness over the campaign in Virginia—nor in Georgia either. Both will work out satisfactorily. We have not yet seen such results in Georgia, but we believe, when they come, they will come more suddenly, and with equal completeness."

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.—Among the Yankee papers sent us by a friend in Washington, noticed in another paragraph, there is one, bearing the general appearance of a child's paper, called *The Freedman.* It is published by the American Tract Society, Boston, and "is chiefly designed for gratuitous circulation among the late slaves in this country." It prints the alphabet and simple lessons in spelling and reading. As a specimen of the *religious* teaching imparted by Yankee philanthropists to these "freedmen," we copy the following:

"John, do you love God?" a teacher asked a bright little boy of six years old.

"Oh, yes, missus, I love God a heap."

"What makes you love him?"

"Mammy says he gives me breath every day, and he helped us run off from old massa. He give me good strong legs," looking down at the stout little limbs, appearing at some length beneath the ragged covering which scarcely deserved the name of pantaloons.

To this the pious Yankee "school marm" replied, with the utmost complacency:

"Yes, John, you ought to love God since he has been so kind to you, and has made you a free child."

RELIANCE UPON GOD.—The Atlanta *Register*, writing of the vigorous demonstrations of the enemy against that city, says:

"The history of war, if it teach anything, declares that the most skillfully laid and executed schemes for invasion or defence, have been frequently thwarted by the merest accidents and unforeseen contingencies. An untimely shower, or a sunken road invisible at a distance, or the opportune arrival of Blucher, single or together, determined the fate of Waterloo, and changed the whole face of European and of modern history. The timely appearance of Kirby Smith turned [illegible] and converted a victorious advance into a disastrous rout. The fate of our city then rests not with Sherman nor with our gallant chieftain and his veteran host; but is lodged in the hands of him who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and of whom it is written, 'salvation or victory is of the Lord.'

"While, therefore, we put forth every effort in our power, and increase to the utmost the efficiency of every human instrumentality, let us not rely upon man, but place our confidence in 'Him who executeth righteousness and judgment for the oppressed.' Let us make continued supplication to the Most High in the name of our blessed Saviour, for his almighty protection, and let us as a people, put away from our hearts and lives those sins which may provoke the Supreme Ruler to sell us into the hands of our enemies. Christians of Atlanta, come to the rescue! Be importunate in prayer. Come to the daily prayer-meeting for the country. The churches of Richmond are crowded with earnest supplicants, and shall *our* city fall through the infidelity and prayerlessness of the people of God. Citizens! if from no higher motive at least from love of country and regard to the safety of your city, put away those glaring sins of profane swearing, drunkenness, immorality, gambling, Sabbath desecration, and violence which have tarnished the fair fame of our city abroad, and threatened if persisted in, to bring upon us through human instrumentality the wrath of heaven. Let the irreligious, as well as the religious assemble with Christians, and *pray*; and let all remember Nineveh's devoted doom and learn from a heathen people lessons of wisdom appropriate to our times."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOSPELS.—Professor Elliott, in the introductory lecture of his course on the life of Christ, gives in a note the following condensed summary of the principal points on which the four evangelical narratives are distinguished from each other:

I. In regard to their *external features* and *characteristics.* The *point of view* of the first Gospel is mainly Israelite; of the second, Gentile, of the third, Universal; of the fourth, Christian. The general *aspect*, and, so to speak, *physiognomy* of the first mainly, is Oriental; of the second, Roman; of the third, Greek; of the fourth spiritual. The *style* of the first is stately and rythmical; of the second, terse and precise; of the third, calm and copious; of the fourth, artless and colloquial. The most striking *characteristic* of the first is symmetry; of the second, compression; of the third, order; of the fourth, system. The *thought* and *language* of the first are both Hebraistic; of the third, both Hellenistic; while in the second, the thought is often Occidental, though the language is Hellenistic, but the thought Hebraistic.

II. In respect to their *subject, matter*, and *contents*: In the first Gospel we have narrative; in the second, memoirs; in the third, history in the fourth, dramatic portraiture. In the first we have often the record of events in their accomplishment: in the second, events in their connection; in the fourth, events in relation to the teaching springing from them. Thus, in the first, we more often meet with the notice of impression; in the second, of facts; in the third of motives; in the fourth, of words spoken. And lastly, the record of the first is mainly collective and arithmetical; of the second, graphic and circumstantial; of the third, didactic and reflective; of the fourth, selective and supplementive.

III. In respect to the *portraiture of the Lord*, the first Gospel presents Him to us mainly as the Messiah; the second, mainly as the God man; the third as the Redeemer; the fourth, as the only begotten Son of God.

ITALY.

The news from this country is of the most inspiring and encouraging character. In Lombardy, especially, the progress of Evangelical opinions is so marked and rapid as almost to assume the character of a general religious awakening. A monthly volume migh be filled with reports of the fruits of missionary labor appearing here and in other parts of the field. The correspondent of *Evangelical Christendom* says: "No mission field has yielded such fruit in so short a time. Nowhere has money been laid out to better purposes, or faithful toil been so richly rewarded. To put it in a few words, there is no parallel to be found for the present shaking of opinions going on all around us, except in the ferment of mind that preceded and accompanied the Reformation in England.

At a meeting of the Society for the Evangelization of Italy held in Edinburg, Jan. 11th, Dr. Andrew Thompson, who, according to the *Weekly Review*, is particularly acquainted with the subject made the following encouraging statements:

"In Piedmont there is scarcely a town or village of any size in which there is not a little company of believers; in Florence we have many meetings for Evangelical worship every Lord's day; in Genoa there are two native congregations; at Leghorn the church of M. Ribetti is crowded every Sabbath; in Naples, under the evangelistic labors of M. Buscarlet, the Marquis Cresi, and others, there are flourishing little churches and thriving schools; we have our own Mr. Kay with a little congregation at Palermo; and even in the Island of Elba three stations, comprising a membership of 200 souls, not to speak of many churches and stations in more obscure localities. The part of Italy, however, in which there is the greatest awakening at the present moment is Lombardy, with its capital, Milan."

From the *Christian World* and from *Evangelical Christendom*, the following facts are gathered;

In the town Milan, alone there are already 1,000 church members, men and women, whose names are on the registers of the various congregations, and partake of the ordinance of the Supper. About 500 belong to the Free Church, and 300 to the Waldensian and Wesleyan missions. This is but a small portion, of course, of those who hear the Gospel preached, or are perusing the Scriptures in private. The most noticeable characteristic of the revival is the love of the word of God. Generally speaking, all the artizans and towns-people connected with the different centres of evangelization carry the Testament about with them in their pockets, and occupy their spare hours and leisure moments in reading it. The utmost liberty of conscience is enjoyed in this part of Italy.

Rev. Wm. Clark, a missionary of the A. F. and Christian Union writes, under date of Dec. 29th:

In no other city is there so large a number who listen to the preaching of the gospel on the Sabbath, and in no other city has Evangelical labor been so abundantly blest. Five places, in different parts of the city, have already been opened for public worship; and the sixth is greatly needed. Most of these are crowded with eager and attentive listeners to the truth and often many go away for want of room. The preachers are not men distinguished for learning or power of eloquence, but they are men who have felt the power of the truth in their hearts and hence can preach to the hearts of others. But on account of the increasing eagerness on the part of the people of this city to hear the truth, the work of these preachers has become exceedingly onerous. Three or four times on the Sabbath, and nearly every evening during the week, they are required to give instruction to the people.

The instrumentality is wholly inadequate to the work to be performed. If multiplied tenfold it would hardly be sufficient to meet the demand. But feeble as it is we are continually astonished at the results which follow. The light is spreading from this centre into all the densely populated region around. The cities and towns on the east and west, on the north and south, are all receiving the truth and asking for Evangelical teachers. Every where the preacher finds those who gladly listen to his words. If there were men to go forth, in great numbers, preaching Christ, it would seem all Italy might easily be reformed and led to embrace the religion of the gospel. And here is the great want: Christians abroad must help create, here in Italy, a native agency; raise up and qualify a host of young men and women who will become the evangelizers of the country.

The educational movement in Milan makes vast progress. Reference is made particularly to the ordinary schools of the town and neighborhood. Once a week there is a meeting of about 100 professors and school masters to talk over familiarly the best methods of educating the people, point by point. The number of school-books teeming from the Milanese press is surprising. The books issued yearly in every branch of instruction are to be counted by scores.

But the neighborhood of Milan is even more interesting than the city itself. The evangelical colporteurs—not mere salesmen, but devout Christian workmen—meet with great success. In Caravaggio, there is a church of eighty members and a congregation of three hundred.

The evangelist Sciavelli, at Parma, an ex Franciscan monk from Chieti, has received of late many invitations to preach the Gospel in neighboring villages. In one place, where bills announcing the service, had been posted, no room could be got large enough, and he preached in a field to 2,000 people. A carriage and pair was sent to convey him thither, after his Sabbath morning service in Parma. At another place, he had again to extemporise a field pulpit, and preach in the open air to thousands of people. The priests started an opposition service, and rung the church bells long and violently, but not a man in the crowd moved from his place, and the church was ascertained to have been empty. The soldiers stationed there formed guard to protect the preacher, and many hands sought a shake of his, and with tearful eyes expressed their gratitude, when the service was over.

At Cremonia the same popularity attends the herald of the cross. An immense hall, capable of holding 1,000 persons, was literally packed to the door at the second preaching. In Como the audiences at first consisted only of men. Violent resistance was indeed threatened by the women, who, to the number of 500, proceeded to the chief magistrate, and demanded the instant expulsion of the Gospel party. Being unsuccessful curiosity got the better of their bigotry and unfeminine rage, and they requested the Evangelist to address a meeting composed almost entirely of females. He consented, and many were deeply affected by the truth.

Liberal sentiments are spreading among the clergy, and have penetrated, it would appear, to the recesses of monasteries. The confusion among the Franciscan monks is great. They decline, in many instances, to send replies to their "generals" in Rome. In fact there is a schism in the body. The ecclesiastical seminaries, too, are infected, and some are in a state of revolt. The students of Monte Cassino lately drove out their superior, as a friend to the Bourbons and a reactionist. The progress of education in the lately dark and hapless city of Naples, is truly marvelous. A normal school for boys has lately been opened, and one for girls is in contemplation.

The course of legislation, too, is still in the direction of enfranchisement from Romish tyranny. A law has lately been enacted, releasing a large amount of property from perpetual rents to convents, churches, and religious institutions, amounting altogether to some twenty five million francs. Such a law as this now passed, and that which abolishes religious corporations, except specially authorized by royal decree, and another which declares illegal all bequests to religious communities, unless authorized by the King's *exequatur*, are radical changes in the very framework of society as heretofore existing in Italy. And it is worthy of notice that such measures are carried against the wishes of such men as Passaglia, Liverani and Perfetti—who, as I have before intimated, are reformers only of such abuses in their judgment diminish the power of the Romish Church.

A LETTER TO THE POINT.

The New York News publishes a letter from Rev. R. L. Dabney, Professor in the theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney, (Va.,) to a gentleman in New York. From it we extract the following, which embodies some interesting information as well as some truths which, as they have got before the people of the North, may be of some value:

I send you five specimens of the ladies wear, manufactured at home by my wife and neighbors. They will interest the ladies of your family. They will see that our women—the most obstinate of all rebels—do not intend to be subjugated by having "nothing to wear." They are now generally clad in these fabrics at home and at church, and covered with home made bonnets of braided straw, trimmed with flowers made and colored at home, and with bands and rosettes made of corn shucks. Let not the New York ladies, with their luxurious Paris finery, sneer; they have no idea how nice the corn shucks rosettes are, dyed with native dyes, and color, embroidered with silk raveled from old scarfs or stockings, and as glossy as Lyons satin. They may be assured that in these home manufactures our Confederate belles look fine enough to win the hearts of our gallant men.

Our blockade condition is not so bad as our enemies would like to believe. Just in this part of Virginia the crops were very short last year, on account of excessive rains, drowning the valley, so much relied on here for Indian corn; but in Upper Virginia and all south of us nature poured out a prodigal abundance of our staple. Our swine were much decimated by hog cholera last year, hence a scarcity of bacon: but we have the syrup of the Chinese cane, maple sugar, etc., and make out pretty well.

The inclosed newspaper article will inform you very justly concerning the great and beneficial financial revolution through which we have just passed. Never was such taxation seen, as our people now stand, and almost universally without a murmur. The tax and currency laws I send you diffused more general joy among our people than if some one had brought them a rich present. Our enemies may rely upon it that we are just stripping in good earnest for the conflict. The war is just beginning with us.

One point I should greatly desire to see urged at the North, the utter fallaciousness of the hope of lightening their war debt by the proceeds of confiscation. What are the lessons of history on this point? Was there ever a government that realized any important revenue from confiscations of conquered lands? Did the British crown from Ireland, or any other crown? The reasons are obvious. A war of subjugation leaves society so disordered and impoverished in the conquered region, and the malcontent conquered population at once so inactive from despair and so embittered that lands are worthy very little among them. Residence is dangerous and irksome. If the conqueror can get his retainers to take them for nothing, on condition of residence, he is fortunate. If any are sold for a small sum, peculations eat up the larger part of this; for what subject at such times hesitates to steal from a government which has just set it the example by a wholesale robbery!

All these reasons would exist in peculiar force in a conquered South. We mean to spend everything, except the land; fighting the Yankees. When that is left, infested with eight million lazy, free negroes, and beset with seven millions scowling, revengeful conquered men, hating the Yankee worse than the evil one, it will be worth nothing to them. The Government of the United States if it conquered the south, would never raise enough money to pay one tenth the cost of one year's military occupation, which will be necessary to keep the Southerners from massacreing every land robber in one night. No Brother Jonathan, the goose can't lay golden eggs for you after you have gutted her. You'll have to pay your own score.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE IN CAMP.—The Rev. B. F. Corley, in a late communication to the *Confederate Baptist*, from Bottom's Bridge, Va, says:

"While vice walks abroad in the noonday light, the little leaven is secretly and silently exerting its influence upon those around it, and quietly insinuating itself through the mass. I was happy to learn, a few days ago, that some gay young men had voluntarily requested a prayer meeting to be held in their tent, and this too, when we were not holding any regular prayer meeting from the inclement weather, but when we have them they are well attended. It would cheer your whole soul to hear the singing we frequently have at prayer meeting. We sometimes sing Martyn's "Jesus refuge of my soul," now called Jackson's Elegy, having been sung at the funeral of Stonewall Jackson, and I think in the singing of three parts of it I have heard as sweet and delightful music as I ever listened to.

"While there is much vice in this, as in other camps, there are those who stand as a light house upon a strange sea, and while its dreariness is made more apparent thereby, yet direction is also given for those seeking peace and safety. This is even true of some members of the Church. I heard a young man say, the other day, that since coming into camp he had been frequently urged by others to play cards with them, that he had even been seized by the arms and carried into a tent, but that he, in leaving home, had promised his mother not to play cards that he had not, and did not intend to. God will bless that young man. Many young men have been ruined because they would not use our little negative adverb *no.* Yet it is a powerful word, and for one of its size has done wonders. 'No' has saved many from a culprit's death and a drunkard's grave.

JOYS AND SORROWS.—Our sorrows, more than our joys, are the children of the Lord's mercy, since our joys bring us back to ourselves, but our sorrows to Him. In prosperity the bountiful Giver is obscured by the multitude of His gifts, but when the tempest of adversity descends, the cloud is dispersed, and man, desolate and forlorn, feels his weakness and dependence his hopelessness and need of divine aid.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: JULY 6, 1864.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

YANKEE SHARPSHOOTING.—The Mobile *Register* says.

As time wears on we see that the Yankee approximates the Southern soldier in fighting qualities, is more easily managed, and therefore more efficient, considered as a part of that great machine, an army. But, what is more remarkable, the Yankee is now a better shot than the Southerner, born, as it were, with a rifle in his hands. How is this miracle wrought? Easily enough. A sand bag is placed in a tripod and on the bag a gun laid. The raw Yankee is brought up to this gun and made to snap caps until he can do so without winking. Next he fires blank cartridges until he stops flinching and shutting his eyes. When he is no longer afraid of a gun, he is taught to take aim and fire from a rest and then off hand. After this comes the important business of teaching how to fire at long range. This is done by placing a number of men at intervals of fifty yards until the extreme range of modern weapons is attained. The recruit is made to examine each of these men carefully, to ascertain by the visibility of certain accoutrements and the form of a body what can and what cannot be seen at certain distances. He soon learns to elevate his sights in accordance with the greater or less clearness of certain objects, and can tell with wonderful accuracy the distance of these objects. Our men are never trained in this manner, and although they can bark a squirrel or kill a deer running, a hundred yards off, with the old fashioned rifle, they are no match for the Yankee sharp-shooter, skilled in the use of the Enfield rifle. And here is the secret of the death of so many of our officers.

MORGAN'S KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.—We have been permitted to copy, says the Raleigh Confederate of the 21 inst. the following official dispatch which was forwarded to Richmond, and copied there by a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday:

CYNTHIANA, KY., June 10, via ABINGDON, June 20.—Entered Kentucky through Pound Gap. Met the enemy 1200 strong, crossed and forced him to burn his stores and supplies; moved to Mt. Sterling, surprised and captured garrison of 400 men, all their supplies, &c. Moved next morning to Lexington attacked and captured the city, [illegible] prisoners, stores, and 1500 horses. [illegible] depot, &c. Moved at 11 o'clock to Georgetown to Cynthiana; enemy [illegible] forced to burn a large [illegible] town. Col B. was killed; the town [illegible] with 400 prisoners. Gen. [illegible] reached upat two o'clock from Cincinnati; captured him, staff and 2000 prisoners, three trains laden with stores, &c., Maj. Cheneworth destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Boyd's station. Capt. Jenkins destroyed the railroad between Frankfort and Lexington. Capt. Cooper took fortification and Frankfort. Capt. Everette took Maysville People ready and anxious to strike for the South.

H. L. STANTON, A. A. Gen.

PETERSBURG, June 22—7 P. M.—Two brigades of our army attacked and flanked Hancock's second army corps this evening, about two miles south of this place. The fight began at 2 o'clock. The enemy made considerable resistance, but were driven back fully two miles. Our men captured 1,600 prisoners, including 57 commissioned officers, four pieces of artillery, eight stand of colors and two lines of breastworks. The enemy made an effort to re-capture the breastworks, but were repulsed. Another attack on the enemy at some point is now progressing, and is succeeding most admirably. Our loss is very light.

The enemy have cut the Weldon road ten miles below here, but it will soon be repaired, it is supposed.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 22, 1864.

"*Hon. James A. Seddon, Sec'y of War*:

"SIR: since Friday last, there has been skirmishing along the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg. The Federal army appears to be concentrated at these two places, and is strongly intrenched.

"Yesterday movement of infantry, cavalry and artillery was made towards the right of our forces and Petersburg, in the direction of the Weldon railroad. The enemy was driven back, and his infantry is reported to have halted. His cavalry have continued to advance upon the road by route further removed from our position.

"The enemy's infantry was attacked this afternoon, on the West side of the Jerusalem plank road, and driven from his first line of works to his second on that road by Gen. Mahone, with a part of his division.

"About sixteen hundred prisoners, four pieces of artillery, eight stands of colors, and a large number of small arms are captured.

"Very respectfully, etc.,
"R. E. LEE, General."

PETERSBURG, June 22.—The Yankee raiding party, after cutting the Weldon road at Reams's Station, proceeded towards Dinwiddie C. H., for the purpose of cutting the Southside road at that point, and telegraphic communication has already been interrupted there:

The water tank and depot were burnt at Reams', and one hundred and fifty yards of the track torn up, but it will be repaired to night. A force of ours has been sent in pursuit of the raiders, and it is believed will overtake them.

PETERSBURG, June 23.—10 A. M.—Our forces after driving the enemy up to 5 o'clock last evening, for want of sufficient force to go farther, made a stand. The enemy soon endeavored to retake the works which they had lost charging us desperately four times, but without success. The fighting ended about 9 o'clock, and has not been resumed this morning. There is little or no firing in any part of the line this morning.

Col. Shelby, of Alabama, was killed in the fight yesterday evening.

It is reported that our forces came up with the enemy's rear near Dinwiddie C. H., last night, and that there was fighting all night.

PETERSBURG, June 23—7: 30 P. M.—The prisoners captured yesterday evening number, by official accounts, 1,676 privates and non-commissioned officers, and 66 commissioned officers. Our loss yesterday evening was about 300 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is estimated as fully as many as 1,000. Over 1500 stand of arms were taken. The troops engaged were Mahone's of Virginia; Saunders, of Ala., and Wright's of Ga., brigades, the whole commanded by Gen. Mahone.

MARIETTA, June 29.—Unusual quiet prevails along the lines, the enemy being permitted to bury their fast putrefying dead.

As the particulars of General Hardee's great victory are brought to light they prove that it has been much underrated. The enemy admit a loss of 1500 in front of Cleburne's Division, and Cheatham's lines a loss in killed of 750. 500 ambulances were counted yesterday from the summit of Kenesaw Mountain transporting the Yankee wounded to Big Shant, in front of Gen. Hardee's corps. Their loss along the line of that corps is estimated at 4000, and about the same in front of Gen. Loring. The Yankee Generals Dan McCook and Packer were certainly killed.

GREENSBORO', July 2.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th has been received. The news is unimportant.

The situation of affairs around Petersburg is unchanged.

The enemy have been busy since Tuesday strengthening their line of entrenchments and gradually extending his line to the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, felling trees to protect his lines. Grant is evidently preparing for a grand attack.

A cavalry fight took place at Reams' Station on the 29th. Result unknown.

Deserters from the fleet in James River, lying below Dutch Gap, came to Fort Drewry yesterday. They say that every man in the monitor fleet would desert if they could get a chance.

The Yankees are removing torpedoes in the River; also removing obstructions sunk by themselves in Trenel's Reach.

Deserter's say that the fire from one of our Rams seriously injured one monitor, which was to be sent to Fortress Monroe for repairs.

RALEIGH, July 2d.—The *Confederate* newspaper of this city issued the following bulletin:

We are indebted to a friend for the use of the following letter received this (Saturday morning) conveying intelligence of the most glorious results:

GASTON, July 1st, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I reached here to day, after two and a half days journey from Petersburg. I don't think the road will be repaired for a month to come through to Petersburg.

All the fighting for several days has been on the Railroad, near Reams' Station. There was a heavy fight there yesterday in which we got the advantage.

The city cannot be taken by Grant, all seem to be confident of our ability to hold the place.

The enemy continue to shell the city every day. Some houses have been badly damaged, but few persons killed.

The enemy's loss since the fight commenced is thought to be 20,000. Ours 1,500.

Generals Hampton, Fitz Lee, W. H. F. Lee and Chambliss met the Yankee raiders under Wilson and Spears, and killed wounded and captured 3,000 men, capturing 1,500 horses and all their artillery, 15 pieces, all their wagon train, baggage and ammunition. This happened Wednesday and Thursday, near Stony Creek. We also captured 400 negroes, and it is said by soldiers to be the completest rout that ever was seen.

GOLDSBORO', July 3.—The *State Journal* has the Richmond *Whig* of the 3 th, which contains the following dispatch, received at the War Department:

HEADQ'RS ARMY No. VA., June 28th.

To the Secretary of War.

The enemy are engaged to day apparently in strengthening their lines in front of Petersburg, advancing them at some points.

His cavalry, after being repulsed at Staunton Bridge, on the afternoon of the 26th, retired in the direction of Christianville, where he encamped that night. Next morning he continued his march towards Lawrenceville by the way of Burntville, and part encamped last night eight miles northwest of the former place. They appear to be making their way back to the main body of the army.

R. E. LEE, General.

FROM THE NORTH.

ATLANTA, June 30.—The Appeal has received the Chattanooga Gazette of the 28th, containing New York and Washington news.

The postponement of the Chicago Convention to the 29th of August is stated to be a triumph for the Vallandigham, Wood and Pierce faction, their object being to await the issue of the present campaign of Grant and Sherman. Should it meet with decided success, the Convention may promulgate a platform pledging the party to a universal amnesty to every man identified with the war. If Grant be not successful, they will adopt straight out peace resolutions and make fight on a candidate who has opposed the war, and whose first act of administration will be a proposal for an armstice, with a view to final separation.

An army correspondent on the 16th claims that Grant permanently holds the Petersburg and Weldon R. R. south of Petersburg. The Tribune's special on the 25 h says that Hampton's South Carolina troops made two attacks on Baily Smith's lines, which were repulsed, losing 150 prisoners.

In New York on the 27th Gold 240.

Anderson, publisher of the Evening Post, and Navy Agent, New York, has been arrested on a warrant issuing on application of the special consul of the Navy Department, and admitted to bail on $10,000.

A dispatch from Chicago on the 224 states that Vallandigham is still at home in Dayton, Ohio. He was endorsed with shouts of welcome by the Democratic Convention at Springfield, Illinois.

GOLDSBORO', July 3.—The *State Journal* has the *Herald* of the 25th. Its situation article says that Forter has gone on an expedition up James River under the protection of gunboats and iron clads, and is expected to make a marked advance on Richmond.

Kirby Smith is reported crossing Red River.

Grant is extending his left according to plans concocted for a general assault, with a view to obtain possession of the Petersburg Raleigh and Weldon Rail Road, to cut off supplies from the Southern army. Lee has a strong line protecting his earthworks defending the track, and a heavy force massed behind them

The 5th army corps lost 1,500 since it crossed the James. The Constitutional Convention of Maryland on the 24th passed the following article as an amendment to the bill of rights passed in the year 1853, May the 27th. Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party has been fully convicted All persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Gold on the 24th 210 to 215.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of May, 1864 Acknowledgements in new currency:

Presbytery of East Alabama.	
Montgomery ch Sab. School, per W B Bell,	$ 96 66
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Presbyterial, per Rev K Anderson,	182 67
Mrs Juna Dorsey, Mobile,	20 00
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa	
Clinton ch, per Rev A P Silleman,	66 67
Mt Zion ch, for *Visitor* 64 50	97 83
Oak Grove ch,	28 33
Mt Olive ch,	13 00
Presbytery of Georgia.	
"G E L,"	13 33
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Macon ch Sabbath school, pe J J Gresham	95 00
Presbytery of Chickasaw.	
Harmony and Zion ch's. per Rev J H Gaillard,	66 67
Presbytery of Memphis.	
First ch, Memphis,	133 33
Presbytery of North Mississippi.	
College ch, per G W Buford	46 67
Presbytery of Mississippi.	
Bensalem ch,	86 67
Presbytery of Tombeckbee	
Sundries,	13 33
Presbytery of Concord.	
Rev G S Porter,	10 00
Hopewell ch, per Rev S C Pharr, D D,	29 67
Presbyterial, " Rev G D Parks,	480 00
Rev G D Parks,	166 67
Rev R Burwell,	5 33
Geo Allen, Greensboro', 7 30 note value,	85 00
Presbytery of South Carolina.	
Washington Street ch,	52 00
Lawrence C H ch,	28 55
Rock ch,	9 00
Presbytery of Roanoke.	
Presbyterial,	$10 40
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
First ch Richmond, per W F Taylor,	200 00
A Friend in Fredericksburg,	100 00
Presbytery of Lexington.	
Augusta ch, per Rev F H Bowman,	81 34
Presbytery of Montgomery.	
Covington ch per Rev J M Rice,	17 60
Roanoke Sabbath School, per F Johnston,	100 00
Rev W Banks, 4th S C Cav Reg,	13 24
Total,	$3009 45

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Publication.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

LT. J. B. MORRISON, of Robeson county, N. C., was killed instantly, near Spottsylvania C. H., on the 5th of May, in his 22d year. He entered the Confederate service in May 1861, was wounded at Hanover C. H., in May 1862. In October, 1863, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and has since given the most consoling evidence to his friends that he was a child of God—an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile. His letters written a short time before his death to a widowed mother, evince not only the fondness of his filial love, but breathe full of a pure spirit of piety. This is the second stroke for that weeping mother; a few months ago the partner of her bosom; now the next natural support, her first-born son, is gone. But let her not mourn as those without hope. A patriot has only fallen at the post of duty; a child of God, we trust, has only gone home to his rest. FRIEND.

At the residence of Mr. Alex. Sprunt, in Wilmington, on the morning of the 16th ult., after a brief but painful illness of five days, Capt DONALD McQUEEN, son of Col. A. J. and Caroline McQueen, of Richmond county in the 17th year of his age In obedience to orders received the deceased, in common with others of his age from the 4th Congressional District, just two weeks previous, repaired to Wilmington for the purpose of being organized into companies for State defence. Without opposition, and by a unanimous vote, he was chosen Captain of Company C, Fre ch's Battalion of Junior Reserves. With a mind well disciplined for a youth of his age, and a disposition always frank, open-hearted and generous, he soon endeared himself to all his young comrades in arms, exhibiting during the few days he was permitted to stay with them, an entire devotedness to the comfort, the convenience and the best interests of his company And the deep anxiety with which they watched over him in his illness, and the many bitter tears they shed around his lifeless remains, bore ample testimony to the strong mutual love and mutual confidence that had sprung up between them. But he has fallen in the bloom of his youth and in the brightness of his promise, and his precious name added to the long galaxy of youthful martyrs, whose lives have been offered as fragrant oblations upon the altar of their bleeding country. Donnie was a noble boy in the fullest sense of the word Modest and unassuming as a child, firm and resolute as a man, sincere and truthful in all the relations of life, he won the love and respect of all who knew him, and a bright and honored prospect loomed up before him. Truly, "God's ways are not as our ways, neither His thoughts as our thoughts." This precious bud just beginning to develop itself into a beautiful, fragrant flower, is nipped by the chilling hand of death, and all our fond hopes cherished, and our strong attachments felt, wither around him in Stewartsville grave yard, yet it is not there we should think of Donnie. Though the mind involuntarily recurs to the spot where las we gazed in anguish upon his loved form, still he left us comfortable evidence that he possessed an interest in the atoning blood of the Lamb. And that the "harps, the palms, the crowns" that glitter in the Saviour's promises, are his inheritance forever in glory A.

JOHN GRETTER LINDSAY, youngest son of Wm. R. D. Lindsay, of Madison, N. C. was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, on the evening of the [illegible] of May, and died of his wounds early the next day, in the 20th year of his age. He made a profession of religion some few years since, but owing to some difficulties in his mind on the subject of baptism, did not connect himself with the church. His life, however, was marked with such Christian consistency as to leave his afflicted father not without hope in his death. In 1863, he joined company D. of the 45th regiment N. C. Troops, detailed as guards at Richmond. Amiable in disposition, gentle and forbearing under provocations, scenes of strife and bloodshed were to him most revolting in prospect; but when duty called him to the battle field, he is said to have stood up among the bravest of the brave. April 23d, he wrote from Danville, Va, "This morning we are ordered to our command, now near Orange C. H. If it could be otherwise, I would it might be so; nevertheless, I am willing to go wherever Providence may see fit to send me trusting it will be for the best, either for myself or for my country" On the morning of the 11th of May a comrade found him in the hospital, suffering in body, but calm in mind The soldie spoke words of cheer, but he said he "knew he must die" He expressed a wish to see his brother William, who came only in time to be recognized by his voice. The eye of the dying one was dim, but reason was clear. A few minutes more, and the spirit of John G. Lindsay had passed away soldiers of the Confederacy, and especially those of you who were his immediate associates, learn here this lesson: "Faith in God will make you brave in battle, and calm in death"

Killed in battle, on the 18th of April, 1864, while charging the enemy in the town of Plymouth, N. C., Corpl. JAMES G WILKINSON, of Charlotte a member of company L, 21st N C Regiment aged 39 years. A pure christian, noble patriot, dutiful son, and affectionate husband, has in James G. Wilkinson, passed away from earth The deceased was a man of modest, yet firm temperament, and quiet, unobtrusive manners, who by close attention to business, and the strict truthfulness of his character won the confidence and esteem of all classes in his native town It is not in any general or ordinary sense that it can be said of him that he was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was one to whom, in an enlarged degree, was given "the mind which was in Christ Jesus," and this was seen in him in his deep spirituality, prayerfulness, love for God's Word, and the ordinances of His sanctuary He inherited all that reverence for the sacred Scriptures peculiar to his Scottish Presbyterian ancestry, and not only labored to store his own mind with their precious truths, but as a faithful teacher in the Sabbath school, strove to impress their precepts upon the plastic minds of the young. In the last two years of his life his growth in grace was so manifest as to be a source of great joy to his Pastor, to whom he freely unbosomed himself, and a subject of grateful remark to his friends He seemed to be fast ripening for the heavenly garner, whither, we rejoice to believe, the Great Master of the vineyard has now safely gathered him Thus the spirit of another martyr for liberty has ascended to the throne of God as a witness against the merciless foe, who for three long years has waged a relentless war against an unoffending people. Thus a mother's last offering on the altar of her country, and a widowed wife's all of earth has been swept away by one fell stroke. Lonely and sorrow-stricken, they weep by the once happy domestic hearth, catching their only consolation from Him who has said to his mourning people, "I will not leave you comfortless" Nelli sleeps on the bloody field of Gettysburg, and James on the now classic banks of the Roanoke where the hands of veteran comrades have kindly laid him "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

PASTOR.

Lieut JAS T LEE, of Co K, 30th N. C. T., was killed on the 19th May, ult., near Spotsylvania C. H., Va., pierced by minnie ball in the breast, while gallantly discharging his duty in defence of his country, in the 26th year of his age He was a descendant of the best families of old Mecklenburg, N. C. He was a member of Providence (Presbyterian) Church, and now we hope he is a member of the church triumphant. His Chaplain and Captain write most affectionately and comfortingly to his mourning friends He leaves behind a beloved wife and daughter and several sisters. He was a brave soldier and very much beloved by his comrades; but he was also fondly loved in more sacred relations as a husband and brother. Only let us try and to think of the desolation of his cheerful and lovely wife; her heart must ache and her face lose its wonted sprightliness, for she now knows, as so many of our dear countrywomen do, what it is to give up a beloved companion. May God bless her and her little girl, and suffer them never to "see the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

PASTOR.

Western Democrat please copy.

In York District, S. C., May 19, 1864, Mrs LAVINIA ISABELLA PEGRAM in the 38th year of her age. The subject of this notice was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She was very patient in her sickness She expressed a good hope for the future. But a short time before she expired she requested her friends to sing to her the 24th and 45th Hymn. She leaves a husband and six small children to mourn their loss.

In Arkansas city, Ark., on the 22nd Feb., Mrs ANNA P., wife of Dr. S. H. Pendleton, aged 38 years, leaving her husband and three young children, in their new desolate home beyond the river In early youth, she sought and found the Saviour, who was with her to the end. She was a woman of rare accomplishments, and lovely in manners and in person; but all her pleasure lay in her home duties, and perhaps never has a wife and mother better filled her post. A few years since they sought a home in the far West, and there, far from the friends of her youth she died; and while we rejoiced over a letter, cheerful as ever, and submissive as ever to the anxieties which war entails, she was already gone to rejoin three of her children in the land of Peace. She had long been in feeble health, but instead of needing to be cheered by others, her loving care made her home ever happy, and her sunny spirit made it ever bright. May God bring the motherless ones safe through the enemy's lines.

COMMUNICATED.

At his residence in Cumberland county, N. C., on the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. ROBERT McKINNON, in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. McKinnon was for many years, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and we humbly trust he is now a member of the church triumphant above, where all suffering is forever at an end. He was a kind and obliging neighbor, and a sincere friend. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss, but they have a good hope that with him all is well. M. N.

Killed, 13th of June, on Frazier's farm, Capt. T. T. SLADE, Co H, 22nd N. C. T. Capt. Slade was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, entered the army in 1861 as a Captain in the 4th Reg. of Volunteers; at the reorganization of the army he returned home and spent about one year In 1863 he again entered the service and continued in it until his death. He was a brave soldier and gallant officer, a true and generous friend, and better still, an humble Christian. May a compassionate Saviour comfort the stricken wife and sorrowing friends. W.

In Caswell county, June 16th, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, BETTIE T B, wife of Dr J L Williamson. In her death the church has lost one of its most lovely and valued members society one of its most attractive ornaments and the household a devoted wife and tender mother. She will be long remembered as one of the gentlest sweetest, and purest of those whom a kind Father gives us to know and love. Her life is another testimony to the power and beauty of early piety. She connected herself with the church when thirteen years of age, and shed around her the sweet savor of Godliness until called to join the church above. W.

At his residence in this county, on the 24th ult., in the 38th year of his age, JOHN H. SMITH, of a wound received in battle near Petersburg. He was a member of Co. O, 24th Regiment. He leaves a wife and four small children, besides a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church. In his death is lost, to the Church a dutiful christian, to the community a valuable citizen, and to his bereaved family a kind husband and affectionate father.

In Lincolnton, on the 30th of May, MARY LABAN, daughter of L. A and Mary H. Hoyle, aged about eighteen months A lovely floweret just expanding into attractiveness, has been transplanted from earth to bloom in heaven.

"Cease, then, fond nature, cease thy tears;
The Saviour dwells on high:
There everlasting springs appears,
There joys shall never die."

R. N. I.

At Moore Hospital, Richmond, Va., June 26th, of wounds received in battle May 30th, PLEASANT D. CARDWELL, of Co D, 45th N. C. T. He died in full hope of eternal life Aged 19 years.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE A D RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$3 00
BEEF, retail,	$2 00@$2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$16 00@25 00
COFFEE,	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$6 00
EGGS,	$5 00
FLOUR,	$165 00@180 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$3 50
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@$5 00
PORK,	$ 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$22 50@25 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$7 50@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50
SALT,	$25 00
TALLOW	$3 00@$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county should I be elected I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 8, 1864-tc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE ELA J HASKINGTON, Co. A, 3rd N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 22tc

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 22, 1864 -tc.*

APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES for the General Assembly in Cumberland and Harnett counties will address the people of Cumberland as follows:

Quewhiffle, at Mrs. McKethan's, Wednesday, July 13.
Seventy-First, at Mr D. C. Monroe's, Thursday, July 14
Rockfish, at the village, Friday, July 15.
Gray's Creek at Bethel Church, Saturday, July 16.
Cedar Creek, at Culbreth's store, Monday, July 18.
Lock's Creek, at head of Sandy Creek, Tuesday, July 19
Flea Hill, Wednesday, July 20.

July 6,-2t

BANK OF CLARENDON AT FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 17.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 4th inst, in Confederate Treasury Notes.

July 6w2 J. W. SANFORD, Cash'r.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Terms will be made known in a circular at an early day.

Address Rev. R. BURWELL,
July 6 6w pd Charlotte N C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.,

MACON, GEORGIA.

NOW READY: Master William Mitten, or the Youth of brilliant Talents, who was ruined by bad luck, by Judge Longstreet, author of "Georgia Scenes." Price $5.

CAMP AND FIELD Papers from the Portfolio of an Army Chaplain By the Rev. Jos. Cross, D D. Part 1st now ready. Price $3.

DUNCAN ADAIR: or Captured in Georgia A story of one of Morgan's men. By Mrs. Jane T. H. Orgain Nearly ready Price $1.

YOUNG MAROONERS By Rev Francis R. Goulding A most entertaining book for young persons. Pronounced by good judges to be equal to Robinson Crusoe Price $3.

A liberal discount to the trade from the foregoing prices. For the amount named, remitted to us, in current funds, we will send either or all of these books, post paid, to any part of the Confederacy. Address

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO., Macon, Georgia

Any [illegible] the Confederacy copying the above advertisement, without note, will receive a copy of each of the above books, upon receipt of paper containing the advertisement.

July 6w4

TO THE VOTERS OF MOORE COUNTY.

I desire to give my reasons for being a candidate; also my opinion of public affairs:

1. Winter before last I was slightly afflicted with rheumatism, but it did not injure me much. Last winter I was again severely afflicted.

2. I know no reason why I cannot represent my county as well as those who have represented it for the last ten or fifteen years. There is no great act done but what any man of common sense could have done. I have fought through many a hard battle to defend my country, and now wish to be remembered.

3. I have been solicited by warm and sincere friends to become a candidate.

4. I would like to know if the people of Moore are determined to vote against soldiers who have done so much for them. Last Fall we offered you two good soldiers, and they were both rejected. At the beginning of this cruel war, we expected to be respected and honored if we would go and defend our country. Now are we to be cast off as unworthy to hold any place of trust, honor or profit? I cannot believe this. There are too many patriotic citizens in Moore for this to be so.

Well, if you would have a soldier to represent you, I have a great many friends in the army and at home, and as many relations as any man in the country. If you do not elect me it will show plainly that you do not thank us for fighting your battles.

I was for the old Union until Lincoln called for 75,000 men to fight against the South; and I believed then as I now do that the Union of the old United States is dissolved forever. I am as anxious for peace as any man, but I want an honorable peace. I am opposed to an unconditional submission or to North Carolina acting in any other way than with her other sister States. Acting otherwise would be dangerous and destructive. There is no such thing as subjugating the South, if we will all be true and do our duty and put our trust in God, who doeth all things well. I believe the Lord in his own good time will bless us with peace, and sooner or later our Government will be recognized by the world, and we will be a free and independent people.

I am in favor of the soldiers' wages being raised. Our Congressmen get $10 per day, and a poor soldier gets $ 1 per month,—barely enough to pay for his dinner in Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy for which he is fighting.

A word to you, my soldier friends. I look upon you as being the means of saving our country and all we have or ever will have, from the lowest and most degraded enemy the world ever knew. You have fought from Charleston to Gettysburg, and have poured out your blood freely; can you desecrate the graves of your brother soldiers by submitting to an ignominous peace? No, never. I wish you to remember that I have fought and suffered with you, and am well acquainted with a soldier's wants; and if we ever expect to be respected, we must be united and stand up for each other. Then on the first Thursday in next August vote for Gov. Vance and then vote for your brother soldier.

ELAM JAMES HARRINGTON.

July 6, 1w-pd.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lillie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF N. C., SUBSISTENCE DEARTMENT, Raleigh, June 27th, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties in this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

July 6w4 THOS D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address R. REDMOND,
June 29w4* Augusta, Ga.

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c &c.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864. tf

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th. 1864 and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29w6 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19, Hay street.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price than single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE *purchase* and *sell* all the most desirable *Garden and Field Seeds for Southern culture.* Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write us, stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. FROST & CO.,
June 29w4* Box 85, Augusta, Ga.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
March 2, 1864.

TO THE SICK:

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS, Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864.-6t pd.] Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

NO. 80 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H

Miscellaneous Reading.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

Our early American horticulturists considered the native grapes almost worthless, and finding the foreign varieties unsuited to our soil and climate, had little hope of ever cultivating this delicious fruit to much advantage. But time and patient search on the part of botanists, united with the skill of horticulturists, enable us now to place upon our tables a variety, whose rich beauty, and varied and luscious flavor, rivals the famed produce of France, Spain, and Italy. A well known gentleman of Charleston, who was in France during the happy vintage season, says their grapes, to his taste, were in no respect superior to our own.

We have three distinct classes of native grape, each class embracing a numerous variety, of which I will enumerate only the choicest.

1. The first class is *vitis Labrusca*, known in its wild state as the Fox grape. The leaves are large, luxuriant and covered underneath with a thick down, which is generally white or gray, and rarely of a faint rusty hue. Berries large, being from half to three quarters of an inch in diameter.

The first variety of this class is the fine old *Isabella*, almost too well known to need a description. Dr. Leepeye, of Wilmington, N. C., was probably the first cultivator of this grape—as early as 1805. Leaves like the wild variety—bunches of good size, often quite large, rather loose and shouldered. Berries oval, large, dark purple, becoming at last nearly black. Flesh tender, sweet and delicious. By some considered the very best table grape. The fruit sometimes rots, which is easily obviated by training it on the walls of buildings. In this way an abundance can be produced for the table, and as it is not suitable for wine making, no more is necessary.

The next fine and well known grape of this class is the *Catawba*; its habit of growth so closely resembles the *Isabella* that it is difficult to distinguish the two, except in the color and shape of the fruit. Berries round, pale red in the shade but pretty deep red in the sun, juicy, very sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor. Finely suited for vineyard culture and wine making.

The *Anna* is a splendid white grape of this class; foliage very similar to the Catawba—hearty and vigorous. Berries large, globular, translucent, surpassingly sweet, with a high spicy flavor; said to be unequalled for late keeping, and when dried, makes fine raisins.

The *Diana* is my particular favorite of all this fine class. The bunches are beautifully compact—berries large, rose colored, transparent and very delicious. Foliage and wood vigorous and hardy, like all of the Labrusca tribe.

2. The next class of American grapes is the *Vitis Æstivalis*, known in its wild state as the summer grape. The finest varieties of this class are the Lenoir, Herbemont, Warren, Pauline and Taylor, embracing every shade of color from black to white or amber. The leaves of this class are large, sometimes deeply lobed, the berry usually quite small, though some are of medium size, and it is probable cultivation will increase the size.

The *Lenoir* is very early, small, black with bloom, thin skin, very sweet and compact bunch.

The *Herbemont* (if I have the true variety, of which I am by no means certain) is considerably larger and lighter in color than the Lenoir. The bunches are also greatly larger, shouldered and loose. It is somewhat transparent and very juicy.

The *Warren* is described as being of a reddish brown color, very juicy and pleasant, bunches often large and more or less compact—leaves very large, deeply lobed, and of a rich green. Great bearer and makes fine wine.

The *Pauline* (pronounced by Wm. Prince the finest grape of the South) is "of medium size, brownish crimson, thin skin, very sweet, delicious, no pulp; cluster large, shouldered compact—vine vigorous and productive."

The *Taylor* is a white grape from Kentucky, brought to special notice by the Hon. John G. Taylor. Fruit medium size, juicy, very sweet, thin skin. Bunch medium compact—vine in growth much like the Lenoir, young wood and foliage smooth, exceedingly vigorous.

Upon this class of grapes, we must depend for vineyard culture and wine making. We are told by Mr Prince, who has given the subject great attention, that all the celebrated wine grapes of the world are medium size.

3. The third and last class is the *Vitis Vulpina*, a very distinct and peculiar variety, known in our woods as the Muscadine. The bark is whitish and smooth, with slender twigs. Leave small, thin, smooth and glossy, coarse toothed and nearly round. Berries in small bunches, larger and thicker skinned than any of our other grapes.

The first of this class is the *Scuppernong*, now so famous as a table and wine grape. The berries are large, round, bronzed, white at maturity, thick skin, very sweet, finely flavored for table, "makes exquisite wine, the aroma of which surpasses all other wines." The clusters are small but the crop is immense.

The *Mish* grape is like the former in wood and leaf, but the berries are dark purple, almost black, and by many deemed superior for the table.

BENDING A TREE.—Some years ago, a gentleman in one of our Southern States had a wild, reckless son. He had long passed the age when the rod is deemed necessary to insure obedience; but one day, after some great offence the father resolved to whip him. The youth submitted, but after receiving the chastisement, quietly turned to the parent and pointing to a small tree near the door, said, "Father, I wish you would bend that tree for me." Surprised, the father answered, "Why, what do you mean?" "Can you do it?" "No, of course not." "You could have done it once—and so it is with me; there has been a time when you could have bent me to your will; it is too late now."

THE GREAT BATTLE FIELDS.

There are certain localities fated to furnish battle-grounds in undue proportion, invited by reasons of strategy, or necessitated by facts of geography. War seems to seek them as its favorite arenas.

One of these localities are the Manassas Plains. Two grand struggles have been fought there, the one July 18th, 21st, 1861; the other August 29th, 30th, 1862. We do not mention the many smaller encounters in the same vicinity.

Spottsylvania county is another great battle ground. Gen. Burnside fought the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th-14th, 1861. He was succeeded by Hooker, who fought the battles of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness &c., May 2d, 3d and 5th, 1863. Again the same neighborhood has been the scene of a tremendous struggle, the most sanguinary and protracted of all. May 5th and 6th, 1864, witnessed the great battle of the Wilderness; May 8th, two encounters at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10th and 12th, two great battles near the same spot, the latter the bloodiest of the war. Besides these, there was constant and heavy skirmishing attended with encounters that another time would themselves have passed for considerable battles.

The region of the Chickahominy is another of Mars' favorite tramping grounds. The great battles of Mechanicsville, Ellison's Mill, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, &c., June 26th, 27th, 1862, broke McClellan's power, and sent him upon his retreat to Harrison's Landing. It was on the soil of old Hanover, that Jackson fell upon him like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky—unexpected and irresistible. Again great armies are confronted near the spot.

There are reasons which have thus guided the opposing warriors to these beaten fields. Manassas commands the junction of two railroads, and the great interior highways between the hostile capitals. It cannot be flanked by an army advancing on either, without difficulty; and it offers an eligible battle ground. Spottsylvania county lies immediately across the path of an advance from the Rappahannock. The country is favorable to defensive lines, and the railroads are convenient for the transportation needed by our army. Hence, a confrontation will always be had there.

As for Richmond, devoted Richmond, it may be said to have been fought around, on almost all sides. The most serious menaces, however have come from the Chickahominy, on our north; for it is there that stream passes nearest to us. McClellan advanced up the Peninsula; but, when he drew near, he flung his long right arm around in that direction, to gather us in his loving embrace. It was there that McDowell was to join him, and thence, doubtless, would have come his chief assault, if we had not taken the move from him.

The spots we have referred to, and some others which might be named, will be peculiarly the "holy grounds" of our country. Every field, indeed, on which a battle has been fought, or a patriot has died, will be dear to memory and to posterity; but the great wrestling grounds of the war will be objects of especial interest. Manassas is long ago poetic. The Wilderness is no more associated with ideas of solitude and gloom, but awakens the proudest and tenderest recollections. Chickahominy will bear its mellifluous Indian cognomen to the latest history, far more famed than when King Powhatan held his war councils on its banks, for great feats of arms in Liberty's behalf have made its name celebrated and immortal.

It is meet and proper in such a connection to pay the tribute of a notice to the beloved chief who has led our armies through nearly all the scenes to which we have referred. On the 31st of May, 1862, General Johnston was disabled by a rifle shot on the battle-field of Seven Pines. The next day—just two years ago—Gen. Lee took command. Two years! How long they seem to have been. For these two years General Lee has led the great army of Northern Virginia. No man can know until the records are uncovered, with what disproportionate means he has accomplished his great achievements. He has had no controversies with his Government. He has indulged in no murmurs. "Do the best you can for me—I will do the best I can with what you give me,"—this has been the sentiment on which he has acted. All through the great battles of the Chickahominy in 1862, the great battles of the Second Manassas, the capture of Harper's Ferry, the battles of Fredericksburg and of Chancellorsville, the Pennsylvania campaign, down to the mighty engagement yet unconcluded with Gen. Grant, this unmurmuring patriot and glorious leader has fought on, labored on with unabated and untiring zeal for his country and her cause. Even now he is in the perils of the battle, watching over his men like a father, and leading them like a hero. Is there a heart in the whole Confederacy that is not sending its aspirations to Heaven, not only for continued victory on his arms, but for his own personal safety and happiness? Not one!

Consider, too, what a versatility of talent and of policy Gen. Lee has had opposed to him. In his two years of campaigning, he has had to study the whole catalogue of prominent Federal Generals, and adapt his own measures to their peculiar ideas. The cautious, ambitious and able McClellan, whose genius made the Army of the Potomac; the braggart Pope; the gifted McClellan once more; the weak Burnside; the hot headed Hooker; the prudent Meade; and last, the famed Ulysses S. Grant, with the laurels won at Donelson, and at Vicksburg, wreathed around his brow have all in succession, been sent against him, each at the head of an outnumbering army. Lee has stood at his post, and fought and baffled and defeated them all. "What surprises us," said a yankee prisoner the other day, "what surprises us is, that Gen. Lee, has never needed to be relieved. It has been Lee all the time. We have sent against him many of our Generals, but none of them have been able to out-manœuvre him. He is a great man." And well might the man say so; and grateful should we be to the Providence which raised him up for the great occasion, and has preserved his life and his health.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

A FAIRY'S FUNERAL.

The following description of the funeral of a fairy is from the pen of the late Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and is as beautiful a piece of composition as we ever read:

There it was, on a little river island, that once—whether sleeping or waking we know not—we saw celebrated a fairy's funeral. First, we heard some small pipes playing, as if no bigger than hollow rushes that whisper to the night winds; and more piteous than aught that trills from earthly instrument was the scarce audible dirge! It seemed to float over the stream, every foam bell emitting a plaintive note, till the fairy anthem floated over our couch, and then alighting without footsteps among the heather. The pattering of little feet was heard, as if living creatures were arranging themselves in order, and there was nothing, but a more ordered hymn. The harmony was like the melting of musical dewdrops, and sung without words of sorrow and death. We opened our eyes or rather sight came to them when closed, and dream was vision. Hundreds of creatures, no taller than the crest of the lapwing, and all hanging down their veiled heads, stood in a circle on a green plat among the rocks; and in the midst of it was a bier, framed, as it seemed, of flowers unknown to the Highland hills; and on the bier a fairy with uncovered face, pale as a lily and motionless as the snow. The dirge grew fainter and fainter, and then died away; when two of the creatures came from the circle, and took their station, one at the head and the other at the foot of the bier. They sang alternate measures, not louder than the twittering of the awakened woodlark, before it goes up the dewy air, but dolorous, and full of the desolation of death. The flower-bier stirred; for the spot on which it lay sank slowly down, and in a few moments the green sward was smooth as ever, the very dew glittering above the buried fairy. A cloud passed over the moon; and, with a choral lament, the funeral troop sailed duskily away, heard afar off, so still was the midnight solitude of the glen. Then the disenthralled Orchy began to rejoice as before, through all her streams and falls; and at the sudden leaping of the waters and outbursting of the moon we awoke.

THE SPOILS OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

It will be a long time, if ever, before the truth will be known, as to the full extent of Grant's losses in the battles of Spottsylvania. His muster-rolls and morning reports, if fairly kept, and not suppressed, will hereafter tell the story; but not now. As one of the circumstances by which alone we can judge at present, the following is very striking.

The number of small arms gathered by us from the battle field of the Wilderness, is *thirty eight thousand*. This is exclusive of the battles of Spottsylvania Court-House. It refers only to the first two days of fighting—the 5th and the 6th of May. These arms represent the number of the wounded and the dead; for most wounded men, unless, indeed, wounded very slightly, drop their guns where they leave the fight. The number of guns borne off by the wounded, and the number not found in so wide a battle field, and a wilderness, are probably equal to the number left by prisoners.

Assuming, then, thirty eight thousand as the number of men who were wounded and slain in the battles of the Wilderness, it remains to apportion them between the two opposing armies; for the guns picked up belonged to both alike. The number of our casualties in those battles we cannot accurately state; but after the heavy and more protracted fights at Spottsylvania Court House, where the enemy, at least, suffered more heavily than at the Wilderness, our total list of killed and wounded, from the beginning, according to the medical reports, was about eleven thousand two hundred. Adding to this, for such as may not have been found or reported, and we have, as a liberal estimate, twelve thousand. If we divide this number equally between the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, we shall have six thousand for the casualties of the former place.

If, for the sake of allowing a liberal margin to our estimate, we put eight thousand as the number of Confederate muskets left on the Wilderness battle ground, we shall still have *thirty thousand* as the number of Yankee muskets which no longer had men to stand behind them. If, therefore, there be truth in figures, *at least* thirty thousand of Grant's soldiers were killed or wounded in the battles of the Wilderness.

Of the slaughter at Spottsylvania C. H. we do not speak, because we have not the same data, as in the case of the Wilderness. But it is notorious that Grant suffered even much more largely on the 10th and 12th than he did on the 5th and 6th. No wonder he has stopped fighting and called for reinforcements. Lincoln's railroads and steamers cannot bring men to Grant so fast as he can butcher them.

Another fact is worthy of mention here, as showing that the enemy tell chiefly by their own ammunition. We are informed that in all the fighting in Spottsylvania an average of only seventeen rounds of our own ammunition were fired by our troops. For the rest they were indebted to the supplies brought on by Lieutenant General ULYSSES S. GRANT.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

PRISONERS OF WAR NORTH AND SOUTH.—It is a question now, not easily decided, which of the sections at war holds the greatest number of prisoners. Grant has given us not a few in the East, while Banks and Steele in the Trans-Mississippi have added many thousands. The latest reports from the prison posts give the following exhibit of prisoners actually held in the Confederacy, viz:—at Andersonville, Georgia, 25 000; at Macon, 1200 officers; Lynchburg, 1,500; at Danville, 1,000; at Richmond, 1,000; at other points east of the Mississippi, 1,000; in the Trans-Mississippi, 8,000. This gives about 38,000 prisoners of war. The enemy do not actually hold over 25,000 of our soldiers, though when those paroled and sent southward come to be counted it will approximate near 30,000. So far the war ledger balances on the Confederate side, and the scale of numbers has turned in our favor.—*Richmond Examiner.*

GEN. POLK.—In the pockets of Gen. Polk were found, in that of the left side, his book of Common Prayer for the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the right pocket, four copies of the Rev. Dr. Quintard's little work, entitled "Balm for the Weary and the Wounded." Upon the fly leaves of each of these little volumes, indicating for whom they were intended, were inscribed the names of Gen. Jos. E Johnston, Lieut. Gen. Hardee and Lieut. Gen. Hood, with the compliments of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, June 13th, 1864. Within the fourth volume was inscribed his own name. All were saturated with the blood which flowed from the wound.

THE BLACKBERRY.—The Blackberry, like many fruits furnished from our bountiful soil, has both dietetic and medicinal virtues and but for its abundance and commonness would be highly esteemed with us. All fruits of its class are wholesome in season and when fully ripe, and seem kindly furnished to meet and correct the demands of summer and to supply a needed variety and addition to the table. The blackberry, where it has been cultivated and improved, is only second to the best strawberry to the taste, while in some qualities of diet or medicine it is superior.

It has long been esteemed and used in domestic medicine, and like other herbs, and roots, and berries', has extorted recognition even from some of the most rigidly orthodox devotees of routine and scientific dignity in medical practice, who often overlook what is near and common and of easy attainment. A sound Christian philosophy favors and cherishes the belief that although commerce was designed to extend and promote the use of natural blessings or of the beneficial products of art in distant regions, each region of soil and climate can furnish the necessaries of aliment and medicine, if the people occupying it improve and appreciate their duties, resources and advantages.

Why should our people pay $2 or more for a scant quart of blackberries? They grow in abundance, and without the care or attention of the farmer, and many servants and children, and others who like to use them, are doing nothing.

Let the season be improved be all who have need for them—let our good housewives and matrons see to it that they get in good season and condition a large supply beyond present use for jams, cordials, wine or spirits, or other form of preservation for table use, or for any calls on the medicine chest of the family, and for our camps and hospitals and our soldiers generally; the soldiers who have opportunities should aid themselves in procuring supplies and furnishing them to friends at home, who will properly use or preserve them.

Will our good housekeeping friends attend to this matter in time? Who will report the largest variety and assortment of blackberry preparations?—*Charleston Courier.*

RETURNING SANITY.—Wilkes' (N. Y.) *Spirit of the Times*, edited by a man who has heretofore been a strong advocate of the war, doesn't seem to be very much elated, by the prospects of the war:

"Never before have we felt a depression equal to that which assails us at this moment. Three years have now elapsed since the commencement of the war. A debt of sixteen hundred millions stares us in the face; and nearly a half million of our soldiers have been used up. The elastic hope which buoyed the earlier stages of the struggle has largely faded out, while, so far as the Confederates are concerned, they are better off to-day to sustain three years more contest than at any previous period of the war. The manufactories they at first required are now constructed; agriculture and the science of subsistence have now taken settled shape; and all the sufferings and sacrifices which are necessary to season people to exploits, have been endured. Moreover, they feel that the period of probation which foreign powers limit for struggling populations to earn the stamp of nationality is very nearly up.

Is it not, therefore, painful, nay, alarming, that, at such a crisis, mediocrity and doubtful purpose should wield the entire sway? Yet, such is the case; and as we dwell upon it we are almost led to believe that God not only is not with us, but against us. He has confounded our judgments, divided our councils, and delivered us into the hands of the feeble, the faint hearted, and the blind. And why should He be with us, base, groveling and corrupted as we are? We are not with Him! We are a godless, conscienceless, religionless people. There is no honor, no virtue, no devotion, except among the masses, while ninety per cent. of all who range above thousand dollar incomes are lynx eyed sharpers, who are watching every neighbor with suspicion, and who subordinate every sentiment to self.

A SPEECH BY LINCOLN.—At a supper given to Lincoln in Philadelphia he said:—

"The terrible war which is now raging has disarranged business totally in many localities, and partially so in all. It has destroyed happy manies, produced a national debt, with taxation unprecedented in this country. It has carried mourning into many homes, and may even be said to have hung the heavens in black. * * *

"Pertinent questions are often asked me, such as when the war would end. I surely feel as great an interest on that point as any one; but I would not make a prediction that it would end in a day, or a week or even a year, for fear of creating disappointment. We accepted—not began—this war for a worthy object; and I trust in God it will not end until that object is accomplished. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The war has now lasted three years, and as we accepted it to establish national authority over the whole national domain, *we are to go through with it if it takes three years more.* I would, however, safely make the prediction that Grant, with Hancock and Meade, *is to night where he will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken.* If I shall discover that Grant's noble officers and men need assistance to put this thing through will you give it to me? [Yes, all answered.] Well, then, I intend to call on you, and I want you to stand by me and the army."

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Dr. B——, of Franklin county, Vermont, tells a good story of a case of conscience that occurred in the course of his practice, several years ago. The wife of a Baptist deacon, (whom, for the purpose of the anecdote, we shall call Mr. Cushman) dislocated her arm by a fall, and the doctor was sent for, and came, with all convenient dispatch, and set the matter "to rights." Presently, after the operation was over, the lady was seized with a fainting turn, and beckoned to her husband for assistance. The deacon was a man slow of motion, slow of speech, and rather slow in point of intellect. He was a strict "temperance man," and conscientious in this and every thing else to the last degree. Being never quite sure that he was "right," he naturally feared to "go ahead." In the present emergency he went into the room where the doctor was sitting and addressed him, in a slow and measured tone as follows:

"Dr. B., you are doubtless aware of the principles which Mrs. Cushman and myself profess in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks in any form whatever. Now, doctor, I wish to put it to your conscience as a Christian physician, whether it would be in any manner culpable, in case Mrs. Cushman were afflicted with faintness, if I should so far deviate from our habitual rule as *to hold a bottle of camphor to Mrs. Cushman's nose?*" The doctor rushed into the lady's apartment, and found his patient had not waited the issue of the deacon's casuistry, but had fairly "gone off" in a fainting fit.

"The deuce take your conscience!" said the half inclined to "go off" himself into laughter. "The deuce take your doubts, in a case like this one scruple of camphor is worth twenty scruples of conscience."

REMARKABLE FEAT OF A WOUNDED PRISONER.—*Knoxville Lee Gazette*, May 17.—One of the most extraordinary escapes that has been made from the enemy was effected by Jas. Graves, of the 10th Confederate cavalry, who was and is now on crutches. He was wounded last November, while pursuing the cowardly Yankees who were skedaddling from Cleveland, Tenn. He was severely wounded near the left groin, and was confined to his bed for three months. He says he would have died but for the kind attention of the loyal people into whose house he had been carried, and where he remained until he found that the Yankees intended to send him North. He left on the night of the 5th. Leaving a Yankee scout sleeping in the same room, he hobbled down stairs on his crutches, and flanking the pickets who were on duty at the gate, succeeded in making his way through an entire corps of the enemy, over the mountains, on his crutches. He came safely into our lines at Dalton, bringing important information to General Johnston.

Many interesting things connected with this walk (about 45 miles) of a feeble rebel, on crutches, might be mentioned, but it is best, perhaps, to withhold them. He made the trip (travelling at night) in five nights, through the woods.

PEACH LEAF YEAST.—Hops cost two dollars per pound, leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: Take three handfuls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes, boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour on the hot peach leaf tea, and scald for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. if you add none, it will require to stand a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.

Childreus' Department.

GOD WILL SEE ME.

How many there are who forget that the eye of their Creator is always upon them! How many children and youth especially, often think themselves out of the sight and hearing of the great Being who made them, and who one day will call them to an account for all their words and actions! Some may think but very little about God at any times, while others think that at certain times and in certain places, they can say and do what they please without its being noticed by Him "whose eyes are in every place beholding the evil and the good." Some years ago, a little girl about 6 years old, was one day with her playmates in a garret where there was not much light; some of them knew that she never used improper and profane language, which they occasionally uttered without fear, and told her she should speak such words as they did. She replied, "I must not, for it is wicked." "But you shall," said they, "nobody will hear you." "No," she said, "I must not, for God will hear me." "But you shall," they again said; "it is all dark, there is no window, nobody can see you." "No," she once more replied with noble decision, "*No, I must not, for God will see me.*" This little girl lived to grow up a lovely Christian, and became the wife of a minister, who was President of a College. After living usefully and beloved till near fifty years of age, she died a happy death, and we don't not now is praising God in heaven; even that God, whom she feared, loved and served, when she was young. Never forget, my young friends, that wherever you are, and in whatever you engage, God sees you, and hears all you say; and if you would be useful and happy on earth, and meet him with joy at the judgment, you must refrain from all such language and conduct as he has forbidden, and make it your great endeavor always to do those things, and those only which are pleasing in his sight. D. M.

FILIAL DUTY.

It has been said that "the writers of all ages, and of all countries have taught us, with a single voice, that to the common eye of mankind no object is more amiable, or more delightful than a dutiful and virtuous child. This charming object commends itself at first view to the natural feelings, the judgment and the conscience of all men. It has commended itself to persons of every character in every age, and in every country. All persons presage well of such a child, and he is expected of course to fill every station to which his talents are suited with propriety and honor. There are many other strong seasons, why children should respect, reverence and obey their parents. We might remind you how much they have done and suffered for you, how much more knowledge and experience they possess, and how often this duty is enforced in the word of God. We might tell you of the rewards of dutiful, obedient children, and of the dreadful consequence of disobedience to parents. Upon the former the blessings, and upon the latter the judgments of Heaven have often descended. Many, while in the very act of disobeying their parents, have met with an unexpected and awful death. We could tell of numerous cases of this kind. But we will now pass over them all, to remind you of the fact we wish you all to remember, that *disobedience to parents, leads on to other sins, and aggravated crimes.* After a careful examination into the history and career of the various criminals confined in the prisons of our country, a few years ago, it was found that "in almost all cases, their course of ruin began in *Disobedience to Parents.* This was followed by intemperance, and that made way for all other crimes." Only a few weeks ago it was stated in the public prints, that an unusual proportion of persons found guilty of crime before the grand Jury in Boston were minors, or under 21 years of age; and on inquiry, a very satisfactory reason for this we found to be *disobedience to parents, and truants from school.* Let every child take warning of these facts, "Keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother." D. M.

STREET LESSONS.—"If you want to do that again, I'll lick you," said a stout beggar boy to a little ragged fellow not half his size. "Who is troubling *you?*" replied the little one. "Why *you* are, you dirty scamp! Don't you see how you have tangled all my string? There now—the kite has caught fast in the chimney-pot—" And, leaving both kite and sentence, he fell upon the little one, and they were in for a regular tight in a moment. They hung together like two dogs. They tugged, they grunted, they rolled. Now they were against the fireplug; now they were in the gutter. I thought that bones would be broken; but it is wonderful how much these chaps can stand. A crowd gathered, and after ten minutes struggle, the boys separated, and went each his own way, with some additional rents in the garments, and some loss of hair.

This is a scene which occurs fifty times a day, in our great cities. It is a part of the education of the rabble. It is usually accompanied with cursing and swearing. Thus boys learn to be bullies. After a while they become ruffians. Such things ought not to be. In a well ordered state, the police should be strong enough and faithful enough to prevent it. Let every good child fly from such scenes. Do not stop to look at them. Pass over and go on the other side. Remember the words of the wise king: He that meddleth with strife that belongeth not to him, is as one "who taketh a dog by the ears."

THE GREAT WHITEFIELD'S LETTER TO AN ORPHAN BOY.—The following letter was written more than a hundred years ago, by the Rev. George Whitefield, (one of the most distinguished ministers of the last century,) to a little orphan boy:—

July 27th, 1741.

Dear Richard,—the contents of your letter pleased me. I have sometimes thought, if God did not convert Richard W., he would be one of the most unhappy boys in the world. You have *head knowledge*, but unless you are made to see the sinfulness of your heart, it will much increase your condemnation. Blessed be God, who yet hath patience with you, and seems to be striving with your soul. I do not wonder that the devil tells you it will be time to repent when you are a man. You may well say that is the devil that tells you so. Such a suggestion cannot come from God. Behold now is the accepted time, now, is the day of salvation! Jesus will even now accept you, vile as you are, and ungrateful as you have been; if you feel your misery, and fly to him for succour, he will accept you. Every conviction cries, "Come, Richard, come to me, that thou mayest have rest. Let me advise you, as old Eli advised young Samuel; say, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." I am your sincere friend.

G. W.

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 13, 1864-y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
BAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—y

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859 [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at the old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martin's Tin shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. H. BEHE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y, 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860-y

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,685.26
DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrammen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860-tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 28.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 310.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, [illegible]

" " " " " six months, [illegible]

For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, [illegible]

" " " " " six months, [illegible]

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular [illegible] must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORY OF -------.

Lone that once happy home
Far in the West,
Silent the shadow fall
On her pure breast
Lonely, poor little ones,
Lone is your home,
She who so fondly loved
Never can come.

Evening has come again,
Silent and chill,
Where is their Mother gone?
Tears fill their eyes
Weary and sad they come,
At twilight's fall,
From their now quiet play,
Step in the hall.

Hushed are their voices, they
Pause at the door,
And list their own footsteps
Upon the chill floor.
Still is the chamber;
A mourner is there,
Sitting with bowed head
Silently there.

The lamp is untrimmed,
The room is so still,
The little ones start,
And tears their eyes fill.
He clasps to his bosom,
His motherless babe,
And tears all unbidden,
Her infant cheek lave.

"And now to your rest babes,"
Their father replied,
Then silently knelt
Their low bed beside,
Then their evening kiss
And a whispered good-bye,
To their pillows they go,
With a tear and a sigh.

* * * * * * * *

Lone hours are past, he seeks their side,
And on each sleeping face,
Rosy and calm at last, but still
A tear has left its trace.

LAURA L.

Langsyne, N. C.

Selections.

MEMENTO OF REV. JOHN H. RICE, D. D.

The following letter, which recently came into the hands of the Editor of the *Central Presbyterian*, will be read with interest by many who cherish the revered memory of the writer. As the *Presbyterian* remarks, its sound sense, for which Dr. Rice was so eminent, will make it acceptable to the public; and it will be a small memento of two of the most excellent of our ministers in Virginia. Let it serve also to remind those of mature experience now living, how much they may encourage their younger brethren often in new fields of labor, and encompassed with adversaries, by writing to them.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8th, 1815.

Rev. James C Wilson, Milton, Albemarle County, Virginia:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have frequently thought of writing to you, for the purpose of keeping up that interest which we ought all to feel in relation to each other. I believe, however, that I should have slumbered over this purpose considerably longer, had it not been for information communicated by Major Quarles. He states that the writings of some Universalist, I think Murray, had been introduced among your people, and were doing very great injury. This account gives me much concern. Those who plant new churches always have an ardnous, and a delicate task to perform. The people, not having formed steady habits of thinking and feeling on religious subjects, and being very poorly furnished with religious knowledge, are very easily misled by any specious man, who knows how to flatter their former prejudices. We have a remarkable instance of this in many of the apostolical churches. You well know how easily many of the Corinthians were seduced by the Judaizing teachers, and what divisions were produced among them, notwithstanding the labors, and prayers, and tears of the great Apostle. If the account of things with you be such as I have heard, the instance adduced will show that your case is not singular.

The heresy of Universalism is "a creeping pestilence," and I should be sorry indeed to learn that your flock is in any degree infected by it. It is strange indeed that any who receive the Scriptures as the word of God should embrace it. Because the Scriptures as decidedly assure us that the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, as that the true believer shall inherit eternal life. The same words are applied to the two different states, and if in the one case they do not express a proper eternity, neither do they in the other. But I have often thought that the best way of opposing the pernicious doctrine in question is to show that the punishment of the wicked is not a mere arbitrary appointment. On the contrary their misery necessarily results from their wickedness. It is as much impossible for an unconverted man to be happy in heaven, as for a truly holy soul to be happy amidst the blasphemies, and the despairing cries of those shut up in the dungeon of eternal despair. Choosing a life of sin then is, though not directly, yet eventually choosing expulsion from heaven, and everlasting torment. If a man is then forever miserable, it is his own choice which brings it on him, nor can he blame any one but himself. The common argument that there is no proportion between eternal punishment, and the sins that we commit in this life, is egregious trifling. A man in one moment may commit an act, the physical evil of which will last during his life, and extend far beyond it. A tradesman inconsiderately takes his wife to ride with him in a gig to which he has put an unruly horse. The horse is frightened, his wife killed, and he crippled for life; his children are left motherless, and poverty is entailed on them, and perhaps, their descendants. How would such reasoning apply to this case and a thousand like it?

But I am going on in a way perfectly unnecessary for me to trace out to you—Doubtless you have paid due attention to this subject. I will thank you to write and let me know how affairs prosper with you. As for myself, I am too much involved in personal considerations and feelings almost to think of anything else. Mrs. Rice left me on Saturday to visit her mother, concerning whose illness we heard very alarming reports. Since her departure I have learned by report, and fear it true, that she is dead. You know her well. She was the friend of ministers, and of students of divinity. She feared God, and put her trust in Jesus Christ If she is indeed dead, she is gone to heaven, if ever a soul went thither.

Give my love to Mrs. Wilson. May God bless you and prosper your labors! "Let us work the works of Him that sent us while it is called to day."

I am your friend and brother,

J. H. RICE.

THE HOUR OF SUSPENSE.

The country [illegible] from day to day to hear tidings from mighty armies, arraying themselves for battle.—While we write it may be the opposing forces are engaged in deadly conflict. This hour may decide whether we are to repel our foes with such decided results, as shall make them feel the hopelessness of the effort to subdue us, or whether we, again driven back, have to fight upon other fields and with redoubled vigor an enemy flushed with victory. The suspense of this period is most painful—to some, because their country's weal is involved in the events of these passing days; to others, because the lives of those most dear to them hang in doubt upon the issues of the conflict. This is an hour to try our Christian faith—one, the anxieties of which should drive us to the throne of grace. God is just and merciful. It seems to us impossible, that He should turn a deaf ear to the cries of His people, in this crisis of the struggle for their national rights and liberties. We have sinned; but when the world was at its lowest depths of guilt, and men most despised all that was good, He sent His Son to die for sinners. He always accepts His repentant and returning children: and we have had enough of warning in defeat and disaster to bring us as penitents to the mercy-seat. Let us hope that the embodied followers of Christ—that unseen Church of God embosomed in this nation—that "vine" whose branches spread through all the land, sheltered and protected by the "hedge" of political rights through which the "wild boar" now seeks to break, let us hope that this Church has so far made an offering, through the one Mediator, for the sins of the land, that God will protect it from utter ruin, and that He will speedily bring deliverance to His people.

For one, we have long ceased to confide in man. Having seen surprise after surprise—the out posts surrendered—the coast abandoned—having heard loud sounding rumors of preparation here and there—of great armies afield which are never where the enemy comes, of terrible marine monsters "just ready" to go out to make an end of our foes which are never set afloat—having marked the destruction or loss of immense stores at every point abandoned, as though we had never resolved to flee until at the moment the opportunity of fight is presented and declined—having been lied to till we are hopeless of knowing the truth—having heard vaunting and braggadocio till we are nauseated with the insane vapouring—having seen tremendous conflicts and "complete" victories by land and sea, followed by no other result than the holding of our ground until the redoubled efforts of the enemy make it longer untenable—having seen and marked all this and more, we have ceased to confide in statesmen or warriors, as the saviours of our country. But we do trust in God. We look confidently to Him to save our people from the evils that threaten. We accept no news as evil tidings—believing that He, through what seems the most adverse circumstances, will work out our deliverance.

This may seem to some fanaticism and be so pronounced by the "worldly wise," by those who believe the race is for the swift—the victory to the mighty. So be it. It is our faith, even in this hour of anxious suspense, of gathering gloom, of rumor after rumor of the advance of the enemy to important points—and in calm confidence we await the result. We are prepared to hear of advantages gained by our foe—even of their victories—believing that the Church of Christ in our beloved land is so precious to Him that He will make them work for our good, and eventually for our deliverance—we are prepared to hear of victories, firmly convinced that when the purifying process through which our Heavenly Father is passing us shall be complete, He will then bring the "fine gold" from the furnace undimmed in lustre—unconsumed by the fire.

If any other has a better or a more [illegible] faith in this hour of the trial, he is welcome to it. We are content with this; and we believe that were it universal, were our people to exchange their confidence in human means for implicit confidence in God, our lives would be better, the God whose goodness we have so abused and whose precepts we have so despised would accept the faith—count it for righteousness and bring speedily the day of our redemption.—*South. Chris. Advocate.*

THE BEAUTIFUL VISION.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God" (Mat. v: 8)

Here is heaven! This "word of Jesus" represents the future state of the glorified to consist not in locality, but in character; the essence of its bliss is the full vision and fruition of God. Our attention is called from all vague and indefinite thoughts about the circumstantials of future happiness The one grand object of contemplation—the "glory which exulteth," is the sight of God himself! The one grand practical lesson enforced on his people, is the cultivation of that purity of heart without which none could see, or (even could we suppose it possible to see him) none could enjoy God! "The kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation . . . the kingdom of God is within you."

Reader, hast thou attained any of this heart-purity and heart preparation! It has been beautifully said that "the opening of the streets of heaven are on earth." Even here we may enjoy, in the possession of holiness, some foretaste of coming bliss. Who has not felt that the happiest moments of their lives were those of close walking with God—nearness to the mercy-seat—when self was surrendered, and the eye was directed to the glory of Jesus, with most single, unwavering, undivided aim! What the soul to him, without any bias to evil, without the fear of corruption within, echoing to temptation without; every thought brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ; no contrariety to his mind; all is blessed unison with his will;—the intellect purified and ennobled, consecrating all its powers to his service—memory, a holy repository of pure and hallowed recollections—the affections, without one competing rival, purged from all the dross of earthliness—the love of God, the one supreme animating passion—the glory of God, the motive principle interfused through every thought, and feeling, and action of the life immortal; in one word, the heart a pellucid fountain; no sediment to dim its purity, "no angel of sorrow" to come and trouble the pool! The long night of life over, and this the glory of the eternal morrow which succeeds it! "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

Yes, this is heaven, subjectively and objectively—purity of heart and "God all in all!" Much, doubtless, there may and will be of a subordinate kind, to intensify the bliss of the redeemed; communion with saints and angels; re-admission into the society of death-divided friends; but all these will fade before the great central glory, "God himself shall be with them, and be their God; they shall see his face." Believers have been aptly called *heliotropes*—turning their faces as the sun flower towards the Sun of Righteousness, and hanging their leaves in sadness and sorrow, when that Sun is away. It will be in heaven the emblem is complete. There, every flower in the heavenly garden will turn Godwards; bathing its tints of loveliness in the glory that exulteth! Reader, may it be yours, when o'ercanopied by that cloudless sky, to know all the marvels contained in these few glowing words, "We shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is."

"And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure."—*Words of Jesus.*

PRAYER FOR MILITARY SUCCESS.—Cotton Mather quotes an old observation, that "the name Henry has been happy in kings, Elizabeth in queens, Edward in lawyers, William in physicians, Francis in scholars, John in divines, and *Robert* in *soldiers*." The grave, quaint "Puritan," seems inclined to recognize the truth of this saying. In fact, he claims to illustrate and confirm it, by the instance of a certain Boston minister, whose memoir he writes.

We hope that the present year will confirm and illustrate it, in another particular. There is a Robert, now-a-days, who is a soldier. We earnestly desire that the army he leads may, with the Divine blessing, achieve signal triumphs in the ensuing campaign. We confidently expect that it will. Will every Christian who reads these lines, join in a Concert of Daily Prayer, that this expectation and desire may reach a joyful fruition? Will the faithful throughout the country do so? In that case, how strikingly like the truth will the old observation look once more!

It scarcely need be said that we refer to Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Army of Northern Virginia. Oh, that all who have power with God in prayer, may unceasingly remember this champion of our cause, and the heroes that follow him to battle. Then shall the Lord give us victory and peace.—*Rel. Herald.*

PATRIOTISM AND PIETY

The following appeal is from Dr. Stiles' Memorial of the late Capt. King.

Patriotism and Piety! All we need in our country's emergency; the one brings us all the power of man, the other all the power of God. How eminently qualified was our departed soldier to serve his country, so decided both in his *piety* and in his *patriotism*.

My countrymen! God is the great *war maker*. "I bring the sword upon a land." God, the great *peace maker*. "He maketh peace." And war is God's *solemn arraignment* [illegible] for national sins. "In righteousness He judgeth and maketh war." This our war, therefore, in the main, is—God Almighty, in fatherly love, dealing with the Southern Confederacy for her sin.

Half-angered, do you cry out, "Account the *North* greater sinners than the *South*?" Grant it, what then? Does this disprove the position? Did not God frequently employ the heathen, by war, to chast se Israel, and does not the Bible say so? Was not Israel a better people than the heathen, and does not the Bible say so? Did not God take greater interest in Israel than in the heathen, and does not the Bible say so? The very fact that Israel sinned, that God loved Israel, and that He had purposed her purification in order to His blessing—this fact constituted the precise reason why God brought the war of the heathen upon his people. "Whom He loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." When God's word had failed, heathen *war* was God's paternal *rod*—speaking loud to Israel, that she might be first humbled, and then blessed. Look at our country! not through northern character nor any other false standard; look at her through the Bible. To discern her guilt one needs no specification of her most aggravated sins. Look at the whole *Confederate Church* of all names! How far short she comes of that *world-converting work* required at her hand! Look at the whole multitude of Confederate sinners of all classes! How shamefully they neglect the great *God fearing, soul-saving* work demanded of them! If God's heart is set upon the world's conversion surely here is sin enough to kindle God's wrath and avert his blessing. Bear in mind, if heaven's blessing is ever to descend upon our country, there is no alternative, she must first be sanctified. His *word*, we can testify, has been plentifully dispensed here, but to little purpose. Therefore it is that he now resorts to the *rod*. Believe it my countrymen! Oh, believe it! All these our sins, our personal, national sins, God in person, by this war, is charging home upon us. And see! if war is God's arraignment of a people for their sin—then *Southern sin* is *Federal power*. For it is written, "Ye cannot stand before your enemies until ye put away the accursed thing." And Southern humiliation is the utter rout of the North. For thank God, whenever "Israel *cried* unto the Lord"—Yes! thank God! her enemy was always, instantly, gloriously *vanquished*, no matter what his power.

Oh! ye soldiers of the Confederate army! our dear valued countrymen! know ye this—it is God's word to you—"When the host goeth against thine enemies then keep thee from every wicked thing." Tell me! for the victory of our arms, the overthrow of our enemies, our national independence, our personal liberties; for the cessation among us of all the horrors of internine war; for the dispensation through all our borders of the blessings of a heaven-sent peace; and better, far better than all, for the promotion upon earth of human rectitude and divine salvation—will you not, my countrymen, will you not put away all your profanities, all your dishonesties, all your intemperance, all your Sabbath breaking, all your struggling, all your deception?—Will you not give heed to the earnest voice of your chaplains, and study the holy word of God? Oh! for heaven and earth's sake will you not rise up at once and break off your sins by repentence, and look to the Lord Jesus Christ for righteousness. Thank God for the augmented religion of the army! But so many of you have been left so far in the rear. Oh! look before you at the noble example of your converted comrades, and close up, close up on your file-leaders in this march of national deliverance. We especially commend unto you the character of our sainted captain. Like him, forthwith cast in your mite of piety and patriotism, and record this solemn resolution—"As for me, if I fail in every other work and object of life, I will go to the grave and to the bar of God with the happy consciousness that I have done my part toward the deliverance of my country in the day of her sore trial." Noble soldiers! the Lord be with you!

TRUE RICHES.—A rich gentleman once said to a laborer, "Do you know to whom these estates belong, on the borders of the lake?" "No," replied the man. "They belong to me," said the rich man. "And the wood and the cattle, do you know whose they are?" "No." "They are mine also," continued the rich man. "Yes, all that you can see is mine." The peasant stood still a moment, then pointed to heaven, and in a solemn tone asked, "Is that also thine? If that be thine, though poor, thou art truly rich; if that be not thine, however rich, thou art poor indeed."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The pastors of Macon, Ga., have been released, by their churches, from their ordinary routine of visitation in order that they may have time to attend to the spiritual wants of the sick and wounded soldiers who crowd the hospitals in that city.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER IN VIRGINIA.

The first Presbyterian minister in Virginia was the Rev. Francis Makemie. He was also the first who settled in the American colonies, of whom any tradition has been transmitted to our times. Dr. Foote remarks that "he has no lineal descendant on earth. Not a sermon, or a page of diary, and but a single letter from his hand is in existance. No biographical sketch drawn by a cotemporary, has given a portraiture of the man, or a connected history of his services. What remains of him—and there are remains—is like the ruins of an [illegible] the beauty of [illegible] symmetry of particular parts, not yet destroyed, indicating the beauty and grandeur of the structure. Though little is known of him, his memory is still venerated and held in honor in places where "he was highly esteemed in love for his work's sake," a hundred and seventy years ago.

Mr. Makemie, a descendant of Scottish parents, was from Donegal, Ireland. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Lagan, in Ireland, in 1681, and ordained to the work of the ministry as an Evangelist, in 1682 or '83. The Presbytery, it appears, having received applications from Barbadoes, and also from Maryland, for a minister to come and settle in that colony, commissioned Mr. Makemie for the work, who subsequently visited the West Indies, whence he came to the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and settled at length in the county of Accomac. Of the results of his labors in the West Indies we have no record, but of his ministry in Virginia and Maryland we have honored memorials in the respect and veneration cherished by the descendants of those to whom he preached the word of life. He took part in organizing the Church in Snow Hill, Md., and became its minister. "I doubt (says Mr. Spence in a work written about forty yeas ago) whether the memory of any gospel minister was ever held in higher honor by an American congregation than was that of Makemie by the people of Snow Hill. His praises have not yet left the Church, although he has rested from his labors almost a hundred and thirty years. Tradition has made a record of his labors and many excellencies of his character; one generation has uttered his praise in the ears of its successor, and you may even yet hear its echo."

[illegible] first planted the standard of the Presbyterian Church after the model of Geneva on the shores of America. There were Presbyterians among the Puritans of the Plymouth colony, who were not organized as a distinct church, but were mingled with Congregationalists to whose polity and usages they gradually conformed. Mr. Makemie was one of the original members of the first Presbytery in America, organized in 1705, consisting of only seven ministers.

How wonderfully has God cherished the growth of the feeble vine, then planted! During a period of little more than twice the age of man, it has risen amid storms and tempests, and extended its branches from ocean to ocean over a wide continent, and now yields its fruits, engrafted from the tree of life, to hundreds of thousands who rest in their pilgrimage beneath its salubrious shade. Presbyterianism, like the volume of Infallible Truth, from which its life is drawn, has encountered many enemies, passed through many conflicts, and met with great obstacles in its progress, but by the grace of God, it has increased and grown strong in its warfare. In its early days on this continent it reared a feeble structure upon which the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon it; and it fell not, "for it was founded upon a rock." Thanks be to God who hath given it power not only to stand, but to overcome, and prosper, and bless the heathen world with its hallowed influences.—*Christian Observer.*

REMARKABLY LIBERAL!—The *Christian Index* has a Richmond correspondent, who in a late letter, tells the following stories, that we could hardly believe if we did not know what little souls some men have.

A minister making collections for religious uses, several weeks since, was told by a Baptist in one of our Virginia neighborhoods, that he bore the chief burden of the salary paid by his Church to that pastor! He gave a hundred dollars to that object, while all the rest of the membership gave only about as much more! And then he had strained a point and paid the whole sum in advance, on the First of January. On this plea, the minister aforesaid was put off with a very meagre contribution. From subsequent inquiry he learned that the pastor was obliged on account of feeble health, to use brandy under medical prescription, and *the hundred dollars in question was paid in brandy at sixty dollars a gallon!*

Even whole churches, from whom we might expect quite different things, sometimes catch this spirit of liberality. I have heard of a Church which has been accustomed to pay the salary of the pastor quarterly—always after the close of the quarter—and now and then with a tardiness which subjected him to serious inconvenience. But in this present month of March they have "risen to the height of the occasion" furnished by the exigencies of the times, and promptly paid up the salary for full half a year in advance! Ah, the brethren bethought themselves of the fact, that from the First of April, Confederate notes above the denomination of five dollars are liable to a tax of 33 1 3 per cent., and gathered together a sufficient number of fifties, twenties and tens to meet the cost of the preaching of "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" for six months to come! Meanwhile, as the prospective depreciation of the currency has occasioned an immediate appreciation of prices, the loss of 33 1-3 per cent., which the Church was unwilling to bear, falls on the shoulders of the poor pastor.

A DREADFUL RISK.—Facts of thrilling and solemn interest sometimes occur in the history of individuals, especially in times of revival, which are well suited to operate as a warning to those who are carelessly trifling with the striving of the Spirit, and with the welfare of souls. A pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in this city related the following substantially at the religious meeting last Sabbath evening, as a fact of recent occurrence. A few Sabbaths since, at the close of a discourse of great pungency and plainness, the preacher made a solemn appeal to his hearers, [illegible] of in view of the [illegible] and warning [illegible] the risk of [illegible] without hope! The [illegible] solemnly pressed on the minds of [illegible] present. At the close of the service, passing down the aisle, a lady deeply impressed with the appeal which had been made, said in a low but earnest tone to a gay young lady of her acquaintance, "Can you resist such an appeal as you have just now heard? Will you run the risk of losing your soul!" "Oh, yes," she replied in a thoughtless tone, "I will run the risk." In about a week after, the pastor who made the appeal was called to attend the funeral of a young lady in a certain street, who had died suddenly. It proved to be the young lady who had ventured to run the dreadful risk of losing her soul! Behind the curtain of eternity we may not penetrate, or follow the spirit to its last account.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.—*The Complaint—Want of Time.*—Lord Bolinbroke remarks that "our want of time and the shortness of human life, are some of the principal commonplace complaints, which we prefer against the established order of things. They are the grumblings of the vulgar, and the pathetic lamentations of the philosopher; they are impertinent and impious in both. The man of business despises the man of pleasure for squandering his time away; the man of pleasure pities or laughs at the man of business for the same thing; and yet both concur appreciatively and a surdly to find fault with the Supreme Being for having given them so little time. The philosopher who misspends his very often as much as the others, joins in the same cry, and authorises this impiety. The contrast is thought itself is [illegible] hard to die at infancy, and to go out of the world just when he had learned to live in it. His master, Aristotle, found fault with nature for treating man in this respect worse than several other animals; both very unphilosophically; and I like Seneca the better for his quarrel with the stragirite on this head.

The life which seems to our self-love so short, is sufficient to all the ends of our creation, and of a just proportion in the successive course of generations. The term itself is long; we render it short; and the want we complain of flows from our profusion, not from our poverty. We are all arrant spendthrifts; some of us dissipate our estates on the trifles, some on the superfluities, and then we all complain that we want the necessaries of life. The much greater part never reclaim, but die bankrupts to God and man."

THE MORAL ADVANTAGES OF CALAMITIES.—Prosperous and easy times, long continued, finally lull men to sleep. The poor man is ungrateful, because help comes promptly, and prompt help renders him negligent in his business. The philosopher amuses himself with an ideal world, and the statesman with idle projects. Mere voluptuous passions arise from repose, and find an easy gratification. The virtuous hold their even way with the civilities. Nothing compels feeling and decision. Interest in the public good slackens, and goes on so indifferently well, that even the greatest genius is only half developed. But if want breaks in, it peril demands heroes, and a universal call summons soul; if the State is striving against downfall; if its dangers are [illegible] every neglectful moment; if the [illegible] ful crisis can only be diverted [illegible] est sacrifice, then all is action [illegible] ness; the orator waxes mighty, the [illegible] surpasses his own hopes, courage and [illegible] inspire the friend, hand and heart [illegible] with equal promptitude, performance [illegible] lowe resolve, and the soul is astonished [illegible] its own powers. It finds in itself unknown virtues; mounts ever higher, and discerns from new elevations an ever widening field of duty. Great things, and things adored in a state of tranquility, vanish with its flight and man once more shows himself a creature of the Godhead.

PRAYER IN LINE OF BATTLE.—A chaplain writes from Johnston's army to one of our exchanges: "A few days since as we were filing into battle line by a regiment that had already formed, we saw the Colonel, with his regiment gathered around him, holding prayer and that, too, almost in the midst of battle, for the firing had begun on the right and left."

Who are the happiest men? They who live to benefit others—who are always ready with a word to encourage, a smile to cheer, a look to persuade, and a dollar to assist. They are never fearful lest a good trade or an excellent bargain should fall into the hands of a poor neighbor, but the more rejoice when such an one meets with encouragements.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[illegible] Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
[illegible], *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

[illegible], D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
[illegible], *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. M R, $6.00; Mrs. B, $6 66; T. J. B, $6.00; S. G. H, $6.00; D. C. M., $3 00; T. B. M., $1.00; Miss A. E. B., $6.00; Miss S. V. Y., $8 00; Presbyterian church, Davidson College, $73 33; A. P. P., $6 66; J H. McC., $13.33; Mrs. D. M., Manchester, $100.00.

OBITUARIES.—By reference to our obituary heading, it will be seen that we have advanced the rates of publishing these notices to *ten cents per line* for all over ten lines. We make no apology for this. The times and the peculiar circumstances in which the *Presbyterian* is placed just now demand it. Those sending obituaries will please notice and forward the proper amount, or their obituaries may not appear.

THE NEWS.—There are indications in the war news of to-day that most important movements have been going on with our armies during the apparent lull of the last two or three weeks. Much anxiety is felt to see further developments, which we hope to be able to give next week. Let us wait in hopeful prayer.

THE MAILS.—We are again in mail communication with Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia. This is quite a relief, and we hope that the privation and suspense of the last three weeks may not again occur. *We are now ready to furnish any number of papers to the soldiers* in the camps or in the hospitals. Give us the means.

DEATH OF DR. W. J. HOGE.—We are pained to learn from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th, that the Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., pastor of the Tabb Street Church, Petersburg, died on the 5th. Dr. Hoge was a young man, and unsurpassed in popularity and usefulness as a pastor. In his death our church has sustained a great loss. No particulars of the melancholy event are given.

CONFEDERATE BAPTIST.—The *Confederate Baptist* comes to us in a new dress and greatly improved in appearance. The proprietors finding it rather expensive to have the publication done by others, have fitted up a printing establishment and are henceforth to be their own publishers.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.—Governor Smith, of Va., has suspended all the religious newspapers published in Richmond, on the ground that religious newspapers are not necessary to the public good. He therefore refuses to exempt the necessary printers for them.

FAVORS.—We are under fresh obligations to a friend from whom similar favors have before been received, for copies of the *Presbyterian.* One of these, of the issue of June 2nd, contains the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, during the first eight days of its sessions. We have availed ourselves of this number of the paper, in making up an article of considerable length in our columns to-day. Other things in these papers may be noticed hereafter. In the mean time we thank our friend for this remembrance of us.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE ON TRAITORS.—The Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, we see it stated, presided temporarily over the late Baltimore Convention, called to the chair until a permanent organization should be effected. The Rev. Dr. made a speech on the occasion, from which the following extract is published in one of our exchanges. It is characteristic of the man: "No Government," says Dr. B., "has ever stood upon an irresistible foundation, which foundation was not built on traitor's blood. It is fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once. Every blow you strike, and every rebel you kill, and every battle you win, reluctant as you are to do it, is adding a decade, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the perpetuity of our Government, and the freedom of your children."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, met in the third Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, the 19th of May. In the absence of the last Moderator, Dr. Morrison, Dr. W. L. Breckinridge preached the sermon and presided until the choice of another Moderator, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. Wood, President of Hanover College.

A sketch of the proceedings of this body up to the close of the eighth day of its sessions, is before us. These proceedings contain little of general interest to us. The Revised Book was postponed to the next Assembly. The Report on Psalmody had not been finally disposed of. The reports from the Boards present nothing striking except the reference to the '*freedmen*' in the reports on Education and Domestic Missions. On the second day of the sessions quite a discussion arose upon a resolution of the Rev. Mr. Miller proposing that, while the Assembly thank God for "repeated important victories," a committee be raised to arrange for the "Assembly's observance of a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer in behalf of the country, in view of the present important crisis in its affairs." To this proposition objection was made on the score of *policy.* Dr. Nevin, among others, "felt anxious as a friend of the Government, to guard against any impressions that would appear to produce distraction. The resolution as presented might have a bad effect, as the news would be taken out by the steamer just going to Europe; or the Executive and his advisers at Washington may be distressed in a certain degree at its result, and in view of this he would offer the following substitute:

WHEREAS, There is enough in the recent operations of our army to claim our special gratitude to God; and whereas, what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him, without whom all human effort is vain, therefore.

Resolved, That the Assembly, in view of the condition of our country, will unite on Wednesday afternoon next in thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for past mercies, and in prayer for His continued blessing upon our country."

Upon this turn of the matter, Dr. Robinson remarks in an editorial: "We have long been familiar with the saying, 'the finest prayer ever delivered before a Boston audience.' But we were hardly prepared even yet for the idea of a prayer, gotten up by a Presbyterian General Assembly, specially adapted for exportation by 'the steamer just going to Europe,' or prayer so devised that 'the Executive and his advisers at Washington *may not be distressed*' * * * * If it has become a part of the settled policy of the country to make days of humiliation or thanksgiving and prayer, simply as [illegible] confidence in American stocks in Europe, and confidence among the money dealers and the masses at home, then so important an agency should certainly not be left to the casual impulses of a Dr. Nevin, on the floor of the Assembly, aided perhaps by a casual hint from some irresponsible adviser at Washington. If Dr. Nevin were as wise as he is silly, and as sober and solid as he is vain and pretentious, still so powerful an agency should not be left to his extempore impulses. Let us have a Bureau of Devotion to take special charge of this matter, at the head of which shall be placed some skillful manipulator of public opinion. Let this Bureau make careful estimate of the amount and sort of prayer needed, at any particular crisis, to produce the desired effect on the popular mind, or on the public opinion of Europe. Then let Assemblies, Conferences and Conventions of all sorts be called upon, and their patriotism invoked to furnish the requisite article. Nothing better than *shoddy devotions* may this Government look for under contracts taken at so low a figure as Nevin, Tustin & Co., are ready to take them. Of course we would not ungenerously exclude from public service any of the firm, but only take from them their self constituted Bureau-ocracy of Devotion. Let Dr. Tustin perform his 'sinking Peter' over General Banks, or his 'judgment to come' over Mr. Chase, or let Nevin kill off Fremont or M Clellan by piling upon either his platitudes of eulogy. But let us have a Bureau to direct and shape the devotions."

The substitute of Dr. Nevin was adopted, having been so amended as to secure the observance of the same hour by the New School Assembly, in Session at Dayton, Ohio.

A paper on SLAVERY was presented by the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, based on an overture from the Presbytery of Newton. This paper is very extreme in its views, and closes with the devout expression of the Assembly's "gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance He has prepared for our country from the evil and guilt of slavery; *its cordial approbation of the measures taken by the national and state authorities, for its extirpation*, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war, and bloodshed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest belief that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm, will be speedily followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land."

The discussion on this paper is not given, but the editor remarks that "it was nothing but a reiteration of the sentiments of the paper itself," which was adopted without any material change.

Our readers will doubtless feel interested in knowing something of the general tone and temper of the Assembly. Though this appears pretty clear from what has been already said, we feel inclined to copy, almost entire, a letter from a correspondent, "the impressions of a lookeron, not a member of the body." Our readers should know that in the Assembly were Drs. Krebs, Beatty, Elliott, N. L. Rice, &c.; and it shows to what extent our former ecclesiastical associates, the Old School Presbyterians of the United States, have been carried away by the fanaticism of that country, when such men make no strenuous efforts to stem the tide, but are borne along by the current and sit and act in such a body. The writer says:

"As we approached the place of meeting, the first object which attracted our attention was a large American flag waving from a cord which was extended from the belfry of the church to a tree which stood some distance in front of it. The sight of this flag there fluttering in the breeze, however refreshing to our patriotic emotions, did not, we confess, greatly tend to our edification in things spiritual and eternal; it seemed as if we were coming to some political convention, or a meeting for military uses, rather than the great Ecclesiastical tribunal of the Old School Presbyterian Church. A nearer approach showed that there was not much in the appearance and conversation of the groups loitering around the church doors to dispel the illusion. However, as in these patriotic times the pews preach to the pulpits, and the pulpits appear anxious to approve themselves good pupils, we will suppose it to be all right, swallow our squeamishness, cease the vain search for the symbols of our holy religion and enter the building. We found the body of the church full and noisy. There was, of course, a Moderator, and a very fine looking elderly gentleman he is. Then there was the Permanent Clerk, with his white hair, and placid, intelligent, familiar face, somewhat scored by age and infirmity; there was the Stated Clerk, very prompt, efficient and obliging, whose clear, ringing voice filled the audience chamber, sounding pleasantly, distinctly, whether engaged in reading a series of resolutions on the Religions, patriotic business of the day, or calling forth the laughter of the audience by the announcement to some Reverend person, that 'there was a lady waiting for him at the door'—or stopping the business of the evening, and bringing down the house by announcing from the fourth edition of the Evening Post, that 'Lee had retreated beyond the North Anna river, that Grant was in hot pursuit, and it was believed he occupied Hanover Junction, and Jeff. Davis had fled from Richmond.' We should do injustice to the clerk if we supposed that this announcement interfered with the business of the evening—it rather facilitated and was in perfect harmony with it—for that business, candor compells us to say, was fanaticism, extravagance, misrepresentation and excitement.

"There were other clerks, and a very busy corps of reporters, some of whom sustain the two fold and responsible duties of commissioners from the churches, and newspaper correspondents. In this connection we desire to notice with especial favor the Rev. Dr. D. X Junkin, chaplain U. S. N, stated supply Missionary and [illegible]

"Turn we now for a moment to the Assembly. It is a very restless Assembly. This may be attributed to its youth—nervous temperament—excitable disposition and that eagerness for notoriety which is so prominent and commendable a mark of the times. It is not a very orderly body; but what would you have, gentlemen? You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You may have met with this saying before. We noticed a few, a very few of the old and venerable, those who in times gone by had resisted error and fanaticism, had been valiant for Christ and his cross. It seemed to us that they were, or ought to have been out of place;—but notwithstanding, after a few vain struggles, we notice that they yield to the tide, and are carried along, with all the wreck, ruin and rubbish of the freshet. Perhaps they realize now, that there is no neutral ground between right and wrong, between Christian faith and infidelity, between things temporal and things eternal—that one cannot at the same time serve God, the world, the flesh and the Devil. The fastest hunter must lead the chase; the rest have to follow or fall out. The radicals, in this Assembly, are what their name imports. The *conservatives* are radicals in disguise. They remind us of Joab—'Art thou in health my brother?'—and Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him; but Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand, so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, that he died.

"A review of the assemblage—countenance, expression, tone, manner, sentiment, deliverances did not wholly destroy the impression created on our first approach to the place of meeting; for it seemed to us it—not Christ and his Church—not Christ and his cross—not Christ who prayed for sinners—was written on the hearts of the Reverend the Clergy and brethren there assembled—but instead thereof, not only on their hearts, but on their visages was written strife, war blood, the flag, our country, the life of the nation, the overthrow of the rebellion, desolation, and the inevitable, the oppressed, down trodden African. The atmosphere of the place was hot and feverish. One almost listened for the clash of arms, the sound of a hostile trumpet; but these fears were quickly dispelled by the suggestion, that those who are exceedingly valiant in speech generally confine themselves to that weapon; those who are foremost in exciting a tumult, are the very persons most likely to keep out of it. It would be wrong to suppose that there was nothing devotional in the services of the day. As a rule, they were commenced and closed with religious exercises. The singing was powerful, as of men who were in earnest, or at least who thought they were, and would convince not only themselves, but God, and all other witnesses, that they were nothing less than pious, devoted, sincere, single minded, God-fearing, world deny ng, flesh-mortifying Christians.

"The prayers were stentorian prayers—pulmonary and muscular. If the glory of the Lord did not fill the house, the sound and reverberation of those prayers certainly did. Doubtless they were heard for their much speaking.

"These prayers were all after the most approved pattern. God was acknowledged as the universal Father—the Dispenser of every good—the law-giver and judge—then followed a full confession of themselves as sinners, rebels, against his righteous government, dependants on his bounty, unworthy of the least of all mercies, and deserving eternal wrath. Having thus, as it were, put themselves *rectus in curia*, the petitioners next address themselves to the main business of their petition, which appeared to consist in denouncing this accursed and causeless rebellion, those wicked rebels—Smite them [illegible] and branch, hip and thigh, from the [illegible] sun to the going down of the same.' Then the Lord is further informed that there is that accursed sin of slavery—the root of all evil, the cause of this causeless war—that slavery which these many years thy people" have been laboring to have put away, so that it should no longer be the sin and shame of our great nation, &c. And the Lord is furthermore expected immediately to crush out slavery and the rebellion together. Rather an inconsistent, contradictory and incongruous affair, it all seems; but, to the pure all things are pure. If the things were admissible, a worldly and ungodly mocker might be tempted to divide the prayer as follows: *First*—Humiliation—Supplication—Affectation. *Second*—Dictation and Imprecation (genuine.) *Third*—Fanaticism—Atheism—*Pharisaism.*"

The editor publishes a postscript to a letter from "a worthy member" of the Assembly as follows:

"The anti-slavery paper passed in a somewhat modified form. You never saw more disgraceful proceedings in any body of men in all your life. Gag law was put in force and discussion virtually forbidden—after two speeches in favor of the paper—by cries of question! question! from scores of men who sprung to their feet. Dr. Junkin moved an amendment, and a motion to lay it on the table was carried while he was on the floor. He denounced it as despotism of the basest sort, and claimed his rights as a *free and loyal Presbyter.*"

The same brother, in his letter, as quoted by the editor, says: "Every thing anti-slavery is received with applause, *often* with roars of *laughter* and *stamping of feet.* Many of the older and wiser members of the Assembly are compelled to sit in silence, and mourn the folly of these men."

But we have already extended our extracts too far. If so, the dearth of news from any other quarter and the interest we feel in knowing how the Old School Presbyterian church in the United States is bearing herself in these times of fanaticism and war, must be our apology. We have here the evidence of a sad departure from the staid and sober Presbyterian church of other days. May the salt that is certainly there be able to preserve the corrupt mass from utter apostasy and ruin.

"THE CONFEDERATE."

We are not a little surprised at the tone and temper of an article in the Raleigh *Confederate* of Saturday last, in relation to the *North Carolina Presbyterian.* The editor takes offense ostensibly at an allusion in our last issue to a paragraph in that paper, speaking of the meeting of "the Council of the Church" in that city, and avails himself of the opportunity to say some very hard things about us. The material part of the article is as follows:

"The *Presbyterian* is edited by Rev. James H. McNeill and Rev J. M. Sherwood. We do not know which of them wrote the article; but we take it for granted it was the former, as [illegible] allusion to his kin, [illegible] and the editor not a thousand miles from the capitol,' to whom he refers, and our kin have not unfrequently been our severest strikers—and this is not the first blow we have received from one of the same name in that paper.

"The public will perceive that this article is written with the disingenuousness of a common politician, like Mr. Holden, and not at all in the spirit of christian candor. The editors evidently knew that we not only were not the author of the article commented on because it was marked as a communication, and they had seen our disavowal of any knowledge of it whatever. Nevertheless, these christian divines sent out to a class of readers whom we cannot reach an article, in which we are made amenable, by insinuation, and punished with a sneer, sufficiently marked to discover the malice which prompted it."

We desire, first and foremost, to relieve the mind of the editor of the *Confederate* as to the author of the objectionable article. None of his "kin" had anything whatever to do with it; not in the slightest degree. The Rev. James H. McNeill, who is "taken for granted" to be the author, gave up the safer, if not the more quiet and peaceful duties of an editor, more than two years ago, and "went in among the soldiers and the bayonets;" and *there he still remains.* Having been once severely wounded he is now engaged in the most arduous military campaign that this world has ever witnessed, with the army of Gen. Lee. During the campaign his name has been more than once honorably mentioned as "the dashing Major McNeill," of the 5th N. C. Cavalry. Now one might reasonably suppose that the editor of the *Confederate*, who is himself an ex-soldier of no mean reputation for gallantry, would have kept himself posted in these well known facts pertaining to his kinsman. But it seems that he is entirely ignorant of them, and supposes him to be sitting in his easy chair here in Fayetteville, writing articles "with the disingenuousness of a common politician!!" The Rev. J. M. Sherwood wrote the article in question, and is solely responsible for it. Whatever there may be in it that is "disingenuous" or contrary to "the spirit of christian candor," came from him and him only.

The charge thus brought against us by the *Confederate* is a very grave and serious one. Is it at all justifiable from the facts in the case? We simply stated that an editor "in a city not a thousand miles from the capitol of our own State, *was understood* to settle forever," &c. For the truth of this, in the sense in which the readers of the *Presbyterian* or any other paper would understand it, we appeal to the editors of the *Biblical Recorder* and *Christian Advocate.* In the *Advocate*, the original paragraph in the *Confederate* was noticed editorially, and in the *Recorder* by a correspondent. "T. H. P.," in the *Recorder*, in noticing the disavowal of the *Confederate* that the paragraph was editorial, says: "We saw no mark indicating that the notice of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was communicated? it was in the usual editorial type; was in the editorial columns, and we really thought it editorial. The editor of the *Christian Advocate*, who censures quite seriously the article in question, also treats it as editorial, and so did every one regard it with whom we have conversed." But the editors of the *Presbyterian* "evidently knew that we," the editor of the *Confederate*, "were not the author of the article commented on." We had no reason to believe that the editor of the *Confederate* was "the author of the article commented on," after he stated that he was not, though at the time it appeared we understood it as "T. H. P.," and every body else pretty much, as being editorial. And we expressly gave him the benefit of his disclaimer. No one, we think, would infer from our article that *we* believed or wished any one else to believe that the editor of the *Confederate* actually wrote the article in question. And yet we are held up as demanding "a different order of notice" from that which had been bestowed on the others who had criticised it.

But "this is not the first blow" that the editor of the *Confederate* has received from the *Presbyterian.* Ah! here is "the milk in the cocoa-nut." We have found it, though we might have remained in ignorance of it forever, had it not been for this allusion to a "first blow received from one of the same name in that paper." And our readers may understand all about it by reference to the *Presbyterian* of June 18th, 1858. The present editor of the *Confederate* and the Hon. John W. Ellis were then candidates for Governor of North Carolina. In the course of the campaign these candidates came to the town of Beaufort, N. C., where ——. But the affair occurred long time ago and one of the parties is now dead. So let the whole matter remain dead also. But we submit the question to the candor of the editor of the *Confederate*, whether it accords with his sense of justice and propriety to permit a fancied injury of full six years standing, when its author has been in his grave for half that time, to lead him off to a gross personal attack upon two others who had nothing whatever to do with the original offense, simply because one of these innocent victims bears "the same name" with him against whom this wrath has been so long nursed? Who is justly chargeable with entertaining "malice" in this affair?

We really owe our readers an apology for the length of this article. Justice to ourselves, and especially to him who was "taken for granted" to be the author, seemed to demand it, though it has been an unpleasant duty. In an editorial experience of some years, this is the first time we have come in conflict with the editor of a secular paper; and we sincerely hope it will be the last. Though we make no pledges as to this. If the conductors of the secular press take upon themselves to ventilate their crude and pernicious views on the subject of our holy religion, we may again feel called upon to notice, either in a "sneer" or an argument, as we deem most appropriate. We have "assailed" no one, but only "assailed" an opinion that we deemed hurtful to the best and holiest interests of mankind. In doing this, we referred incidentally to an article that had appeared in the *Confederate*, but the apparent meaning of which we gave him the benefit—and hence all this controversy.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER IN WAR.—War is by no means an unmixed evil. If it carries desolation to many homes and hearts, it also presents a theatre on which to display the most stern and exalted virtues that ever adorned human character. If it serves to develop the long pent up depravity of the human heart on a scale that vindicates most triumphantly the declaration to God's word that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked," it also serves to manifest the excellencies of those "hidden ones," who else would have passed down the sequestered vale of humility unknown. If it be a night of adversity, it nevertheless brings out upon our moral firmament those stars which are to shine in the heaven of heavens forever and ever. "Sweet, indeed, are the uses of adversity." The good man, the man of grace, knows not what he can bear until his Fathers' chastening hand is laid upon him. Viewing those trials at a distance, he is often made to wonder how he would feel and act if he were called to pass through the fiery ordeal. And never until he treads affliction's path, does he realize that troubles anticipated are greater than troubles endured. In days of prosperity, he has often envied the faith of those early Christians, of whom it is said, that "they took joyfully the spoiling of their goods." But when trial day comes, and he is stripped of all his worldly possession, his faith rises with the emergency, and gathering the objects of his affections into the arms of that faith, he carries them forward upon that dark and apparently disastrous future which confronts him, never doubting that He who has led him into such straits, will ultimately "bring him into a large place."—*S. W. Baptist.*

HONESTY IN TIMES OF SCARCITY.—"The world moves," undoubtedly. But the movement sometimes seems to take a backward direction. Has it not done so since the war began? Is there among our people no abated sense of right in matters of financial gain? Compare what is represented as occurring daily, on every hand, with a case put by Cicero when laying down rules of honesty between man and man, and cited with approval by an eminent divine a hundred years ago. "Antisthenes brings a ship load of corn to Rhodes, at a time of scarcity. The Rhodians flock upon him to buy. He knows that five other ships laden with corn will be there to morrow. Ought he to tell the Rhodians this, before he sells his own corn? 'Undoubtedly he ought,' says the heathen, 'otherwise he makes a gain of their ignorance, and so is no better than a thief or a robber.'" What then, shall we say of those who hoard articles of prime necessity or keep them back from market to create a factitious scarcity, and make a gain of their own arts of deception and the necessities of the public? Would not Cicero class them with thieves and robbers of the worst and most infamous type? And would the classification be unjust! We see not a shaddow of injustice in it.—*Religious Herald.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The late General Assembly, adopted the following, as part of their action on the Annual Report of the Publication Committee, offered by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed on the subject:

"The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of Publication, the Minutes of their proceedings, and the Exhibit of the Treasurer, beg leave respectfully to report, that they have carefully examined these documents, and are sure that the gratified impression made upon the Assembly by the hearing of the Report, will be deepened when they peruse it in print. The evidence furnished by a comparison of these various papers, affords corroborative and most gratifying proof of the diligence and zeal with which this department of the Church's work has been prosecuted during the past year. It is no small achievement, when the difficulties in the way of publishing at the present time are duly considered, that nearly fourteen millions of pages have been distributed over the land through this agency alone. This is but the earnest of what is hereafter to be accomplished, in more auspicious and peaceful times, in the creation of an indigenous religious literature, which will soon be found to be one of the most urgent wants of the country and of the Church. Under this aspect, the operations of this Committee must be viewed by us as of transcendant importance. Great as the work unquestionably is, of supplying our heroic army with religious reading, it is surpassed in magnitude by what remains to be achieved in laying the foundations of a healthful literature for the country at large, and a literature which is to be perpetuated through all coming time. The wisdom which is treasured up in the English language form, indeed, the common patrimony of all who speak the English tongue. But whilst we may lawfully appropriate this common stock to our own use, no people aspiring to the dignity of a separate national existence, can decline the obligation of providing a literature for itself, which shall reflect its own institutions, usages and character. The Presbyterian Church in this Confederacy will bear her part in this necessary work, and looks to the Publication Committee as one of the important agencies in the discharge of this public duty. It is therefore with regret that we read in the Report submitted to the Assembly, the statement that the contributions to this cause have not been *universal* throughout the Church. For, though the revenue of the past year has been more than sufficient to cover the expenditures of the Committee, leaving a balance as the *nucleus of the permanent working capital* contemplated by the last Assembly as important to be speedily realized: yet, if the liberality had been uniform *through the whole Church*, the Committee would have found this work of endowment already handsomely begun."

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. "That the attention of all the Churches in our communion be called to the importance of sustaining, with an enlarged and *universal* liberality, this branch of our great work; not only that the Committee may efficiently meet the present and pressing wants of our people and the army, but that a beginning may speedily be made in endowing a permanent fund for future operations."

2. "That the Executive Committee be instructed to make early preparation for supplying our Sabbath School libraries with suitable books for children, and thus to meet a want which begins already to be felt, and which will become urgent as soon as the country is allowed to enjoy the blessings and repose of peace."

3. "That the Committee be instructed to return to the London Religious Tract Society, the grateful thanks of this General Assembly for the kind and most timely donation of their publications for circulation among our troops; and to tender to the Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., their acknowledgement of his generous agency in procuring this grant."

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ENOLA, IREDELL Co., N. C.,
June 30th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: I send you for publication, a list of subscriptions in Poplar Tent church, to the Fund for the education of the children of deceased soldiers. Poplar Tent is not a large congregation, but they certainly have large hearts. And their contributions are such as will not only do themselves much honor, but cheer and bless many a desolate family. May the blessing of the God of the widow and orphan rest upon them:

Dr. J. F. Gilmer, $500; E. R Harris, $500; M. W. Johnson, $500; W. S Harris, $500; Shipp & Marks, $500; D. S. Caldwell, $500; Laird Alexander, $500; C. J. Harris, $500; J. Survalt, $500; D. G. Holdbrooks, one bale of Cotton; John B. Moss, $500; Robert Young, $500; D. B. Crimminger, $300; Thos. Cannon, $300; Dr. J. A. Gibson, $250; Samuel Johnson, $200; Rev. D. A. Penick, Jr., $100; Mrs. E. R. Harris, $100; J. H. Morrison, $100; J. C. Ross, $100; E. M. Holdbrooks, $100; R. Faggart, $100; Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, $300; James Johnston, $50; Jas. S. Reid, $50. Widows' mites—Mrs. Ellen Kinly, $10; Mrs. Narcissa Rodgers, $2. By adding up this list it will be found in aggregate, $8,062.

While our noble soldiers are doing so much for our beloved country, let them know, that although a few may be found who can turn away with unfeeling heart from their orphan children, that the great mass of those at home love the soldier and will take care of the children of such as fall in the service of their country.

G. D. PARKS, *Agent.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOBILE, July 8.h.—The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved from Rodney simultaneously with the one from Vicksburg was commanded by Col. Ellett, of the Marine Brigade, numbering 500 white cavalry and 1 500 negro infantry. They were met at Coleman's Cross Roads, 10 miles south of Port Gibson, by Col. Wood, with his regiment, Morgan's Battalion and a few State troops, all being portions of Adam's Brigade, amounting to about 1,100, and driven back to Rodney, after a sharp and decisive fight.

The enemy's loss was 47 killed and a large number wounded. We captured many horses small arms and equipments.

Our loss was 6 killed; the number of wounded unknown

CLINTON, La., July 6, via Mobile 9. —A gentleman of this town, just from the other side of the river, reports the capture of Little Rock, by Price, with all of Steele's supplies, ammunition and transportation, and all of his army, except 4,000.

Our army was marching on Fort Smith.

The enemy have been driven entirely out of Arkansas, except around Helena. He says the news was officially received at Alexandria.

Gen. Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half of the Cotton in the Trans Mississippi department, for the purpose of buying military supplies.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Citizens of Fredericksburg carried off by Grant's orders as hostages for persons captured in town after the battle of the Wilderness, had been exchanged. They left Washington on Wednesday and arrived at Fredericksburg the same day. Intense excitement prevailed at Washington from the announcement that 40,000 rebels were approaching the city. Telegrams from Harrisburg represent great excitement in view of the approach of Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says that Breckinridge has 20,000 men and has whipped Seigel.

PETERSBURG, June 10.—At 5 o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along the whole line opened upon the enemy, and at the same time our men moved and defied the enemy, who sought cover in his entrenchments and replied with artillery firing, which lasted about 30 minutes. The enemy have made no assault upon our lines for a week, and the impression is that the enemy are drawing off their forces from our front. For several nights the rumbling of artillery and wagons has been distinctly heard all night. The enemy, however, still keep up a show of fire along our entire front.

All quiet to-day.

RICHMOND, July 8 —Nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity for several days.

The protracted drought still continues.

Rumors are plentiful and stirring events are said to be on the eve of accomplishment.

The Yankees on the James river have been destroying the wheat crops within their reach this week.

RICHMOND, July 7 —It is reported that nine hundred Yankees were surprised and captured in Martinsburg last Sunday Four pieces of cannon and stores including extensive preparations for a fourth of July dinner, also taken.

CHATTAHOOCHIE, July 7 —With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the east bank of the river at Turner's Ferry, which was responded to by those of the enemy, opposite, all is quiet along the lines.

Among the prisoners brought in to-day are Col. Sherman, Gen. Howard's chief of staff, and his orderly. The Col. was captured by our pickets while making a reconnoissance in front of our lines and works.

RICHMOND, July 8th.—Nothing further from the Valley to day. Reported another large body of Yankees are crossing to the north side of the James River.

PETERSBURG, July 4 2 P. M.—The enemy are still in our front at all points, though doubtless some of their forces have been sent away, probably to the north side of the Appomattox and James rivers, or to Washington city.

At every point on the enemy's lines, huge flags have been displayed to-day, and the bands incessantly playing.

Less than the usual amount of shelling, but some little picket firing.

CLINTON La., via MOBILE, July 7.—The steamer Iago, loaded with cotton, was captured and burned by our troops in the Arkansas river.

All registered enemies remaining in New Orleans ordered to report to the Provost marshal, to be sent beyond the lines.

Delegates have left New Orleans for the Chicago Convention.

Over one hundred men, deserters from the Yankee army, have been arrested on their way to go to join the Mexican army.

Canby is organizing a force of thirty thousand men, either to reinforce Sherman or to advance and threaten Mobile or Demopolis.

The steamer *Louisana Bell*, a Government transport, was burned on the levee near New Orleans.

Gold 235. Cotton 160.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has been appointed Lieut. General, and will be retained in command of this department. Gen. Lee's promotion has been deserved, and his assignment to duty here where he is so well and favorably known will be gratifying to the people and a guarantee that the military affairs of the department will be conducted with ability and vigor.—*Meridian Clarion.*

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, June 30.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 20th received. The news from Grant's army is unimportant.

In Georgia the Confederate cavalry is seriously interrupting Sherman's communications.

On the 18th, Wharton with 2 500 men captured and destroyed between Kingston and Dalton, five trains leaded with supplies for Sherman's army. On the 20th, two other supply trains were captured near Resaca.

RICHMOND July 4 —The New York *Herald* of the 1st has been received, Secretary Chase has resigned. Various causes are assigned.

Chase's friends claim that he determined more than a month ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year.

Operations in gold on the 30th were extremely *wild*, prices ranging between 240 to 249.

PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Washington City *Chronicle* of the 3d has been received.

A special dispatch from the Kennesaw Mountain of the 27th says, a severe attack was made this morning by selected portions of the 4th, 2d and Logan's Corps, on the enemy's crest on the centre, right and left.

The fight lasted two hours, but our men were compelled to give back before the severe fire of the enemy

Gen. Hacker was killed, and Daniel McCook severely wounded.

Our loss *two thousand*, but we now hold a position considerably in advance of where the fighting occurred.

Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 2d, but provides for the reception of substitutes —repeals the commutation law, and requires fifty days notice of the draft.

Chase on the eve of his resignation, wrote a letter urging the raising of four hundred million of dollars additional tax this year.

The *Chronicle* fears that Congress is in such haste to adjourn, that no additional legislation will be digested.

The *Chronicle* in noticing Wilson's raid says, keep the railroad cut, and General Starvation in a month or two will take the rebel capital without the aid of Grant.

The Yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill for a Republican form of government for the States now in rebellion, which provides that no State declared by the President to be in rebellion, shall vote for President or Vice President.

The House is yet to act on it.

Nothing from Grant.

Gold two hundred and thirty five.

RICHMOND, July 5—Fessenden has been appointed Yankee Secretary of the Treasury *vice* Chase resigned.

RICHMOND, July 8.—The *Herald* of the 4th has been received.

Staunton had telegraphed Dix that Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi River.

Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry indicated a heavy rebel force moving in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 4th says that all communication between Little Rock and Memphis has been cut off.

A great fire had occurred at the Spring field a mory, destroying much machinery &c.

Congress was to adjourn on the 4th.

Provisions of all kinds advanced largely.

Baltimore was excited Saturday with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg.

The last accounts state that General Kelly has evacuated the town.

MOBILE, July 9th.—A special to the *Register*, dated Senatobia, July 7th, says Northern dates announce that Wilson has returned, after destroying 60 miles of Railroad and burning bridges on the Danville road for 20 miles,

Ewell's corps is in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

Hunter and Seigel had evacuated Martinsburg.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred correspondent says the armies are taking their last repose before girding up for battle.

Fessendon, appointed to fill Chase's place, has not yet accepted.

Seven steamers, under convoy, were fired into, near Clarendon, without damage.

Sherman's advance was bulletined as a great success. The army was in fine spirits.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special correspondent says, Lincoln will call for a half million men immediately on the adjournment of Congress

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Baltimore Gazette says that Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks had fallen into the hands of the Confederates. They obtained a very considerable amount of booty at these places

Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation, calling for 12,000 men to serve for 100 days.

Lincoln has made a requisition on Seymour, of New York, for a similar number.

Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates Wednesday. Federal troops retired to Greencastle.

Gold in N. York on the 5th, 252.

Lane has declared martial law and suspended the Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

PETERSBURG, July 9.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 5th has been received here. Great excitement in the North in consequences of the rebel raid. Martinsburg has been captured, with a large quantity of supplies. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Canal has been badly damaged. Ramseur is supposed to command the rebel cavalry and Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown on the 6th, bound on an excursion and into Pennsylvania. The rebel invading force is not known. Seigel says, by timely flight.

The latest foreign intelligence gives an account of a great naval engagement between the Alabama and the Kersage. The former was sunk. The engagement lasted one hour and 40 minutes. The fight took place 10 miles from Cherbourg on Sunday, the 19th ult. The Kersage was commanded by John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama, which was accepted by Capt. Semmes. The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler while attempting to board the Kersage. Capt Semmes and a portion of the crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports 9 killed and 21 wounded. The Kersage was considerably damaged. Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg. He was landed at Southampton by the Deerhound, when he was offered a public dinner, but declined and proceeded to Paris to the Confederate Commissioner.

The Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on the 5th.

Gold 248.

All quiet this morning.

RECEIPTS TO JULY 11, 1864.

Wm Francis, Waynesville; Mrs S G Patterson, Coleman's Turn out; Mrs E Stanback, Little's Mills; Miss E A Hampton, Dysartville; Mrs J S James; Taylorsville; Miss E Worth, Greensboro'; Geo Keahey, Skipperville; Mrs W A Pearson, Gaston; Mrs M E Austin, Mangum; R A Knox, Fort Mills; A F Williams, Kenansville; R Johnson Fayetteville; Mrs J Selby, Shady Grove, Miss; Mrs J McBride, Jefferson, S C; P Monroe, Jonesonville; A Rae, Cheraw; Miss I Johnson, Fayetteville; D W Conrad, 48th N C T; Mrs S M Lawrance Mrs J M Stevenson, Statesville; Mrs R McFarland, Duncan's Creek; T F Green Clarksville, Va.; A A McNeely, Granite Hill; Mrs L Bellingrath, Atlanta; Mrs C S Sutton, Asheboro; D J L Williamson, Locust Hill; J S Blackwell, Mrs M F Wall, Pine Hill; A Monk, Monk's Store; E P Cothran Columbiana, Ala; Mrs J W Cole, Brownsville, Ala; W J Thompson, Warsaw; O K Price, Bannerman's; Thos Price, Hogan's Creek; F Watson, Gibsonville; Isaac Wright, White Oak; Mrs O Kell, Carthage; Rev T Smyth, Wright's Bluff, Miss C T Northrop Wilmington; Mary Smith, Graville; D Barmon, Flint Rock; J W Pearce, Mrs J C Cole, Fayetteville; D J McLeod Abertfoil, Ala; Mrs M Q Cunningham, Marion, Ala; G W Hunsucker, D K Pittman, Miss K C Mathison, Macedonia; R W Hardie, O A McMillan, R McRae, Fayetteville; Dr McDiarmid, 10th Ala Vols; W W McDiarmid, Ft Caswell; D A McDiarmid, 5th N C Cavalry; W H Thompson, Mebanesville; G Scott, Charlotte; L A Job, Greensboro'; Dr R Blackwall, Durham's.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Roberson county, June 26th, Miss ANNE, daughter of Peter Smith, dec'd, and sister of the late Rev. Arch'd Smith This lady who was, several months, painfully afflicted, was the last surviving member of a large family, and we have reason to hope that she has gone to join pious, loved ones, who entered into heaven before her.

In Quincy, Fla., May 7, 1864 LAURA SEABROOK, infant daughter of John and Fanny, Woodruff. "Say unto her: Is it well with the child? And she answered, It is well."

In the vicinity of Lake City, Florida, on Saturday June 11h, EDWARD JOSEPH, infant son of J. C. & M. J Hooper aged two months and twenty-days.

"They are going, ever going,
Leaving many a lonely spot,
But 'tis Jesus who has called them,
Suffer and forbid them not."

On the 19th of June, Capt. FRANK R. ALEXANDER of Co. K. 58th Regiment, N C T Of the many gallant and intrepid young men who have fallen on the bloody battle fields of our country, none could be braver or more worthy of admiration and applause than Capt Alexander. In the highest and best sense of the term, he was a man! A courageous and daring soldier, and actuated by principle, he was always at the head of his company, and was leading them when he fell in the dreadful charge on the enemy on the night of the seventeenth of June, and lived but a few days afterward He said to his afflicted father that he would die by his sword before he would be taken prisoner, and most sacredly did he verify his word near Petersburg, Va. He was an amiable, pleasant and accomplished gentleman. Naturally endowed with a bright and comprehensive intellect, he was greatly improved by a liberal education He was benevolent and generous, a genial friend, kind and affectionate in the family circle. So long had he practiced polite attentions to others that his manners were the easy and graceful expressions of a noble heart. He was greatly esteemed by all his acquaintances, the favorite at home, and especially beloved by his company. Above all, he was a Christian Whilst suffering from his mortal wound, he could seldom speak, but sent farewell to his men, parents and sisters, and told the Chaplain that he was not afraid to die, and quoting from the Apostle Paul he said of himself, "This corruptible shall put on incorruption this mortal shall put on immortality;" and then calmly and peacefully expired on Sabbath evening in the assured hope of the heavenly state and a glorious resurrection. May the bereaved parents and sorrowing brothers and sisters experience the consolations of the gospel, and regard it as the great object of life to prepare to meet in heaven to die no more.

S. O. P.

In Tarboro', N. C., on the 9th of June, Mrs. CORNELIA H. CARMER, wife of Mr James W. Carmer, formerly of Newberne. The death of this good and lovely woman brings sorrow to many hearts Seldom is any one so generally admired and beloved Her beautiful simplicity of character, her earnest, frank and genial nature, her warm-heartedness and amiable disposition never failed to win upon those who were brought within the sphere of her influence She was born and reared a the North, but she loved her Southern home and espoused the cause of its brave defenders with her characteristic ardour Very early in life she became a member of the Presbyterian church, and, during her last illness, by many expressions of hope and trust, she gave full evidence of the faithfulness of her covenant keeping God In her humility she confessed that before she was afflicted she had gone astray, but she could still say "The Lord is my shepherd." With her poor, paralyzed tongue which had so often and so sweetly sung the songs of Zion, she attempted that beautiful hymn "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing, my great Redeemer's praise," but she was so near her heavenly home that the last receding echos of her once tuneful voice were scarcely audible to the weeping friends around her. That God has given her "an abundant entrance into His kingdom," where she may praise Him in "fulness of joy," is the cheering hope of those who mourn her death. S T.

In Wadesboro', May 18th, Mrs. CATHARINE LILLY, widow of the late Edmund F. Lilly, aged 58 years. Thus amid the din of strife and sounds of anguish which come borne on every breeze, God releases one after another of his chosen ones and gives them grace and eternal rest forever in his bosom Mrs Lilly had to many years been a professed follower of the Saviour, in connection with the Presbyterian church. She truly loved the church; its interests lay near her heart; the embassadors of Christ were ever her most cherished friends and welcome guests She had a home filled with the warmest sympathies, and as long as feeble health permitted, was first at the side of the sick and dying, ministering to their wants and doing all in her power to alleviate their sufferings. Our heavenly Father, who chastens but in love, saw fit to lay upon her repeated and severe strokes of affliction. They served but to fix her faith more firmly upon the Rock of Ages. Her only regret in her last days was that she must leave her orphan daughters, in these times that try the hearts of all, without any natural protector; but even in this she was able by grace to say "thy will be done." She has gone from our midst we trust to a happy land, where sorrow and sighing are no more and every tear is wiped away. May we who remain keep our armor ever bright and be able through faith to meet and triumph over our last enemy.

ASLEY

Mortally wounded, near Cold Harbor Va., on Monday June 6th, 1864, and died the next evening, in one of the hospitals in Richmond, Lieut. JAMES CALVIN BUCHANAN, of Co. F, (Scotch Boy) 13th Reg., N. C. T., in the 28th year of his age. He joined one of the first volunteer companies formed in Richmond county, more than three years ago. Under the faithful preaching of the missionary who has been laboring for some time in the 18th Regiment, he, with others of his company, made a public profession of faith in Christ, and were received into what is called the army church early this spring; and a few weeks before his death, he, with his brother William, now a prisoner, were received as members, by letter, of Laur l Hill Church, with which his parents have long been connected. He was kindly nursed by a friend, who reports him as calm and peaceful and ready to die. This friend also had his body brought home, and it now rests in peace in the family burying ground. He was wounded through the bowels, either by a random shot, or by one of the enemy's sharp shooters. He felt he was mortally wounded: but his faith in Christ sustained him This makes the second son that that family has lost during the present war, and a third is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. May God sustain them under these sad trials. P.

Killed, in a skirmish with the enemy, near Hanover Junction, on the 24th of May, STEPHEN MILLER, 43d N. C. Regt., aged 92 years. The subject of the above notice entered the service of his country, on the 21st April 1861, having volunteered in the first company organized in Duplin, his native county, and before he had completed his 18th year. By the noble qualities of his frank and manly character he secured for himself the love and the esteem of all with whom he was associated, and during the whole period of his service greatly distinguished himself as a thoroughly brave and excellent soldier, his barging with promptness and fidelity every duty that devolved upon him, whether in camp or on the field. This gallant youth whose promising life has thus been offered another sacrifice upon his country's altar, was the son of a widowed mother, who is left to mourn his untimely death; yet not, we trust, to "sorrow as those who have no hope," for his last words, as he fell were these, "tell mother not to grieve, that I die trusting in God"

On the morning of the 26th ult., WM. M. PECK, of disease contracted in camp, in his 23rd year

War has claimed no lovelier victim than Willie; gently reared, of delicate frame, he could lay aside his ease and comfort in the camp life of his private, and disease soon marked him as its prey. Modest, retiring, uncomplaining, gentle and winning in his manners recently assistive and with a high sense of honor, he did fair to become all his friends could desire. His home circle will miss his bright joyous face, his cheerful laugh, his clinging, tender affection, but they should be consoled by the thought that their "pet" has but obeyed that general order summoning him to that happy land, where the private will receive as bright a wreath as the officer, and he names of all be placed upon the same muster roll FRIEND.

On the 24th June at the residence of Dr Uriah W. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, DAVID BAILY MURPHY, son of P Murphy, Esq., aged 14 years 4 days, in the spring of life, was cut down with a youthful host of promise. A few days of his sickness more matured the character of his piety and veneration for truth were marked traits of his character; and though young, he gave evidence of a heart purified and a conscience enlightened by the holy Spirit. He leaves, therefore, to his surviving family the comforting assurance that their loss is to him an eternal gain. M.

In Lexington, at the residence of her son, Dr. W. D Lindsay, on the 20th of May, Mrs SARAH LINDSAY aged 83 years Mrs L was the relict of the late David Lindsay, Esq., of Jamestown She died as long she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, but was a resident of Lexington and a member of the church there only about five years The ministry of the word is mingled and sympathizing friend and a pure minded and devoted Christian, will be long cherished by all who knew her. Our loss is that of a mother in Israel. Her end was peace. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

The annals of this war have no parallel in history. The pages of Plutarch and Livy glow with the deeds which have immortalized Grecian and Roman heroism, and furnish mankind with examples of greatness and models of men But hereafter, when history shall relate the story of our struggle and triumph victorious the story of ancient Greece and Rome will grow dim, and the light of the young Republic of the South will eclipse the halo which for ages has encircled the mighty names of the Old World The bloody fields of Virginia will become classic ground. The historic muse will enshrine the memory of our fallen heroes, and their names shall live immortal throughout all time.

This humble tribute is to the memory of Capt. JOHN R. POTTS, of Washington, N. C., who fell mortally wounded by a shell, at Spottsylvania C. H. on the 8th of May, 1864. Capt. Potts entered the service as a private in Capt. Thomas Sparrow's company of "Washington Greys," one of the first companies organized in 1861. Young and inexperienced, he unselfishly declined a Lieutenancy which was tendered him, and exhibited his devotion to the cause by advocating the appointment of officers of older heads and maturer judgement. The "Greys" after their organization were ordered to the Coast; and were taken prisoners at the battle of Hatteras. During that fierce bombardment (one of the first trials of our men under heavy fire) he exhibited that coolness and disregard of danger which ever afterwards characterized his career as a soldier.

Returning to his native town after six months confinement in a Northern prison, he immediately reported for duty. Soon afterwards the "Branch Artillery" was organized Capt. A. C. Latham as Captain, and Jno. R. Potts as 1st Lieutenant. This battery acted a conspicuous part at the battle of Newberne. Being unsupported, it was flanked by the enemy and the guns lost. Lieut. Potts, the last to leave his post, narrowly escaped capture, but by his coolness and gallantry won for himself the admiration of his men and the encomiums of his commanding officers. The company having been recruited and the pieces replaced, it was ordered to Virginia with Genl Branch's Brigade. Lieut. Potts' first service in Virginia was at Hanover C H. Gen Branch having learned that a reconnoitering party of the enemy was hovering on his rear, ordered Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Lane with his regiment and a section of artillery to attack them. Lieut Potts was placed in command of the section ordered up They were soon hotly engaged. but not with a small reconnoitering party as was at first supposed, but with the whole of Fitz John Porter's corps of regulars nearly surrounding them, and the only road by which our troops could retreat, occupied by a large force. Lieut. Potts ran his guns up on the skirmish line, opened a rapid fire of canister upon the enemy, and with a charge of the 28th Regiment, broke their line and secured the road For his conspicuous gallantry and soldierly skill on this occasion, he received the unanimous praise of the command and was highly complimented by Genl. Lane It was here that his reputation was established, and he was ever afterwards regarded as an officer of unusual promise and efficiency.

The "Branch Artillery" was next attached to the command of Genl Jackson, and to lowed the fortunes of that great and glorious leader, through the memorable campaign of the Summer of 1862, and which terminated in the bloody battle of Manassas. Lieut. Potts was an active participator in all the busy scenes of that stirring campaign. At Cedar Run and Warrenton Springs on Rappahannock and at Manassas No. 2, the same unflinching devotion to duty and unfaltering courage marked our young hero as a brave and skilful officer. Owing to the illness of Capt. Latham, he commanded the battery at Manassas and at Sudleman's Ferry on the Shenandoah; and at Fredericksburg, Dec 12th, 1862, he alone, of the company officers was engaged Here his section was hotly engaged during the whole battle, and being exposed to a deadly fire of both infantry and artillery lost heavily. In april 1863, the Battery was transferred to Longstreet's corps, and attached to Henry's Battalion, Hood's Division. In this organization, it was engaged at Gettysburg two days out of the three. After the transfer of Longstreet to Bragg's Army, the Battalion was retained in Virginia, in A P. Hill's corps, under command of Maj Haskell Lieut. Potts was commissioned Captain of Artillery on the 16th of September, 1863, the date of Capt Latham's resignation. At Mine Run, in November, he was engaged in a heavy skirmish, where his gallant bearing added new lustre to his well earned reputation. It is a remarkable instance of devotion to duty and military punctuality, that the Battery was never engaged in either fight or skirmish from the date of its organization to the day of his death, in which Capt Potts was not a conspicuous participant. This fact alone speaks volumes in his praise and affords a striking illustration of the zeal and earnestness of his character.

On the 4th of May, 1864, Capt. Potts with his Battery, took up the line of march from his winter quarters near Fredericksburg, to join our army then engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. In that engagement, the nature of the ground was such that artillery was but little used On the 7th the enemy changing his front, the 1st Army Corps was ordered to Spottsylvania C H., for the purpose of checking his advance. On the 8th, the battle raged fiercely, and Capt. Potts brought his guns in position under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery. This was his last fight. He fell mortally wounded by a shell which exploded near him while wording as the gunners fell so long his men an example of undaunted coolness and determination. Thus passed from the brave soldier and the true gentleman—a martyr worthy of the noblest cause.

Oh! inscrutable War, what rich libations of blood have we not found upon thy gory altars! How long! how long! on relentless Moloch! will you crave the living sacrifice of our bravest sons! It has become too common since death has so ruthlessly invaded almost every family in the country, and grief sits brooding over so many desolate hearthstones—to indulge in fulsome eulogy of the dead. This is but the natural language of the heart bereft of its idol. But in portraying the character of Capt John R Potts, we fear no such imputation. His manly virtues and worth for him a place in many fond and sincere hearts may well be pencil of his brother officers. The several battalion commanders under whom he had served, Col R. L. Walker, Maj. Henry and Maj J. C Haskell, all pay a glowing tribute to his capacity and merits as an officer. The zeal, acility and impartiality with which he administered the affairs of the Company under his command, won for him the respect and affection of his men and secured the confidence of all with whom he was associated.

In manner, he was quiet and dignified, yet courteous to all Discretion was so blended with his valor, and his quick perceptions so balanced by judgment, that he was seldom betrayed into a hasty or ill-considered step. As a friend he was generous and social, and unflinching in his attachments. As a young man, just entering upon the arena of the world, he was laborious, self-reliant and possessed of the strictest integrity. In that close relation existing between child and parent, he was yielding and affectionate, ever mindful of the divine command, "honor thy father and mother."

The cypress waves mournfully for him to-day, but in that bright future of peace which awaits us, when our country, redeemed by the blood of her sons, shall claim from history the just meed of her martyred heroes, the laurel will gracefully twine with his name and keep green his memory forever. He sleeps in a soldier's grave; the green sod above him moistened with his blood—his heart's last tribute to the cause of his country.

Oh! in the core of our family sphere,
A boon, an offering dearer could bear,
Than the last libation liberty draws
From the heart that breaks and bleeds in her cause."

D. P. T.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JULY 12th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$2 00 @ $2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$ 6 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25 @ 1 50
COTTON YARN,	$ 8 00 @ 35 00
CHEESE,	$12 50 @ 5 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00 @ 6 00
EGGS,	5 00
FLOUR,	15 00 @ 18 00
HIDES,	$ 2 50 @ 4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00 @ 20 00
LARD,	$8 50
NAILS, retail,	$4 00 @ 5 00
PORK,	$ 3 00 @ 4 50
SALT,	$13 00 @ 20 00
RYE,	$46 00
OATS,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00 @ 12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00 @ 5 00
CHICKENS, 4-4,	$ 3 50
TAR,	$25 00
TEA,	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE EDWARD J HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N C Cavalry, as a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 27th

For the Senate.

THE FRIENDS OF W. D. WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the next General Assembly.

July 13-tc.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT CO'S.

A J BATCHUNK of Co. "A," 5th N. C. Cavalry, is a candidate, and if elected, will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature, with what ability he may possess.

July 13 4w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE W A D BRYAN, as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 13, 1864-tc.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 8, 1864-tc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 22, 1864-tc.*

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!!
BLACK PEPPER,
&c., &c., &c.

Just received by

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

July 13.

FOUND.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, in the town of Fayetteville. The owner can have it by application to the editor of the *Presbyterian*, describing the money and paying for this notice.

July 13, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES for the General Assembly in Cumberland and Harnett counties will address the people of Cumberland as follows:

Quewhiffle, at Mrs. McKethan's, Wednesday, July 13.
Seventy-First, at Mr D. O. Monroe's, Thursday, July 14
Rockfish, at the village, Friday, July 15.
Gray's Creek, at Bethel Church, Saturday, July 16.
Cedar Creek, at Cuth ch's store, Monday, July 18.
Lock's Creek, at head of Sandy Creek, Tuesday, July 19.
Flea Hill, Wednesday, July 20.

July 6,-2t

BANK OF CLARENDON AT FAYETTEVILLE
July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 17.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 4th inst., in Confederate Treasury Notes.

July 6w2 J. W. SANFORD, Cash'r.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Terms will be made known in a circular at an early day.

Address Rev. R. BURWELL,
July 6, 6w pd. Charlotte, N. C.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T U Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lillie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks For particulars address

T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF N. C., SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27th, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties in this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

July 6w4 THOS D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
June 9814* Augusta, Ga.

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 7, 2, 8!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 23, 1864.-tf

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 28w6 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19, Hay street.

NATHAN A STEDMAN WM. H BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE purchase and sell all the most desirable *Garden* and *Field Seeds* for Southern culture. Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. PROST & CO.,
June 16w4* Box 58, Augusta, Ga.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

TO THE SICK:

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 600 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1

Miscellaneous Reading.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

We mentioned some days ago that a sample of syrup of sorghum had been left with us by Dr. COATES, of Henrico county, in which there was a large deposit of *sugar*, the result of the gradual evaporation of the syrup. We have now, through the same gentleman, a specimen of clear, dry, well-flavored sugar, of a rich, bright color, obtained by mere straining and drying, from the syrup above referred to.

The fact that so excellent an article of sugar can be made from sorghum is of great interest to our people. Every farmer can now render himself independent of the high prices of the grocer, by producing his own sugar. It has long been denied that sugar can be obtained from sorghum at all; and we believe all the experiments heretofore made have failed of that object. It will be an acceptable service, therefore, to publish the process by which it *has been made*, as the specimen before us attests; and our cotemporaries who may feel an interest in spreading the information, may do so in the perfect confidence that it comes from a source of the highest respectability.

The discovery is an accident, and was made by one of Dr. Coates' neighbors, a practical man, unacquainted with the theories of the books or the experiments of others. In last October, he boiled the juice of his sorghum for three hours, in a wide-mouthed boiler. He took the molasses thus obtained and put it away, intending to use it as such. It chanced that it was put into a vessel with a wide open top—a stone jar, or a common churn, we are not sure which. A thin cotton cloth was tied over the top, as a protection. A few weeks ago, on examining the syrup, it was discovered that a large deposit of sugar had been made; the result, doubtless, of the slow evaporation allowed by the cotton cloth. This was taken out, tied in a cloth, and allowed to drip, and was then dried, and the result was the sugar before us.

What *improvement* can be discovered upon this mode of obtaining sugar from sorghum remains to be seen. But it is a great point gained to know that sugar may be made—and made so simply. The experiments heretofore instituted have, we believe, all relied on *rapid boiling*. This obtains no sugar, but simply converts the syrup into a black, bitter stuff, fit for nothing. The failure of the rapid process and the success of the slow, both point to *gentle evaporation* as indispensable. Whether it may not be hastened by the application of a moderate heat, and how far this may be advantageously done, are points to be investigated. With time and patience the process, as we have seen, is extremely simple. We doubt not that by proper investigation and pains a mode of expediting the transformation will be readily discovered. The facts established by the discovery we have described will serve as guides to further inquiries.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

THE PRICE OF PAPERS.—An old printer writing to the Charleston *Courier*, thus delivers himself: "Newspapers are by far too cheap! Nothing we enjoy costs so little. A few years back, a daily paper was worth an elegant pair of boots! Twelve bushels of corn, peas or potatoes was an equivalent! Sixty dozen eggs, thirty pounds of butter, seventy-five pounds of lard or bacon would barely pay a year's subscription. But, lo! now, the case is reversed. This is all wrong.

The paper should command a support for the editor and his employees, and allow at least twenty per cent. profit to replenish materials, &c. To do this, the price should be in proportion to everything needed by the publisher; and no sensible or just man will complain. The mechanic and farmer will pay readily, because fully able. A Farmer working one horse can make seventy-five barrels of corn, which, at $50 per bushel—and it is now even higher—brings $18,750. Certainly he can pay $50 or $60 for a daily paper. A good house wife can sell three or four pounds of butter, or five or six pounds of lard, and pay for her paper. The girls and boys can sell a few dozen eggs or halt a dozen chickens, and take a daily. Surely, Mr. Editor, you are losing money and living on short rations."

FAILURE OF THE "LIGHT DRAUGHTS."—The New York *Herald* of the 20th has an article on the Ironclads of the yankee navy, showing their complete failure, after an expenditure of nearly seventy millions of dollars. The *Herald* has the following editorial remarks on the subject:

"We have five classes of Monitor batterlies, which have cost us in the neighborhood of seventy millions of dollars, and all of them have been tried, except the ocean iron-clads, which are no more nor less than huge Monitors. The first lot failed, and have been patched up to enable them to fight and float. The second lot would have sunk in launching, but their error was discovered in time, and the vessels built up several inches. The Onondaga is a great failure. She is barely above the water with scarcely half her stores on board. None of these vessels have come up to the promised standard in any particular. Now we have the result of the performances of the wonderful light draught vessels, built to sail on the morning dew. There is no doubt they are the greatest failures of all. We have yet to test the cumbersome Monitors known as ocean iron-clads. To think of their crossing the ocean is simply ridiculous, as they carry but six days' coal for full steaming, and it is pretty certain that their speed will never run up to the proposed rate so boastingly announced. A Monitor has never floated which made the speed promised by her designers, and, from present prospects they never will. We have enough of these miserable failures on our hands at present. Let us build something that will be of service."

A correspondent says that an unfailing cure for bronchitis is the common saltpetre, to be had at the oil shop, and a small amount of which is sufficient to cure any individual. The way to take it is to suck it—a small lump at a time—and swallow it as dissolved.

From the Petersburg Express, July 1.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA

As was briefly stated in yesterday's *Express*, the enemy was vigorously attacked Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by Gen. Wade Hampton, near Sapponi Church, in the county of Dinwiddie, some three miles from Stony Creek Depot. The fight was a hot one, but Southern arms proved too much for Yankee thieves and plunderers, and the enemy were soon driven beyond the church in this direction.

Various efforts were made to evade our cavalry by going around it, but the Yankee knowledge of the geography of the country, was too limited to save him. He had certain knowledge of but one road that led to stony Creek Depot, and over that the Confederate cavalry exercised absolute control.

Gen. Hampton continued to harass and annoy them during the whole of Tuesday night, forcing them back slowly. At day light Wednesday morning he turned their left flank and the retreat soon became a rout.

Wilson's shattered columns now betook themselves to the next most direct route to Grant's Headquarters, which was the road from Dinwiddie Courthouse to Prince George, and which crosses the railroad a few hundred yards south of Reams' Station.

DRUBBED AGAIN.

Deluded creatures. They little dreamed that they were literally jumping from the frying pan into the fire—going from bad to worse. At Reams' our gallant boys were wide awake, and here the enemy encountered the ever vigilant and never tiring Mahone, who was well posted and strongly supported by General Fitz Lee's well known fighting brigade of cavalry.

Gen. Mahone at first intended to ambuscade the rascals, and would have done so, but for the miscarriage of an order which allowed the artillery to fire rather prematurely, and thus apprise the retreating hordes of our whereabouts.

Gen. M's line of battle was formed with Finnegan's Floridians on the right and resting on the old Brunswick Stage road, while Gen. Saunders, (now commanding Wilcox's old Brigade,) occupied the left, and rested on the railroad. Fitz Lee's cavalry was on the right flank.

The fight commenced at daylight and a prisoner informs us that the enemy's first charge was led by the noted Col. Speare, who advanced with the remark, that "he would ride through those dismounted cavalry or die in the attempt." But there is a wide difference between "talking and doing," and the charge was so gallantly met by both artillery and infantry, that the enemy's column recoiled, and did not again essay to come forward.

Finally the enemy took position, and commenced fortifying with fence rails, when we sent forward two regiments—the 10th and 14th Ala., of Saunders' Brigade, to flank the raiders. We succeeded in flanking one line of the enemy, and captured them, but the enemy's second line came up steadily and captured 34 of our men. These were the two Alabama regiments reported captured yesterday. These were but 34 men captured, and they were subsequently recaptured.

ANOTHER ROUT.

About 12 o'clock, all things being ready on our side, a general advance was ordered, before which Wilson's *invincibles* fell back. This was near the residence of Mr. Perkins, on the stage road. Our men continued to press the enemy, however, and he fell back, until he reached the ford over Rowanty Swamp, about four miles from Reams', when the enemy's retreat became a rout. Here our infantry halted, but the cavalry continued to press the invaders, and at last accounts, were still driving them.

THE FRUITS.

Our victory was complete, and the fruits are glorious. We captured thirty five U. S. wagons, thirty three ambulances, filled with Yankee wounded; eleven beautiful Napoleon guns; about 700 negroes, train of buggies, carriages, etc., stolen from farmers, some mile in length, and a large numer of horses.

THE NEGROES.

The poor negroes, was the most notable feature of this great capture. They comprised every conceivable class of the race, and as the vast throng crowded in the office of Provost Marshal Hawes yesterday afternoon, marching in the open and rather promiscuous order, they occupied nearly the whole of Bank street. We noticed among them the old and the young; the robust and the infirm; the quick footed and the halt; the bright mulatto clad in tawdry finery, an the aboshin and the "raolungeon," dressed in homespun; hundreds of children—some of them little pickaninnies, with their solitary garment of shirt—scarcely reaching below their hips, and many at the mothers' breast; while others were of such tender years that they had to be carried on the backs of their parents. And when we thought of these creatures driven from happy and contented homes, and made to walk many long and tedious miles, through heat and dust, until they were plundered and foot-sore, we could not resist the conviction, that the authors of all their troubles had justly merited more than a felon's fate. There is an act in our statute book affixing a severe penalty for the crime of kidnapping. Every Yankee prisoner taken in this raid should be punished, and we hope that our State authorities will see to it that not one escapes.

YANKEE OFFICERS IN A NOVEL CAPACITY.

As an evidence of the condition of these negroes and the circumstances under which many of them were taken, we would state that two births occurred among them on Wednesday night. One in the bushes on the side of the road, and the other in an ambulance. To General Mahone' credit be it said, he makes the Yankee officers officiate in the capacity of accoucheurs and nurses. They profess great love for the poor negro, entice and steal them from humane masters and comfortable homes, and it is only right and proper that they should practice what they preach.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners, to the number of some 400, were brought in yesterday. There are twelve commissioned officers. In this number are not included any taken by Gen. Hampton, in the fight near Sapponi Church, Tuesday afternoon and night. About 140 of the prisoners who have reached here are very badly wounded. They were stretched out in the grounds surrounding the Federal Hospital yesterday and presented a truly dejected and wretched condition. Several of them have been wounded ever since Thursday and Saturday of last week, in the fight near Nottoway Courthouse and at Staunton River Bridge. A few breathed their last yesterday morning, and several others were evidently on the eve of dissolution. We saw a stalwart man die under the shade of a tree, while his comrades looked on with no concern whatever. A youth of but sixteen, who is frightfully wounded in the lower part of the abdomen, is probably ere this in eternity.

These prisoners represent that the fight at Staunton River Bridge was a most gallant one on our part. They say they were told that the Bridge was defended by militia only, but they had not seen better fighting since the war commenced.

It is reported by several of the prisoners that Col. Speare was wounded in the fight at Reams' Wednesday; and many are of the opinion, that Kauntz is in our possession disguised as a private.

THE PLUNDER.

The plunder captured from the raiders embraces silver ware, clothing, buggies, barouches, pleasure carriages, harness, etc. Among other articles is a large lot of ladies' under garments, embracing many elegant chemises and petticoats. Several of this class of garment, have been torn up by the Vandals to bandage the wounds of these plunderers.

Prisoners state that they never knew horses so scarce, and say that on the largest plantations not a horse was to be found. We are glad that planters were apprized of the approach of the thieves in time to remove their animals.

Many of the prisoners state that their provisions gave out three days ago, and that they have been living on hard corn and green apples for the past forty-eight hours or more. This is much better fare than they deserve.

LATEST.

Fourteen of the Yankee raiders among them several officers, came in yesterday from the woods in Dinwiddie, under a flag of truce, and delivered themselves over to our pickets. They knew that capture was inevitable, but when brought in last night claimed considerable credit for having voluntarily surrendered, and threw out some hints about peculiar privileges. Provost Marshal Bridgfort soon silenced this sort of palaver, and marched them to the Barracks with the common herd. They surrendered horse and equipments complete.

There were many reports of heavy firing and much fighting yesterday in the direction of Dinwiddie Courthouse, but up to twelve o'clock last night, we had failed to ascertain anything authentic.

It is now known that we have killed, wounded and captured at least 2,500 of the enemy, taken 14 pieces of artillery, 2,000 horses, and many ambulances, wagons, etc. The Yankees have destroyed a little rail on two roads, and a depot or two, but they have been made to pay dearly for their whistle.

Our loss is very small from all causes.

ACCOUNTS OF HUNTER'S RAIDS THROUGH THE VALLEY.

The Rockingham *Register*, published at Harrisonburg, "rising from its ashes," has re-appeared and gives the following interesting account of the extensive raid of the Yankee General Hunter:

A division of the Federal army, under command of a U. S. Major General D. Hunter, has just passed over the fairest portion of the Confederacy. The beautiful and productive Valley of Virginia has been compelled to witness the almost uninterrupted march of this army from Martinsburg, in the lower valley, to Buchanan, in Botetout county. Every where on the line of his march, the high crimes of arson, robbery and the petty offences of pillage and plunder of an unarmed and defenceless people marked his track. He came to Harrisonburg on Thursday, the 21 of June, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy came in hooting and yelling like fiends, intending to frighten, we suppose, the women and children of the town. But our people had seen such sights and heard such sounds before, and were not so much shocked and impressed by this demonstration as the enemy might have supposed. They, however, soon made the people of the town feel that they were compelled to entertain a terrible foe. They sent round squads of armed soldiers to search at the point of the bayonet, the dwelling houses, smoke houses and other private [illegible] citizens. They wanted, they said, "money, provisions, cotton, tobacco, jewelry and arms." They plundered a great many families, taking flour, bacon, salt, sugar and whatever else suited their fancy. Their order to do so they represented as coming from the aforesaid Maj or Gen. Hunter. We will say for some of the officers connected with this refined system of Yankee robbery of helpless women and children, that they manifested a reluctance to engage in such an infamous business, and gave "certificates" that people's houses had been searched and robbed once, so that the operation might not be repeated by another set on the same errand! We saw some of these "certificates" or "protections" from renewed outrages of this kind.

It is not in us to complain of the destruction by fire of our valuable printing office, files, paper, &c; but we did think that they were a very shabby set of scoundrels when they sent their wagons round to our premises to carry off our family supplies, when the flames were consuming our means of procuring the necessaries of life. We will say for them, too that their robberies were very general, embracing all classes of citizens. The poor man fared but little better than the rich, if he, unfortunately, had anything the enemy wanted, and he seemed to be in want of almost everything.

They needed live stock of every description, and they "took" them wherever they found them. The poor widow's solitary milch cow and her small flock of sheep, as well as the fine fat horse of the poor fool that declared he was still for the Union, all went into the remorseless maw of this plundering horde of licensed robbers. In vain did people seek to hide and run off their goods and stock of all kinds. The enemy spread themselves over all the country,

"As locusts cloud the plain."

Some pressed with their property on one road and some on another; but no one knew where to go to escape from this vast multitude of robbers whose appetites for plunder and spoils seems to have been whetted to an unusual keenness.

They took the road leading to Port Republic in their passage up the Valley from Harrisonburg. At this point they overtook the wagon containing our County Records, which they destroyed by fire, capturing Mr. Trout, who had them in charge and holding him for a short time as a prisoner. Near Port Republic they applied the torch to the valuable woolen factory owned by Mr. Tranquery, which was entirely consumed with its contents of wool and cloth and valuable machinery. They did not burn the other woolen factory at this place, owned by Messers. Larkins & Co., but they endeavored to destroy the costly machinery, so as to render it worthless.

About three miles above Port Republic, in Augusta county, they burned the large and costly Merchant Flouring Mill belonging to Dr. B. F. Walker, formerly of Rockingham. In this mill were consumed considerable quantities of flour and wheat.

It was but a short distance above this where the battle near New Hope was fought, in which the Confederate forces were defeated, and the brave and gallant Gen. Wm. E. Jones was killed. Of this battle we can scarcely write with entire accuracy, although we were present when it occurred. It is not our province to throw the blame of our defeat and disaster upon any one. We had intelligent, brave and skillful officers, and our men had most of them been under fire before, yet the fortunes of the day were against us, and we had to yield the field to the enemy. He was too badly crippled, however, to pursue our slowly retiring forces, and we brought off all our artillery, wagons, &c., without loss. We are quite sure that the enemy's loss in dead and wounded was far greater than ours. Amongst our gallant dead was Lieut. Colonel R. L. Boyle, of Staunton, who fell nobly at the front in defence of his county's freedom.

The day after the fight near New Hope the Federal army moved into Stanton, which they occupied without resistance, our army having retired towards Waynesborough and Fisherville. At Staunton the enemy repeated the scenes enacted at Harrisonburg, with variations suited to the change of localities. They reaked their vengeance upon the face of the "Spectator," and would have done the same to the "Vindicator" had not friend Lynn carried away his types. They could do nothing to the "Vindicator" but break its press, which they had the manliness to do for its utterance of the truth.

The railroad depot, the steam mill, the woolen factory, and all the government shops were destroyed by fire. The shoe manufactory was greatly abused and damaged. The railroad bridge over Christian's creek, four miles from town, was burnt. An attempt was made with powder, to destroy the stone bridge, but it was only slightly damaged. All dry good stores were forced or broken open and robbed of their contents. The negroes generally, especially the women, were well supplied. Provisions of every kind, as at Harrisonburg, were searched for, and—"taken." To the dishonor of the "city of hill," we learn that some of the citizens of Staunton voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Yankee government.

From Staunton, the enemy, after being reinforced by the western army, under Crook, passed up towards Lexington. Their conduct here was a repetition of their conduct elsewhere on the march. They burned the Virginia Military Institute, we imagine for the thrashing which some of the gallant boys who are educated there, had given some of these same fellows at New Market. They also destroyed all the Professors' houses but one, in which there was some one sick. They burned the private residence of ex Gov. Letcher, with its contents, giving his excellent lady but ten minutes in which to remove with her family! They threw the printing materials of the *Gazette* office into the street, thus making a clean sweep, as they thought, of "all the rebel newspapers" up to that point. They also burned the large flouring mill near Lexington, and destroyed the Messrs. Jordan's furnace in the same region. They had previously destroyed a very valuable iron furnace in Pond Gap, Augusta, owned by our excellent friends, Messrs Daniel and Henry Forrer.

From Lexington on to Buchanan, as far as we have heard, the conduct of this Federal army of invasion was in strict accordence with their deportment in the lower Valley, except that the farther they went the worse they became. They were burning mills and robbing private citizens every where along their route. In some cases they took every thing of value the citizens had. They robbed them of their provisions, of their bed clothing, and in some cases left them with nothing but the clothing they had upon their persons.

Such is the history of the movements of an army claiming to represent the paternal feelings of the best government under the sun!

We have heard of the atrocities and brutalities of a Fremont and a Siegle, and we heard of Hunter in his management of his negro department on the coast of South Carolina; but we had no idea that a man claiming to be civilized could be such a brute and a demon as this last Yankee Major General has proven to be. God save the people from ever seeing Hunter again, unless he shall come chained, on his way to prison or the gallows.

THE EXCHANGE AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—"ASS HARTZ," a Confederate officer at Johnson's Island, in a humorous letter to a friend, sandwiches in the following touch of genuine pathos:

"We vary our monotony with an occasional exchange. May I tell you what I mean by that? Well, it is a simple ceremony. God help us! The "exchanged" is placed on a small wagon drawn by one horse; his friends form a line in the rear, and the procession moves; passing through the gate it winds its way slowly round the prison walls to a little grove north of the enclosure, the "exchanged" is taken out of the wagon and lowered into the earth—a prayer—an exhortation—a spade—a head board—a mound of fresh sod, and the friends return to prison again, and that's all of it. Our friend is "exchanged;" a grave attests the fact to mortal eyes, and one of God's angels has recorded the "exchange" in the book above. Time and the elements will soon smooth down the little hillock which marks his lonely bed, but invisible friends will hover around it, till the dawn of that great day when all the armies shall be marshalled into line again—when the wars of time shall cease, and the great eternity of peace shall commence."

A CHEAP PAINT.—The following is a German receipe for making a cheap and durable paint for rough work, and said to be preferable to oil paint:

Two parts, by measure, of sand well sifted; one of the best English cement (Roman or common hydraulic cement will do as well,) one of curd from which the whey has been well expressed, one of buttermilk. These are to be thoroughly mixed. The paint is to be applied, amid repeated stirring, to bee hives, or whatever else you wish to paint, by means of a common paint brush. A second coat is to be given after the lapse of half an hour. When this has become thoroughly dry, which will be in two or three days, it is to be brushed over lightly with a thin coat of boiled linseed oil, to which any desired color may be given.

The boards to which the paint is to be applied should not be planed, but remain rough as the saw leaves them. No more of the paint should be prepared at any one time than can be used in the course of half an hour, as it quickly hardens. The object painted may be used as soon as the paint stiffens.

A TRUE WOMAN.—A young lady in Mississippi gives very candid and womanly reasons for desiring an end of the war, but only a successful end. Hear what she writes to a kinsman:—

"I am very tired of the war—tired of seeing no men; tired of working so hard. I wove 340 yards of cloth last year and have woven over 100 this year. We make all the clothes we use. But do not think I wish to give up the struggle: no, never. My brother has fallen upon the battle plain and thousands of brave hearts have given their lives a sacrifice on the altar of Liberty; and I am just as far from giving up and living under Lincoln as any one. I am not willing to live amongst the yankees. I have not seen one of them yet, nor do I wish to see one. They have been in 13 miles of us several times, but none of them came here. I do hope that they will soon be willing to let us alone, for I as firmly believe as I am living that we will gain our independence and be a happy nation."

Childreus' Department.

BALLAST.

"What is ballast, father?" said Joseph, as he was reading a book about ships and shipping.

"Ballast, my boy," replied his father, is what they put into a ship when she is empty, in order to wait her, and make her sail steadily. Without ballast, she would be turned over by the high winds or heavy sea."

"And what do they use for ballast papa?"

"In whatever port the ship may happen to be, the captain tries to get a cargo of of goods which may be likely to sell well in that port the ship is going to; and in that case the cargo itself is the ballast; but when the captain can not get a cargo of goods, he is obliged to fill the hold, or bottom part of the ship, with stones, or gravel, or anything else that he can get, that may be heavy enough for the purpose. While you are speaking on this subject, Joseph, my thoughts go another way; and I am ready to say that I hope, as you go on your voyage, you will take care to carry ballast, and that of the right kind."

"Carry ballast, father? Why I am not a ship; nor yet am I going on a voyage, that I know of."

"No; but did you never hear of the 'voyage of life,' Joseph?"

"O yes! I suppose that you mean that this life is like a sea, and men and women are as the ships sailing on it."

"Yes, Joseph, and girls, too. I hope you have got a ballast on board."

"Well, father I can understand how I am like a ship on the sea of life; but what do you mean by my having ballast?"

"Knowledge, my boy. Knowledge is the ballast of the soul. Do you think you can get through the world without knowledge."

"I suppose not, father, any better than a ship can cross the sea without ballast."

"Just so. But take care that you take the right sort of ballast. Suppose, now, a ship should be laden with nothing heavier than bundles of straw. Do you think it would sail with safety?"

"Well, I suppose that straw being so light, the ship would not be much safer than if it had nothing at all on board. But just tell me what you call a good cargo."

"Well then, suppose you were to read nothing but story books; suppose you were to store your mind with no other knowledge than what you could gain from such books; would that be a good cargo for your ship?"

"I suppose, father, that would be like the cargo of straw. I should think that a good knowledge of English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history would be the best sort of cargo to load my ship with."

"A very good cargo, Joseph; but not all that would be wanted."

"Well, then, father, I suppose I may add Greek, Latin, and French; and also Science."

"Very good. But, Joseph, your cargo would be wanting unless you had something that you have not yet mentioned. Where is your voyage on the sea of life to end?"

"In eternity, father."

"Yes, Joseph; we are all journeying to eternity. Now take your Bible, and read the third verse of the seventeenth chapter of John."

Joseph read: "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

"Now, Joseph, you can tell me what knowledge will make your cargo complete. What is it?"

"The knowledge of Jesus Christ, father."

"Yes, my boy; grammar and arithmetic, science and languages, are more or less necessary for your own comfort and usefulness on the voyage of life; but you will not have a successful voyage unless you have as ballast the knowledge of Jesus Christ."

THE FARMER'S PARROT, OR KEEP OUT OF BAD COMPANY.

One beautiful spring a farmer, after working busily for several weeks, succeeded in planting one of his largest fields in corn. But the neighboring crows, not having the fear of law in their hearts, and being anything but teetotlers, found their way to the farmer's corn field, and departed frequently, corned. The farmer, not being willing that the germs of a future crop should be destroyed by either fair or foul means, determined to drive the bold marauders to their nests. Accordingly, he loaded up his trusty gun, with the intention of giving them, upon their next visit, a warm reception.

Now the farmer had a parrot, as talkative and mischievous as those birds usually are, and being very tame it was allowed its freedom to come and go at pleasure. Strolling around some time after the farmer's declaration of war against birds in general, and crows in particular, whom should it see but a number of those bold black robbers, engaged industriously in the farmer-like occupation of raising corn. "Pretty Poll" being a lover of company, without much caring whether good or bad, hopped over all obstructions, and was soon engaged with them, in what I suppose was quite an interesting conversation on the many advantages of a country over a city life. Their friendly talk might have been quite prolonged had not a passing wind wafted it to the ears of the farmer, who was leisurely smoking his calmut by the oozy fireside.

Up started he, breaking in his hurry, the "pipe of peace"—a bad omen for the crows—and with his gun he sallied forth. Reaching his corn field at length, he saw at a glance (though he overlooked the parrot) the state of affairs. Levelling his gun he fired, and with the report was heard the death scream at three crows, and an agonizing shreek from poor Poll.

As the farmer advanced to see what execution he had made, the unwounded crows arose in the air loudly pleading their cause as they departed. On looking among the murdered crows, great was his surprised to see stretched upon the ground his mischievous parrot, with feather sadly ruffled, and a broke leg.

"You foolish bird," cried the farmer, "this comes of keeping bad company."

The parrot did not reply—probably because it did not know exactly what to say; but it looked very solemn, which answered just as well. On carrying it to the house, the children, seeing its wounded leg, exclaimed—

"What did it, papa—what hurt our pretty Poll?"

"Bad company—bad company!" answered the parrot in a solemn voice.

"Ay, that it was," said the farmer. "Poll was with those wicked crows when I fired and received a shot intended for them. Remember the parrot's fate, children, and beware of bad company."

With these words the farmer turned around and with the aid of his wife, bandaged the broken leg, and in a few weeks the parrot was as lively as ever. But it never forgot its adventure in the corn field, and if ever the farmer's children engaged in play with quarrelsome companions, it invariably dispersed them with its cry "bad company—bad company."

SPRING.—This season of the young. Now is their day; the time of joy and expectation; it is the season when the seeds of truth or of error are sown; which will spring up in after life, and produce the pleasant fruits of righteousness, or the bitter and deadly fruits of sin. How diligently, how faithfully should this precious golden season be improved in the cultivation of the mind and heart, in the formation of correct habits of thought, feeling, conversation, and conduct. Seek, my young friends, the adornment of those virtues which adorn the character and render their possessor lovely in the view of heaven and earth.

As spring will soon be gone, so will the season of youth quickly pass away to return no more forever. If you live, you will soon be old. But remember this may be your only season of probation,—all the time you will ever have to sow the seeds of immortality. A little girl of four years of age once said, "I hope I shall live till summer comes, to see the pretty flowers," but in two days after, she was in eternity. You too may die in the very spring of life. Live now, every day, in such a manner that when you leave the fading beauties on earth you may be prepared to go and dwell where "everlasting spring abides, and never fading flowers:" where "fragrant flowers immortal bloom, and joys supreme are given."—even in the Paradise of God. D. M.

RICHES.—"Resolve to be a rich man," said a father to his son; "you have good talents, you can become what you resolve to be."

"But father," said the boy seriously "the Bible says, 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter the kingdom of heaven. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.'"

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860yl

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from there to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,662.49 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,635,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,656.26
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
E. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steedman, A. W. Steel,
E. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLauchin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton,
C. B. Mallett, A. R. Hall, }
OFFICERS.
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Collins and J. C. McDrummon, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.

DUPLICATE

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 28.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 310.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion,	Two Dollars,
each subsequent insertion, less than six months,	One Dollar.
For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " six months,	16 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORY OF -------.

Lone that once happy home
Far in the West,
Silent the shadows fall
On her pure breast.
Lonely, poor little ones,
Lone is your home,
She who so fondly loved
Never can come.

Evening has come again,
Silent and chill,
Where is their Mother gone?
Tear their eyes fill.
Weary and sad they come,
At twilight's fall,
From their now quiet play,
Step in the hall.

Hushed are their voices, they
Pause at the door,
And list their own footsteps
Upon the chill floor.
Still is the chamber;
A mourner is there,
Sitting with bowed head
Silently there.

The lamp is untrimmed,
The room is so still,
The little ones start,
And tears their eyes fill.
He clasps to his bosom,
His motherless babe,
And tears all unbidden,
Her infant cheek lave.

"And now to your rest babes,"
Their father replied,
They silently kneel
Their low bed beside,
Then their evening kiss
And a whispered good-bye,
To their pillows they go,
With a tear and a sigh.

* * * * * * * * *

Lone hours are past, he seeks their side,
And on each sleeping face,
Rosy and calm at last, but still
A tear has left its trace.

Langsyne, N. C. LAURA L.

Selections.

MEMENTO OF REV. JOHN H. RICE, D. D.

The following letter, which recently came into the hands of the Editor of the *Central Presbyterian*, will be read with interest by many who cherish the revered memory of the writer. As the *Presbyterian* remarks, its sound sense, for which Dr. Rice was so eminent, will make it acceptable to the public; and it will be a small memento of two of the most excellent of our ministers in Virginia. Let it serve also to remind those of mature experience now living, how much they may encourage their younger brethren often in new fields of labor, and encompassed with adversaries, by writing to them.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8th, 1815.

Rev. James C Wilson, Milton, Albemarle County, Virginia:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have frequently thought of writing to you, for the purpose of keeping up that interest which we ought all to feel in relation to each other. I believe, however, that I should have slumbered over this purpose considerably longer, had it not been for information communicated by Major Quarles. He states that the writings of some Universalist, I think Murray, had been introduced among your people, and were doing very great injury. This account gives me much concern. Those who plant new churches always have an arduous, and a delicate task to perform. The people, not having formed steady habits of thinking and feeling on religious subjects, and being very poorly furnished with religious knowledge, are very easily misled by any specious man, who knows how to flatter their former prejudices. We have a remarkable instance of this in many of the apostolical churches. You well know how easily many of the Corinthians were seduced by the Judaizing teachers, and what divisions were produced among them, notwithstanding the labors, and prayers, and tears of the great Apostle. If the account of things with you be such as I have heard, the instance adduced will show that your case is not singular.

The heresy of Universalism is "a creeping pestilence," and I should be sorry indeed to learn that your flock is in any degree infected by it. It is strange indeed that any who receive the Scriptures as the word of God should embrace it. Because the Scriptures so decidedly assure us that the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, as that the true believer shall inherit eternal life. The same words are applied to the two different states, and if in the one case they do not express a proper eternity, neither do they in the other. But I have often thought that the best way of opposing the pernicious doctrine in question is to show that the punishment of the wicked is not a mere arbitrary appointment. On the contrary their misery necessarily results from their wickedness. It is as much impossible for an unconverted man to be happy in heaven, as for a truly holy soul to be happy amidst the blasphemies, and the despairing cries of those shut up in the dungeon of eternal despair. Choosing a life of sin then is, though not directly, yet eventually choosing exclusion from heaven, and everlasting torment. If a man is then forever miserable, it is his own choice which brings it on him, nor can he blame any one but himself. The common argument that there is no proportion between eternal punishment, and the sins that we commit in this life, is egregious trifling. A man in one moment may commit an act, the physical evil of which will last during his life, and extend far beyond it. A tradesman inconsiderately takes his wife to ride with him in a gig to which he has put an unruly horse. The horse is frightened, his wife killed, and he crippled for life; his children are left motherless, and poverty is entailed on them, and perhaps, their descendants. How would such reasoning apply to this case and a thousand like it?

But I am going on in a way perfectly unnecessary for me to trace out to you—Doubtless you have paid due attention to this subject. I will thank you to write and let me know how affairs prosper with you. As for myself, I am too much involved in personal considerations and feelings almost to think of anything else. Mrs. Rice left me on Saturday to visit her mother, concerning whose illness we heard very alarming reports. Since her departure I have learned by report, and fear it true, that she is dead. You knew her well. She was the friend of ministers, and of students of divinity. She feared God, and put her trust in Jesus Christ. If she is indeed dead, she is gone to heaven, if ever a soul went thither.

Give my love to Mrs. Wilson. May God bless you and prosper your labors! "Let us work the works of Him that sent us while it is called to-day."

I am your friend and brother,

J. H. RICE.

THE HOUR OF SUSPENSE.

The country waits with anxious suspense from day to day to hear tidings from mighty armies, arraying themselves for battle.—While we write it may be the opposing forces are engaged in deadly conflict. This hour may decide whether we are to repel our foes with such decided results, as shall make them feel the hopelessness of the effort to subdue us, or whether we, again driven back, have to fight upon other fields and with redoubled vigor an enemy flushed with victory. The suspense of this period is most painful—to some, because their country's weal is involved in the events of these passing days; to others, because the lives of those most dear to them hang in doubt upon the issues of the conflict. This is an hour to try our Christian faith—one, the anxieties of which should drive us to the throne of grace. God is just and merciful. It seems to us impossible, that He should turn a deaf ear to the cries of His people, in this crisis of the struggle for their national rights and liberties. We have sinned; but when the world was at its lowest depths of guilt, and men most despised all that was good, He sent His Son to die for sinners. He always accepts His repentant and returning children: and we have had enough of warning in defeat and disaster to bring us as penitents to the mercy-seat. Let us hope that the embodied followers of Christ—that unseen Church of God embosomed in this nation—that "vine" whose branches spread through all the land, sheltered and protected by the "hedge" of political rights through which the "wild boar" now seeks to break, let us hope that this Church has so far made an offering, through the one Mediator, for the sins of the land, that God will protect it from utter ruin, and that He will speedily bring deliverance to His people.

For one, we have long ceased to confide in man. Having seen surprise after surprise—the out-posts surrendered—the coast abandoned—having heard loud sounding rumors of preparation here and there—of great armies afield which are never where the enemy comes, of terrible marine monsters "just ready" to go out to make an end of our foes which are never set afloat—having marked the destruction or loss of immense stores at every point abandoned, as though we had never resolved to flee until at the moment the opportunity of fight is presented and declined—having been lied to till we are hopeless of knowing the truth—having heard vaunting and braggadocio till we are nauseated with the insane vaporing—having seen tremendous conflicts and "complete" victories by land and sea, followed by no other result than the holding of our ground until the redoubled efforts of the enemy make it longer untenable—having seen and marked all this and more, we have ceased to confide in statesmen or warriors, as the saviours of our country. But we do trust in God. We look confidently to Him to save our people from the evils that threaten. We accept no news as evil tidings—believing that He, through what seems the most adverse circumstances, will work out our deliverance.

This may seem to some fanaticism and be so pronounced by the "worldly wise," by those who believe the race is for the swift—the victory to the mighty. So be it. It is our faith, even in this hour of anxious suspense, of gathering gloom, of rumor after rumor of the advance of the enemy to important points—and in calm confidence we await the result. We are prepared to hear of advantages gained by our foe—even of their victories—believing that the Church of Christ in our beloved land is so precious to Him that He will make them work for our good, and eventually for our deliverance—we are prepared to hear of victories, firmly convinced that when the purifying process through which our Heavenly Father is passing us shall be complete, He will then bring the "fine gold" from the furnace undimmed in lustre—uncontaminated by the fire.

If any other has a better or a more satisfactory faith in this hour of the nation's trial, he is welcome to it. We are content with this; and we believe that were it universal, were our people to exchange their confidence in human means for implicit confidence in God, our lives would be better, the God whose goodness we have so abused and whose precepts we have so despised would accept the faith—count it for righteousness and bring speedily the day of our redemption.—*South. Chris. Advocate.*

THE BEAUTIFUL VISION.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Mat. 5:8

Here is heaven! This "word of Jesus" represents the future state of the glorified to consist not in locality, but in character; the essence of its bliss is the full vision and fruition of God. Our attention is called from all vague and indefinite theories about the circumstantials of future happiness. The one grand object of contemplation—the "glory which exulteth," is the sight of God himself! The one grand practical lesson enforced on his people, is the cultivation of that purity of heart without which none could see, or (even could we suppose it possible to see him) none could enjoy God! "The kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation . . . the kingdom of God is within you."

Reader, hast thou attained any of this heart-purity and heart preparation? It has been beautifully said that "the opening of the streets of heaven are on earth." Even here we may enjoy, in the possession of holiness, some foretaste of coming bliss. Who has not felt that the happiest moments of their lives were those of close walking with God—nearness to the mercy seat—when self was surrendered, and the eye was directed to the glory of Jesus, with most single, unwavering, undivided aim? What will heaven be, but the entire surrender of the soul to him, without any bias to evil, without the fear of corruption within, echoing to temptation without: every thought brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ; no contrariety to his mind; all is blessed unison with his will;—the intellect purified and ennobled, consecrating all its powers to his service—memory, a holy repository of pure and hallowed recollections—the affections, without one competing rival, purged from all the dross of earthliness—the love of God, the one supreme animating passion—the glory of God, the motive principle interfused through every thought, and feeling, and action of the life immortal; in one word, the heart a pellucid fountain; no sediment to dim its purity, "no angel of sorrow" to come and trouble the pool! The long night of life over, and this the glory of the eternal morrow which succeeds it! "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

Yes, this is heaven, subjectively and objectively—purity of heart and "God all in all!" Much, doubtless, there may and will be of a subordinate kind, to intensify the bliss of the redeemed; communion with saints and angels; re-admission into the society of death divided friends; but all these will fade before the great central glory, "God himself shall be with them, and be their God; they shall see his face." Believers have been aptly called *heliotropes*—turning their faces as the sun flower towards the Sun of Righteousness, and hanging their leaves in sadness and sorrow, when that Sun is away. It will be in heaven the emblem is complete. There, every flower in the heavenly garden will turn Godwards; bathing its tints of loveliness in the glory that exulteth! Reader, may it be yours, when o'ercanopied by that cloudless sky, to know all the marvels contained in these few glowing words, "We shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is."

"And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure."—*Words of Jesus.*

PRAYER FOR MILITARY SUCCESS.—Cotton Mather quotes an old observation, that "the name Henry has been happy in kings Elizabeth in queens, Edward in lawyers, William in physicians, Francis in scholars, John in divines, and *Robert* in *soldiers*." The grave, quaint "Puritan," seems inclined to recognize the truth of this saying. In fact, he claims to illustrate and confirm it, by the instance of a certain Boston minister, whose memoir he writes.

We hope that the present year will confirm and illustrate it, in another particular. There is a Robert, now a-days, who is a soldier. We earnestly desire that the army he leads may, with the Divine blessing, achieve signal triumphs in the ensuing campaign. We confidently expect that it will. Will every Christian who reads these lines, join in a Concert of Daily Prayer, that this expectation and desire may reach a joyful fruition? Will the faithful throughout the country do so? In that case, how strikingly like the truth will the old observation look once more!

It scarcely need be said that we refer to Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Army of Northern Virginia. Oh, that all who have power with God in prayer, may unceasingly remember this champion of our cause, and the heroes that follow him to battle. Then shall the Lord give us victory and peace.—*Rel. Herald.*

PATRIOTISM AND PIETY

The following appeal is from Dr. Stiles' Memorial of the late Capt. King.

"Patriotism and Piety! All we need in our country's emergency; the second brings us all the power of man, the other brings the power of God. How eminently was our departed soldier to serve his country, so decided both in his *piety* and his *patriotism*.

My countrymen! God is the great *war maker*. "I bring the sword upon," said God, the great *peace maker*. "He maketh peace." And war is God's sovereign *judgment of a people for national sins*. "Righteousness He judgeth and maketh war." Our war, therefore, in the hand of Almighty, in fatherly love is dealing with the Southern Confederacy [illegible]

Hall angered, do you cry out, "Are not the *North* greater sinners than the *South*?" Grant it, what then? Does this change the position? Did not God frequently employ the heathen, by war, to chastise Israel, and does not the Bible say, "West has been a better people than the East," and do not the Bible say, "Did not God take counter interest in Israel than in the Edomites, and does not the Bible say, The very tie that Israel sinned, so God loved Israel, and his He had a peculiar sanctification in order to His blessing—this it was that constituted the reason why God brought the war of the nations upon his people. "Whom He loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." When God's word had failed, heathen *war* was God's parental rod speaking aloud to Israel, that she might be first humbled, and then blessed. Look at our country! not through northern character nor any other false standard; look at her through the Bible. To discern her guilt one needs no specification of her most aggravated sins. Look at the whole *Confederate Church* of all names! How far short she comes of that *world-converting work* required at her hand! Look at the whole multitude of Confederate sinners of all classes! How shamefully they neglect the great *God fearing, soul-saving* work demanded of them! If God's heart is set upon the world's conversion, surely here is sin enough to kindle God's wrath and avert his blessing. Bear in mind, if heaven's blessing is ever to descend upon our country, there is no alternative, she must first be sanctified. His *word*, we contestify, has been plentifully dispensed to us, but to little purpose. Therefore it is that he now resorts to the *rod*. Believe it my countrymen! Oh, believe it! All these our sins, our personal, national sins, God in [illegible] by this war, is chargeing him [illegible] And see! if war is God's arraignment of a people for their sin—then *Southern sin is federal power*. For it is written, "Ye cannot stand before your enemies until ye put away the accursed thing." And Southern humiliation is the utter rout of the North. For thank God, whenever "Israel *cried* unto the Lord"—Yes! thank God! hereon my war always, instantly, obviously *vanquished*, no matter what his power.

Oh! ye soldiers of the Confederate army! our dear valued countrymen! know ye this—it is God's word to you—"When the host goeth against thine enemies then keep thee from every wicked thing." Tell me! for the victory of our arms, the overthrow of our enemies, our national independence, our personal liberties; for the cessation among us of all the horrors of intestine war; for the dispensation through all our borders of the blessings of a heaven-sent peace; and better, far better than all, for the promotion upon earth of human rectitude and divine salvation—will you not, my countrymen, will you not put away all your profanities, all your dishonesties, all your intemperance, all your Sabbath breaking, all your struggling, all your desertions?—Will you not give heed to the earnest voice of your chaplains, and study the holy word of God? Oh! for heaven and earth's sake will you not rise up at once and break off your sins by repentence, and look to the Lord Jesus Christ for righteousness. Thank God for the augmented religion of the army! But so many of you have been left so far in the rear. Oh! look before you at the noble example of your converted comrades, and close up, close up on your file-leaders in this march of national deliverance. We especially commend unto you the character of our sainted captain. Like him, forthwith cast in your mite of piety and patriotism, and record this solemn resolution—"As for me, if I fail in every other work and object of life, I will go to the grave and to the bar of God with the happy consciousness that I have done my part toward the deliverance of my country in the day of her sore trial." Noble soldiers! the Lord be with you!

TRUE RICHES.—A rich gentleman once said to a laborer, "Do you know to whom these estates belong, on the borders of the lake?" "No," replied the man. "They belong to me," said the rich man. "And the wood and the cattle, do you know whose they are?" "No." "They are mine also," continued the rich man. "Yes, all that you can see is mine." The peasant stood still a moment, then pointed to heaven, and in a solemn tone asked, "Is that also thine?" If that be thine, though poor, thou art truly rich; if that be not thine, however rich, thou art poor indeed."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The pastors of Macon, Ga., have been released, by their churches, from their ordinary routine of visitation in order that they may have time to attend to the spiritual wants of the sick and wounded soldiers who crowd the hospitals in that city.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER IN VIRGINIA.

The first Presbyterian minister in Virginia was the Rev Francis Makemie. He was also the first who settled in the American colonies, of whom any tradition has been transmitted to our times. Dr. Foote remarks that "he has no lineal descendant on earth. Not a sermon, or a page of a diary, and but a single letter from his hand is in existance. No biographical sketch drawn by a cotemporary, has given a portraiture of the man, or a connected history of his services. What remains of him—and there are remains—is like the ruins of an ancient temple, that awaken admiration by the beauty of the fragments and the symmetry of particular parts," not yet decayed indicating the beauty and grandeur of the structure. Though little is known of him, his memory is still venerated and held in honor in places where "he was highly esteemed in love for his work's sake," a hundred and seventy years ago.

Mr. Makemie, a descendant of Scottish parents, was from Donegal, Ireland. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Lagan, in Ireland, in 1681, and ordained to the work of the ministry as an Evangelist, in 1682 or '83. The Presbytery, it appears, having received applications from Barbadoes, and also from Maryland, for a minister to come and settle in that colony, commissioned Mr. Makemie for the work, who subsequently visited the West Indies, whence he came to the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and settled at length in the county of Accomac. Of the results of his labors in the West Indies we have no record, but of his ministry in Virginia and Maryland we have honored memorials in the respect and veneration cherished by the descendants of those to whom he preached the word of life. He took part in organizing the Church in Snow Hill, Md., and became its minister. "I doubt (says Mr. Spence in a work written about forty yeas ago) whether the memory of any gospel minister was ever held in higher honor by an American congregation than was that of Makemie by the people of Snow Hill. His praises have not yet left the Church, although he has rested from his labors almost a hundred and thirty years. Tradition has made a record of his labors and many excellencies of his character; one generation has uttered his praise in the ears of its successor, and you may even yet hear its echo."

Such was the character of the man, who first planted the standard of the Presbyterian Church after the model of Geneva on the shores of America. There were Presbyterians among the Puritans of the Plymouth colony, who were not organized as a distinct church, but were mingled with Congregationalists to whose polity and usages they gradually conformed. Mr. Makemie was one of the original members of the first Presbytery in America, organized in 1705, consisting of only seven ministers.

How wonderfully has God cherished the goodly shoot of the feeble vine, then planted! During a period of little more than twice the age of man, it has risen amid storms and tempests, and extended its branches from ocean to ocean over a wide continent, and now yields its fruits, engrafted from the tree of life, to hundreds of thousands who rest in their pilgrimage beneath its salubrious shade. Presbyterianism, like the volume of Infallible Truth, from which its life is drawn, has encountered many enemies, passed through many conflicts, and met with great obstacles in its progress, but by the grace of God, it has increased and grown strong in its warfare. In its early days on this continent it reared a feeble structure upon which the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon it; and it fell not, "for it was founded upon a rock." Thanks be to God who hath given it power not only to stand, but to overcome, and prosper, and bless the heat en world with its hallowed influences. —*Christian Observer.*

REMARKABLY LIBERAL!—The *Christian Index* has a Richmond correspondent, who in a late letter, tells the following stories, that we could hardly believe if we did not know what little souls some men have.

A minister making collections for religious uses, several weeks since, was told by a Baptist in one of our Virginia neighborhoods, that he bore the chief burden of the salary paid by his Church to that pastor! He gave a hundred dollars to that object, while all the rest of the membership gave only about as much more! And then he had strained a point and paid the whole sum in advance, on the First of January. On this plea, the minister aforesaid was put off with a very meagre contribution. From subsequent inquiry he learned that the pastor was obliged on account of feeble health, to use brandy under medical prescription, and *the hundred dollars in question was paid in brandy at sixty dollars a gallon!*

Even whole churches, from whom we might expect quite different things, sometimes catch this spirit of liberality. I have heard of a Church which has been accustomed to pay the salary of the pastor quarterly—always after the close of the quarter—and now and then with a tardiness which subjected him to serious inconvenience. But in this present month of March they have "risen to the height of the occasion" furnished by the exigencies of the times, and promptly paid up the salary for full half a year in advance! Ah, the brethren bethought themselves of the fact, that from the First of April, Confederate notes above the denomination of five dollars are liable to a tax of 33 1-3 per cent., and gathered together a sufficient number of fifties, twenties and tens to meet the cost of the preaching of "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" for six months to come! Meanwhile, as the prospective depreciation of the currency has occasioned an immediate appreciation of prices, the loss of 33 1-3 per cent., which the Church was unwilling to bear, falls on the shoulders of the poor pastor!

A DREADFUL RISK.—Facts of thrilling and solemn interest sometimes occur in the history of individuals, especially in times of revival, which are well suited to operate as a warning to those who are carelessly trifling with the strivings of the Spirit, and with the welfare of souls. A pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in this city related the following substantially at his religious meeting last Sabbath evening, as a fact of recent occurrence. A few Sabbaths since, at the close of a discourse of great pungency and plainness, the preacher made a solemn appeal to his hearers, whether in view of the truths and warnings he had uttered, they would run the risk of delaying the work of repentance? Will you run the risk of losing your soul? Will you run the risk of perishing in your sins and dying without hope? The appeal was kindly and solemnly pressed on the minds of those present. At the close of the service, in passing down the aisle, a lady deeply impressed with the appeal which had been made, said in a low but earnest tone to a gay young lady of her acquaintance, "Can you resist such an appeal as you have just now heard? Will you run the risk of losing your soul?" "Oh, yes," she replied in a thoughtless tone, "I will run the risk." In about a week after, the pastor who made the appeal was called to attend the funeral of a young lady in a certain street, who had died suddenly. It proved to be the young lady who had ventured to run the dreadful risk of losing her soul! Behind the curtain of eternity we may not penetrate, or follow the spirit to its last account.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.—*The Complaint—Want of Time.*—Lord Bolinbroke remarks that "our want of time and the shortness of human life, are some of the principal commonplace complaints, which we prefer against the established order of things. They are the grumblings of the vulgar, and the pathetic lamentations of the philosopher; they are impertinent and impious in both. The man of business despises the man of pleasure for squandering his time away; the man of pleasure pities or laughs at the man of business for the same thing; and yet both concur superciliously and absurdly to find fault with the Supreme Being for having given them so little time. The philosopher who misspends his very often as much as the others, joins in the same cry, and authorises this impiety. Theophrastus thought it extremely hard to die at ninety, and to go out of the world just when he had learned to live in it. His master, Aristotle, found fault with nature for bestowing man in this respect worse than several other animals; both very unphilosophically; and I like Seneca the better for his quarrel with the stragirite on this head.

The life which seems to our self-love so short, is sufficient to all the ends of our creation, and of a just proportion in the successive course of generations. The term itself is long; we render it short; and the want we complain of flows from our profusion, not from our poverty. We are all arrant spendthrifts; some of us dissipate our estates on the trifles, some on the superfluities, and then we all complain that we want the necessaries of life. The much greater part never reclaim, but die bankrupts to God and man."

THE MORAL ADVANTAGES OF CALAMITIES.—Prosperous and easy times, long continued, finally lull men to sleep. The poor man is ungrateful, because help comes promptly, and prompt help renders him negligent in his business. The philosopher amuses himself with an ideal world, and the statesman with idle projects. Mere voluptuous passions arise from repose, and find an easy gratification. The virtuous hold their even way with the civilities. Nothing compels feeling and decision. Interest in the public good slackens, and goes on so indifferently well, that even the greatest genius is only half developed. But if want breaks in, it peril demands heroes, and a universal call summons the soul; if the State is striving against its downfall; it its dangers are increasing with every neglectful moment; if the most frightful crisis can only be diverted by the greatest sacrifice, then all is action and greatness; the orator waxes mighty, the genius surpasses his own hopes, courage and courtesy inspire the friend, hand and heart open with equal promptitude, performance follows resolve, and the soul is astonished at its own powers. It finds in itself unknown virtues; mounts ever higher, and discerns from new elevations an ever widening field of duty. Great things, and things adored in a state of tranquility, vanish with its flight and man once more shows himself a creature of the Godhead.

PRAYER IN LINE OF BATTLE.—A chaplain writes from Johnston's army to one of our exchanges: "A few days since as we were filing into battle line by a regiment that had already formed, we saw the Colonel, with his regiment gathered around him, holding prayer and that, too, almost in the midst of battle, for the firing had begun on the right and left."

Who are the happiest men? They who live to benefit others—who are always ready with a word to encourage, a smile to cheer, a look to persuade, and a dollar to assist. They are never fearful lest a good trade or an excellent bargain should fall into the hands of a poor neighbor, but the more rejoice when such an one meets with encouragements.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. M. R., $6.00; Mrs. B, $6 66; T. J. B, $6 00; S. G. H, $6.00; D. C. M., $3.00; T. B. M., $1.00; Miss A. E. B., $6.00; Miss S. V. Y., $8 00; Presbyterian church, Davidson College, $73 33; A. P. P., $6 66; J. H. McC, $13 33; Mrs. D. M., Manchester, $100.00.

OBITUARIES.—By reference to our obituary heading, it will be seen that we have advanced the rates of publishing these notices to *ten cents per line* for all over ten lines. We make no apology for this. The times and the peculiar circumstances in which the *Presbyterian* is placed just now demand it. Those sending obituaries will please notice and forward the proper amount, or their obituaries may not appear.

THE NEWS.—There are indications in the war news of to-day that most important movements have been going on with our armies during the apparent lull of the last two or three weeks. Much anxiety is felt to see further developments, which we hope to be able to give next week. Let us wait in hopeful prayer.

THE MAILS.—We are again in mail communication with Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia. This is quite a relief, and we hope that the privation and suspense of the last three weeks may not again occur. *We are now ready to furnish any number of papers to the soldiers* in the camps or in the hospitals. Give us the means.

DEATH OF DR. W. J. HOGE.—We are pained to learn from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th, that the Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., pastor of the Tabb Street Church, Petersburg, died on the 5th. Dr. Hoge was a young man, and unsurpassed in popularity and usefulness as a pastor. In his death our church has sustained a great loss. No particulars of the melancholy event are given.

CONFEDERATE BAPTIST.—The *Confederate Baptist* comes to us in a new dress and greatly improved in appearance. The proprietors finding it rather expensive to have the publication done by others, have fitted up a printing establishment and are henceforth to be their own publishers.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.—Governor Smith, of Va., has suspended all the religious newspapers published in Richmond, on the ground that religious newspapers are not necessary to the public good. He therefore refuses to exempt the necessary printers for them.

MORE FAVORS.—We are under fresh obligations to a friend from whom similar favors have before been received, for copies of the *True Presbyterian*. One of these, of the date of June 2nd, contains the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, during the first eight days of its sessions. We have availed ourselves of this number of the paper, in making up an article of considerable length in our columns to-day. Other things in these papers may be noticed hereafter. In the mean time we thank our friend for this remembrance of us.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE ON TRAITORS.—The Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, we see it stated, presided temporarily over the late Baltimore Convention, called to the chair until a permanent organization should be effected. The Rev. Dr. made a speech on the occasion, from which the following extract is published in one of our exchanges. It is characteristic of the man: "No Government," says Dr. B., "has ever stood upon an irresistible foundation, which foundation was not built on traitor's blood. It is fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once. Every blow you strike, and every rebel you kill, and every battle you win, reluctant as you are to do it, is adding a decade, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the perpetuity of our Government, and the freedom of your children.',

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, met in the third Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, the 19th of May. In the absence of the last Moderator, Dr. Morrison, Dr. W. L. Breckinridge preached the sermon and presided until the choice of another Moderator, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. Wood, President of Hanover College.

A sketch of the proceedings of this body up to the close of the eighth day of its sessions, is before us. These proceedings contain little of general interest to us. The Revised Book was postponed to the next Assembly. The Report on Psalmody had not been finally disposed of. The reports from the Boards present nothing striking except the reference to the '*freedmen*' in the reports on Education and Domestic Missions. On the second day of the sessions quite a discussion arose upon a resolution of the Rev. Mr. Miller proposing that, while the Assembly thank God for "repeated important victories," a committee be raised to arrange for the "Assembly's observance of a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer in behalf of the country, in view of the present important crisis in its affairs." To this proposition objection was made on the score of *policy*. Dr. Nevin, among others, "felt anxious as a friend of the Government, to guard against any impressions that would appear to produce distraction. The resolution as presented might have a bad effect, as the news would be taken out by the steamer just going to Europe; or the Executive and his advisers at Washington may be distressed in a certain degree at its result, and in view of this he would offer the following substitute:

WHEREAS, There is enough in the recent operations of our army to claim our special gratitude to God; and whereas, what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him, without whom all human effort is vain, therefore

Resolved, That the Assembly, in view of the condition of our country, will unite on Wednesday afternoon next in thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for past mercies, and in prayer for His continued blessing upon our country."

Upon this turn of the matter, Dr. Robinson remarks in an editorial: "We have long been familiar with the saying, 'the finest prayer ever delivered before a Boston audience.' But we were hardly prepared even yet for the idea of a prayer, gotten up by a Presbyterian General Assembly, specially adapted for exportation by 'the steamer just going to Europe,' or prayer so devised that 'the Executive and his advisers at Washington *may not be distressed*.' * * * * If it has become a part of the settled policy of the country to make days of humiliation or thanksgiving and prayer, simply, or chiefly, a machinery for creating confidence in American stocks in Europe, and confidence among the money dealers and the masses at home, then so important an agency should certainly not be left to the casual impulses of a Dr. Nevin, on the floor of the Assembly, aided perhaps by a casual hint from some irresponsible adviser at Washington. If Dr. Nevin were as wise as he is silly, and as sober and solid as he is vain and pretentious, still so powerful an agency should not be left to his extempore impulses. Let us have a Bureau of Devotion to take special charge of this matter, at the head of which shall be placed some skillful manipulator of public opinion. Let this Bureau make careful estimate of the amount and sort of prayer needed, at any particular crisis, to produce the desired effect on the popular mind, or on the public opinion of Europe. Then let Assemblies, Conferences and Conventions of all sorts be called upon, and their patriotism invoked to furnish the requisite article. Nothing better than *shoddy devotions* may the Government look for under contracts taken at so low a figure as Nevin, Tustin & Co., are ready to take them. Of course we would not ungenerously exclude from public service any of the firm, but only take from them their self constituted Bureau-ocracy of Devotion. Let Dr. Tustin perform his 'sinking Peter' over General Banks, or his 'judgment to come' over Mr. Chase, or let Nevin kill off Fremont or McClellan by piling upon either his platitudes of eulogy. But let us have a Bureau to direct and shape the devotions."

The substitute of Dr. Nevin was adopted, having been so amended as to secure the observance of the same hour by the New School Assembly, in Session at Dayton, Ohio.

A paper on SLAVERY was presented by the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, based on an overture from the Presbytery of Newton. This paper is very extreme in its views, and closes with the devout expression of the Assembly's "gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance He has prepared for our country from the evil and guilt of slavery; *its cordial approbation of the measures taken by the national and state authorities, for its extirpation*, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war, and bloodshed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest belief that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm, will be speedily followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land."

The discussion on this paper is not given, but the editor remarks that "it was nothing but a reiteration of the sentiments of the paper itself," which was adopted without any material change.

Our readers will doubtless feel interested in knowing something of the general tone and temper of the Assembly. Though this appears pretty clear from what has been already said, we feel inclined to copy, almost entire, a letter from a correspondent, "the impressions of a lookeron, not a member of the body." Our readers should know that in the Assembly were Drs. Krebe, Beatty, Elliott, N. L. Rice. &c.; and it shows to what extent our former ecclesiastical associates, the Old School Presbyterians of the United States, have been carried away by the fanaticism of that country, when such men make no strenuous efforts to stem the tide, but are borne along by the current and sit and act in such a body. The writer says:

"As we approached the place of meeting, the first object which attracted our attention was a large American flag waving from a cord which was extended from the belfry of the church to a tree which stood some distance in front of it. The sight of this flag there fluttering in the breeze, however refreshing to our patriotic emotions, did not, we confess, greatly tend to our edification in things spiritual and eternal; it seemed as if we were coming to some political convention, or a meeting for military uses, rather than the great Ecclesiastical tribunal of the Old School Presbyterian Church. A nearer approach showed that there was not much in the appearance and conversation of the groups loitering around the church doors to dispel the illusion. However, as in these patriotic times the pews preach to the pulpits, and the pulpits appear anxious to approve themselves good pupils, we will suppose it to be all right, swallow our squeamishness, cease the vain search for the symbols of our holy religion and enter the building. We found the body of the church full and noisy. There was, of course, a Moderator, and a very fine looking elderly gentleman he is. Then there was the Permanent Clerk, with his white hair, and placid, intelligent, familiar face, somewhat scored by age and infirmity; there was the Stated Clerk, very prompt, efficient and obliging, whose clear, ringing voice filled the audience chamber, sounding pleasantly, distinctly, whether engaged in reading a series of resolutions on the Religious, patriotic business of the day, or calling forth the laughter of the audience by the announcement to some Reverend person, that 'there was a lady waiting for him at the door'—or stopping the business of the evening, and bringing down the house by announcing from the fourth edition of the Evening Post, that 'Lee had retreated beyond the North Anna river, that Grant was in hot pursuit, and it was believed he occupied Hanover Junction, and Jeff. Davis had fled from Richmond.' We should do injustice to the clerk if we supposed that this announcement interfered with the business of the evening—it rather facilitated and was in perfect harmony with it—for that business, candor compells us to say, was fanaticism extravagance, misrepresentation and excitement.

"There were other clerks, and a very busy corps of reporters, some of whom sustain the two-fold and responsible duties of commissioners from the churches, and newspaper correspondents. In this connection we desire to notice with especial favor the Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, chaplain U. S. N, stated supply Missionary and Minister at large, and reporter for the——

"Turn we now for a moment to the Assembly. It is a very restless Assembly. This may be attributed to its youth—nervous temperament—excitable disposition, and that eagerness for notoriety which is so prominent and common [illegible] of the times. It is not a very [illegible]ly; but what would you have, gentlemen? You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You may have met with this saying before. We noticed a few, a very few of the old and venerable, those who in times gone by had resisted error and fanaticism, had been valiant for Christ and his cross. It seemed to us that they were, or ought to have been out of place;—but notwithstanding, after a few vain struggles, we notice that they yield to the tide, and are carried along, with all the wreck, ruin and rubbish of the freshet. Perhaps they realize now that there is no neutral ground between right and wrong, between Christian faith and infidelity, between things temporal and things eternal—that one cannot at the same time serve God, the world, the flesh and the Devil. The fastest hunter must lead the chase; the rest have to follow or fall out. The radicals, in this Assembly, are what their name imports. The *conservatives* are radicals in disguise. They remind us of Joab—'Art thou in health my brother?'—and Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him; but Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand, so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, that he died.

"A review of the assemblage—countenance, expression, tone, manner, sentiment, deliverances did not wholly destroy the impression created on our first approach to the place of meeting; for it seemed to us if—not Christ and his Church—not Christ and his cross—not Christ who prayed for sinners—was written on the hearts of the Reverend the Clergy and brethren there assembled—but instead thereof, not only on their hearts, but on their visages was written strife, war blood, the flag, our country, the life of the nation, the overthrow of the rebellion, desolation, and the inevitable, the oppressed, down trodden African. The atmosphere of the place was hot and feverish. One almost listened for the clash of arms, the sound of a hostile trumpet; but these fears were quickly dispelled by the suggestion, that those who are exceedingly valiant in speech generally confine themselves to that weapon; those who are foremost in exciting a tumult, are the very persons most likely to keep out of it. It would be wrong to suppose that there was nothing devotional in the services of the day. As a rule, they were commenced and closed with religious exercises. The singing was powerful, as of men who were in earnest, or at least who thought they were, and would convince not only themselves, but God, and all other witnesses, that they were nothing less than pious, devoted, sincere, single minded, God fearing, world denying, flesh mortifying Christians.

"The prayers were stentorian prayers—pulmonary and muscular. If the glory of the Lord did not fill the house, the sound and reverberation of those prayers certainly did. Doubtless they were heard for their much speaking.

"These prayers were all after the most approved pattern. God was acknowledged as the universal Father—the Dispenser of every good—the law-giver and judge—then followed a full confession of themselves as sinners, rebels, against his righteous government, dependants on his bounty, unworthy of the least of all mercies, and deserving eternal wrath. Having thus, as it were, put themselves *rectus in curia*, the petitioners next address themselves to the main business of their petition, which appeared to consist in denouncing this accursed and causeless rebellion, those wicked rebels—Smite them, Lord, root and branch, hip and thigh, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same.' Then the Lord is further informed that there is that accursed sin of slavery—the root of all evil, the cause of this causeless war—that slavery which these many years thy people" have been laboring to have put away, so that it should no longer be the sin and shame of our great nation, &c. And the Lord is furthermore expected immediately to crush out slavery and the rebellion together. Rather an inconsistent, contradictory and incongruous affair, it all seems; but, to the pure all things are pure. If the things were admissible, a worldly and ungodly mocker might be tempted to divide the prayer as follows: *First*—Humiliation—Supplication—Affectation. *Second*—Dictation and Imprecation (genuine.) *Third*—Fanaticism—Atheism—*Pharisaism.*'

The editor publishes a postscript to a letter from "a worthy member" of the Assembly as follows:

"The anti-slavery paper passed in a somewhat modified form. You never saw more disgraceful proceedings in any body of men in all your life. Gag law was put in force and discussion virtually forbidden—after two speeches in favor of the paper—by cries of question! question! from scores of men who sprung to their feet. Dr. Junkin moved an amendment, and a motion to lay it on the table was carried while he was on the floor. He denounced it as despotism of the basest sort, and claimed his rights as a *free man and Presbyter.*"

The same brother, in his letter, as quoted by the editor, says: "Every thing anti-slavery is received with applause, *often* with roars of *laughter* and *stamping of feet.* Many of the older and wiser members of the Assembly are compelled to sit in silence, and mourn the folly of these men."

But we have already extended our extracts too far. If so, the dearth of news from any other quarter and the interest we feel in knowing how the Old School Presbyterian church in the United States is bearing herself in these times of fanaticism and war, must be our apology. We have here the evidence of a sad departure from the staid and sober Presbyterian church of other days. May the salt that is certainly there be able to preserve the corrupt mass from utter apostasy and ruin.

"THE CONFEDERATE."

We are not a little surprised at the tone and temper of an article in the Raleigh *Confederate* of Saturday last, in relation to the *North Carolina Presbyterian*. The editor takes offense ostensibly at an allusion in our last issue to a paragraph in that paper, speaking of the meeting of "the Council of the Church" in that city, and avails himself of the opportunity to say some very hard things about us. The material part of the article is as follows:

"The *Presbyterian* is edited by Rev. James H. McNeill and Rev J. M. Sherwood. We do not know which of them wrote the article; but we take it for granted it was the former, as there is some assimilation to kindship, [kinship?] between him and 'the editor not a thousand miles from the capitol,' to whom he refers, and our kin have not unfrequently been our severest strikers—and this is not the first blow we have received from one of the same name in that paper.

"The public will perceive that this article is written with the disingenuousness of a common politician, like Mr. Holden, and not at all in the spirit of christian candor. The editors evidently knew that we not only were not the author of the article commented on because it was marked as a communication, and they had seen our disavowal of any knowledge of it whatever. Nevertheless, these christian divines sent out to a class of readers whom we cannot reach an article, in which we are made amenable, by insinuation, and punished with a sneer, sufficiently marked to discover the malice which prompted it."

We desire, first and foremost, to relieve the mind of the editor of the *Confederate* as to the author of the objectionable article. None of his "kin" had anything whatever to do with it; not in the slightest degree. The Rev. James H. McNeill, who is "taken for granted" to be the author, gave up the safer, if not the more quiet and peaceful duties of an editor, more than two years ago, and "went in among the soldiers and the bayonets;" and *there he still remains.* Having been once severely wounded he is now engaged in the most arduous military campaign that this world has ever witnessed, with the army of Gen. Lee. During the campaign his name has been more than once honorably mentioned as "the dashing Major McNeill," of the 5th N. C. Cavalry. Now one might reasonably suppose that the editor of the *Confederate*, who is himself an ex-soldier of no mean reputation for gallantry, would have kept himself posted in these well known facts pertaining to his kinsman. But it seems that he is entirely ignorant of them, and supposes him to be sitting in his easy chair here in Fayetteville, writing articles "with the disingenuousness of a common politician!!" The Rev. J. M. Sherwood wrote the article in question, and is solely responsible for it. Whatever there may be in it that is "disingenuous" or contrary to "the spirit of christian candor," came from him and him only.

The charge thus brought against us by the *Confederate* is a very grave and serious one. Is it at all justifiable from the facts in the case? We simply stated that an editor "in a city not a thousand miles from the capitol of our own State, *was understood* to settle forever," &c. For the truth of this, in the sense in which the readers of the *Presbyterian* or any other paper would understand it, we appeal to the editors of the *Biblical Recorder* and *Christian Advocate.* In the *Advocate*, the original paragraph in the *Confederate* was noticed editorially, and in the *Recorder* by a correspondent. "T. H. P.," in the *Recorder*, in noticing the disavowal of the *Confederate* that the paragraph was editorial, says: "We saw no mark indicating that the notice of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was communicated; it was in the usual editorial type; was in the editorial columns, and we really thought it editorial. The editor of the *Christian Advocate*, who censures quite seriously the article in question, also treats it as editorial, and so did every one regard it with whom we have conversed." But the editors of the *Presbyterian* "evidently knew that we," the editor of the *Confederate*, "were not the author of the article commented on." We had no reason to believe that the editor of the *Confederate* was "the author of the article commented on," after he stated that he was not, though at the time it appeared we understood it as "T. H. P.," and every body else pretty much, as being editorial. And we expressly gave him the benefit of his disclaimer. No one, we think, would infer from our article that *we* believed or wished any one else to believe that the editor of the *Confederate* actually wrote the article in question. And yet we are held up as demanding "a different order of notice" from that which had been bestowed on the others who had criticised it.

But "this is not the first blow" that the editor of the *Confederate* has received from the *Presbyterian.* Ah! here is "the milk in the cocoanut." We have found it, though we might have remained in ignorance of it forever, had it not been for this allusion to a "first blow received from one of the same name in that paper." And our readers may understand all about it by reference to the *Presbyterian* of June 18th, 1858. The present editor of the *Confederate* and the Hon. John W. Ellis were then candidates for Governor of North Carolina. In the course of the campaign these candidates came to the town of Beaufort, N. C., where —— But the affair occurred long time ago and one of the parties is now dead. So let the whole matter remain dead also. But we submit the question to the candor of the editor of the *Confederate*, whether it accords with his sense of justice and propriety to permit a fancied injury of full six years standing, when its author has been in his grave for half that time, to lead him off to a gross personal attack upon two others who had nothing whatever to do with the original offense, simply because one of these innocent victims bears "the same name" with him against whom this wrath was so long nursed? Who is justly chargeable with entertaining "malice" in this affair?

We really owe our readers an apology for the length of this article. Justice to ourselves, and especially to him who was "taken for granted" to be the author, seemed to demand it, though it has been an unpleasant duty. In an editorial experience of some years, this is the first time we have come in conflict with the editor of a secular paper; and we sincerely hope it will be the last. Though we make no pledges as to this. If the conductors of the secular press take upon themselves to ventilate their crude and pernicious views on the subject of our holy religion, we may again feel called upon to notice, either in a "sneer" or an argument, as we deem most appropriate. We have "assailed" no one, but only "assailed" an opinion that we deemed hurtful to the best and holiest interests of mankind. In doing this, we referred incidentally to an article that had appeared in the *Confederate*, but the appearent meaning of which had been disavowed by the editor, of which we gave him the benefit—and hence all this controversy.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER IN WAR.—War is by no means an unmixed evil. If it carries desolation to many homes and hearts, it also presents a theatre on which to display the most stern and exalted virtues that ever adorned human character. If it serves to develop the long pent up depravity of the human heart on a scale that vindicates most triumphantly the declaration to God's word that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked," it also serves to manifest the excellencies of those "hidden ones," who else would have passed down the sequestered vale of humility unknown. If it be a night of adversity, it nevertheless brings out upon our moral firmament those stars which are to shine in the heaven of heavens forever and ever. "Sweet, indeed, are the uses of adversity." The good man, the man of grace, knows not what he can bear until his Fathers' chastening hand is laid upon him. Viewing those trials at a distance, he is often made to wonder how he would feel and act if he were called to pass through the fiery ordeal. And never until he treads affliction's path, does he realize that troubles anticipated are greater than troubles endured. In days of prosperity, he has often envied the lot of those early Christians, of whom it is said, that "they took joyfully the spoiling of their goods." But when trial day comes, and he is stripped of all his worldly possession, his faith rises with the emergency, and gathering the objects of his affections into the arms of that faith, he carries them forward upon that dark and apparently disastrous future which confronts him, never doubting that He who has led him into such straits, will ultimately "bring him into a large place."—*S. W. Baptist.*

HONESTY IN TIMES OF SCARCITY.—"The world moves," undoubtedly. But the movement sometimes seems to take a backward direction. Has it not done so since the war began? Is there among our people no abated sense of right in matters of financial gain? Compare what is represented as occurring daily, on every hand, with a case put by Cicero when laying down rules of honesty between man and man, and cited with approval by an eminent divine a hundred years ago. "Antisthenes brings a ship load of corn to Rhodes, at a time of scarcity. The Rhodians flock upon him to buy. He knows that five other ships laden with corn will be there to morrow. Ought he to tell the Rhodians this, before he sells his own corn? Undoubtedly he ought,' says the heathen, 'otherwise he makes a gain of their ignorance, and so is no better than a thief or a robber.'" What then, shall we say of those who hoard articles of prime necessity or keep them back from market to create a factitious scarcity, and make a gain of their own arts of deception and the necessities of the public? Would not Cicero class them with thieves and robbers of the worst and most infamous type? And would the classification be unjust! We see not a shadow of injustice in it.—*Religious Herald.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The late General Assembly, adopted the following, as part of their action on the Annual Report of the Publication Committee, offered by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed on the subject:

"The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of Publication, the Minutes of their proceedings, and the Exhibit of the Treasurer, beg leave respectfully to report, that they have carefully examined these documents, and are sure that the gratified impression made upon the Assembly by the hearing of the Report, will be deepened when they peruse it in print. The evidence furnished by a comparison of these various papers affords corroborative and most gratifying proof of the diligence and zeal with which this department of the Church's work has been prosecuted during the past year. It is no small achievement, when the difficulties in the way of publishing at the present time are duly considered, that nearly fourteen millions of pages have been distributed over the land through this agency alone. This is but the earnest of what is hereafter to be accomplished, in more auspicious and peaceful times, in the creation of an indigenous religious literature, which will soon be found to be one of the most urgent wants of the country and of the Church. Under this aspect, the operations of this Committee must be viewed by us as of transcendant importance. Great as the work unquestionably is, of supplying our heroic army with religious reading, it is surpassed in magnitude by what remains to be achieved in laying the foundations of a healthful literature for the country at large, and a literature which is to be perpetuated through all coming time. The wisdom which is treasured up in the English language forms, indeed, the common patrimony of all who speak the English tongue. But whilst we may lawfully appropriate this common stock to our own use, no people aspiring to the dignity of a separate national existence, can decline the obligation of providing a literature for itself, which shall reflect its own institutions, usages and character. The Presbyterian Church in the Confederacy will bear her part in this necessary work, and looks to the Publication Committee as one of the important agencies in the discharge of this public duty. It is therefore with regret that we read in the Report submitted to the Assembly, the statement that the contributions to this cause have not been *universal* throughout the Church. For, though the revenue of the past year has been more than sufficient to cover the expenditures of the Committee, leaving a balance as the nucleus of the permanent working capital contemplated by the last Assembly as important to be speedily realized: yet, if the liberality had been uniform *through the whole Church*, the Committee would have found this work of endowment already handsomely begun."

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. "That the attention of all the Churches in our communion be called to the importance of sustaining, with an enlarged and *universal* liberality, this branch of our great work; not only that the Committee may efficiently meet the present and pressing wants of our people and the army, but that a beginning may speedily be made in endowing a permanent fund for future operations."

2. "That the Executive Committee be instructed to make early preparation for supplying our Sabbath School libraries with suitable books for children, and thus to meet a want which begins already to be felt, and which will become urgent as soon as the country is allowed to enjoy the blessings and repose of peace."

3. "That the Committee be instructed to return to the London Religious Tract Society, the grateful thanks of this General Assembly for the kind and most timely donation of their publications for circulation among our troops; and to tender to the Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., their acknowledgement of his generous agency in procuring this grant."

For the North Carolina Presbyterian

ENOLA, IREDELL CO., N. C.,
June 30th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: I send you for publication, a list of subscriptions in Poplar Tent church, to the Fund for the education of the children of deceased soldiers. Poplar Tent is not a large congregation, but they certainly have large hearts. And their contributions are such as will not only do themselves much honor, but cheer and bless many a desolate family. May the blessing of the God of the widow and orphan rest upon them:

Dr. J. F. Gilmer, $500; E. R. Harris, $500; M. W. Johnston, $500; W. S. Harris, $500; Shipp & Marks, $500; D. S. Caldwell, $500; Laird Alexande, $500; C. J. Harris, $500; J. Sarvalt, $500; D. G. Holdbrooks, one bale of Cotton; John B. Moss, $500; Robert Young, $500; D. B. Crimminger, $300; Thos. Cannon, $300; Dr. J. A. Gibson, $250; Samuel Johnson, $200; Rev. D. A. Penick, Jr., $100; Mrs. E. R. Harris, $100; J. H. Morrison, $100; J. C. Ross, $100; E. M. Holdbrooks, $100; R. Faggart, $100; Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, $300; James Johnston, $50; Jas. S. Reid, $50. Widows' mites—Mrs. Ellen Kinly, $10; Mrs. Narcissa Rodgers, $2. By adding up this list it will be found in aggregate, $8,062.

While our noble soldiers are doing so much for our beloved country, let them know, that although a few may be found who can turn away with unfeeling heart from their orphan children, that the great mass of those at home love the soldier and will take care of the children of such as fall in the service of their country.

G. D. PARKS, *Agent.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOBILE, July 8th.—The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved from Rodney simultaneously with the one from Vicksburg was commanded by Col. Ellett, of the Marine Brigade, numbering 500 white cavalry and 1 500 negro infantry. They were met at Coleman's Cross Roads, 10 miles south of Port Gibson, by Col. Wood, with his regiment, Morgan's Battalion and a few State troops, all being portions of Adam's Brigade, amounting to about 1,000, and driven back to Rodney, after a sharp and decisive fight.

The enemy's loss was 47 killed and a large number wounded. We captured many horses small arms and equipments.

Our loss was 6 killed; the number of wounded unknown

CLINTON, La., July 6, via Mobile 9.—A gentleman of this town, just from the other side of the river, reports the capture of Little Rock, by Price, with all of Steele's supplies, ammunition and transportation, and all of his army, except 4,000.

Our army was marching on Fort Smith,

The enemy have been driven entirely out of Arkansas, except around Helena. He says the news was officially received at Alexandria.

Gen. Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half of the Cotton in the Trans Mississippi department, for the purpose of buying military supplies.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Citizens of Fredericksburg carried off by Grant's orders as hostages for persons captured in town after the battle of the Wilderness, had been exchanged. They left Washington on Wednesday and arrived at Fredericksburg the same day. Intense excitement prevailed at Washington from the announcement that 40,000 rebels were approaching the city. Telegrams from Harrisburg represent great excitement in view of the approach of Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says that Breckinridge has 20,000 men and has whipped Seigel.

PETERSBURG, June 10—At 5 o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along the whole line opened upon the enemy, and at the same time our men moved and defied the enemy, who sought cover in his entrenchments and replied with artillery firing, which lasted about 30 minutes. The enemy have made no assault upon our lines for a week, and the impression is that the enemy are drawing off their forces from our front. For several nights the rumbling of artillery and wagons has been distinctly heard all night. The enemy, however, still keep up a show of fire along our entire front.

All quiet to-day.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity for several days.

The protracted drought still continues.

Rumors are plentiful and stirring events are said to be on the eve of accomplishment.

The Yankees on the James river have been destroying the wheat crops within their reach this week.

RICHMOND, July 7.—It is reported that nine hundred Yankees were surprised and captured in Martinsburg last Sunday. Four pieces of cannon and stores including extensive preparations for a fourth of July dinner, also taken.

CHATTANOOCHIE, July 7.—With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the east bank of the river at Turner's Ferry, which was responded to by those of the enemy, opposite, all is quiet along the lines.

Among the prisoners brought in to-day are Col. Sherman, Gen. Howard's chief of staff, and his orderly. The Col. was captured by our pickets while making a reconnoissance in front of our lines and works.

RICHMOND, July 8th.—Nothing further from the Valley to day. Reported another large body of Yankees are crossing to the north side of the James River.

PETERSBURG, July 4 - 2 P M.—The enemy are still in our front at all points, though doubtless some of their forces have been sent away, probably to the north side of the Appomattox and James rivers, or to Washington city.

At every point on the enemy's lines, huge flags have been displayed to-day and the bands incessantly playing.

Less than the usual amount of shelling, but some little picket firing.

CLINTON LA., via MOBILE, July 7.—The steamer Iago, loaded with cotton, was captured and burned by our troops in the Arkansas river.

All registered enemies remaining in New Orleans ordered to report to the Provost marshal, to be sent beyond the lines.

Delegates have left New Orleans for the Chicago Convention.

Over one hundred men, deserters from the Yankee army, have been arrested on their way to go to join the Mexican army.

Canby is organizing a force of thirty thousand men, either to reinforce Sherman or to advance and threaten Mobile or Demopolis.

The steamer *Louisana Bell*, a Government transport, was burned on the levee near New Orleans.

Gold 235. Cotton 160.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has been appointed Lieut. General, and will be retained in command of this department. Gen. Lee's promotion has been deserved, and his assignment to duty here where he is so well and favorably known will be gratifying to the people and a guarantee that the military affairs of the department will be conducted with ability and vigor.—*Meridian Clarion.*

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, June 30.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 20th received. The news from Grant's army is unimportant.

In Georgia the Confederate cavalry is seriously interrupting Sherman's communications.

On the 18th, Wharton with 2,500 men captured and destroyed between Kingston and Dalton, five trains loaded with supplies for Sherman's army. On the 20th, two other supply trains were captured near Resaca.

RICHMOND July 4 —The New York *Herald* of the 1st has been received. Secretary Chase has resigned. Various causes are assigned.

Chase's friends claim that he determined more than a month ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year.

Operations in gold on the 30th were extremely *wild*, prices ranging between 240 to 249.

PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Washington City *Chronicle* of the 3d has been received.

A special dispatch from the Kenesaw Mountain of the 27th says, a severe attack was made this morning by selected portions of the 4th, 2d and Logan's Corps, on the enemy's crest on the centre, right and left.

The fight lasted two hours, but our men were compelled to give back before the severe fire of the enemy

Gen. Harker was killed, and Daniel McCook severely wounded.

Our loss *two thousand*, but we now hold a position considerably in advance of where the fighting occurred.

Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 2d, but provides for the reception of substitutes —repeals the commutation law, and requires fifty days notice of the draft.

Chase on the eve of his resignation, wrote a letter urging the raising of four hundred million of dollars additional tax this year.

The *Chronicle* fears that Congress is in such haste to adjourn, that no additional legislation will be digested.

The *Chronicle* in noticing Wilson's raid says, keep the railroad cut, and General Starvation in a month or two will take the rebel capital without the aid of Grant.

The Yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill for a Republican form of government for the States now in rebellion, which provides that no State declared by the President to be in rebellion, shall vote for President or Vice President.

The House is yet to act on it.

Nothing from Grant.

Gold two hundred and thirty five.

RICHMOND, July 5.—Fessenden has been appointed Yankee Secretary of the Treasury *vice* Chase resigned.

RICHMOND, July 8.—The *Herald* of the 4th has been received.

Staunton had telegraphed Dix that Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi River.

Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry indicated a heavy rebel force moving in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 4th says that all communication between Little Rock and Memphis has been cut off.

A great fire had occurred at the Spring field armory, destroying much machinery &c.

Congress was to adjourn on the 4th.

Provisions of all kinds advanced largely.

Baltimore was excited Saturday with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg.

The last accounts state that General Kelly has evacuated the town.

MOBILE, July 9th.—A special to the *Register*, dated Scustobia, July 7th, says Northern dates announce that Wilson has returned, after destroying 60 miles of Railroad and burning bridges on the Danville road for 20 miles,

Ewell's corps is in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

Hunter and Seigel had evacuated Martinsburg.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred correspondent says the armies are taking their last repose before grinding up for battle.

Fessendon, appointed to fill Chase's place, has not yet accepted.

Seven steamers, under convoy, were fired into, near Clarendon, without damage.

Sherman's advance was bulletined as a great success. The army was in fine spirits.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special correspondent says, Lincoln will call for a half million men immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Baltimore Gazette says that Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks had fallen into the hands of the Confederates. They obtained a very considerable amount of booty at these places.

Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation, calling for 12,000 men to serve for 100 days.

Lincoln has made a requisition on Seymour, of New York, for a similar number.

Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates Wednesday. Federal troops retired to Greencastle.

Gold in N. York on the 5th, 252.

Lincoln has declared martial law and suspended the Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

PETERSBURG July 9.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 5th has been received here. Great excitement in the North in consequences of the rebel raid. Martinsburg has been captured, with a large quantity of supplies. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Canal has been badly damaged. Ransom is supposed to command the rebel cavalry and Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown on the Gen. bound on an invasion raid into Pennsylvania. The rebel invading force is not known. Seigel safe, by timely flight.

The latest foreign intelligence gives an account of a great naval engagement between the Alabama and the Kersage. The former was sunk. The engagement lasted one hour and 40 minutes. The fight took place 10 miles from Cherbourg on Sunday, the 19th ult. The Kersage was commanded by John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama, which was accepted by Capt. Semmes. The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler while attempting to board the Kersage. Capt Semmes and a portion of the crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports 9 killed and 21 wounded. The Kersage was considerably damaged. Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg. He was landed at Southampton by the Deerhound, when he was offered a public dinner, but declined and proceeded to Paris to the Confederate Commissioner.

The Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on the 5th.

Gold 248.

All quiet this morning.

RECEIPTS TO JULY 11, 1864.

Wm Francis, Waynesville; Mrs S G Patterson, Coleman's Turn out; Mrs E Shanock, Little's Mills; Miss E A Hampton, Dysartville; Mrs S James, Taylorsville; Miss E Worth, Greensboro'; Geo Kesler, Shippersville; Mrs W A Pearson, Gaston; Mrs M E Austin, Mangum; R A Knox, Fort Mills; A F Williams, Kernersville; R Johnson, Fayetteville; Mrs O Selby, Shady Grove, Miss; Miss J McBride, Jefferson, S C; P Monroe, Jonesville; A Race, Cheraw; Miss I Johnson, Fayetteville; D W Conrad, 48th N C T; Mrs S M Lawrence, Mrs J M Stevenson, Statesville; Mrs R McFarland, Duncan's Creek; T F Green, Clarksville, Va; A A McNeely, Granite Hill; Mrs L Gallingath, Atlanta; Mrs C Rollins, Asheboro'; Dr J L Williamson, Locust Hill; J S Blackwell, Mrs M F Wall, Pine Hill; A Monk, Monk's Store; E P Coltran Columbiana, Ala; Mrs J W Cole, Brownsville, Ala; W J Thompson, Warsaw; O K Price, Bannerman's; Thos Price, Hogan's Creek; F Watson, Gibsonville; Isaac Wright, White Oak; Mrs O Kelly, Carthage; Rev T Smyth, Wright's Bluff; Miss C T Northrop, Wilmington; Mary Smith, Coxville; D Barmon, Flint Rock; J W Pearce, Mrs J C Cole, Fayetteville; D J McLeod, Abertoil, Ala; Mrs M Q Cunningham, Marion, Ala; G W Gunn ker, D K Pitman, Miss K C Mu chison, Macedonia; R W Hardie, C A McMillan, R McRae, Fayetteville; Dr McDiarmid, 10th Ala Vols; W W McDiarmid, Ft Chaw II; D A McDiarmid, 5th N C Cavalry; W H Thompson, Mebanesville; G Scott, Charlotte; L A Job, Greensboro'; Dr R Blackwall, Durham's.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure attention.

In Robeson county, June 25th, Miss ANNE, daughter of Peter Smith, dec'd, and sister of the late Rev. Arch'd Smith This lady, who was, several months, painfully afflicted, was the last surviving member of a large family, and we have reason to hope that she has gone to join pious, loved ones, who ente ed into heaven be ore her.

In Quincy, Fla. May 7, 1864 LAURA SEAPBROOK, infant daughter of John and Fanny Woodruff "Say not in hope: Is it well with the child? And she answered, It is well."

In the vicinity of Lake City, Florida, on Saturday June 11h, EDWARD JOSEPH, infant son of J. O. & M. J Hoop, aged two months and twenty-days.

"They are going, ever going,
Leaving many a loved spot,
But 'tis Jesus who has called them,
Suffer and forbid them not."

On the 19th of June, Capt. FRANK R ALEXANDER, of Co K 55th Regiment, N C T Of the many gallant and intrepid young men who have fallen on the bloody battle fields of our country, none could be braver or more worthy of admiration and applause than Capt Alexander In the highest and best sense of the term, he was a man. A courageous and daring soldier, and actuated by principle, he was always at the head of his company, and was leading them when he fell in the dreadful charge on the enemy on the night of the seventeenth of June, and lived but a few days afterward He said to his afflicted father that he would die by his sword before he would be taken prisoner, and most sacredly did he verify his word near Petersburg, Va. He was an amiable, pleasant and accomplished gentleman. Naturally endowed with a bright and comprehensive intellect, he was greatly improved by a liberal education He was benevolent and generous, a genial friend, kind and affectionate in the family circle. So long had he practiced polite attentions to others that his manners were the easy and graceful expressions of a noble heart. He was greatly esteemed by all his acquaintances, the favorite at home, and especially beloved by his company. Above all, he was a Christian While suffering from his mortal wound, he could seldom speak, but sent farewell to his men, parents and sisters, and told the Chaplain that he was not afraid to die, and quoting from the Apostle Paul he said of himself, "This corruptible shall put on incorruption this mortal shall put on immortality;" and then calmly and peacefully expired on Sabbath evening in the assured hope of the heavenly state and a glorious resurrection. May the bereaved parents and sorrowing brothers and sisters experience the consolations of the gospel, and regard it as the great object of life to prepare to meet in heaven to die no more

S. C. P.

In Tarboro', N. C., on the 9th of June, Mrs. CORNELIA H. GARMER, wife of Mr James W. Garmer, formerly of Newberne. The death of this good and lovely woman brings sorrow to many hearts Seldom is any one so generally admired and beloved Her beautiful simplicity of character, her earnest, frank and genial nature, her warm-heartedness and amiable disposition never failed to win those who were brought within the sphere of her influence She was born and reared a the North, but she loved her Southern home and espoused the cause of its brave defenders with her characteristic ardour Very early in life she became a member of the Presbyterian church, and, during her last illness, by many expressions of hope and trust she gave full evidence of the faithfulness of her covenant-keeping God In her humility she confessed that before she was afflicted she had gone astray, but she could still say "The Lord is my Shepherd." With her poor, paralyzed tongue which had so often and so sweetly sung the songs of Zion, she attempted that beautiful hymn "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing, my great Redeemer's praise," but she was so near her heavenly home that the last receding echoes of her once tuneful voice were scarcely audible to the weeping friends around her. That God has given her "an abundant entrance into His kingdom," where she may praise Him in "fulness of joy," is the cheering hope of those who mourn her death.

S. T.

In Wadesboro', May 18th, Mrs CATHARINE LILLY, widow of the late Edmund F. Lilly, aged 58 years. Thus amid the din of strife and sounds of anguish which come borne on every breeze, God releases one after another of his chosen ones and gives them peace and eternal rest forever in his bosom. Mrs Lilly had for many years been a professed follower of the Saviour, in connection with the Presbyterian church. She truly loved the church; its interests lay near her heart; the embassadors of Christ were ever her most cherished friends and welcome guests. She had a home filled with the warmest sympathies, and as long as feeble health permitted, was first at the side of the sick and dying, ministering to their wants and doing all in her power to alleviate their sufferings. Our heavenly Father, who chastens but in love, saw fit to lay upon her repeated and severe strokes of affliction. They served but to fix her faith more firmly upon the Rock of Ages. Her cup became in her last days was that she must leave her orphan children, in those times that try the hearts of all, without any natural protector; but even in this she was able by grace to say "thy will be done." She has gone from our midst we trust to a happy land, where sorrow and singing are no more and tears are wiped away. May we who remain accept our loss as sent or ought and be able through faith to make it a triumph over our last enemy

ARLEY

Mortally wounded, near Cold Harbor Va, on Monday June 6th, 1864, and died the next evening in one of the hospitals in Richmond, Lieut JAMES CALVIN BUCHANAN, of Co. F, (Scoten Boy) 18th Reg., N. C. T., in the 28th year of his age. He joined one of the first volunteer companies formed in Richmond county, more than three years ago. Under the faithful preaching of the missionary who has been laboring for some time in the 18th Regiment, he, with others of his company, made a public profession of faith in Christ, and was received into what is called the army church early this spring; and a few weeks before his death, he, with his brother Wildam, now a prisoner, were received as members, by letter, of Laurel Hill Church, with which his parents have long been connected. He was kindly nursed by a friend, who reports him as calm and peaceful and ready to die. This friend also had his body brought home, and it now rests in peace in the family burying ground. He was wounded through the bowels, either by a random shot, or by one of the enemy's sharpshooters He felt he was mortally wounded: but his faith in Christ sustained him This makes the second son that that family has lost during the present war, and a third is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. May God sustain them under these sad trials.

P.

Killed, in a skirmish with the enemy, near Hanover Junction, on the 24th of May, STEPHEN MILLER, 43d N. C. Regt., aged 22 years. The subject of the above notice entered the service of this country, on the 21st April 1861, having volunteered in the first company organized in Duplin, his native county, and before he had completed his 18th year. By the noble qualities of his frank and manly character he secured for himself the love and the esteem of all with whom he was associated, and during the whole period of his service greatly distinguished himself as a thoroughly brave and excellent soldier, discharging with promptness and fidelity every duty that devolved upon him, whether in camp or on the field. This gallant youth whose promising life has thus been offered another sacrifice upon his country's altar, was the son of a widowed mother, who is left to mourn the untimely death; yet not, we trust, to "sorrow as those who have no hope," for his last words, as he fell were these "tell mother not to grieve, that I die trusting in God"

On the morning of the 26th ult., WM. H. PECK, of Swann's co't closed in camp, in his 23rd year.

War has claimed no braver victim than Willie; gently reared, of delicate frame, he could ill stand hardship incident to the camp, but of he private, and disease soon marked him as its prey. Modest, retiring, uncomplaining, gentle and winning in his manners recoil sensitive and with a high sense of honor, he did fair to become all his friends could desire The home circle will miss his bright joyous face, his cheerful laugh, his clinging, tender affection, but they should be consoled by the thought that their "pet" has obeyed that general order summoning him to that happy land, where the private will receive as bright a wreath as the officer, and he names of all be placed upon the same honor roll FRIEND.

On the 24th June, at the residence of his Uncle, W. A Faison, Esq, in Sampson county, DAVID BAILY MURPHY, son of P. Murphy, Esq., aged 14 years. Even in the spring of life, we find down a youth full of promise, how few of his age indicate a more matured christian. Honesty and veneration for truth were marked traits of his character; and though young, he gave evidence signs of a heart purified and a conscience enlightened by the Holy Spirit. He leaves, therefore, to his surviving family the comforting assurance that their loss is to him an eternal gain.

M.

In Lexington, at the residence of her son, Dr. W. D Lindsay, on the 20th of May, Mrs SARAH LINDSAY, aged 83 years. Mrs L was the relict of the late Dr Ed Lindsay Esq., of Jamestown She had long been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, but was a resident of Lexington and a member of the church there only about five years. The memory of her as of a warm-hearted and sympathizing friend and a pure-minded and devoted Christian, will be long cherished by all who knew her. Our loss is that of a mother in Israel. Her end was peace.

P.

IN MEMORIAM.

The annals of this war have scraps of it in history. The pages of Plutarch and Livy glow with the deeds which have immortalized Grecian and Roman heroism, and furnish mankind with examples of greatness and models of men. But hereafter, when history shall relate the story of our wrongs, and the undying songs of triumph shall tell of struggles and trials, of our noble warriors and triumphant victories, the glory of ancient Greece and Rome will grow dim, and the light of the young republic of the South will eclipse the halo which for ages has encircled the mighty names of the Old World The bloody fields of Virginia will become classic ground. The historic muse will emblazon the memory of our fallen heroes, and their names shall live immortal throughout all time.

This humble tribute is to the memory of Capt. JOHN R. POTTS, of Washington, N. C., who fell mortally wounded by a shell, at Spottsylvania C. H. on the 8th of May, 1864. Capt. Potts entered the service as a private in Capt. Thomas Sparrow's company of "Washington Greys," one of the first companies organized in 1861. Young and inexperienced, he was justly deemed a Lieutenancy which was tendered him, and exhibited his devotion to the cause by advocating the appointment of officers of older heads and maturer judgment. The "Greys" soon after their organization were ordered to the Coast, and were taken prisoners at the battle of Hatteras. During that fierce bombardment (one of the first trials of our men under heavy fire) he exhibited that coolness and disregard of danger which ever afterwards charactorized his career as a soldier.

Returning to his native town after six months confinement in a Northern prison, he immediately reported for duty. Soon afterwards the "French Artillery" was organized. Capt. A. C. Latham as Captain, and Jno. R. Potts as 1st Lieutenant. This battery acted a conspicuous part at the battle of Newberne. Being unsupported, it was flanked by the enemy and the guns lost. Lieut. Potts, the last to leave his post, narrowly escaped capture, but by his coolness and gallantry won for himself the admiration of his men and the encomiums of his commanding officers. The company having been recruited and the pieces replaced, it was ordered to Virginia with Genl Branch's Brigade. Lieut. Potts' first service in Virginia was at Hanover C H. Gen Branch having learned that a reconnoitering party of the enemy was hovering on his rear, ordered Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Lane with his regiment and a section of artillery to attack them. Lieut Potts was placed in command of the section ordered up They were soon hotly engaged, but not with a small reconnoitering party as was at first supposed, but with the whole of Fitz John Porter's corps of regulars nearly surrounding them, and the only road by which our troops could retreat, occupied by a large force. Lieut. Potts ran his guns up on the skirmish line, opened a rapid fire of canister upon the enemy, and with a charge of the 28th Regiment, broke their line and secured the road. For his conspicuous gallantry and soldierly skill on this occasion, he received the unanimous praise of the command and was highly complimented by Genl. Lane

It was here that his reputation was established, and he was ever afterwards regarded as an officer of unusual promise and efficiency.

The "Branch Artillery" was next attached to the command of Genl Jackson, and followed the fortunes of that great and glorious leader, through the memorable campaign of the Summer of 1862, and which terminated in the second battle of Manassas. Lieut. Potts was an active participator in all the busy scenes of that stirring campaign. At Cedar Run and Warrenton Springs on Rappahannock and at Manassas No. 2, the same unflinching devotion to duty and unfaltering courage marked our young hero as a brave and skilful officer. Owing to the illness of Capt. Latham, he command d the battery at Manassas and at Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry on the Shenandoah; and at Fredericksburg, Dec 12th, 1862, he alone, of the company officers was engaged Here his section was hotly engaged during the whole battle, and being exposed to a deadly fire of both infantry and artillery lost heavily. In April 1863, the Battery was transferred to Longstreet's corps, and attached to Henry's Battalion, Hood's division. In this organization, it was engaged at Gettysburg two days out of the three. After the transfer of longstreet to Bragg's Army, the Battalion was retained in Virginia, i. e. A. P. Hill's corps, under command of Maj Haskell Lieut. Potts was commissioned Captain of Artillery on the 6th of September, 1863, the date of Capt Latham's resignation. At Mine Run, in November, he was engaged in a heavy skirmish, where his gallant bearing added new lustre to his well-earned reputation. It is a remarkable instance of devotion to duty and military punctuality, that the Battery was never engaged in either fight or skirmish from the date of its organization to the day of his death, in which Capt Potts was not a conspicuous participant This fact alone speaks volumes in his praise and affords a striking illustration of the zeal and earnestness of his character.

On the 4th of May, 1864, Capt. Potts with his Battery, took up the line of march from his winter quarters near Fredericksburg, to join our army then engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. In that engagement, the nature of the ground was such that artillery was but little used On the 7th the enemy changing his front, the 1st Army corps was ordered to Spottsylvania C. H., for the purpose of checking his advance. On the 8th, the battle raged furiously, and Capt. Potts brought his guns in position under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery. This was his last fight He fell mortally wounded by a shell which exploded near him while working at the gun himself and encouraging his men an example of undaunted coolness and determination. Thus passed from the cheering scene of, and the true gentleman—a martyr worthy of the best cause.

Oh! inhuman War, what rich libations of blood have we not found upon thy gory altars! How long! how long! on relentless Moloch! will you crave the living sacrifice of our bravest sons! It has become too common since death has so ruthlessly invaded almost every family in the country, and grief sits brooding over so many desolate hearthstones—to indulge in fulsome eulogy of the dead. This is but the natural language of the heart bereft of friends! But in portraying the character of Capt John R Potts we fear no such imputation. His manly virtues had won for him a place in many hearts and the native State may well be proud of his memory. The several battalion commanders under whom he had served, Col R. H. Walker, Maj. Henry and Maj J. G. Haskell, all pay a glowing tribute to his company and merits as an officer. The zeal, nobility and impartiality with which he administered the affairs of the Company under his command, won for him the respect and affection of his men and secured the confidence of all with whom he was associated.

In manner, he was quiet and dignified, yet courteous to all Discretion was so blended with his valor, and his quick perceptions so balanced by judgment, that he was seldom betrayed into a hasty or inconsidered step. As a friend he was generous and social, and inflexible in his attachments. As a young man, just entering upon the arena of the world, he was laborious, self-reliant and possessed of the strictest integrity. In that close relation existing between child and parent, he was yielding and affectionate, ever mindful of the divine command, "honor thy father and mother."

The orphan waits mournfully for him to-day, but in that bright future of peace which awaits us, when our country, redeemed by the blood of her sons, shall claim from history the just meed of her martyred heroes, the fateful will gracefully twine with his name and keep green his memory forever. He sleeps in a soldier's grave; the green sod above him moistened with the blood—his heart's last tribute to the cause of his country.

Oh! in the echoes of his early sphere,
A voice, an offering heav'n hath doom'd her,
'Tis the last sad tone liberty draws
From the heart that breaks and bleeds in her cause."

D. F. T.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, JULY 12th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, change daily, and it is therefore impossible to give a true report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00@$2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER	$5 00
CORN	$ 2 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@$ 1 50
COTTON YARNS	$ 8 00@$5 00
COFFEE	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@$6 00
SOAP	$5 00
SALT	150 00@180 00
IRON	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$3 50
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$5 00
OATS	$5 00
PORK	$3 00@$4 50
PEAS	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$5 00
SUGAR	$9 00@12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50
SALT	$25 00
WHEAT	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. A. J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.
June 22tc

For the Senate.

THE FRIENDS OF WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the ext General Assembly.
July 13-tc.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT CO'S.

A. J. DE HUNT of Co "A," 5th N. C Cavalry, is a candidate and if elected, will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature with what ability he may possess.
July 13,4w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. A. D. McKETHAN, as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 13, 643-tc.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.
June 8, 1864-tc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.
June 22, 1864-tc.*

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!!
BLACK PEPPER,
&c., &c., &c.
Just received by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
July 13.

FOUND.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, in the town of Fayetteville. The owner can have it by application to the editor of the *Presbyterian*, describing the money and paying for this notice.
July 13, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES for the General Assembly in Cumberland and Harnett counties will address the people of Cumberland as follows:

Quewhiffle, at Mrs. McKethan's, Wednesday, July 13.
Seventy-First, at Mr D. C. Monroe's, Thursday, July 14
Rockfish, at the village, Friday, July 15.
Gray's Creek at Bethel Church, Saturday, July 16.
Cedar Creek, at Dunn's store, Monday, July 18.
Lock's Creek, at head of Sandy Creek, Tuesday, July 19.
Flea Hill, Wednesday, July 20
July 6,-2t

BANK OF CLARENDON AT FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 17.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on the 4th inst., in Confederate Treasury Notes.
July 6w2 J. W. SANFORD, Cash'r.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Terms will be made known in a circular at an early day.
Address Rev. R. BURWELL,
July 6, 6w pd Charlotte, N. C.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T U Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lallie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E Waldo, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College, and pupil of Prof. Mason Brown, will be in charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confident ly expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address
T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF N. C., SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 27th, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties in this State, for the uses of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of those Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
July 6w4 THOS D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R REDMOND,
June 8tw6t Augusta, Ga.

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES BOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BICARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed or 3 lbs clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22 1864 -tf

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29w6 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w3 No 19, Hay street.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H. BERNARD.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE *purchase and sell* all the most desirable *Garden and Field Seeds* for Southern culture. Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write us, stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. FROST & CO.,
June 4w4* Box 85, Augusta, Ga.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
March 2, 1864.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but dyspepsia. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 70 years of age is still actively engaged For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had cured him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver*. His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious and Malarial, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 5 to persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine*.

Certificates from responsible parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For sale, a dozen boxes with no scent to any address, prepa

Miscellaneous Reading

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

We mentioned some days ago that a sample of syrup of sorghum had been left with us by Dr. COATES, of Henrico county, in which there was a large deposit of *sugar*, the result of the gradual evaporation of the syrup. We have now, through the same gentleman, a specimen of clear, dry, well-flavored sugar, of a rich, bright color, obtained by mere straining and drying, from the syrup above referred to.

The fact that so excellent an article of sugar can be made from sorghum is of great interest to our people. Every farmer can now render himself independent of the high prices of the grocer, by producing his own sugar. It has long been denied that sugar can be obtained from sorghum at all; and we believe all the experiments heretofore made have failed of that object. It will be an acceptable service, therefore, to publish the process by which it *has been made*, as the specimen before us attests; and our cotemporaries who may feel an interest in spreading the information, may do so in the perfect confidence that it comes from a source of the highest respectability.

The discovery is an accident, and was made by one of Dr. Coates' neighbors, a practical man, unacquainted with the theories of the books or the experiments of others. In last October, he boiled the juice of his sorghum for three hours, in a wide-mouthed boiler. He took the molasses thus obtained and put it away, intending to use it as such. It chanced that it was put into a vessel with a wide open top—a stone jar, or a common churn, we are not sure which. A thin cotton cloth was tied over the top, as a protection. A few weeks ago, on examining the syrup, it was discovered that a large deposit of sugar had been made; the result, doubtless, of the slow evaporation allowed by the cotton cloth. This was taken out, tied in a cloth, and allowed to drip, and was then dried, and the result was the sugar before us.

What *improvement* can be discovered upon this mode of obtaining sugar from sorghum remains to be seen. But it is a great point gained to know that sugar may be made—and made so simply. The experiments heretofore instituted have, we believe, all relied on *rapid boiling*. This obtains no sugar, but simply converts the syrup into a black, bitter stuff, fit for nothing. The failure of the rapid process and the success of the slow, both point to *gentle evaporation* as indispensable. Whether it may not be hastened by the application of a moderate heat, and how far this may be advantageously done, are points to be investigated. With time and patience the process, as we have seen, is extremely simple. We doubt not that by proper investigation and pains a mode of expediting the transformation will be readily discovered. The facts established by the discovery we have described will serve as guides to farther inquiries.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

THE PRICE OF PAPERS.—An old printer writing to the Charleston *Courier*, thus delivers himself: "Newspapers are by far too cheap! Nothing we enjoy costs so little. A few years back, a daily paper was worth an elegant pair of boots! Twelve bushels of corn, peas or potatoes was an equivalent! Sixty dozen eggs, thirty pounds of butter, seventy-five pounds of lard or bacon would barely pay a year's subscription. But, lo! now, the case is reversed. This is all wrong.

The paper should command support for the editor and his employees, and allow at least twenty per cent. profit to replenish materials, &c. To do this, the price should be in proportion to everything needed by the publisher; and no sensible or just man will complain. The mechanic and farmer will pay readily, because fully able. A Farmer working one horse can make seventy-five barrels of corn, which, at $50 per bushel—and it is now even higher—brings $18,750. Certainly he can pay $50 or $60 for a daily paper. A good house-wife can sell three or four pounds of butter, or five or six pounds of lard, and pay for her paper. The girls and boys can sell a few dozen eggs or half a dozen chickens, and take a daily. Surely, Mr. Editor, you are losing money and living on short rations."

FAILURE OF THE "LIGHT DRAUGHTS."—The New York *Herald* of the 20th has an article on the Ironclads of the yankee navy, showing their complete failure, after an expenditure of nearly seventy millions of dollars. The *Herald* has the following editorial remarks on the subject:

"We have five classes of Monitor batteries, which have cost us in the neighborhood of seventy millions of dollars, and all of them have been tried, except the ocean iron-clads, which are no more nor less than huge Monitors. The first lot failed, and have been patched up to enable them to fight and float. The second lot would have sunk in launching, but their error was discovered in time, and the vessels built up several inches. The Onondaga is a great failure. She is barely above the water with scarcely half her stores on board. None of these vessels have come up to the promised standard in any particular. Now we have the result of the performances of the wonderful light draught vessels, built to sail on the morning dew. There is no doubt they are the greatest failures of all. We have yet to test the cumbersome Monitors known as ocean iron-clads. To think of their crossing the ocean is simply ridiculous, as they carry but six days' coal for full steaming, and it is pretty certain that their speed will never run up to the proposed rate so boastingly announced. A Monitor has never floated which made the speed promised by her designers, and, from present prospects they never will. We have enough of these miserable failures on our hands at present. Let us build something that will be of service."

A correspondent says that an unfailing cure for bronchitis is the common saltpetre, to be had at the oil shop, and a small amount of which is sufficient to cure any individual. The way to take it is to suck it—a small lump at a time—and swallow it as dissolved.

From the Petersburg Express, July 1.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

As was briefly stated in yesterday's *Express*, the enemy was vigorously attacked Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by Gen. Wade Hampton, near Sapponi Church, in the county of Dinwiddie, some three miles from Stony Creek Depot. The fight was a hot one, but Southern arms proved too much for Yankee thieves and plunderers, and the enemy were soon driven beyond the church in this direction.

Various efforts were made to evade our cavalry by going around it, but the Yankee knowledge of the geography of the country, was too limited to save him. He had certain knowledge of but one road that led to stony Creek Depot, and over that the Confederate cavalry exercised absolute control.

Gen. Hampton continued to harass and annoy the enemy during the whole of Tuesday night, forcing them back slowly. At day light Wednesday morning he turned their left flank and the retreat soon became a rout.

Wilson's shattered columns now betook themselves to the next most direct route to Grant's Headquarters, which was the road from Dinwiddie Courthouse to Prince George, and which crosses the railroad a few hundred yards south of Reams' Station.

DRUBBED AGAIN.

Deluded creatures. They little dreamed that they were literally jumping from the frying pan into the fire—going from bad to worse. At Reams' our gallant boys were wide awake, and here the enemy encountered the ever vigilant and never tiring Mahone, who was well posted and strongly supported by General Fitz Lee's well known fighting brigade of cavalry.

Gen. Mahone at first intended to ambuscade the rascals, and would have done so, but for the miscarriage of an order which allowed the artillery to fire rather prematurely, and thus apprise the retreating hordes of our whereabouts.

Gen. M's line of battle was formed with Finnegan's Floridians on the right and resting on the old Brunswick Stage road, while Gen. Saunders, (now commanding Wilcox's old Brigade,) occupied the left, and rested on the railroad. Fitz Lee's cavalry was on the right flank.

The fight commenced at daylight and a prisoner informs us that the enemy's first charge was led by the noted Col. Speare, who advanced with the remark, that "he would ride through those dismounted cavalry or die in the attempt." But there is a wide difference between "talking and doing," and the charge was so gallantly met by both artillery and infantry, that the enemy's column recoiled, and did not again essay to come forward.

Finally the enemy took position, and commenced fortifying with fence rails, when we sent forward two regiments—the 10th and 14th Ala., of Saunders) Brigade, to flank the raiders. We succeeded in flanking one line of the enemy, and captured them, but the enemy's second line came up steadily and captured 34 of our men. These were the two Alabama *regiments* reported captured yesterday. These were but 34 men captured, and they were subsequently recaptured.

ANOTHER ROUT.

About 12 o'clock, all things being ready on our side, a general advance was ordered, before which Wilson's *invincibles* fell back. This was near the residence of Mr. Perkins, on the stage road. Our men continued to press the enemy, however, and he fell back, until he reached the ford over Rowanty Swamp, about four miles from Reams', when the enemy's retreat became a rout. Here our infantry halted, but the cavalry continued to press the invaders, and at last accounts, were still driving them.

THE FRUITS.

Our victory was complete, and the fruits are glorious. We captured thirty five U. S. wagons, thirty three ambulances, filled with Yankee wounded; eleven beautiful Napoleon guns; about 700 negroes, train of buggies, carriages, etc., stolen from farmers, some mile in length, and a large numer of horses.

THE NEGROES.

The poor negroes, was the most notable feature of this great capture. They comprised every conceivable class of the race, and as the vast throng crowded in the office of Provost Marshal Hawes yesterday afternoon, marching in the open and rather promiscuous order, they occupied nearly the whole of Bank street. We noticed among them the old and the young; the robust and the infirm; the quick footed and the halt; the bright mulatto clad in tawdry finery, an the sho-shin and the "molungeon," dressed in homespun; hundreds of children—some of them little picaninnies, with their solitary garment of shirt—scarcely reaching below their hips, and many at the mothers' breast; while others were of such tender years that they had to be carried on the backs of their parents. And when we thought of these creatures driven from happy and contented homes, and made to walk many long and tedious miles, through heat and dust, until they were plundered and foot-sore, we could not resist the conviction, that the authors of all their troubles had justly merited more than a felon's fate. There is an act in our statute book affixing a severe penalty for the crime of kidnapping. Every Yankee prisoner taken in this raid should be punished, and we hope that our State authorities will see to it that not one escapes.

YANKEE OFFICERS IN A NOVEL CAPACITY.

As an evidence of the condition of these negroes and the circumstances under which many of them were taken, we would state that two births occurred among them on Wednesday night. One in the bushes on the side of the road, and the other in an ambulance. To General Mahone's credit be it said, he makes the Yankee officers officiate in the capacity of accoucheurs and nurses. They profess great love for the poor negro, entice and steal them from humane masters and comfortable homes, and it is only right and proper that they should practice what they preach.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners, to the number of some 400, were brought in yesterday. There are twelve commissioned officers. In this number are not included any taken by Gen. Hampton, in the fight near Sapponi Church, Tuesday afternoon and night. About 140 of the prisoners who have reached here are very badly wounded. They were stretched out in the grounds surrounding the Federal Hospital yesterday and presented a truly dejected and wretched condition. Several of them have been wounded ever since Thursday and Saturday of last week, in the fight near Nottoway Courthouse and at Staunton River Bridge. A few breathed their last yesterday morning, and several others were evidently on the eve of dissolution. We saw a stalwart man die under the shade of a tree, while his comrades looked on with no concern whatever. A youth of but sixteen, who is frightfully wounded in the lower part of the abdomen, is probably ere this in eternity.

These prisoners represent that the fight at Staunton River Bridge was a most gallant one on our part. They say they were told that the Bridge was defended by militia only, but they had not seen better fighting since the war commenced.

It is reported by several of the prisoners that Col. Speare was wounded in the fight at Reams' Wednesday; and many are of the opinion, that Kautz is in our possession disguised as a private.

THE PLUNDER.

The plunder captured from the raiders embraces silver ware, clothing, buggies, barouches, pleasure carriages, harness, etc. Among other articles is a large lot of ladies' under garments, embracing many elegant chemises and petticoats. Several of this class of garment, have been torn up by the Vandals to bandage the wounds of these plunderers.

Prisoners state that they never knew horses so scarce, and say that on the largest plantations not a horse was to be found. We are glad that planters were apprized of the approach of the thieves in time to remove their animals.

Many of the prisoners state that their provisions gave out three days ago, and that they have been living on hard corn and green apples for the past forty-eight hours or more. This is much better fare than they deserve.

LATEST.

Fourteen of the Yankee raiders among them several officers, came in yesterday from the woods in Dinwiddie, under a flag of truce, and delivered themselves over to our pickets. They knew that capture was inevitable, but when brought in last night claimed considerable credit for having voluntarily surrendered, and threw out some hints about peculiar privileges. Provost Marshal Bridgfort soon silenced this sort of palaver, and marched them to the Barracks with the common herd. They surrendered horse and equipments complete.

There were many reports of heavy firing and much fighting yesterday in the direction of Dinwiddie Courthouse, but up to twelve o'clock last night, we had failed to ascertain anything authentic.

It is now known that we have killed, wounded and captured at least 2,500 of the enemy, taken 14 pieces of artillery, 2,000 horses, and many ambulances, wagons, etc. The Yankees have destroyed a little rail on two roads, and a depot or two, but they have been made to pay dearly for their whistle.

Our loss is very small from all causes.

ACCOUNTS OF HUNTER'S RAIDS THROUGH THE VALLEY.

The Rockingham *Register*, published at Harrisonburg, "rising from its ashes," has re-appeared and gives the following interesting account of the extensive raid of the Yankee General Hunter:

A division of the Federal army, under command of a U. S. Major General D. Hunter, has just passed over the fairest portion of the Confederacy. The beautiful and productive Valley of Virginia has been compelled to witness the almost uninterrupted march of this army from Martinsburg, in the lower valley, to Buchanan, in Botetourt county. Every where on the line of this march, the high crimes of arson, robbery and the petty offences of pillage and plunder of an unarmed and defenceless people marked his track. He came to Harrisonburg on Thursday, the 21st of June, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy came in hooting and yelling like fiends, intending to frighten, we suppose, the women and children of the town. But our people had seen such sights and heard such sounds before, and were not so much shocked and impressed by this demonstration as the enemy might have supposed. They, however, soon made the people of the town feel that they were compelled to entertain a terrible foe. They sent round squads of armed soldiers to search at the point of the bayonet, the dwelling houses, smoke houses and other private houses of our citizens. They wanted, they said, "money, provisions, cotton, tobacco, jewelry and arms." They plundered a great many families, taking flour, bacon, salt, sugar and whatever else suited their fancy. Their order to do so they represented as coming from the aforesaid Major Gen. Hunter. We will say for some of the officers connected with this refined system of Yankee robbery of helpless women and children, that they manifested a reluctance to engage in such an infamous business, and gave "certificates" that people's houses had been searched and robbed once, so that the operation might not be repeated by another set on the same errand! We saw some of these "certificates" or "protections" from renewed outrages of this kind.

It is not in us to complain of the destruction by fire of our valuable printing office, files, paper, &c; but we did think that they were a very shabby set of scoundrels when they sent their wagons round to our premises to carry off our family supplies, when the flames were consuming our means of procuring the necessaries of life. We will say for them, too that their robberies were very general, embracing all classes of citizens. The poor man fared but little better than the rich, if he, unfortunately, had anything the enemy wanted, and he seemed to be in want of almost everything.

They needed live stock of every description, and they "took" them wherever they found them. The poor widow's solitary milch cow and her small flock of sheep, as well as the fine fat horse of the poor fool that declared he was still for the Union, all went into the remorseless maw of this plundering horde of licensed robbers. In vain did people seek to hide and run off their goods and stock of all kinds. The enemy spread themselves over all the country,

"As locusts cloud the plain."

Some pressed with their property on one road and some on another; but no one knew where to go to escape from this vast multitude of robbers whose appetites for plunder and spoils seems to have been whetted to an unusual keenness.

They took the road leading to Port Republic in their passage up the Valley from Harrisonburg. At this point they overtook the wagon containing our County Records, which they destroyed by fire, capturing Mr. Trout, who had them in charge and holding him for a short time as a prisoner. Near Port Republic they applied the torch to the valuable woolen factory owned by Mr. Tranquery, which was entirely consumed with its contents of wool and cloth and valuable machinery. They did not burn the other woolen factory at this place, owned by Messrs. Lurkins & Co., but they endeavored to destroy the costly machinery, so as to render it worthless.

About three miles above Port Republic, in Augusta county, they burned the large and costly Merchant Flouring Mill belonging to Dr. B. F. Walker, formerly of Rockingham. In this mill were consumed considerable quantities of flour and wheat.

It was but a short distance above this where the battle near New Hope was fought, in which the Confederate forces were defeated, and the brave and gallant Gen. Wm. E. Jones was killed. Of this battle we can scarcely write with entire accuracy, although we were present when it occurred. It is not our province to throw the blame of our defeat and disaster upon any one. We had intelligent, brave and skillful officers, and our men had most of them been under fire before, yet the fortunes of the day were against us, and we had to yield the field to the enemy. He was too badly crippled, however, to pursue our slowly retiring forces, and we brought off all our artillery, wagons, &c., without loss. We are quite sure that the enemy's loss in dead and wounded was far greater than ours. Amongst our gallant dead was Lieut. Colonel R. L. Boyle, of Staunton, who fell nobly at the front in defence of his country's freedom.

The day after the fight near New Hope the Federal army moved into Stanton, which they occupied without resistance, our army having retired towards Waynesborough and Fisherville. At Staunton the enemy repeated the scenes enacted at Harrisonburg, with variations suited to the change of localities. They reaked their vengeance upon the face of the "Spectator," and would have done the same to the "Vindicator" had not friend Lynn carried away his types. They could do nothing to the "Vindicator" but break its press, which they had the manliness to do for its utterance of the truth.

The railroad depot, the steam mill, the woolen factory, and all the government shops were destroyed by fire. The shoe manufactory was greatly abused and damaged. The railroad bridge over Christian's creek, four miles from town, was burnt. An attempt was made with powder, to destroy the stone bridge, but it was only slightly damaged. All dry good stores were forced or broken open and robbed of their contents. The negroes generally, especially the women, were well supplied. Provisions of every kind, as at Harrisonburg, were searched for, and—"taken." To the dishonor of the "city of hills" we learn that some of the citizens of Staunton voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Yankee government.

From Staunton, the enemy, after being reinforced by the western army, under Crook, passed up towards Lexington. Their conduct here was a repetition of their conduct elsewhere on the march. They burned the Virginia Military Institute, we imagine for the thrashing which some of the gallant boys who are educated there, had given some of these same fellows at New Market. They also destroyed all the Professors' houses but one, in which there was some one sick. They burned the private residence of ex Gov. Letcher, with its contents, giving his excellent lady but ten minutes in which to remove with her family! They threw the printing materials of the *Gazette* office into the street, thus making a clean sweep, as they thought, of "all the rebel newspapers" up to that point. They also burned the large flouring mill near Lexington, and destroyed the Messrs. Jordan's furnace in the same region. They had previously destroyed a very valuable iron furnace in Pond Gap, Augusta, owned by our excellent friends, Messrs. Daniel and Henry Forrer.

From Lexington on to Buchanan, as far as we have heard, the conduct of this Federal army of invasion was in strict accordance with their department in the lower Valley, except that the farther they went the worse they became. They were burning mills and robbing private citizens every where along their route. In some cases they took every thing of value the citizens had. They robbed them of their provisions, of their bed clothing, and in some cases left them with nothing but the clothing they had upon their persons.

Such is the history of the movements of an army claiming to represent the paternal feelings of the best government under the sun!

We have heard of the atrocites and brutalities of a Fremont and a Siegle, and we heard of Hunter in his management of his negro department on the coast of South Carolina; but we had no idea that a man claiming to be civilized could be such a brute and a demon as this last Yankee Major General has proven to be. God save the people from ever seeing Hunter again, unless he shall come chained, on his way to prison or the gallows.

THE EXCHANGE AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—"Asa Hartz," a Confederate officer at Johnson's Island, in a humorous letter to a friend, sandwiches in the following touch of genuine pathos:

"We vary our monotony with an occasional exchange. May I tell you what I mean by that? Well, it is a simple ceremony. God help us! The "exchanged" is placed on a small wagon drawn by one horse; his friends form a line in the rear, and the procession moves; passing through the gate it winds its way slowly round the prison walls to a little grove north of the enclosure, the "exchanged" is taken out of the wagon and lowered into the earth—a prayer—an exhortation—a spade—a head board—a mound of fresh sod, and the friends return to prison again, and that's all of it. Our friend is "exchanged;" a grave attests the fact to mortal eyes, and one of God's angels has recorded the "exchange" in the book above. Time and the elements will soon smooth down the little hillock which marks his lonely bed, but invisible friends will hover around it, till the dawn of that great day when all the armies shall be marshalled into line again—when the wars of time shall cease, and the great eternity of peace shall commence."

A CHEAP PAINT.—The following is a German receipe for making a cheap and durable paint for rough work, and said to be preferable to oil paint:

Two parts, by measure, of sand well sifted; one of the best English cement (Roman or common hydraulic cement will do as well,) one of curd from which the whey has been well expressed, one of buttermilk. These are to be horongly mixed. The paint is to be applied, amid repeated stirring, to bee hives, or whatever else you wish to paint, by means of a common paint brush. A second coat is to be given after the lapse of half an hour. When this has become thoroughly dry, which will be in two or three days, it is to be brushed over lightly with a thin coat of boiled linseed oil, to which any desired color may be given.

The boards to which the paint is to be applied should not be planed, but remain rough as the saw leaves them. No more of the paint should be prepared at any one time than can be used in the course of half an hour, as it quickly hardens. The object painted may be used as soon as the paint stiffens.

A TRUE WOMAN.—A young lady in Mississippi gives very candid and womanly reasons for desiring an end of the war, but only a successful end. Hear what she writes to a kinsman:—

"I am very tired of the war—tired of seeing no men; tired of working so hard. I wove 340 yards of cloth last year and have woven over 100 this year. We make all the clothes we use. But do not think I wish to give up the struggle: no, never. My brother has fallen upon the battle plain and thousands of brave hearts have given their lives a sacrifice on the altar of Liberty; and I am just as far from giving up and living under Lincoln as any one. I am not willing to live am ngst the yankees. I have not seen one of them yet, nor do I wish to see one. They have been in 18 miles of us several times, but none of them came here. I do hope that they will soon be willing to let us alone, for I as firmly believe as I am living that we will gain our independence and be a happy nation."

Childreus' Department.

BALLAST.

"What is ballast, father?" said Joseph, as he was reading a book about ships and shipping.

"Ballast, my boy," replied his father, is what they put into a ship when she is empty, in order to wait her, and make her sail steadily. Without ballast, she would be turned over by the high winds or heavy sea."

"And what do they use for ballast papa?"

"In whatever port the ship may happen to be, the captain tries to get a carro of of goods which may be likely to sell well in that port the ship is going to; and in that case the cargo itself is the ballast; but when the captain can not get a cargo of goods, he is obliged to fill the hold, or bottom part of the ship, with stones, or gravel, or anything else that he can get, that may be heavy enough for the purpose. While you are speaking on, this subject, Joseph, my thoughts go another way; and I am ready to say that I hope, as you go on your voyage, you will take care to carry ballast, and that of the right kind."

"Carry ballast, father? Why I am not a ship; nor yet am I going on a voyage, that I know of."

"No; but did you never hear of the 'voyage of life,' Joseph?"

"O yes! I suppose that you mean that this life is like a sea, and men and women are as the ships sailing on it."

"Yes, Joseph, and girls, too. I hope you have got a ballast on board."

"Well, father I can understand how I am like a ship on the sea of life; but what do you mean by my having ballast?"

"Knowledge, my boy. Knowledge is the ballast of the soul. Do you think you can get through the world without knowledge."

"I suppose not, father, any better than a ship can cross the sea without ballast."

"Just so. But take care that you take the right sort of ballast. Suppose, now, a ship should be laden with nothing heavier than bundles of straw. Do you think it would sail with safety?"

"Well, I suppose that straw being so light, the ship would not be much safer than if it had nothing at all on board. But just tell me what you call a good cargo."

"Well then, suppose you were to read nothing but story books; suppose you were to store your mind with no other knowledge than what you could gain from such books; would that be a good cargo for your ship?"

"I suppose, father, that would be like the cargo of straw. I should think that a good knowledge of English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history would be the best sort of cargo to load my ship with."

"A very good cargo, Joseph; but not all that would be wanted."

"Well, then, father, I suppose I may add Greek, Latin, and French; and also Science."

"Very good. But, Joseph, your cargo would be wanting unless you had something that you have not yet mentioned. Where is your voyage on the sea of life to end?"

"In eternity, father."

"Yes, Joseph; we are all journeying to eternity. Now take your Bible, and read the third verse of the seventeenth chapter of John."

Joseph read: "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

"Now, Joseph, you can tell me what knowledge will make your cargo complete. What is it?"

"The knowledge of Jesus Christ, father."

"Yes, my boy; grammar and arithmetic, science and languages, are more or less necessary for your own comfort and usefulness on the voyage of life; but you will not have a successful voyage unless you have as ballast the knowledge of Jesus Christ."

THE FARMER'S PARROT, OR KEEP OUT OF BAD COMPANY.

One beautiful spring a farmer, after working busily for several weeks, succeeded in planting one of his largest fields in corn. But the neighboring crows, not having the fear of law in their hearts, and being anything but teetotlers, found their way to the farmer's corn field, and departed frequently, corned. The farmer, not being willing that the germs of a future crop should be destroyed by either fair or foul means, determined to drive the bold marauders to their nests. Accordingly, he loaded up his trusty gun, with the intention of giving them, upon their next visit, a warm reception.

Now the farmer had a parrot, as talkative and mischievous as those birds usually are, and being very tame it was allowed its freedom to come and go at pleasure. Strolling around some time after the farmer's declaration of war against birds in general, and crows in particular, whom should it see but a number of those bold black robbers, engaged industriously in the farmer-like occupation of raising corn. "Pretty Poll" being a lover of company, without much caring whether good or bad, hopped over all obstructions, and was soon engaged with them, in what I suppose was quite an interesting conversation on the many advantages of a country over a city life. Their friendly talk might have been quite prolonged had not a passing wind wafted it to the ears of the farmer, who was leisurely smoking his calmut by the oozy fireside.

Up started he, breaking in his hurry, the "pipe of peace"—a bad omen for the crows—and with his gun he sallied forth. Reaching his corn field at length, he saw at a glance (though he overlooked the parrot) the state of affairs. Levelling his gun he fired, and with the report was heard the death scream at three crows, and an agonizing shreek from poor Poll.

As the farmer advanced to see what execution he had made, the unwounded crows arose in the air loudly pleading their cause as they departed. On looking among the murdered crows, great was his surprised to see stretched upon the ground his mischievous parrot, with feather sadly ruffled, and a broke leg.

"Yon foolish bird," cried the farmer, "this comes of keeping bad company."

The parrot did not reply—probably because it did not know exactly what to say; but it looked very solemn, which answered just as well. On carrying it to the house, the children, seeing its wounded leg, exclaimed—

"What did it, papa—what hurt our pretty Poll?"

"Bad company—bad company!" answered the parrot in a solemn voice.

"Ay, that it was," said the farmer. "Poll was with those wicked crows when I fired and received a shot intended for them. Remember the parrot's fate, children, and beware of bad company."

With these words the farmer turned around and with the aid of his wife, bandaged the broken leg, and in a few weeks the parrot was as lively as ever. But it never forgot its adventure in the corn field, and if ever the farmer's children engaged in play with quarrelsome companions, it invariably dispersed them with its cry "bad company—bad company."

SPRING.—This season of the young. Now is their day; the time of joy and expectation; it is the season when the seeds of truth or of error are sown; which will spring up in after life, and produce the pleasant fruits of righteousness, or the bitter and deadly fruits of sin. How diligently, how faithfully should this precious golden season be improved in the cultivation of the mind and heart, in the formation of correct habits of thought, feeling, conversation, and conduct. Seek, my young friends, the attainment of those virtues which adorn the character and render their possessor lovely in the view of heaven and earth.

As spring will soon be gone, so will the season of youth quickly pass away to return no more forever. If you live, you will soon be old. But remember this may be your only season of probation,—all the time you will ever have to sow the seeds of immortality. A little girl of four years of age once said, "I hope I shall live till summer comes, to see the pretty flowers," but in two days after, she was in eternity. You too may die in the very spring of life. Live now, every day, in such a manner that when you leave the fading beauties on earth you may be prepared to go and dwell where "everlasting spring abides, and never fading flowers:" where "fragrant flowers immortal bloom, and joys supreme are given."—even in the Paradise of God. D. M.

RICHES.—"Resolve to be a rich man," said a father to his son; "you have good talents, you can become what you resolve to be."

"But father," said the boy seriously "the Bible says, 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter the kingdom of heaven. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.'"

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
[1st 4t], 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF BUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1860 [mar 5, '60 1y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS---FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other articles for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his Old Stand, on R. St. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martin's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf.

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steele,
J. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
P. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. Meinung,	R. F. Brown,
J. B. Myers,	A. E. Hall, Wilm'gton,

OFFICERS.
GEO. McNEILL, *President*.
D. A. RAY, *Vice President*.
J. A. GRIFFITH, *Secretary*.
John Cook and O. J. Hale, *Executive Committee*.
☞ The Company invite application.

ISSUE MISSING

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

3206
1954

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 30.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 342.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $50 00
" " " " six months, 30 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 40 00
" " " " six months, 20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular account must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS A. COWAN,

Co A, 28rd Regiment N. C. T. Aged 18.

Long months had past, no tidings came,
Long weary months of grief and pain,
Till Hope was dead, and sad and sore,
The Mother wept for evermore.

A Father's anxious care had failed,
A Brother's love the task essayed,
No tidings came, though day by day,
The Mother never ceased to pray.

The tardy news; *at last it came*,
Their loved one was in battle slain;
On the hard fought field we know full well,
At Gettysburg he fought and fell!

So young in years, so brave in heart,
So full of youth's bright joyous hopes;
So cheerful, 'mid the wearing cares,
A Southern soldier's lot requires.

His comrades meet in anxious care,
"Where is he, dead or wounded, where?
Can he be gone, our joy, our pride,
No more to journey by our side?"

They miss his merry cheerful voice,
Amid the camp-fire's social joys;
They miss him when on march they go
To meet the cruel vandal foe.

That voice is hushed, that eye is dim,
He joins no more the evening hymn,
His race is run, "Alas, Alas!
For the lonely grave in the rankling grass."

That lonely grave in a far off land,
Far from the rest of the household band!
How many precious ones lie slain!

Weep not fond Mother, weep no more,
Sorrow and pain for him are o'er;
You gave him to his God in prayer,
By faith you'll meet at last up there.

LAURA L.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REPORT

Of a Committee of one Minister and one Elder from each Synod represented in the General Assembly of 1864, *at its Sessions in Charlotte, N. C., and adopted by the Assembly, on the Union of the United Synod and the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America.*

The General Assembly having received the report of the Committee appointed last year, to confer with a similar Committee of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the Union of the two bodies; and having heard the explanatory statements accompanying the said report, do adopt the following resolutions, as expressive of their views on the whole subject, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the Assembly express their approval of the diligence and fidelity of the Committee, in regard to the important trust with which they were charged, and also the great satisfaction with which they have heard of the brotherly love and spirit of harmony in which the conference of the two Committees was held.

2. *Resolved*, That the Assembly believe the most satisfactory terms of union to be, the cordial adherence of the two bodies to their existing symbols of faith and order.

3. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Committee be adopted, after amendment in the following particulars, viz: 1st, From the preamble omit the words, "removing the dishonor done to religion by former separations," and modify the provisions as to the name and charter. 2d, Omit all of the first Article, after the first paragraph. 3d. Amend the 2nd Article, so as in every case to require the reception of the Presbyteries under the care of the United Synod into the Synods of this Assembly, so as to preserve the undoubted succession of the latter; and add to the Article the following words; viz: "Should providential hindrances prevent the consummation of any of the measures above mentioned during the year 1864, they shall take effect as soon thereafter as practicable." 4th. Omit all of the last Article, after the words, "in full force."

The Plan of Union as thus amended is as follows, viz:

The General Assembly and the United Synod of the Presbyterian Churches in the Confederate States of America, holding the same system of doctrine and Church order, and believing that their union will glorify God by promoting peace and increasing their ability for the edification of the body of Christ, do agree to unite under the name of "*The Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America*" and under the existing charter of "the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America," on the following basis, viz:

Article I. The General Assembly and the United Synod declare, that they continue sincerely to receive and adopt the Confession of Faith, and the Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and approve of its government and discipline.

Art. II. The General Assembly and the United Synod hereby agree that the Presbyteries composing the Synod of Virginia under the care of the United Synod, together with the Presbytery of New River, shall be received into the Synod of Virginia under the care of the General Assembly, at their meeting in Lexington on the — day of October, 1864. The Presbytery of Texas under the care of the United Synod shall be received into the Synod of Texas, under the care of the General Assembly, at its next meeting. The Presbyteries of Lexington South, Clinton and Newton, under the care of the United Synod, shall be received into the Synod of Mississippi under the care of the General Assembly at their meeting in Brandon on the — day of October, 1864. The Presbyteries of Holston, Union and Kingston, under the care of the United Synod, shall be received into the Synod of Nashville, under the care of the General Assembly, at their next meeting. And the ministers and churches of the Presbytery of North Alabama, under the care of the United Synod, which are within the State of Alabama, shall be united to the Synod of Memphis; and those ministers and churches of said Presbytery, which are within the State of Tennessee, to the Synod of Nashville; and the Presbytery of Orange, under the care of the United Synod, shall be attached to the Synod of Arkansas, under the care of the General Assembly. Should Providential hindrances prevent the consummation of any of the measures above mentioned during the year 1864, they shall take effect as soon thereafter as practicable.

Art. III. These Synods at their next annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall define the boundaries of Presbyteries, where ministers and churches under the care of the General Assembly and the United Synod exist in the same territory; and shall so distribute said ministers and churches, that those within the same geographical limits shall not belong to different Presbyteries. It is recommended that in such changes, that Presbytery shall hold its name and succession which has the major number of ministers and shall receive other Presbytery, assuming also its existing pecuniary obligations. And it is agreed that no other condition shall be required of the members constituting said Presbyteries, except the approval of this Plan of Union.

Art. IV. Whenever organized churches, under the care of the General Assembly and the United Synod exist in the same neighborhood—if their union is necessary to the successful sustentation of the Gospel, they are affectionately exhorted to unite immediately, postponing private convenience to the glory of God. But no organized churches or existing compacts with pastors or stated supplies shall be extinguished by this act of union, except they voluntarily agree to combine with neighboring churches. And when such union of churches takes place, they with their sessions shall be organized under the direction of their own Presbyteries.

Art. V. Inasmuch as the General Assembly and the United Synod have similar agencies for aiding pious youth in their education for the ministry, for circulating divine truth by printing, and for missions, home and foreign, it is agreed that the committees of the General Assembly, from and after the union, shall receive and sustain, according to existing compacts, all colporteurs, beneficiaries studying for the ministry, and home and foreign missionaries then under the care of the United Synod, as well as those of the General Assembly; and that all funds and other property now held for the above objects by the United Synod, or its committees, or other agencies, shall be passed over to the appropriate committee of the General Assembly. And these committees shall thereafter solicit contributions for these evangelical labors in all the churches alike, as they are enabled.

Art. VI. Whenever the above written Plan of Union shall have been adopted by the General Assembly and the United Synod, it shall be in full force.

4. *Resolved*, That the Assembly proposes the omission of the doctrinal propositions of Art. I, on the following ground solely, viz: that believing the approval of these propositions by the Committees of Conference, and extensively among both bodies, has served a valuable purpose, by presenting satisfactory evidence of such harmony and soundness of doctrinal views as may ground an honorable union; the Assembly yet judges that it is most prudent to unite on the basis of our existing standards only, inasmuch as no actual necessity for other declarations of belief in order to a happy union, now exists. Adopted by a vote of yeas 57; nays 7.

A true extract from the Minutes, and an exact copy of the Report.

JNO. N. WADDEL,
Stated Clerk Gen. Assembly.

OURSELVES AND OUR SAVIOUR.—O, did we know ourselves and our Saviour! We are poor, but He is rich; we are dead, but He is life; we are sin, but He is righteousness; we are misery, but He is mercy; we are lost, but He is salvation. If we are willing, He never was otherwise. He ever lives, ever loves, ever pities, ever pleads. He loves and saves to the uttermost all who come unto Him.

THE IDOLATRY OF WEALTH.

Wealth is the goddess whom all the world worshippeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolic discernment, it may be seen, that it is almost wholly given over to idolatry. If a man look no higher than to his money for his enjoyments, then money is the god. It is the god of his dependence, and the [illegible] upon whom his heart is staid. Or if [illegible] from other enjoyments, it by some [illegible] power of his own, has gotten the [illegible] away, then still it is followed after [illegible] supreme good, and there is an [illegible] blanding of the living God. He is [illegible] of the gratitude that we owe him [illegible] daily sustenance; for, instead of receiving it as it came direct out of his hand, we receive it as if it came from the hand of a secondary agent, to whom we ascribe all the stability and independence of God. This wealth in fact, obscures to us the character of God, as the real, though the unseen author of our various blessings; and as if by a material intervention, does it hide from the perception of nature, the hand which feeds, and clothes, and maintains us in life, and in all the comforts and necessaries of life. It just has the effect of thickening still more that impalpable veil which lies between God and the eye of the senses. We lose all discernment of him as the giver of our comforts; and coming, as they appear to do, from that wealth which our fancies have raised into a living personification, does this idol stand before us, not as deputy but as a substitute for that Being, with whom it is that we really have to do. All this goes both to widen and to fortify that disruption which has taken place between God and the world. It adds the power of one great master idol to the seducing influence of all the lesser idolatries. When the liking and the confidence of man are towards money, there is no direct intercourse, either by the one or the other of these affections towards God; and, in proportion as he sends forth his desires, and rests his security on the former, in that very proportion does he renounce God as his hope, and God as his dependence.

And to advert, for one moment, to the misery of this affection as well as to its sinfulness, he, over whom it reigns, feels a worthlessness in his present wealth, after it is gotten; and when to this we add the restlessness of a yet unsatisfied appetite, having more; when, to the dullness of his actual satisfaction in all the riches that he has, we add his still unquenched, and indeed, unquenchable desire for the riches that he has not; when we reflect that as, in the pursuit of wealth, he widens the circle of his operation, so he lengthens out the line of his open and hazardous exposure, and multiplies, along the extent of it, those vulnerable points from which another and another dart of anxiety may enter into his heart; when he feels himself as if floating on an ocean of contingency, on which, perhaps, he is only borne up by the breadth of a credit that is fictitious, and which, liable to burst every moment, may leave him to sink under the weight of his overladen speculation; when, suspended on the doubtful result of his bold and uncertain adventure, he dreads the tidings of disaster in every arrival, and lives in a continued agony of feeling, kept up by the crowd and turmoil of his manifold distractions, and so overspreading the whole compass of his thoughts, as to leave not one narrow space for the thought of eternity; will any beholder just look to the mind of this unhappy man, thus tossed and bewildered, and thrown into a general unceasing frenzy, made out of many fears and many agitations, and not say, that the bird of the air which sends forth its unreflecting song, and lives on the fortuitous bounty of Providence, is not higher in the scale of enjoyment than he? And how much more then, the quiet Christian beside him, who, in possession of food and raiment, has that godliness with contentment which is great gain—who, with the peace of heaven in his heart, and the glories of heaven in his eye, has found out the true philosophy of existence; has sought a portion where alone portion can be found, and in bidding away from his mind the love of money, has bidden away all the cross and all the carefulness along with it.—*Extract from Dr. Chalmers.*

MAN'S WRATH PRAISING GOD.—Among the many instances of the power of God to compel praise from the deeds of those who hate Him, is one connected with the early history of the church in this country.

The year 1685 was memorable in Scotland for bitter persecution of the church of Christ, much bloodshed and terrible cruelties inflicted by those who hunted the sheep of His fold. Many who were not slain were "banished to the plantations." Among the latter was Walter Ker, who was sent into perpetual exile, September 3, 1685, for his earnest, zealous activity in the cause of the truth.

This godly exile reached New Jersey, and with his companions made his way to what afterwards was Freehold, and there sowed the golden seed of future harvests.

In the year 1730, a revival began at this place, under the ministry of the Rev. John Tennant, and among all the laborers out of the pulpit none displayed more zeal and wise activity than this banished Walter Ker, in forwarding the cause of the revival, and in holding up the hands of those who preached the blessed word.

The blaze of this revival, fed by the labors of Ker, spread to New England, and in 1734, under Dr. Jonathan Edwards, the great work began in which, during the course of three or four years, many thousand or thirty thousand were gathered in.

Nor was this all. The work continued to [illegible] the old world, and was followed by scenes that cheered the hearts of all who loved the Master in all the world—scenes in Wales, in England and in Scotland—at Canterbury, at Kilmarnock, at Kilsyth and at many other places.

Thus the Prince of Darkness made himself a great deal of trouble by sending those exiles abroad. But this is not uncommon. He throws pebbles into the air and they come down rocks on his head. It will doubtless be the scene of infinite [illegible] they have not only failed in their aims, but have actually been hewers of wood and drawers of water for the builders on God's temple.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TRINITY.

God; Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; one God; distinct, yet not divided; separate, yet still one. The *Son*; co equal and co-eternal with the Father; yet begotten of the Father. The *Holy Spirit*; proceeding from the Father and the Son. The Son sent by the Father, and filled with the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit received from the Father, and sent by the Son. The Father God; the Son God; the Holy Spirit God; and yet there is but one God. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one God." God saying of himself, "I am, and there is none else; I know not any." God saying to himself, "Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness." What human understanding can grasp this? There is a revelation unexplained; the Trinity is an imperfect discovery, not a contradiction. There is a great difference between these two things. The intellect, to which nothing is mysterious, must be infinite: but a finite intellect can take cognizance of a contradiction. There may be seen to be a contradiction in the truth; but the cause is in the infirmity of the creature and not in the infirmity of the truth itself. The subject matter of the proposition is too high; it is beyond our reach. We cannot demonstrate a contradiction, for we cannot enter into the matter of the statement. If such a statement were made concerning three men being one man, the subject matter of the proposition being within the boundaries of our cognizance, so that we can reason concerning it, one should be capable of proving the contradiction; but when such a statement is made of God, the subject matter of the proposition is beyond our reach, and though this statement may seem contradictory, the fault is here—in man's understanding, not in the truth.

Is not this the same in other things, as well as in religion? Do we understand ourselves? The metaphysician inquires into the human mind; and the anatomist searches into the veins, and arteries, and joints of the human body; and they each make many discoveries; but there is a point at which they are both baffled—the union of mind and matter, and the power of the one over the other. It is a mysterious region, the fact of which cannot be denied, but the explanation of which cannot be given. They guess about it: and some, fastening upon the material structure, deny mind altogether, and would confine the man to organized matter. What I wish to show is, that in the science which connects itself with the existence of a man; there is a region of mystery; there is a fact: and in philosophy, facts hold the place which revelation holds in religion. This Book contains our facts. Experience gives the philosopher his facts; and facts bring him to a point where he must confess mystery. Where is the metaphysician that hath ever explained the action of mind upon matter, and the ready movements of flesh and bone, at the secret bidding of the mysterious visitant within? And where is the anatomist who hath discovered its origin, with its searching knife? No; there is a mystery in it. Now, where would be the philosophy, where would be the reason of the man, who would deny the proximate facts which are discovered by the anatomist, and the proximate statements which are made, truly, by the metaphysician, because, if you press them both a little further, you come to a mystery? Would there be reason, would there be philosophy in rejecting both of these branches of human learning, because they bring you, when legitimately pursued, into a region where you must confess yourself a little child, and receive the fact unexplained? For a mystery in philosophy is a fact unexplained; as a mystery in religion is a revelation unexplained.

Now, where is the sense, the reason, the philosophy, the superior discernment; where is the more reasonable religion, of rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, because there is a mystery in it, and rejecting the proximate statements of redemption, which all hang upon the Trinity, because, that when pressed home, they involve the human mind in a mystery, and make man feel, what he ought to feel, that he is a little ignorant child, at his highest attainments, in the presence of his Maker? No; this boasted reason is pride. This rational religion is the refusal of the mystery. It looks very like the determination to be what the devil said man should be "as God," instead of being as a little child. And, verily, I say to you, dear brethren, except a man receive God's truth as a little child, willing to understand what his Father explains, he shall not enter into the kingdom of God.

My object in this much, has been to reconcile you to the existence of a mystery as regards the Godhead; revealed, but not explained in the Bible. The Trinity is in the horizon, the Trinity in Unity; it is the horizon of revelation to us upon this point; it is the gravitation. Granting it, the whole statements of redemption are capable of demonstration: rejecting it, the whole scheme of redemption is a nonentity; for there is no Mediator, there is no atonement, there is no Sanctifier. Reject the Trinity, and the gap which sin has made between God and man finds no one that can fill it up. All false glosses upon Christianity leave this gap unfilled up. Admit the mystery; and by the assistance of it, and resting upon it, we are in possession of the fundamental element of truth; which invests with infinite importance, and with demonstrative clearness, the meditation, the faith, and the love of the very bosom of God, which is salvation.—*Rev. H. M'Neille.*

THE MANHOOD OF JESUS.

There is something inexpressibly tender and affecting about the idea of the Saviour's manhood; something that speaks directly to the heart. Not an angel, but a man, is our blessed Lord. A common nature and common sympathies, joined with Godhead, alone would meet our human condition and necessities. An angel, even with the most tender, outgushing sympathies, could not have been "touched with the feelings of our infirmities," because with his different nature he could not have been "tempted in all points as we are." A deep and melting truth is contained in the words of the apostle: "Forasmuch, then, as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also himself likewise took part of the same; that He might deliver them who, through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage," etc.

The humanity of Jesus is the point of contact between Him and His children. Humanity meets humanity in Him. It is this that brings Jesus so near, and makes Him so precious to our hearts. Sin excepted, He felt, suffered and was tempted, as we feel, suffer and are tempted; the same wicked world that buffeted and ill-used Him, opposes and maltreats us if we are faithful; and He died and went down into the grave, as we shall one day die and make our home in the dust. All that is incident to this mortal life—trial, suffering, pain and death—He, in His own human experience, has hallowed and sanctified. It is this that brings Jesus home so closely to our hearts. He has been before us in the way we go and are to go, and as our "elder brother," He feels for and sympathizes with us. It is this human sympathy—sympathy all the more active and overflowing as we are precious to us. Our Mediator is, oh, the breadth and meaning of these blessed words, "the man Christ Jesus." "We have not a high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities." Oh, no. That kind, throbbing human heart is always touched with tenderest pity and feeling when ours are touched by trial, suffering or pain. It is in view of this that we are counseled by Paul to "look unto Jesus"—His own personal suffering and patient endurance of the cross for the "joy that was set before Him"—"lest we be wearied and faint in our minds." The personal human example of Jesus on earth, and His precious human sympathy in heaven, thank God, we have to direct our feet and cheer our hearts amid all life's trials and changes. Yes,

"The Man of Sorrows had a part
In every pang that rends the heart;
He sympathizes in our grief,
And to the sufferer sends relief."

In the ministry of Rev. Richard Cecil we have a touching incident on the subject of the manhood of Jesus. "Sir," said a sick woman to him one day, "I can form no notion of God. You talk to me about Him, but I cannot get a single idea that seems to convey anything." "But you know how to conceive of Jesus Christ as a man," replied Mr. Cecil; "God comes down to you in Him, full of kindness and condescension." "Ah! sir, that gives me something to lay hold on. There I can rest. I understand God in His Son!"

Have we not "something to lay hold on," reader, in the humanity and sympathy of Jesus, our Advocate and interceding Lord in heaven? Can that warm human heart that beats for us above, ever cease to overflow with tenderness and love towards us while we are in vital union with our Lord! Ah, no! Sooner shall the heavens fall than that the heart shall ever fail in its wealth of affection and sympathy to one of the least of His children.—*Stansbury.*

JUST AS YOU ARE.

Anxious sinner! if you would save your soul, hasten to Christ, just as you are.

Just as you are; for he came to save you just as you are. Had there been no sinners, he had never made atonement; he had never invited men unto himself; he had never authorized the offer of mercy. If you come in any other character than that of a guilty, ruined sinner, you mistake the grand characteristic of the Christian religion, and will assuredly never experience its blessedness.

Just as you are; for you will never be any better prepared. You have spent a whole life-time, long or short, in trying to make yourself good, but God loathes you more and more as you go about to establish your own righteousness. All you can do has no merit, and will never propitiate the favor of Him from whom must come your blessings.

Just as you are; for he waits to be gracious to you. He has invited you as a sinner, why should you wish to present yourself in another character? Can you doubt that graciousness will secure you assistance as soon as you come unto him?

Just as you are; for his grace is infinite and cannot fail to cover the whole extent and enormity of your guilt. Did he not know the whole case of ruined sinners when he undertook the work of redemption? Has he not all fullness in himself, and can there be a case so desperate that he cannot [illegible] and save?

Just as you are; for it is only as a sinner saved that you will have any disposition or capacity to rejoice or to join in the blessed anthems of the redeemed. O! what is the theme of their present and their eternal psalms, but the grace that has made them clean in the blood of the Lamb!

Just as you are; for he may not wait [illegible] if you delay. Oh! [illegible] was raised until the compassionate Saviour has turned from them, and wept over their infatuation that sealed their ruin.

Just as you are; for you have nothing else to give. Penance is of no account with him; all your righteousness is as filthy rags; even your confessions and lamentations, and self-reproaches render you no more acceptable in his sight. It is only your polluted soul that he wants, and only that have you to give. O, then wait no longer, but make the resolve to go to Jesus just as you are. Give yourself up to him to be saved just as he sees fit to save, and say—

"Here, Lord, I give myself away—
'Tis all that I can do."

REV. JOHN BERRIDGE'S LETTER

TO LADY HUNTINGDON ON THE DEATH OF HER DAUGHTER.

The peculiarities of this gifted preacher of the last century manifest themselves in the quaint but lofty and truly consoling thoughts of the following letter. They may prove a word in season to some poor Lady Huntingdon in this time of general bereavement:

"My Lady: I received your letter from Brighthelmstone, and hope you will soon learn to bless your Redeemer for snatching your daughter so speedily. Methinks I see great mercy in the suddenness of her removal, and when your bowels have done yearning for her you will see it too. Oh! who is she snatched from? Why, truly, from the plague of an evil heart, a wicked world and a crafty devil—snatched from all such bitter grief as now overwhelms you—from everything that might wound her ear, afflict her eye, or pain her heart. And what is she snatched to? To a land of everlasting peace, where the voice of the turtle [illegible] in the head, no more plague in the heart, but all full of love and praise; ever seeing with enraptured eyes, ever blessing, with adoring hearts, that dear Lamb, who has washed them in his blood, and has now made them kings and priests unto God for ever and ever. Amen. Oh, madam! What would you have? Is it not better singing in heaven, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain,' &c., than crying Oathall, O wretched woman that I am!' Is it not better for her to go before than to stay after you! and then to be lamenting, 'Ah my mother!' as you now lament, 'Ah my daughter!' Is it not better to have your Selina taken to heaven than to have your heart divided between Christ and Selina? If she was a silver idol before, might she not prove a golden one afterwards? She is gone to pay a most blessed visit, and will see you again by and by, never to part more. Had she crossed the sea and gone to Ireland, you could have borne it; but now she is gone to heaven 'tis almost intolerable. Wonderful strange love this! Such behaviour in others would not surprise me, but I could almost beat you for it; and I am sure Selina would beat you too, if she was called back but one moment from heaven to gratify your fond desires. I cannot soothe you, and I must not flatter you. I am glad the dear creature is gone before you. Lament, if you please; but glory, glory, glory, be to God, says JOHN BERRIDGE."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.—We are inclined to think that the Christian people of the South, have been praying for our success, with unwonted fervor and earnestness.—There has been an increase of concern as to the result, shown by the importunate manner of urging our petitions. We still need more faith.

Already, this campaign has been signally marked. Never before have the losses of the enemy been so great, nor ours so comparatively small. God has shielded many of our brave men in the day of trial, and though we mourn the loss of many, yet the casualties in Grant's and Sherman's armies have been so large as to excite wonder.

Let our prayers be pressed still more urgently, and in stronger faith. "All things are possible to them that believe." The prayers of God's people, then, must aid the skill of our leaders and the bullets of our men, to end this war speedily. It can be done, and must be.—*Chris. Advocate.*

A SHARE IN A MINE.—When the Elector, John the Constant, 1529, designed to honor Luther with a share in a productive silver mine at Schneeberg, as a compliment for his translation of the Bible, he replied, "It better becomes me to pay the amount of my share with a prayer that the ores may continue productive, and the product may be well applied." This he confirmed soon after with these words: "I have never taken a penny for my translation, and never asked it." And at another place he says: "If I did not feel such a painful concern for His sake who died for me, the whole world could not give me money enough to write a book or to translate any portion of the Bible. I am not willing to be rewarded by the world for my labor, the world is too poor for that."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The attention of those interested is called to the notice in another column for a meeting of the Trustees of Davidson College, on the 17th of August.

A YANKEE LETTER.—A friend sent us some days ago a yankee letter, picked up recently on a battle field in Virginia. It will be published next week.

OBITUARIES.—Persons sending us obituaries should observe the terms of publication and comply with them. If they fail to do so, they need not expect to see their notices in print. We must ask our friends also to be as brief as possible, in writing these notices. Our columns are loaded down with matter of this kind. Tributes of respect are treated as obituaries.

REPORT ON UNION.—The reader will find in our columns this week, the paper adopted by the Assembly at Charlotte in regard to Union with the United Synod. When this plan shall have been adopted by the Synod, of which there seems to be little doubt with those who are acquainted with the views of the ministers and churches of that body, the matter will then come up before the Synods named, belonging to our Assembly, for final action.

A FAST DAY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday of next week as a day of fasting and prayer. On the object of this appointment for prayer, a contemporary happily remarks: "It is imploring the Lord to grant them the power to reduce our happy homesteads to ashes, to devastate our fair fields, to ravish our maidens, to murder our tender infants and gray-haired fathers; it is soliciting the blessing of that God whose throne is established upon justice and judgment, who cannot look upon sin with the least allowance, upon robbery, arson, murder and every crime within the power of mortals to commit."

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, at its recent session, Montgomery, Ala., reported the receipt since the war began of $86,515.28, and a balance on hand of $62,032.27. It calls during the present year for $200,000 for army missions. The Soldiers' Tract Association, at the same meeting, reported the receipt of $174,659.47, and a balance on hand of $46,552.17.

CONVENTION OF LOCAL MINISTERS.—The Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, within the State of North Carolina, are requested to meet in *Convention* in the City of Raleigh, on the last Friday in August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of interchanging sentiments, and adopting such regulations as shall increase their usefulness as a body of ministers. To this call a number of names is appended. Of the object of the call, the *Christian Advocate* remarks: "The names of the signers will be a sufficient guaranty to the church, that the object is a good one. We trust that it may tend to promote the usefulness and efficiency of our local ministry, and be the means under God, of making them, if possible, a thousand fold more successful in winning souls to Christ. We have the assurances of the brother who handed it to us, that the object is simply fraternal, and designed to promote the greater usefulness of the body."

TESTAMENTS.—The *Southern Christian Advocate*, edited by the Corresponding Secretary of the Confederate Bible Society, says: "There are still many inquiries of of us, as to where Scriptures may be had for the soldiers. We are glad to be able to say, that the Bible Society of the Confederate States has received lately several cases from England, and its officers will be happy to meet the demand so long as the supply continues. Address G. M. Thew, Esq., Treas., Augusta, Ga."

DYING GRACE.

The humble and intelligent christian looks forward to death with the expectation, that when the deep waters shall break upon him he shall not be overwhelmed by them. He goes not up towards the stream as the galley slave to his fate, or as the trembling culprit to the gallows, or as an irrational animal sporting in view of the knife, but as one who has a good hope that through grace he will be sustained in the trying hour. For this hope he has a sure foundation, obtained:

1. *Through his own experience.*—Though the believer has never been called to pass through the deep and dark waters, he has been called to many posts of danger, difficulty and peril; and has always found strength equal to his day. In six trials, God has been with him, cheering, comforting and sustaining him, shall He forsake him in the seventh? Shall He who has so long stood by him in the walks of life—who has been "a friend that sticketh closer than a brother" through years of checkered scenes here—who has been a help in every time of trouble—his strength in weakness, his light in darkness, his joy in sorrow, and his hope in despondency—leave him to himself *in the hour of death?* No; he has not so learned his Heavenly Father, Friend and Saviour. This is not the inference he draws from the past dealings of his God with him. He believes that He who has uniformly supplied him with the grace needful for him—who in every emergency has shown Himself ever ready and all-sufficient—will not, at the most trying hour in the existence of an accountable being, leave him to be overwhelmed; but will stand by him and uphold him as he passes from one state of existence to another.

2. *Through the experience of the Righteous in all ages.*—He finds the testimony of the Psalmist to be: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." And that of the Apostle to be: "I know whom I have believed, and I am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him against that day." "I am now ready to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but to all them also that love His appearing."

All the teachings of the word are of like encouragement. Whom the Lord loveth He loveth even to the end. If they once truly give themselves away to Him, no evil shall befall them, more than He permits for their chastisement and instruction in righteousness. Whatever may be their situation in life, He is near them and will not suffer an enemy to triumph over them. He makes ALL things, even death itself, to work for their good.

But the christian does not appeal to examples in the sacred scriptures only. The history of God's people in every age is a record of examples to encourage the heart and to give confidence in the goodness of the Lord, even in the trying hour of death. It is not uncommon for the believer, ere the hour arrives, to feel some shrinking, some hesitation, some fear. But this almost uniformly disappears as the enemy approaches—as we see more of his form and features—as the dim outline gives place to the well defined prospect that his presence reveals. All that we can expect—all that we should ask—is strength sufficient for our day. God does not give grace until it is needed. The bread of life, like the manna in the wilderness, is given in *daily* supplies. And we are only authorized to ask for it daily. Supplies are only given as required. Were it otherwise—were more grace given than is necessary to meet the exigencies of life—it might become a dangerous snare. By giving only what is needful for the time, we are kept mindful of our own weakness and helplessness, as well as of the true source of supply. Let our treasure then remain in God's hands. He is the best guardian and keeper of it. He is the best judge *when* it is needful to bestow it, as well as of the *quantity* requisite for every situation. Be assured, doubting, trembling, believer, that your real wants will not be overlooked. His eye is ever open; His ear is never heavy; His arm never powerless. Dear as the apple of His eye are all those who put their trust in Him; and He will ever make their cause His care. In life they shall have *grace to live;* in death they shall have *grace to die.*

GEN. FORREST'S THANKSGIVING ORDER.—After his recent victories, Gen. Forrest issued the following order:

"Divine service will be held at these Headquarters, at which all soldiers who are disposed to do so are kindly invited to attend. Come one, come all.

Chaplains, in the ministration of the Gospel, are requested to remember our personal preservation with thanksgiving, and especially to beseech a throne of grace for aid in this our country's hour of need.

By command of

Maj. Gen. FORREST.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.—It is stated that Rev. Mr. Janvier, a devoted Presbyterian missionary in Northern India, was cruelly murdered a few months since by one of the Sikh fanatics.

HOW IT IS WORKING.

Elder A. McDowell preached a sermon on the 28th of May last upon *Covetousness*, before the Bertie Union Meeting; and the sermon was published in the *Biblical Recorder*, at request of the Meeting. The preacher, in the course of his remarks upon the present mania for high prices, speaks of the injustice done to many classes of persons by the producers and speculators of the present times. To make the present high prices act and react fairly, there must be a corresponding increase in the income of all classes. For instance: The President of the Confederacy instead of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, must receive one million. The Governor of the State, instead of five thousand, must receive two hundred thousand. The soldier, instead of eleven dollars per month, must receive four hundred and forty. The doctor, who formerly charged you ten dollars a visit to your family, must now charge four hundred. For the board of your child, for which you formerly paid ten dollars per month, you must now pay four hundred. For his tuition, instead of one hundred dollars a year, you must pay four thousand. To your preacher, instead of five hundred dollars, you must pay twenty thousand. To the orphan whose money you hold, instead of six dollars on the hundred, you must pay two hundred and forty: unless this be done, the orphan is actually defrauded to the enormous amount of two hundred and thirty-four dollars on every hundred; and the whole class of non-producers (except speculators, or those who have managed in some way to avoid it,) are defrauded in the same proportion. This may well be denominated a stupendous fraud; the effect of which is to impose the most crushing sacrifices on the whole class affected by it. Those who have other means than their annual incomes, have to draw largely on their means to procure the common comforts of life and thus rapidly to waste their estates; while those who have no other means, are reduced to the barest necessaries, and many to actual suffering.

The thoughts of the Rev. preacher ought to be pondered. The inequalities in the present state of things, among different classes, are bringing great distress upon many, and if continued, must work great evil in society.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.—In our news columns to-day will be found a telegraphic synopsis of a recent correspondence between certain Confederates and the notorious Horace Greely, in relation to peace. Whether our authorities at Richmond had any knowledge of this movement on the part of Messrs. Clay, Holcombe & Sanders, until made public, is not known. The result of this, however, as of every other movement in the same direction, indicates that the Washington authorities are not yet prepared for negotiations with the Confederates. Even before they would consent to negotiate, we must give, in advance, certain assurances that *we will come to their terms*—that we will permit them to fix the conditions of peace. In this manner of proceeding we see no *negotiation*. That implies a discussion of the points at issue and a settlement by mutual concessions and compromises. But the Lincoln government will not hear to this. The "rebels" must lay down their arms and yield everything—*in advance*, ere they can obtain a hearing at Washington. Who amongst us, with a spark of manliness or christianity in his nature, would consent to this?—would be willing thus to throw ourselves into the clutches of Black Republicanism, stripped of all means of self-defense? The only reasonable hope we have is to whip the yankees this summer and fall, so that they will change their rules at their approaching election and place men in authority at Washington willing to negotiate—willing to hear some reasonable and just proposition from us. With the blessing of God, this can and will be done; and *then peace follows.*

THE DUTY OF PRAYER.—We are permitted, says the *Charleston Courier*, to take from a private letter the opinions and testimony of a brave officer and soldier commanding one of the best companies in Confederate service from any State. A friend of this city having occasion to write to this officer on business and inquiries, referred to the prayer-meetings for the country now held daily in some cities and largely attended weekly in others. The officer replies to this part of the letter as follows:

For your good wishes and prayer receive my heartfelt thanks. O that all who are not able to bear arms, would regard it as their sacred duty to pray for our holy cause; then soon would peace dawn over our desolated homes and gladden every heart with its sunshine. The power of prayer is wonderful; the Holy Bible tells us of thousands of instances where it was successful in former times, and why should it not be so now? The same good God lives yet, and looks down upon his children. You at home uphold the arms of our fighting men with prayer, and we *must* be successful. Hoping that God will soon make an end of this cruel war and deliver us from our foes, and give us our independence, I remain yours.

BISHOP POLK.—The *Southern Churchman*, in allusion to the death of this clerical hero, says: "That Bishop Polk was actuated by high motives in taking the position of a General in the army, we have never for a moment doubted; yet we never felt satisfied that he was in the place Christ would have him."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP 48TH REG'T N. C. T.,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 17.

MESSRS. EDITORS: After so long a time, in the providence of God, I am permitted to seat myself to write a line or two to let you and the friends of Cooke's Brigade know where we are and what doing. We are now about a mile east of Petersburg in the trenches. Our position is in an open corn field on the right of the line, our picket line nearly half a mile in front of us. During the day the weather is intensely hot, and were it not for a fine breeze which we have nearly all the time, the heat would be intolerable. The nights, however, are quite cool, so much so that our blankets are called into use to keep us comfortable. We have plenty of very good water within a few hundred yards of us, which is one very great advantage we have over the Yankees. [illegible] of that or some other cause has induced them to withdraw from our immediate front. Our rations are as good as we expect the government to give us consisting of a pound of meal, a third of a pound of bacon and a little sugar and coffee per day, and sometimes a small quantity of rice, peas or cabbage, as can be got. Since the commencement of the campaign, our Brigade has suffered severely in killed and wounded. (I would have sent you a list of casualties long ago, had it not been for my own sickness.) But as the greater number of casualties were wounds, we have very great reason to be thankful to God for his goodness and mercy to us, in sparing so many of us through the terrible engagements we have been called upon to pass. The health of the Brigade is generally good considering the heat and dry weather. Very few cases of severe sickness, as far as I know.

So much for our temporal affairs. Now as to how we are getting on spiritually, I am glad to say that our brave men are still feeling a good deal of interest in the matter of their souls' salvation. At all hours of the day, almost, can be heard some of the sweet songs of Zion, sung as only soldiers can sing them, and every night there are prayer-meetings in several companies, and occasionally preaching. The soldiers take a great interest in these meetings, and the only thing necessary to get one up is for two or three to get together and commence singing. Very soon the men will begin to drop in, and in a short time there will be quite a number assembled. Great respect is shown to these meetings, even by those who do not engage in them. Even here in line of battle, there very seldom if ever occurs anything to interrupt them. I have very frequently at home seen more to interrupt a meeting or distract the attention, on one occasion, than can be seen here in a week. We have had divine service twice already to-day, and there will be preaching again this afternoon. The number present and the attention paid is always sufficient to satisfy any minister, and repay him for his labor, if he is properly imbued with the spirit that ought to actuate him. I know it would refresh a great many of our preachers at home who are in the habit of preaching to careless, inattentive and *sleepy* hearers to come on and preach to the soldiers awhile; and I assure you that we would be very glad to see and hear them. Of course I do not wish to even insinuate that the preaching we have is not good or acceptable to us; far from it, but you know that good things from *home*, be they either temporal or spiritual, are gladly received by the soldiers. The words spoken by our preachers last winter are not lost, but are treasured up in the hearts of our men, and by the blessing of God will yet bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness and godliness.

Owing to our active operations in the field for the last two months, our Christian Association has not been able to hold a meeting, but it is still in existence, and we hope to have a meeting in a few days, as we are comparatively quiet now.

Tell God's people at home to remember us in their prayers. Yours truly,

HAL.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REV. GEORGE W. LADSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Shepherd of the Church to remove from this earthly sphere the Rev. George W. Ladson, who for some years past has labored for the spiritual good of the colored people of this congregation and for the last three years has sustained to them, as an evangelist, a more close and special relation; this church and congregation would hereby express their high appreciation of his worth, of his consuming zeal and persevering labors; their sorrow at what appears to our feeble perceptions, his untimely death; their deep regret that his faithful efforts for the salvation of our servants have terminated, while so much that it was in his heart to do remains unaccomplished. We tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to the protection of Him who is the widow's God and Judge, and the Father of the fatherless; and we sincerely hope that his patient instructions, his faithful rebukes, his holy example, his triumphant faith, and his kind considerate counsels, will never be forgotten by the people of his charge, for whose salvation he poured out his life.

And it is hereby Resolved, in testimony of our regard for his sorrowing family, that his salary be continued to them until the first day of October next.

Resolved further, That a copy of these proceedings be sent by the Chairman to the widow of the deceased, and be published in the religious papers of the Presbyterian church.

CONSIDERATE GENEROSITY.—The editor of the *Christian Sun*, Petersburg, acknowledges the receipt, from three ladies in Halifax county, of a barrel by express, freight paid, containing a bag of flour, nice cured ham, potatoes, beets and berries.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MAJOR R. S. YOUNG.

POPLAR TENT, July 17th, 1864.

Session of Poplar Tent church met at the call of the Moderator. The following minute was adopted with reference to the death of Maj. R. S. Young:

WHEREAS, God in His righteous but mysterious providence, has removed from the scenes of time and the labors of earth, our beloved brother, Robert S. Young, Maj. C. S. A., and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Hoke, who was mortally wounded at Petersburg on the 7th of July, and died the following day. Therefore

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the will of a righteous God, whose providence ruleth over all, and who ever doeth that which is right and best, still we cannot but feel the loss and mourn the death of one who had been so long an esteemed member of our body—an active, judicious and respected ruler in our church, and who was fitted, by a ripe experience, a sound judgment and a conscientious devotion to principle, for eminent usefulness in the church of Christ.

Resolved, That we shall ever fondly cherish the memory of our departed brother—strive to imitate his virtues, and should be reminded by his death that we too must soon give an account of our stewardship.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family and humbly pray that He who has promised to be the Father of the fatherless and the Husband of the widow, may abundantly sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian* for publication. D. A. PENICK, JR., *Moderator.*

W. S. HARRIS, *Cl'k of Session.*

AN ARMY COMMUNION SEASON.

On a recent Sabbath it was my privilege to enjoy a communion season with the 1st Regiment Va. Artillery in their camp below Richmond. It was an occasion I cannot soon forget. No vaulted roof nor fretted arch, nor gorgeous windows, nor "dim religious light," of man's great Christian temples were there, but we had the far more majestic and impressive temple of nature. Old forest trees were the columns, the azure sky the roof, and the turf-clad ground the floor. The preacher stood at the foot of a large tree, and used a horse trough set on end, as his desk. The men,—all not on duty apparently being present, were seated in a circle on the ground. Though fresh from fields of carnage, and though in the back ground stood their powder-blackened guns, ready at a moment's warning again to hurl death and destruction into the ranks of the foe, yet all now looked as gentle and peaceful as if they had never heard the sound of war. Faces bronzed and scarred by exposure and battle, were upturned with fixed gaze upon the preacher; and when those manly voices joined in songs of praise, it was music far surpassing in effectiveness, the pealing notes of the grandest organ or the harmonies of the best trained choir. I love to preach to our noble soldiers. Rarely if ever have I seen such listeners to divine truth. And there is something specially affecting in the reflection that they have been so often face to face with death in its most terrific forms, and are probably soon to be called again to confront the deadly storm. Even in the little time I have been on this ground, I have heard pronounced with subdued and saddened countenance, the names of officers and men who have been stricken down in the recent battles; and whilst assembled for our worship, we are reminded of the proximity of the threatening foe, by the constant booming of heavy guns, and the incessant crack of the sharpshooter's rifle. The preacher who does not feel his heart unusually affected, as he proclaims the gospel to such a congregation, must have but a poor conception of the importance and solemnity of his mission; and his sensibilities must be callous indeed.

This first Regiment of Artillery embraces a choice body of soldiers,—including amongst others two companies of the Richmond howitzers, and the Rockbridge Artillery, rendered illustrious by its gallant and brilliant services under the lamented Jackson. An unusual proportion of the regiment are young men of liberal education. Eight of them are Masters of Arts of the University of Virginia, a large number are graduates of Colleges, and fifteen are candidates for the ministry. At least such were the statistics a short time ago; how many of them have since gone to sleep in the soldier's grave, I do not know.

At the close of the morning sermon, the Rev. Henry M. White, their faithful and beloved chaplain,—brother of the noble and gifted Capt. Hugh White who fell at the Second Battle of Manassas,—baptized and received into the Church one of the young soldiers; after which all who love our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, were invited to join in commemorating his sufferings and death at the Sacramental table. We had no "table" indeed; the horse trough supplied the place, and a soldier's tin plate held the bread, and a soldier's tin cup the wine, which represented the broken body and shed blood of our Redeemer. Humble and rude were these paraphernalia, for so august a service, but who can doubt that, received in penitence and faith the bread from that unpretending platter, and the wine from that soldier's cup, were as refreshing to the soul, and as acceptable in the sight of God, as if partaken of from the golden utensils of the proudest chapel royal. For myself, I do not doubt that our ascended Lord looked down with special tenderness and love on this band of manly warriors, thus pausing in the hot strife of battle and bowing around his altar to testify anew their allegiance to him. It was a strange conjunction of things,—our quiet, subdued, penitent band under those old trees celebrating the dying love of that Redeemer who came to bring "peace on earth and good will to man," and the booming of the cannon and the ring of the sharp shooter's rifle! God's unspeakable compassion so affectingly set forth, and "man's inhumanity to man" so strikingly illustrated. Possibly,—perhaps probably, some of the young warriors, are sitting for the last time at the Sacramental table. Their next communion instead of being under these old trees, and with these rude appliances, may be with their Lord amid the splendors of his upper sanctuary, where they shall drink the wine new with him in his kingdom. It was so, with a similar communion I attended last autumn: some with us, soon after fell on the ensanguined field, and went up to that peaceful world, where no enemy shall ever harm them, and where no sound of battle shall ever disturb their long repose.

And heart cheering has it been to-day, to see so large a number of this gallant band, confessing Christ;—one half of the entire congregation apparently uniting in the communion,—among them two officers with colonels' stars upon their collar.

In the afternoon we were again assembled for preaching, with a congregation quite as large and equally attentive with that of the morning. May God grant that the seed sown may bring forth a rich harvest. To the writer of this, that communion day, near Gaines' Mill, amid the solemn surroundings of war, will long be remembered as among the most interesting and affecting Sacramental occasions it has ever been his privilege to enjoy. L.

—*Soldier's Visitor.*

PEACE IN TROUBLE.—"Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee." How cheering the assurance! Our country, invaded and shaken by the strife of arms, by the plottings of the enemy, by the diminished security of wealth, by the gloom which overhangs our future; the prosperity of the Church overclouded, and a sorrowful wail heard at many a domestic hearth, and men's hearts failing them through fear; when our sorrow is deepened by the contrast of former happier times, and we look arround in vain for the men or measures which can restore us the blessings of peace; and when troubled thoughts perplex us, and our minds begin to prey upon themselves, it is refreshing to hear that there is a Refuge to which we may resort, and a God whose power and mercy never fail. There is such a thing as peace; yea, perfect peace, in which the mind may be kept, though the earth be removed, and the mountains be cast into the sea. It is our covenant God, who in his faithfulness has promised those who put their trust in him, that he will keep them in perfect peace. It is a peace not to be interrupted by the outer commotions of the world—it is a peace passing understanding, and filling the heart and mind.

INSANITY.—Dr. Kirkbridge, in his report of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, records an enormous increase of female patients, rendered insane by the loss of relatives in the war.

REV. T. G. WALL, when the war commenced, pastor of the church in Newbern, is now at Eaglewood, N. J.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPT. ROBINSON.—Our old friend and companion in arms, Capt. Benjamin Robinson, arrived in town this morning, we learn, looking quite well for a wounded man. Capt. R. was wounded at Spottsylvania in the leg and rendered unfit for service. The country will lose a gallant and brave defender by this unhappy event. Long may he live to enjoy that independence for which he has so bravely fought.—*Carolinian 25th.*

VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, July 26.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, July 26.

To the Secretary of War:

Gen. Early states that he attacked Maj Gen. Crook on the 24th, on the battle field of Kernstown, completely routing him and pursuing him 5 miles below Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day. The pursuit was continued by cavalry. Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Mulligan, mortally wounded. Brig. Gen. Lilly and other officers and men, captured on the 20th, were recovered. The strength of the enemy must have been 15,000 infanty besides cavalry under Averill.

Signed R. E. LEE, Gen.

ATLANTA, July 20.—The enemy made a strong demonstration yesterday and this morning on our right near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at four this afternoon at Peach Tree creek, near Chattahoochee. In a few minutes the enemy were driven into their works. The colors of the 33d New Jersey and about 300 prisoners was captured from Hooker's corps. Our loss not heavy, mostly all slightly wounded. Brig. Gen. Stephens, of South Carolina, was wounded, it is feared mortally. Maj. Preston, formerly of Gen Johnston's staff, was killed.

Some skirmishing occurred on our right where the enemy attacked our entrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur yesterday evening.

Reynolds' Arkansas brigade which crossed Peach Tree creek drove them back taking two stands of colors and 130 prisoners. The troops are in fine spirits.

ATLANTA, July 20.—Reynolds' brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their breastworks. He then charged their reserve pickets supported by Dilworth's corps, capturing 150 prisoners. The 85th Illinois Reg't lost in killed and wounded alone 100, while that of the 50th Ohio was severe.

ATLANTA, July 22.—About two o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our left under Stewart with great vigor, and were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge. Our troops left their breastworks, charged with great gallantry, driving the enemy from two lines of their entrenchments, inflicting immense slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery.

Among their killed was Gen. McPherson, shot throug the heart. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith and Yankee Gen. Hood. Gen. Graham lost a leg.

Gen. Hardee, having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear doing great execution. The fighting still continues.

RICHMOND, July 23rd.—The following was received at noon to-day:

HEAD Q'RS ARMY TENNESSEE, July 23, 10 P. M.

To the Secretary of War:

The Army shifted its position, fortifying on Peach Tree Creek last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed in line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to day about one o'clock. He drove him from his breastworks, capturing 16 pieces of artillery and 5 stands of colors.

Cheatham attacked the enemy, capturing 6 pieces of artillery.

During the engagement we captured about 2,000 prisoners.

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to day, capturing his camp. Our loss not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker killed; Brig. Generals Smith, Gist and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen'l.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Gen. Wheeler, last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur and drove them back, capturing 500 wagons with supplies and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing. Very little fighting after dark yesterday. 2000 prisoners, 75 commiesioned officers, 25 pieces of artillery and 7 stands of colors have been brought in. The loss on either side not yet known, ours was severe in officers, comparatively. Quiet reigns this morning; some little skirmishing on our left.

RICHMOND, July 25.—An official dispatch from Gen. Hood, on the 23d, says that in the engagement on the 22d, 18 stands of colors were captured instead of 5, and 13 guns instead of 22, as previously reported. Mercer is not wounded.

Another dispatch on the 24th says all is quiet, except a little picket firing and occasionally shells thrown into the city.

ATLANTA, July 25.—Continuous skirmishing for the past few days; many shells were thrown from the enemy's batteries, but few have entered the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage done. The enemy's extreme right endeavoring to gain possession of a commanding eminence between there and our lines, were repulsed by the 11th Texas. All quiet this morning.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says the latest advices from Missouri are exciting. Guerillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent. It is confidently ascertained that 50,000 men, under General Price, have also entered the State. The authorities seem alarmed at the aspect of affairs, as they are not in a condition to meet the emergency with an adequate material force.

PETERSBURG, July 20th—There has been no change in the situation, and no indications of any immediate hostilities on the part of Grant.

The weather is warm and sultry; a heavy rain yesterday refreshed every thing.

Reports of Grant's death are contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

There is the usual skirmishing and cannonading.

RICHMOND, July 20.—An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Gap on the 18th, at 3 P. M. They were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Our loss is stated between 200 and 300; that of the enemy greater.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The latest dates by flag of truce are to the 18th, and were received at Varina on that day. Another boat is expected at Varina next week.

The *Examiner* received the *Herald* at a late hour last night.

Gold closed on the 18th at 262 1-2. The *Herald* says the negotiations of Fessenden with the banks proved a barren result and the prospect looks badly for the Treasury department.

The rumors of Grants death were unfounded.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for 500,000 men. If not forthcoming within 50 days, a draft will be enforced to supply all deficiency.

The *Herald* says the proclamation has come too late.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Nothing additional from the Valley since Wednesday. It is reported that we captured 4 guns and 800 prisoners in the fight at Shicker's Gap.

RICHMOND, June 22.—European advices to the 6th have been received.

D'Israeli moved a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry. Lord Malmsburg will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords. The debate in the House of Commons, was postponed after long speeches by Cobden and others.

American cotton a halt penny higher; breadstuffs advanced.

PETERSBURG, July 22.—Brisk artillery firing was kept up all last night; also rapid musketry skirmishing. This morning it slackened. At noon there is a most perfect quiet along the lines.

The enemy brought some field and some new guns and very heavy mortars into action last night. Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday has been received. Nothing of interest from Grant or Sherman. The former has been expected to attack and preparations have been made to meet it.

A telegram from Harrisonburg says that Cook overtook the raiders at Snicker's Gap and defeated them, capturing 300 wagons. The Gazette says that no confirmation of this story has been received from Washington.

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippi.

Hunter has asked to be relieved of his command of the department of Western Virginia, his troops having been transfered to the command of Wright.

It is rumored that Stanton has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with Secretary Blair.

On failure to obtain a loan in New York, Fessenden proposes to issue interest bearing notes, for three years to run.

Gold closed 262 7 8.

RICHMOND, July 22.—European advices to the 10th have been received. In the House of Commons, on the 7th, the debate on D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed. A fierce party debate ensued. Layard severely denounced D'Israeli's argument and charged him with having garbled Parliament with an array of papers. Hardy indignantly replied and said Layard's statement was calumnious. This word was objected to. Palmerston argued it was not permissible. A turbulent scene ensued, the whole opposition side defending the remark. After an apology from Layard, the debate proceeded.

In the House Palmesston applied a calumnious epithet to Layard a few years ago. The Speaker then ruled the expression in order. The debate was renewed on the 8th amidst great excitement. The Speakers were Osborne, Wallpoole, Palmerston and D'Israelli. The division resulted in 18 majority against the motion. Overwhelming cheering from the Ministerial side greeted the announcement.

The same evening, in the House of Lords, Malmsburg moved a resolution similar to D'Israeli's and denounced the foreign policy of the Government. Derby was absent from illness. After several speeches the motion was sustained by 9 majority.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

Confederate loan advanced, being quoted at 70.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, July 24.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 22d inst. was received to-night.

The *Gazette* contains a correspondence of Messers. Clay of Ala., Holcombe of Va., and Geo. N. Sanders, with Horace Greely, in reference to Peace. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greely applied to Lincoln, who sent documents saying that he would consider peace propositions based upon the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, &c. Messers. Clay and Holcombe, enclosing a letter to Greely, repel the conditions proposed by Lincoln.

A fuller report of the correspondence will be sent to-morrow.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Greely says in his paper, that the only part taken by him in the recent correspondence, related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, with the view of an active and earnest effort for peace. From Washington his general information is that the pacification of our country is neither as difficult nor so distant as seems generally supposed.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Sanders' letter to Greely dated Clifton House 12th, requests a safe conduct to Washington of Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greely replied on the 18th that the understandings were that the bearers of propositions from Richmond were tendered a safe conduct from Lincoln.

They replied that they were not accredited with such proposition, but felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances were disclosed in the correspondence and communicated to Richmond, they would be invested with full powers. Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sent documents declaring any proposition embracing a restoration of peace and integrity of the whole Union, and an abandonment of slavery, coming by authority from those that control the armies now at war against the U. S., will be received and considered by the executive government of the U. S., and the bearers thereof have a safe conduct both ways. Clay and Holcombe reply to Greely on the 21st that the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions, was accepted as an evidence of gratifying changes in the policy of Lincoln, but could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give requsite authority.

Instead of the safe conduct solicited a document was presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise, and precludes negotiations, as it prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. They have no use whatever for the paper and could not present it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity and incurring the scorn of the country.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, July 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jacob Doll, Col. A. J. BOYD, to Miss SALLIE A. RICHARDSON, daughter of Robt. P. Richardson, Esq., all of Rockingham county, N. C.

In Rowan county, N. C., on the 12th inst, by Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr JOSHUA MILLER and Miss SALLIE C. McLAUCHLIN.

In Greensboro', N. C., 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Smith, Col. JOHN A. GILMER, 27th N. C. T., to Miss SALLIE L., daughter of Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

[redacted]

the 16th of June, aged 38 years, Mrs. EFFY CLARK, relict of Jno. Clark, late Elder in Barbecue church.

Mrs. Clark had been early instructed in the word of God, and the catechism of her church by her father, A. Bule, also an elder of the same church, which she had joined in 1802, and of which she continued a consistent member to the end of her pilgrimage. She was a widow for 46 years, and raised a large family of sons and daughters. The frailties of old age prohibited her attendance on public ordinances during the latter years of her life, but as she often said, she was there in the spirit; and although the grasshopper might appear a burden to the outer man, the inner man was full of light and joy in believing. Her Pastor as often as his opportunities permitted, visited her, and to him these visits while listening to her christian experience, lively faith in Christ's atonement and strong hope of eternal life, were as the oasis is to the weary traveller in a sandy desert. She is gone to her grave as a shock of wheat fully ripe, having for 62 years adorned the profession she had made of her faith in Christ in 1802. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." May those she left behind her copy the example of her humble faith and holy resignation to the will of her heavenly Father.

J. C. S.

At Mt. Monroe, on the 2nd of July, Mrs. JANE K. LATTA, relict of the late Mr. James Latta of Hopewell, in the 89th year of her age. The deceased was remarkably venerable and dignified in appearance. Distinctly recollecting the scenes of the Revolution, she delighted to converse with others about the trials and sufferings to which the family of her father were subjected by the British. Rich and useful instruction was afforded by her counsel and example to all her friends and especially to the young. She connected herself with the church when but 14 years of age, and always lived in accordance with her profession. Although her memory had signally failed amid her increasing infirmities, she fervently expressed her views of truth and christian obligations and experience with great satisfaction and comfort. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

S. C. P.

At Staunton Hospital, Va., July 7th, of typhoid pneumonia, ALEXANDER MURDOCH, of Ewell's corps, A. N. V. The deceased was a native of Ochiltree, Scotland, but had been for some years a resident in N. Carolina. He joined the Southern army at the commencement of the war, and remained on duty till the time of his last sickness. Suddenly stricken down by disease, he spent his last days far from every relative; not even was he permitted to [illegible] the wife whom he had not seen for a year and a half. But the testimony of those who stood by his dying bed is, that he died a christian's death, calmly, peacefully, leaning on the arm of his Saviour and Redeemer, he walked through the dark valley, fearing no evil for Jesus was with him. May God grant a like end to all of our brave soldiers.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d of May, 1863, JOHN R., infant son and only child of Paswell and Sarah Hunt. He was a bright and beautiful boy, giving rich promise in the bud of being a comfort and stay to the heart of his widowed mother, whose husband was killed in the battle of Seven Pines. Alas! how soon the mother's last remaining earthly hope was blighted! But she should remember that her heavenly Father doeth all things well, and endeavor to fix her hopes on Him who died to save a lost and ruined world.

M. F. L.

At the residence of his father, in Guilford county, on the 8th July, ARTHUR, son of Joseph and Nancy Gilmer, aged 3 years and 5 months.

"I give thee to thy God—the God that gave thee,
A well-spring of deep gladness in my heart!
And precious as thou art,
And pure as dew of heaven, He shall have thee,
My own, my beautiful, my undefiled,
And thou shalt be His child."

In this county, on the morning of the 18th inst., Dr. ROBERT H. TATE. Dr. Tate was one of the best men in our country, which he at one time represented creditably in the Legislature of the State, and his death will be a severe loss, not only to his immediate family, but to the whole community in which he resided, and of which he was a most valuable member. He had been for years a consistent Christian, and was at the time of his death an elder in the Presbyterian church, illustrating by his practice the principles which he professed. The deceased was the youngest son of the aged and venerable Rev. Robert Tate, so long known and loved as "Father Tate" by the people of the upper part of New Hanover and portions of the adjoining counties.

On Sunday morning, 24th inst., FLORENCE, daughter of J. C. and M. J. Poe, aged one year and seven months. Another sweet flower has been transplanted to the garden of eternal life.

In Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., May 3d, 1864, ROBERT A. JOHNSTON, in the 37th year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, N. C., ROBERT HARRISON, son of Robert A., and C. C. Johnston, aged 18 months.

On the 10th inst., ADAM GILCHRIST, youngest child of Jos. and Amanda Utley, aged 8 months.

Near Concord church, Stanly county, on the 3d June, JOHN R. STIREWALT, of the 4th N. C. Cavalry, deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and the [illegible] the command to which he belonged, through the breast just above the heart, almost instantly, aged 23 years and 8 months, having lain in the enemy's possession [illegible] claimed the next morning by his [illegible]. For three years has this young soldier [illegible] thing for his country's rights; three [illegible] since he went out from a quiet home, [illegible] mined; feeling, as expressed in his own [illegible] who fears his God has nothing else to fear, the shadow of desolation which fell upon [illegible] his departing footsteps has deepened into [illegible] of death! Suddenly the silver cord was loosed, bowl was broken. A moment, no doubt, [illegible] childhood rose before his dying eyes in [illegible] moment his home and the faces of its loved [illegible] before him, but brighter and fairer above [illegible] beneath which this young soldier had [illegible] down the burden of sin and found life. In [illegible] public profession, connected himself with [illegible] an church at Poplar Ten't, Cab. county, N. C. [illegible] then has given to those around him unmistakable [illegible] of having passed from death unto life. To be a consistent church member is not enough—[illegible] that point who are yet far behind his [illegible] was preeminently and devotedly pious; the [illegible] heart shone conspicuously, not in words but [illegible] walk. Abundant consolation is the legacy [illegible] walk to those who mourn his loss; it tells [illegible] man eye can judge that he was blessedly [illegible] meet his God. Although gifted with [illegible] tractions, loved and honored by brethren [illegible] well as all who knew him, he was [illegible] unassuming, quiet and humble as a child [illegible] plicity and thoughtfulness of mind and [illegible] walking in the path of duty. Few young men [illegible] ant of the seductive ways of the world as he was, [illegible] sent forth into its bustling scenes and busy temptations, [illegible] have withstood its influences as uniformly and walked [illegible] the paths of religion with as firm a tread as did John [illegible] Stirewalt. But his strength came from above, and as a faithful servant he has entered into the joy of his Lord. Dark as is this dispensation, painful as is the pang of separation, could his mourning friends catch but one glimpse of him as he now bows before the eternal throne, rapture would forever quell the throes of bereavement. Ere this, yea, even while the twilight stars shone down on the face of the cold, still sleeper, a golden harp, glittering crown, and the white robe of heaven's host were his. O weeping parents, brother and sisters, and mourning friends, while it is meet that tears should flow over the bier of the loved one, judge not as harsh the hand that has afflicted you. Like as a father pitieth his children, even so the Lord pitied his young servant in death. A loving Saviour has compassionately called unto him, "John," and joyfully has he answered, "Rabboni!" Even so Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.

H.

At the residence of her father, in Asheville, June 29th, Miss HELEN CHUNN, in the 21st year of her age. Any providence which takes our friends from the world, ought to arrest the attention and lead to serious meditation; but this dispensation has a special solemnity and a peculiar force. It is one in a series of many heavy bereavements, which this community has sustained in little more than twelve months, and which have occurred mainly in the same church and in the same family connection.—The chastisements of the Lord have fallen upon His people in blows so rapid, so continuous and so withering, that it requires all the energies of a strong faith, to be able to settle down calmly upon the hallowed truth, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." How many fond and well-grounded hopes have withered in the early death of Helen Chunn. Just blooming into womanhood with a mind decidedly vigorous, admirably disciplined and well furnished, her friends could not but expect much from her. Much could be said of those virtues and gifts, which made her so attentive to her companions, so lovely to her friends and so dear to her home circle. But there were other excellencies in her life, immeasurably above these, and every natural gift of the mind and heart. One of those excellencies which ought always to be remembered and imitated was, her devotion to the Bible, as a study. Few obey the injunction "Search the Scriptures," as she did. With her the Bible was an object of systematic and laborious study. The questions which she asked and answered, showed that she had made such progress in this divine pursuit, as few of her age could claim for themselves. Another excellency worthy of all remembrance and imitation, was her rapid growth in grace. She had not been as lovely and full of promise as the sweet [illegible] early spring. Her never failing attendance at church and prayer-meeting, her efficient labors as a Sabbath school teacher and her devotion to the Bible class, were not the principal evidence of her growth in grace. Its distinctive marks were even more manifest in her private walk, in the tone of her life. Young and timid as she was, the world could not know how hard she tried to follow the Saviour and how near she lived to Him; but those who watch for souls could mark the evident steps of her rapid growth. Her connection with the church was just a summer's day, with its brightness, its warmth and its golden fruits. With these antecedents, we were prepared to expect that her end would be just what it was—peaceful and happy. To say she was prepared and resigned, says much, but not all the truth. Though there was so much to make this life desirable to her, and though it was desirable, yet she felt real, positive joy in contemplating her departure out of it. Even the loved ones of home were almost forgotten in that hour; not that they had become less dear, but because Jesus Christ had revealed Himself "the chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely." We are commanded to watch, because we know not the hour of our death; and we are told that our Lord may come "at even or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning." Her summons came in the dark and silent watches between midnight and the cockcrowing. But she was ready. Her lamp was trimmed and burning. With expressions of unwavering faith in the care of the good Shepherd, and without a shudder, she entered the cold waters of the Jordan: and when she had pressed almost through to the eternal shore, the last intelligible sounds which came back to the loved ones of earth, were those touching and telling lines,

"Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy Cross I cling."

Killed on the battle field in the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, Sergt. L. A. CURRIE, Co. H, 26th N. C. Troops, aged 24 years and 1 month. In the days of his youth did this noble young man remember his Creator, and cast in his lot with the people of God, after which he set out in pursuit of an education, with the view of becoming a watchman on the walls of Zion. He was among the first to respond to his country's call, having volunteered in the first company that left his native county (Moore). For three long years of war and bloodshed [illegible] at his post battling against our [illegible] enemy, till at last he was pierced by the fatal ball which ended his short but noble career on earth, and ushered his spirit into those glorious habitations which awaiteth the children of God. In the death of this young man, the Confederacy has lost one of its noblest soldiers, the family circle one of its most valuable members, the community and church to which he belonged one of its brightest ornaments. The loss of one so noble, so generous, so kind, is verily a sore bereavement, yet it was God's will, to which we should submissively bow. We have the blessed consolation left us that our loss is his eternal gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." In the last letter which this brave and noble patriot wrote to his parents, he said, "I beg you all not to be uneasy about me or my fate; commit me to the care and keeping of God, be resigned to His will whatever it may be, He knows what is best for us. So far as I know my own heart, I can say Thy will be done concerning me." One of his comrades writing to a wounded brother says, "Sergt. Currie died the death of a truly brave and christian soldier; he was ever attentive to his duty, and was well beloved by his companions and his death is much lamented by Co. H." "Oh let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

In Randolph county, 12th July, Gen. ALEXANDER GRAY, in the 96th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM.

The shaft of death has hit another shining mark in the death of Col. C. M. ANDREWS. The same family is again called to weep for the loss of another son, and the community at large to mourn that another of its generous, gifted and brave defenders, has fallen upon the bloody field of battle.

Clinton M. Andrews was born on the 3d of December, 1839, in Rowan county, N. Carolina. When about fourteen years of age, he left his home, for Doylestown, Pa., where he was prepared for college by his uncle, the Rev. Silas Andrews, D. D.; after which he returned to North Carolina and connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Greensboro', whither his parents had removed. After spending some time as a Colporteur, in the western part of the State, he returned in 1851 to Pennsylvania and entered La Fayette College where he graduated with honor in 1856, and was married about the same time to a lady in Easton. Returning to his native State, he engaged in teaching, and was conducting a fine classical school in the town of Statesville, when the war broke out. He forthwith raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, which was placed in the 2d North Carolina Cavalry, in June 1861. In August 1862, he was made Major, and on the death of the lamented Col. Sol. Williams, he was made Colonel. He shared the marches, the fatigues, the fighting, the perils and renown of this gallant regiment. The country knows its history, which is identified with his, and illustrated by his valor. When the thousands of Scotchmen [illegible]

These lines are dedicated to the memory of Lieut. J. J. AGREE, who was born July 6, 1837, and died April 16, 1864. This gallant youth has left behind him many devoted friends to lament his death, many dear ones whose hearts will keep sacred the image of the departed one, until the chilling winds of time shall extinguish life's fitful gleam, and obscure the present in oblivion's boundless sea. If devoted, filial affection and exalted patriotism demand our tears, if the most undaunted courage in the performance of every manly duty, with the patient endurance of every privation demand our admiration, then he was indeed one of the heroes of earth. This brave soldier possessed aspirations high and noble, and had his days been longer on earth, no doubt but he would have become one of the leading men of the South. He was devotedly attached to books and earnestly pursued the rich treasures of science and literature; but his school days were scarcely ended before the sound of war was heard far and wide throughout our native land, and with the impulse of a patriotic spirit he bid farewell to home and loved ones, and hastened to obey his country's call, to defend our homes and firesides from the cruel invaders. Sweet and pleasant to him were the scenes of his early life, where oft he had sported by the limpid stream of old Holston in youthful hilarity, but his country was in peril and he bid adieu to those endearing scenes for the stern realities of a soldier's life. In the year 1861 he was sent to Eastern Virginia to aid in repelling the foe, and remained there for near twelve months; suffering all the privations and disadvantages attending a severe campaign. He was at the memorable battle of Manassas, and witnessed the awful destruction of human life on those bloody plains, while the shouts of victory from our brave southern boys were wafted over the green hills of Virginia in honor of the great victory achieved over our enemies. And the following year he again returned to Tennessee, where he was consigned to active service until his health was greatly impaired; but before it was completely restored he returned to his command, preferring to die among his comrades rather than his duties should devolve upon others. He was a true, brave and faithful soldier, never absent when apprehending danger. When the solemn tones of the war-drum were heard at Chickamauga, he stood bravely by his company, cheering and encouraging them, while the swift messengers of death fell thick and fast around, and though many a brave Southern boy fell there to rise no more, yet he was permitted to survive that bloody scene, and to return to his peaceful home, (though languishing under the withering hand of affliction) where he lived many months to experience the sweet pleasure of mingling with the dearones there, and receiving their kindest sympathies through his long illness. How sweet and pleasant it is to his surviving friends, to know that he has left behind him a lasting testimony that his spirit has gone to rest, for he often spoke of his death and his willingness to die at any [illegible] heaven that never fade away. During his last hours he often asked his friends to read the Bible to him and pray with him, and a short time before his death, he sung the sweet lines of the poet:

"Jesus reigns, he reigns victorious;
Over heaven and earth most glorious."

And when the angel of death came to execute the great subpœna, angels pure and lovely were waiting to bear his immortal spirit to that haven of bliss where the "weary are at rest." Then fond parents, brothers, and sister, mourn not for thy "loved one" as those who have no hope; but prepare to meet him in that sun bright land, where grief is a stranger and parting never comes.

A FRIEND.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET!

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, JULY 25th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00@$2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER	$5 00
CORN	$15 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@$35 00
COFFEE	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@$6 00
FLOUR	$2 50
IRON	150 00@180 00
LEATHER	$15 00@$20 00
LARD	$3 50
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$5 00
PORK	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50
SALT	$25 00
TALLOW	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED tenders his sincere regards to to the people and soldiery of Robeson county, and announces himself a candidate, on the Holden and Peace platform, to represent them in the ensuing legislature. He is for an immediate peace, in *some* way.

A. A. McBRYDE,
C. S. Navy.

Charleston, S. C., July 27,-2w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Capt. MALCOM H. McBRYDE, of the 40th N. C. Troops, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Richmond county.

Fort Holmes, July 27, 1864.-2tpd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE PATRICK MURPHY, Esq., a candidate to represent the county of Sampson, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

July 27, 1864, 2t*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE ELIAS J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 22tc

For the Senate.

THE FRIENDS OF WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the next General Assembly.

July 13-tc.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT CO'S.

A. J. BETHUNE of Co. "A," 5th N. C. Cavalry, is a candidate, and if elected, will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature, with what ability he may possess.

July 13,4w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Gen. A. D. McLEAN, as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 13, 1864-tc.

[illegible] Enlisted. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 13, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.

July 27, 1864. 6t*

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. MacIntyre
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12	Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.
7	" White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70	" English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50	" Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70	Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40	" Fancy Neck Ties.
300	" Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
159	Lbs Ball Shoe Thread.
20	Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900	Gross Steel Pens.
200	Great Gross English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
125	Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35	Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200	Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5	Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 t'ls Alum.
3	Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2	Barrels Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre.
3	Bags Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10	Kegs Bi-carb. Soda.
50	Sacks, 20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.

July 27w5

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 27th,-4t.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T. U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lillie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

T. U. FAUCETTE,
Oxford, N. C.

July 6,-4w

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF N. C., SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27th, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties in this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

July 6w4 THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

June 29w4*

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600	BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30	LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50	POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150	POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50	POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20	POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25	REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000	ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350	BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10	GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2	GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000	HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50	PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10	POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25	GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1	PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3	DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4	DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2	DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10	PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10	DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24	DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6	DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3	CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20	CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5	KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10	KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30	BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200	PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agt
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE *purchase* and *sell* all the most desirable *Garden* and *Field Seeds* for Southern culture. Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write us, stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. FROST & CO.,

June 29w4* Box 85, Augusta, Ga.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

April 20, 1864w4

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

March 2, 1864.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them only for [illegible] of the liver. His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine*.

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864.-8t pd. Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C.
JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Feb. 12, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Davidson College.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of Davidson College will be held at the College on Tuesday the 19th July, 1864, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. ENYE HUTCHISON, Sec'y.

On the above occasion, a Steward for the College will be appointed. To any one having sons to educate, this is a very desirable position. For particulars address the President of the College at the place or the undersigned at Mt. Mourne, Iredell county, N. C.

R. L. McDOWELL,
Ch'm Ex. Com.

June 29w3

Tally Ho Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, will begin on the Third Monday in July, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Tuition in English, per Session, $100
" " Latin and Greek, each, $25

June 29th, 1864,6t J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches $50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,) 40 00
School Room expenses, 3 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
T. C. HOOPER. } Principals.

Address St. Lawrence P O., Chatham county.

Feb. 10, 1864.tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL!
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 15th of July, 1864. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec 15, 1863. y1

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to

Nov. 26, 1863.-tf A. McLEAN.

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.

Cut off as we are from intercourse with the world beyond the Yankee lines, the intelligence given in the portion of a very interesting letter in the Charleston *Courier*, which we publish will be acceptable.

The sensation book of the day is the "Life of Jesus," by M. Renan, of the French Academy. The author writes with great beauty and power, and in the supreme adoration of the subject of his work—whom, however, he regards as "a man" only. He has brought down upon him an avalanche of replies from the Protestant and Catholic clergy in France and England, and even the Emperor Napoleon has gone to the trouble to denounce the book in a letter to the Archbishop of Paris. Meanwhile, a famous Jewish publishing house in Paris, Levy Freres, has announced a cheap edition for the working classes, and the French priests are thundering against it from the pulpits. It has been re-published in New York by Carleton, and the Reviews are full of the subject.

A novel of the "Uncle Tom" species is having a run in Yankeedom. It is called "Cudjo's Cave," and the scene is laid in East Tennessee, where the hero practices the calling of a Yankee schoolmaster, and is horribly persecuted by the secessionists. The abolitionists are all in tears over the sufferings of the pedagogue, and an impossible nigger, named Pomp. The war stories in the sensation weekly papers are funny affairs. I had a long laugh over a tale which appeared in a New York Sunday sheet. The scene is laid in the suburbs of Charleston. Colonel Somebody has a magnificent plantation there laid out with magnolias and palmettos and orange groves, *et cetera*. He is a Union man, of course. His beautiful and heroic daughter is also a Union man. They are persecuted for their loyalty to the old flag. The youthful sons of the colonel are seized by rebel conscription and dragged into the army. The daughter falls in love with a gallant Yankee officer at Port Royal, who visits her stealthily o' nights, coming through the rebel ranks on horseback, and guided by a faithful contraband. Finally the Charleston people get mad at the Union planter. They organize themselves into a mob, and proceed to the magnificent plantation, seize the colonel, and notwithstanding the heroic daughter kills about a dozen of them with her own hand, and defies them and denounces her anxiety to "die for that glorious flag," they suspend him to one of his own wide spreading magnolias. Then they send the heroic daughter to the North per flag of truce, and she swears vengeance on her father's murderers, and dresses herself in breeches, and volunteers and fights, and kills hundreds of rebels, and helps her brothers to desert and saves her lover's life, and marries him, and finally dies in a hospital of a disease of the lungs, brought on by her arduous services and exposures in defence of that same old flag. The novelist's description of the fierce, bloody-minded, ragged, uncouth, long-haired and swaggering Charleston soldiers, would open with astonishment the eyes of our good-natured boys in the Washington Light Infantry, or the Washington Artillery, or the Palmetto Guard. But to the books. Charles Dickens' new novel, to be called "Our Mutual Friend," commences in the May numbers of Cornhill and Harper. The same magazines are publishing the fragment of Thackeray's last work, "Dennis Duval." The lamented author had completed about twenty chapters when he died. It was suggested to get Dickens to finish the story, but he objected, as Thackeray's friend, to the plan. It will therefore, remain forever a fragment. An English female poet, calling herself "Jean Ingelon," has published a volume and found herself famous. The reviewers say she has more of the true fire than any of the candidates for poetic honors since Tennyson and Browning began to write. The other most noted books of the season are Captain Speke's "Journal of the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile," Ticknor's "Life of Prescott," Kirke's "Charles the Bold," "A History of John Law and the Mississippi Bubble," by Adolph Thiers, the statesman, and the last volumes of Merrivales' "History of the Roman Empire," which bring the story down to the period where Gibbon commences. The Emperor Napoleon the Third's Life of Julius Cæsar is announced as ready for the press.

Our Men.—Happening to be at the railroad depot last night, we had the opportunity of witnessing something of the spirit of true soldiery. One brave fellow, whose leg had been amputated, called for an ambulance to go to a hospital, but not being able to get a conveyance, he said—"well, turn me over on this plank. It's as good as the ground, and I have tried that, and so has Bob Lee. We'll soon whip ont Grant, and—and all go to bed."

We saw another wounded man, who was craving a little milk. He is the last of five brothers—four of whom have been killed. This one and his son have both wounded, and his wife has become blind since he last saw her. "Yet," said he, if I were not wounded, I would rather go back to the company than to go on home; for," said he, "I want to see them out." Such are noble instances of true patriotism. Made up of such material, the army is invincible.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Foreign News.—The Conference to settle the Danish War has adjourned *sine die*, its propositions rejected by both parties, and foreign dates to the 31st say that the war has begun again with a prospect of England being in it. It is thought that the Derbyites would beat the Palmerston Ministry and break it up on the Danish question. As to American affairs the London Times says it is obvious that Grant only resorts to present manœuvres because his original plan failed. He has expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results, and begins, to all intents, a new campaign, with the disadvantages of his army diminished by enormous losses and dispirited by obvious failures. The Herald's London correspondent says that a splendid ship is being fitted out by Tom Bold, of Liverpool, for Capt. Semmes. Two rebel cruisers are reported watching the Kearsage off Cherbourg.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Alabama reached Cherbourg on Saturday the 11th of June, from Cape town. She entered the harbor for the purpose of making repairs, as she was in an unseaworthy condition. While there, the Captain of Kearsage challenged Semmes for a fight between the two vessels—the challenge was accepted, and on the 19th the Alabama steamed out to attack the yankee boat. At the same time, the Deer Hound, a steam pleasure yacht owned by John Lancaster, an Englishman, steamed out with Mr. L. and family to see the fight. Mr. L. furnished the London Times with a copy of his log, showing that at 11 1-2 o'clock the Alabama commenced firing on the Kearsage, the distance being about a mile. The Kearsage immediately responded with a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the manœuvering both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At half past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabama's whale-boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about 40 men including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers. At 1 P. M. we steered for Southampton. I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsage was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, is killed and wounded, &c., was as follows viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Capt. Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand. The Kearsage's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors."

Hon. Jas. M. Mason sent a copy of Semmes' official report to the London Times, of which we find the following republished:—

"In an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes I had hopes of reaching the French coast; but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation would not have done this intentionally.

"Some 20 minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

"There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deer Hound, together with 40 others.

"Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this onward alternated with shot and shell.

"At the end of the engagemenet it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron coated; this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking which gave no indication of the armor beneath.

"This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

"The enemy was heavier than myself, both in a ship battery and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was also ironclad.

"Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30, to wit; Nine killed and 21 wounded."

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The sinking of the Alabama has been the theme of every tongue, and the gossip of every coterie. Capt. Semmes is the hero of the hour. As one of the daily papers expressed it, he "is the guest of England." And before he had been on shore forty-eight hours, arrangements were made for furnishing him another ship, more swift and powerful than the ill fated craft that has just met such a righteous retribution in Cherbourg bay. A gentleman told me yesterday he had seen the steamer that was now fitting out for Capt. Semmes here in the Thames. And he added that she would be put under his command in such a way that the Government could not possibly interfere. I believe every word of this is true.

"There is a malignant spite in this English metropolis, coupled with a love of gain, that would rig out and arm a hundred Alabamas, utterly regardless of public morality, national right or public policy.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a long conversation with the second officer of the Alabama, and he gave him these particulars: The arrangement was made at Cherbourg with the captain of the yacht Deerhound to go out and witness the fight, and rescue Semmes if he were defeated. The officer also said they had only four or five days' provisions on board, and the French Government had forbidden them a supply; so they had to go out and meet the Kearsage or have the ship sold and the crew disbanded. Trusting in that luck which had ever attended his craft, the bold buccaneer sailed out to meet more than his match.

"In a few days a new Alabama, and part of the old crew, will be cutting the salt foam at a speed of sixteen knots an hour, sinking and burning what merchant vessels, "yet remain under the Stripes and Stars," and fitted out, as before, with British gold, mounted with British guns, and supplied with British shot and shell, and accompanied by the malignant joy of ninety nine hundredths of Englishmen."

The French papers are exceedingly complimentary to the Alabama. Capt. Semmes' gallantry in accepting the fight against large odds, say they, has made a decided impression in favor of the South. The Captain knew the odds, but expected to board the Yankee and thus make short work of her. The Southern and Federal sailors in Cherbourg were very near recommencing the action in the evening on *terra firma*. The population is decidedly Southern in its sympathies, and the survivors of the gallant cruiser received a perfect ovation from the French men-of-war's men in port.

[From the London Times, June 21.]

On Sunday morning just as all good people were coming down to breakfast, an awful Sunday morning's work was preparing within sight of the British isles. From Cherbourg just about nine o'clock there issued the Alabama, the ship that for two years has struck terror into the heart of the most confident and almost the strongest naval power in the world. More than a hundred times over the very name of the Alabama thundered through a speaking trumpet, has brought down the rival flag as if by magic, and compelled the luckless crew to submit to the inglorious process of examination, surrender, spoliation and imprisonment; to see their ship plundered and sent to the bottom. In the shape of chronometers and other valuables the Alabama carried the *spolia opima* of a whole mercantile fleet. This time however, it was not to order a merchantman to lie to while his papers were examined that this scourge of the Federal navy came out of Cherbourg. It is not in our power to say why Capt. Semmes, who has gained so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encounter a foe larger, better armed, better manned, provided as it turned out, with some special contrivance for protection, and quite as likely to be well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama should she have the good luck to catch her; indeed the Captain of the Kearsage had assumed there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Captain Semmes see that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity which the greatest generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the defenceless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecaste of the result. As the ordinary duelist hands his watch and his pocketbook to a friend, Capt. Semmes sent on shore his sixty chronometers, the mementoes of so many easier conflicts, his money, and the bills of ransomed vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal combat with the enemy, first exchanging shots at the distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance our fathers would have called it: not so now.

As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such occasions, an English yacht was in the harbor, and its owner, Mr. Lancaster, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements likely to occur in his time was worth the risk of a stray shot. His wife, niece and family were on board; but, no doubt they shared his interest in the spectacle.

The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the first lesson in the morning service. As the guns of the Alabama had been pointed for two thousand yards, and the second shot went right through the Kearsage, that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were nearer than a quarter of a mile. The Alabama fired quicker, in all about 150 rounds, the Kearsage fired about 100, chiefly 11 inch shells. One of these shells broke the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time, however, after about an hour's work, the Alabama was sinking, and could only make the best of her way in that direction of Caerbourg. Pursuing our comparative chronology, this brings us to the beginning of the reaction, and it was at the very time that our congregations were listening, as well as they could, to the arguments or the eloquence of our preachers, that the very moving incidents of death and of rescue took place off Cherbourg—the gradual sinking of the Alabama, the picking up of the drowning seamen, and the final departure of the Deerhound, with Capt. Semmes, his surviving officers, and some of the crew. The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns; and as they swam for life, all they cared for was that their commander should not fall into Federal hands. He reports that he owes his best men to the training they received on board the Excellent. To all appearance the superiority of the Kearsage lay partly in her guns, and of course somewhat in her more numerous crew, but not loss in her more powerful machinery, which enabled her to move quicker and manœuvre more easily.

We are becoming accustomed to scenes that only four years ago would have been thought appalling, horrible and portentous. Think of a quiet gentleman, with wife, niece and family, perhaps governess and maid servants, having witnessed at their ease on Sunday morning, a fight, not between two cocks or two dogs, but two men of war, a few hours' sail from Southampton. In fact, they and the survivors of the ship destroyed were walking. There appears to have been a very respectable allowance of killed, wounded and missing, and among the latter is an English surgeon, who lost his life in the midst of his bleeding patients. We shall know very shortly whether the chains hung outside the Kearsage saved her men. To all appearance they did not; and, but for the melancholy fact that some of the Alabama's wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides.

Northern Items.—A friend at Weldon, who has somehow got or seen late Northern papers, writes to us that the New York *Herald* of June 30th, quotes actual sales of Gold at $238 in greenbacks for $1 in gold. The rates asked generally were $2 40 to $2 50. The issue of greenbacks is restricted by law to $450,000,000. Chase's new issue of bonds—$550,000,000, to run 40 years, interest payable in coin, drags heavily, although the short time 7.30 bonds and other bonds expiring in 3 years, are exchangeable for them at par. The last steamer that left before the publication of the paper, took out about $500,000 in gold to Europe. Financial affairs at the North are becoming daily more embarrassed and all articles of merchandize rising rapidly.

The Bank Loan Scheme for raising $2,000,000 by the City Council of New York to pay for the exemption of the city's quota of troops had failed. Less than $250,000 had been subscribed, with no prospect of the compliement being raised. The banks give as an excuse for not subscribing, that the Legislature had not authorized the loan. Chase's financial embarrassment so weighs upon his energies, that he cannot sleep at night. His last loan scheme was a perfect travail of the brain. Under these circumstances there may be some truth in the report of his resignation.

The New York Daily News is clamorous for peace upon any terms—any conditions. Fernando Wood lately made a very bold speech in the U. S. House of Representatives, and said if he ever had any design in aiding to raise troops for such purposes as they had been employed in, he hoped that God might consign him to eternal punishment.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Capt Semmes' New Ship.—A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Capt. Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will at that date be completed. The seamen of the old Alabama will form part of the crew of the new.

THE BURNING OF GOV. LETCHER'S RESIDENCE.

We print below a document destined to become historic. The calm, dispassionate and truthful recital it gives of one of the wanton and barbaric acts of the war needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly bosom. Our soldiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retaliation, have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of mankind and the verdict of history. It is due to Gov. Letcher to say that this letter was written with no view to publication, and in response to a private communication addressed him by the Mayor of this city. The passages omitted relate to personal matters:—*Rich. Whig.*

Lexington Va., July 5th, 1864.

* * * Finding the Yankees would [illegible] town on Saturday (11th), I left [illegible] near midnight Friday night, and [illegible] to Big Island, in Bedford, where I [illegible]ed until Wednesday morning following, hearing the vandals had left, I [illegible]ed, I had previously heard that my [illegible]ld been burned, with all its contents. The threats made by the Yankees against me for the past two years, satisfied me that they would destroy my house when they came to Lexington; but I always supposed they would allow my furniture and my family's clothing to be removed. In this, however, I was disappointed.

When the Yankees took possession of the town, Dr. Patton, medical director for Hunter's army, and who hails from Marion county, Va., went to my house, told my wife he was unwell, and said he must have a room in the house. He took the room, supped and breakfasted, and when breakfast was nearly over, remarked, in a manner half jocular, half earnest, to Lizzie, that it was the last meal she would take in the house. Shortly after, he left, without taking leave of any of the family, nor was he again seen by any of them.

The threats made by soldiers on Saturday evening, induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr. Patton, and Capt. Towns very promptly said, that I, being a private citizen and the house being private property, burning it would be an inexcusable outrage, and proposed at once to go to Hunter's headquarters and ascertain. He went, and was directed by Hunter to assure my wife that the house would not be disturbed. The sequel shows that the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apprehensions, and thus prevent anything from being removed. About half past 8 o'clock, a. m. (Sunday), Capt. Berry and his Provost Guard rode up, and the officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when Berry informed her that he was ordered by Hunter to fire the house. She replied there must be some mistake, and asked for the order. He said it was a verbal order. She then said to him, "Can it not be delayed until I can see Gen. Hunter?" The order is peremptory, he replied, and you have five minutes in which to leave the house. She then asked leave to remove her mother's, sister's, her own and her children's clothing, which was insolently refused. Immediately thereafter camphene was poured on the parlor floor and ignited with a match. In the meantime, my daughter had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out when he discovered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphene in the wardrobes, bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing, taking out my clothes which he said he intended to take North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a small granary over my ice house. Not a particle of flour, meal, or anything edible was left, all having been carried off on Saturday.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot adjoining my own, having with her one of her grandchildren and a servant. After my property had been fired, the fiends fired the stable, located about forty feet from her house, with no other view than to burn her out also. The house caught twice, and would have been consumed but for the untiring efforts of Capt. Towns, who made his men carry water and extinguish the flames. This Captain behaved like a gentleman towards my own and my mother's family.

Generals Averill, Crook, Sullivan and Duffie denounced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and stated that Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities.

* * * * * * *

I feel grateful to you and other kind friends in Richmond for their generous sympathy and kind tender of a home. There are no people on the earth who have been more uniformly kind than the good people of your city, and I assure you I appreciate their kindness, as does also my family. Accept our thanks. * * So soon as I can visit Richmond I will do so—perhaps this month.

I am truly and in haste, your friend.

JOHN LETCHER.

Joseph Mayo, Esq., of Richmond.

Maximilian in Mexico.—Advices from Havana to the 21 instant, say that the Emperor Maximilian had arrived in the city of Mexico. He was then enthusiastically received, processions formed, guns fired, a *Te Deum* sung, addresses made, and other signs of public satisfaction manifested. Several addresses were presented—among them one to the Queen Charlotte, which was couched in particularly affectionate language. The Emperor immediately proceeded to organize the French Mexican Court, and give his prompt attention to the condition of the Mexican finances.

The Two Great Cathedrals of the World.—St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London rank as the largest edifices in Christendom. Undoubtedly St. Peter's is superior to London's metropolitan church, but there is a sense in which this national edifice exceeds even St. Peter's, for St. Paul's occupied 145 years in building, was the work of 12 successive architects, and exhausted the revenues of 19 successive popes. St. Paul's was completed under the direction of one architect in the space of 37 years; the expense was entirely defrayed by a small tax on coals.

Childreus' Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Messrs Editors: I send you an extract from the letter of a little girl of five years, written just after the defeat of Hunter's expedition against Lynchburg. Her home was directly in the line of the enemy's retreat. O for the faith of a little child.

"My Own Dear Grandma: I love you a whole parcel and I'm mightly obliged to you for sending me that beautiful little letter with the flowers and angels on it.

The Yankees came here; but Papa and uncle Ebbie and Mr. Withrow hid some of our meat and flour and they didn't find it; but they took every bit of the meat and flour and meal Mammy had, but a little, and they left that 'cause I told 'em please to leave something for me and Annie and Mamma to eat. Father in heaven didn't let em hurt us 'cause I prayed to him a heap about it, and He didn't let em get Papa and uncle Ebbie either. I prayed about Mr. Kelso's mill, and He didn't let em burn it up; but they cut it all upinside. The Yankees just galloped up here in knots, one after the other; but I prayed to God and He didn't let 'em hurt me. I told 'em they couldn't kill me because I prayed to God about it, and they laughed. They took mamma's pickles and preserves and lard and butter and soda and buckets and cans and tin cups, and three spoons, and Papa's bags and blacking, and Harris's shirt (Harris is a negro boy,) and every thing mammy had to eat too, *and her pipe.*

I want to see every body at Carolina's house (i e in N. C) mightly.

Your loving little M—."

SCHOOLMASTER'S FABLE.

A venerable teacher once related to his boys the following fable: a certain knight was confined in a high tower, at the foot of which his wife used to come every day and weep.

At length he asked her why she did not [illegible] name of that tower, and from it all ought to be anxious to escape. That little silken thread is the alphabet, and that small cord the little words that are first learned; and which help the child to attain larger ones, and thus to bring in the instructions of the wise and good that help to free him from his captivity.

And like the captive knight, he who would gain his freedom must use the means himself. No one can study in his stead. He must himself draw in these silken threads of knowledge, or he will remain ignorant for ever. Will my young readers, when they are sometimes disposed to think it hard that they should have to study, and when they wonder why they have to learn this and that lesson, remember the knight in the tower.

And then there is another thing to be learned from this table. All of us are captives to sin until we are rescued by the grace of God. Sometimes serious thoughts enter the mind of a child, which he is disposed to put aside. Let him think that they may be the evidence that the holy Spirit is near, and is willing to release him; and that those serious thoughts and feelings, if they are suitably entertained, may lead to deeper convictions, which may be followed by the entrance of grace into the heart. How important then is it to attend to the first whisper of the Holy Spirit?

Remember, when you listen to your teacher in the Sabbath-school, or to your parents as they tell of Jesus at your fire side, or when you hear the words of life from your pastor or when some solemn providence warns you, or when you read the Bible in your closet, that there are different methods by which the Holy Spirit seeks to gain entrance to your hearts. And never put away one serious thought, but pray that it may be the means of saving from sin and Satan.—*S. S. Visitor.*

Honesty in Little Things.—"Matilda," said little Thomas, "do you not know that one of the boughs of Mr. C.'s apple tree hangs over our garden wall, and when the fruit gets ripe and the high winds blow, we shall get some of the apples?" "*Indeed you will not,*" replied his sister, "for they are not *ours*, and *you must be honest, even in little things.*"

"Oh, then," said Thomas, his eyes brightening while he expressed his thoughts, "we will throw them over the wall again, and he will be sure to find them." Admirable intention! All through life may principles of true rectitude direct the little boy. My dear readers, let me now impress upon your minds the absolute need of the most *scrupulous honesty* on all occasions. You cannot tell how pilfering an apple, or stealing a pear or a book may stamp your character for life. Should your friends ever see anything like duplicity in your conduct they could not help being suspicious, which would make you feel very uncomfortable; therefore say indignantly to the tempter, when he would incline you to that which is wrong; "how can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"—*Youth's Friend.*

The Sabbath-School.—It is like a stream which has no thundering cataracts to astonish us; but winds tranquilly along the valley, proving its existence only by the life and verdure along its course.

CHRIST'S GOLDEN RULE.

Who knows the Golden Rule? You all know it, I hope. You may repeat it:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do you, do ye even so to them."

Who made the rule?

Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Then we may be sure it is a right rule. Have you all got the rule? Have you all got it by heart?

Now, children, what is a rule made for? To make things right by.

That is what Christ gave to us the Golden Rule for. You have it in your heart, just as the young carpenter had his foot-rule in his pocket. But I am afraid that a great many of you are so foolish that you don't use your Golden Rule. When some playmate, whom perhaps you do not like very well, asks you to do him a favor, and you say, "No, I won't; you won't do anything to oblige me, and I won't oblige you," that's not going by the rule. Stop, little boy, little girl, take out your rule; here is something to measure. What does the rule say? "Do as you would be done by." Go by the rule. That's what the rule is for. When some boy strikes you, or calls you names, and you clench your hand to strike him in return—stop. Where is your rule? You would be more foolish than the carpenter's apprentice if you were to strike back, while all the time you had Christ's Golden Rule in your mind, which tells you to do as you would be done by.

Remember that Christ's Golden Rule is given to you to measure things by. That rule is always right. If you see a man or a child doing something that is contrary to that rule, you may be sure they are doing wrong. And remember how foolish and how wrong it is for us, who have the rule, to forget all about it, and to desobey it.

Let us all try to make a good use of Christ's Golden Rule.

God Hears.—"Jessie," said a little boy to his sister, "don't talk naughty, for *God hears.*

Indeed he does; but how many children *feel* this—how many grown up people? The Bible says, "There is *not a word* in my tongue, but thou O Lord, knowest it altogether."

Oh, how much complaining, cross, hard, thoughtless, wicked and lying words, God has to hear. Even if they are whispered, He hears. In the hubbub of voices, nobody's word is so drowned but God hears it and *knows it.* Don't talk naughty, for *God hears.*

How sweet to work all day for God, and then lie down at night beneath his smile!

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860 y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C,
March 19, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS---FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,685,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,682.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Bay,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. Mclauwin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. BAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents. The Company invite applications.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

3206
1954

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 32.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 344.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1862, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $30 00
" " " " " six months, 20 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 40 00
" " " " " six months, 30 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular dealings must be accompanied by the money.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MY BROTHER.

[A lament for the Rev. J. A. Barr, who died July 18, 1863, near Searcy, Ark.]

The night winds fan my cheek, Brother,
And cool my aching brow;
But they cannot sooth the spirit
That sobs thee even now.
I am buried beneath my sorrow.
Realt and lone I weep,
Beneath the Southern daisies
They tell me that you sleep.

Away from home and kindred,
Surrounded by the foe,
Which brings its darkling sorrows
Where e'er its minions go;
When thy Mother, weak and weary
Leant on thee as her stay,
God loosed thine earthly fetters
And summoned thee away!

I've thought me of thy boyhood,
The calmer days of youth,
When I looked into thy bosom
Which mirrowed only truth;
Of thy manhood full of promise,
Which unto God you gave,
And I weep to think that promise
Is blighted in the grave.

Short was thy warfare, Brother,
But many a priceless gem,
You gathered for your Saviour Prince,
To grace his diadem.
He stripped thee of thine armor,
Thy weapons laid aside,
And bade thee take a soldier's rest
Forever by His side.

We loved the pale stars, Brother,
We loved in youth to roam,
To watch the heaven-lit lamps that shone,
So brightly [illegible]
But oh! they now seem nearer,
And Heaven is nearer too,
Since the starry portals opened
To let my Brother through.

Selections.

From the True Presbyterian

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DR. McPHEETERS. PERSECUTION OF CHRIST'S SERVANTS THE TOKEN OF FINAL APOSTASY.

Until we read the discussion in the Assembly, with the documents laid before that body, we know little of the history of Dr. McPheeters' persecution. Nor had we known more would we have felt at liberty to say much on the subject, for fear of involving him further by furnishing his enemies the opportunity, in some way, of making him responsible for our utterances, or confounding his views with ours. We remembered that in the Assembly of 1862, though agreeing with our doctrine of the Church, he did not concur in our judgment that the only possible method of staying the fanaticism, was a bold, uncompromising assault upon it, exposing the hypocrisy of its leaders before they had gotten the halter about the neck of the Church. Following rather the amiable impulses of his own gentle nature, and shrinking from the conflict, he persuaded himself that he might still compromise and keep the peace until better days should come. Under these circumstances, while we not only participated in the universal affection and esteem of ministers and people for Dr. McPheeters, but [illegible] the strongest feelings of personal friendship, we thought it the part of prudence not to risk exposing him to the fierce malignity of his enemies by the strong terms in which, if we spoke at all, truth would require us to speak of their villainies.

But the case having now been issued in the highest Court of the Church, and on principles which endanger the reputation and the relations of every honest man in it, we feel free to speak. It is no longer Dr. McPheeters' quarrel with a squad of canting, ranting, ecclesiastical cut-throats in his congregation and Presbytery, but the quarrel of every sincere friend of liberty of conscience, with perhaps the fiercest and most fanatical tyranny in all the history of the Reformed Church. When neither the native loveliness of character of Samuel B. McPheeters, nor his christian meekness and modesty, nor his attractive gifts as a preacher, nor his eminent devotedness and efficiency in the pastoral work can secure for him, under the Constitution and Courts of the Church, protection against such lawless, graceless, godless, cowardly and assassin-like creatures as have hounded on upon him alike the clamor of the outside mob, the fanaticism of religious bigotry, and the sword of the military satraps, for two years past, who can feel safe any longer? When the highest court of the Church once licences and endorses an ecclesiastical *Thug-ism* as ferocious and fanatical as ever disgraced Hindooism, who knows when he may rest in quiet?

We present in the briefest possible compass the material facts in the history of this case, as gathered from the authoritative documents before us.

It will be remembered by our readers that during the Assembly of 1862, at which Dr. McPheeters opposed the Breckinridge paper, the author of that paper threatened, in the presence of several members, that certain four pastors in Louisville and St. Louis, of whom Dr. McP. was one, would have to be removed. This we are disposed to regard as the key to much that follows.

Soon after his return from the Assembly, a faction in his congregation, headed by one Geo. P. Strong, (one disaffected elder out of seven,) demanded of Dr. McPheeters, as pastor, some public avowal of his opinions touching the great political and military questions of the day, on the plea that his loyalty was suspected. To this silly and impertinent demand, Dr. McP. replied, as any right-thinking minister must do, that, as a minister and pastor he had no mission to expound political and military questions. The war thus began was kept up until the end of the year, when, obviously at the instigation of Strong & Co., Gen. Curtis enacted this most singular and most infamous military order; (we give its substantial sense.) Whereas, Dr. McPheeters refused to dogmatize on politics at the demand of Strong & Co., whereas, *he spoke and voted against the Breckinridge paper in the Assembly of 1862!!* whereas, he refused to recognize President Lincoln as Head of the Church in not observing his appointed fasts, feasts, and Liturgies; and whereas, said McPheeters has allowed himself to be "stimulated and encouraged, it not *led on by his wife;* therefore he shall cease his ministerial functions in Missouri, and leave the State in ten days, and the Pine street Church edifice and records be put in the hands of Strong & Co, who shall procure a loyal preacher."

The Pine st. Church seems to have been blest with a singularly wise and able session. On receiving this remarkable order, at a session held Dec. 20th, 1862, they entered it on their records, accompanied with a calm, passionless, unanswerable exposure of its violations of the law and privileges of the Church, of their rights as elders, and of the vested rights of property in the church building. As a matter of course, they were practically excluded from the control of the services in the building, and the sexton receiving an order from the traitorous Elder Strong "to lock up the Church," the services of the congregation were suspended until Strong & Co. invited a supply. But this [illegible] puzzled to know what to do with the elephant they had won. The utter incongruity with Presbyterianism of a stated worship by the congregation over which the session had no control, soon became palpable even to their obtuse perceptions, and, on the 4th March, '63, they obtained a military order releasing them from the charge of the Church, and addressed to the session a letter denying they had ever undertaken to hold and control the Church under the military order, but on the ground that they and certain members of the congregation had the same right of property and control that the session had; yet asking the session to find a supply for the pulpit. This paper the session quietly put on record, March 12th, 1863, accompanied with a dignified exposure of its falsehood in statement of facts, its flimsy apologies for the course of Strong & Co., and its singularly absurd and stupid theory of the government and proper control of the Church. They proceed to arrange, as requested, for a supply of the pulpit, as far as it can be done without impairing their obligations to the pastor. To this action Strong entered protest, obviously for the sake of an opportunity to enter on the records a diatribe against the session for claiming to control the worship of the congregation, and a malignant attack upon the pastor. At the same time he presented a petition of fifty-two members of the congregation for a congregation l meeting, which was laid over for consideration. The session with great forbearance admit the protest to record, with another exposure of its falsehood of statement, its shallow pettifoggery, and the unbrotherly intrigues of its author, who it seems, after President Lincoln had revoked the order of Curtis [illegible] the Church control, had gone to Washington and prevailed with the President (we think little to the President's credit,) to modify again his revocation, so as merely to allow Dr. McPheeters to remain in St. Louis.

The fifty-two petitioners for the meeting, because their request was laid over for consideration, undertook, under the lead of Strong, to call a congregational meeting in spite of the session, who, with their usual calmness, simply referred the matter to Presbytery, and this body declared unanimously, April 8th, 1863, an opinion fully sustaining the views of the session, that all meetings in reference to the spiritual concerns of the congregation, should be called by the session. In face of this decision, read after a meeting for religious service, to the people, Strong & Co. remained, organized a meeting, and elected out of their own little clique, not only two Elders, but also a board of Trustees, in lieu of the permanent board in whom the title to the property is vested, and which board the title deed requires to be changed only by a meeting of the congregation called by the session!

Next, Strong & Co., through their fellow conspirators, certain ministerial hangers on of the Presbytery of St. Louis, procure a called meeting of that body for May 15th, 1863, "to remove grievances," and "*dissolve the pastoral relation* of Dr. McPheeters with the congregation," not even conditioning their purpose, "if the way be clear." Dr. McPheeters, on what ground we know not, (as this [illegible] tory afterwards refused to record,) but we presume sensitive delicacy about people whom he could such a wish, expressed of conspirators in his the matter of his [illegible] Presbytery, who eagerly entrap him, and cited him hold a meeting on the before that body on the wards postponed to [illegible]

A meeting of the Presbytery accordingly, and by a vote of two to one, postponed [illegible] and reinstated [illegible] Nine o'clock midnight, after this full vote, Strong & Co., finding the majority had defeated, constituted themselves a sort of "Rump" meeting, appointed Strong the Commissioner to Presbytery, and in face of the resolution just passed, instructed him to insist on the dissolution!! And though again the people met and by a large majority ordered him either to represent truly the protest of the people against the resignation, or resign his place, still he was received as commissioner, and permitted in two speeches to assail the pastor, absent by military constraint, in the most cowardly manner. A letter from Dr. McPheeters, presented by a friend, desiring in compliance with the wishes of near two-thirds of his people to withdraw his resignation, was ordered to be withdrawn and refused record, and all discussion and remonstrance being gagged by the previous question, Presbytery solemnly voted the falsehood "that the *request of Pine street Church be granted*, and the pastoral relation be dissolved." It is due to the real Presbytery of St. Louis to say, however, that this vote was in a meeting of only twenty members, and passed by only *eleven* out of the *sixty members* that compose the body. It is also an important fact illustrative of the wisdom of the great and good men in the Church who have protested against the right of ministers to sit in Presbytery who have no connection with the people and the work of the Church, that out of the eight ministers who voted this infamous procedure, *six* were of that class of ecclesiastical *loafers* who have no charge of any Church or work of the Church. This class of members have generally proved a curse to all large city Presbyteries on all occasions when important issues are at stake. Under military tyranny, naturally enough, these mere jobworkers and *stewedores* in the Church [illegible] as the pliant tools

Thus matters continued [illegible] and '63, when President Lincoln, on the representation of some reasonable and candid men of his party, seems to have discovered the misrepresentations of Strong, and, under the impulses of a native aversion to be the instrument of oppression to an honest, conscientious minister, revoked the order restraining Dr. McPheeters from pastoral duties. As was most natural, his devoted people immediately desired him to resume his labors. Having appealed to the Synod against the outrage of the Presbytery, and, thereby, as all parties understand, *stayed* the sentence of dissolution, he resumed work, to the great joy and edification of the people—not excepting even some whom Strong & Co. had led astray. And whether they made the opportunity by instigating Gen. Rosecrans, as before they had instigated Gen. Curtis, or whether Gen. Rosecrans of his own motion, made the order requiring the oath to Cæsar as a qualification for sitting in Christ's court, we cannot say; but so it was that, under that order excluding nearly all from the meeting but men of such conscience as Strong & Co.] a Presbytery met April 6th, 1864, consisting of eighteen out of sixty members, just such a Presbytery as suited Strong & Co.'s purpose, to thwart President Lincoln's well-meant intentions, and drive Dr. McPheeters out of his pulpit. *Nine members* of Pine street Church petitioned Presbytery to forbid Dr. McPheeters to preach in the pulpit. Elder Strong, though not a member of the Presbytery, was invited to address the pliant court, and on motion of Rev. J. J. Porter—one of the notorious eleven, a renegade New School man at that, whose chief business for years past seems to have been to make mischief within the Presbytery, and thereby inflict a vengeance upon Old Schoolism, which he and his former confreres could not inflict from without—the Presbytery, after a false statement of the grounds of their previous action, ordered that Dr. McPheeters shall cease to serve the Pine street Church.

Such is the history of the infamous case as it came before the Assembly—evidently the whole of it the work of one unscrupulous man, endeavoring to work out the threat or prediction made at the Assembly of 1862. Of this man Elder Strong, we know absolutely nothing beyond what appears in the published accounts of this case; nor, were we less ignorant, have we space to waste on such as he. He is plainly another of the too numerous instances of men called, through haste or carelessness, into the Eldership, on whom neither nature, grace, nor education has bestowed a single qualification for the office. His relation to Presbyterianism and knowledge of it, is obviously about equivalent to the knowledge of, and relation to, the prophesy of Baalam's ass, which, in the ups and downs of asinine life, happened to fall into the hands of a prophet. It would be injustice to the ass, however, to compare the logical ability which led even Baalam to reflection, with the illogical stupidity which signalizes all the reasonings of this Elder when the rights and duties of Pastor, Elders and people are the subject. We infer from the whole history that Mr. Strong is probably a pettifogger by profession, and a Yankee of low instincts by birth, or, at least, by religious training. His mind is utterly incapable of comprehending the idea of a Christ-appointed order in his Church, or any constitution and law but the law of the strongest. His conscience seems utterly callous to any impression of the sinfulness of covenant-breaking, chicanery, faithlessness and falsehood. His importurbable self-complacency is impervious alike to shame from indelicacy and dishonor, or to ridicule from the perpetual blunders into which headlong stupidity ever hurries him, so long as the strong arm of military power protects him from the consequences alike of his blunders and his dishonorable deeds. It is from among men of his constitution, only [illegible] of crime, that the State prison and the [illegible] gather their victims.

Still, it matters not, now, how pliant a creature Strong may be, since the supreme court of Christ's Church has endorsed and become responsible for his conduct. For in the light of the foregoing facts it will be seen that, though Dr. McPheeters with the Elders and people of Pine Street Church appealed specifically against this action of Presbytery on petition of Strong and the nine members, yet, in sustaining the action of Presbytery in that case, the Assembly necessarily sustained and endorsed the whole series of disgraceful acts of which this last was but the disgraceful culmination. Nor is this merely a logical inference, for the general tone of the opinions delivered in the Assembly clearly evinces that the majority of the judges meant very distinctly to endorse the entire spirit and conduct of Strong & Co. throughout. Ministers—at least those that disgraced their title—and Elders, who, as in solemn caricature, sported the soubriquet of "Judge," justified Rosecrans' impious and infamous order of Cæsar's oath as a qualification for sitting in Christ's court. Others prated of Dr. McPheeters' treason, while perpetrating themselves a worse than Iscariot treason against the constitution, both of the Church and the country. Others, in the very slang of Strong & Co., declared the issue to be Dr. McPheeters' loyalty or disloyalty, though even military judges found no fault in him, as though it were a function of the Assembly, not only to settle for the State the standard of loyalty, but to revise the decisions of the President and the judges, civil and military, on that subject. Others higgled about the technicalities of the villainy perpetrated by the "Rump" Church meeting and the "Rump" Presbytery as a screen to hide their murderous sentence.

[illegible] should have copied the example of the loyal Israelites, and said, when questioned, '*Thine am I. Abraham Lincoln, and on thy side will I remain*'—then all this trouble would have been avoided." And all this folly and wickedness was uttered in face of two or three most manly utterances from the minority judges, which left no excuse for ignorance

The review of this action of the Assembly has constantly suggested to us, in spite of ourselves, the singular and startling analogy between the trial of Dr. McPheeters before this court, and the trial of his master before a similar Church court, whose action betokened a speedy final apostasy and judgment. It is not irreverent, within proper limits, to compare the disciple with his Lord. Nay, Jesus has taught us that in such cases it is the Lord himself who is on trial still. "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my disciples, ye did it unto me."

The circumstances and the times of the two trials are remarkably similar. In both cases the times are highly revolutionary, and the issue is, "under which King?" In both cases a *High Priest* of the reigning fanaticism gave counsel before hand. "It is *expedient* that one man die." (John 18: 14.) In both cases the fundamental fallacy which blinded the minds and stupefied the consciences of the judges, was the assumption that God's purpose must be to aggrandize and give dominion to one particular people and party. As we heard Dr. Geo. Junkin blasphemously express it, in the Assembly of 1862, "God Almighty *cannot afford* to allow the dissolution of this Union." Had Jesus assented to the self exalting political notions of the times, and been *loyal* to Judaism, as the court understood loyalty, no fault would have been found with him. Had his disciple assented to the court's definition of loyalty in face of the constitution and of the teachings of the ancient seers, as to its true intent and spirit, no sentence of condemnation would have passed upon him. Nay, even in the particular *form* of the offence the analogy is startling. It consisted in nothing positively done, but simply in failure to do. The Master, when pressed to an answer, said simply, "My Kingdom is not of this world, else my servants would fight." The disciple under similar circumstances, declared, "My mission is not to settle questions between the kingdoms of this world." Even in the judgments of the two courts we find the same differences of character developed. In the firm and just rebukes of such men as Presidents Maclean and Breckinridge, we seem to hear the very utterances of conscientious Joseph and Nicodemus, "Doth our law condemn a man before it hear him?" And doubtless among the private, if not the public utterances or members of the court, the like response as of old was heard, from logic-made-easy, "Art thou also one of his disciples?"—a *sympathizer* with rebels?

Whether the parallel is to be carried out in the final apostasy and judgment of God upon the modern as upon the ancient court, it is not ours to predict. Yet who can fail to feel alarm at the thought that the formal condemnation and anathematizing of the [illegible] for Christ's truth is the ordinary [illegible] of the approach of final apostasy and judgment.

However this may be, what pastor and people is the least, however loved and loving, dare tell what a day may bring forth, when it needs but the chicanery of some [illegible] to commence the devilish work of sundering the holy tie, in order to ensure an edict from the supreme court of the Church, to murder the shepherd under the pretence that it was a plan to incite the fierce war dogs to devour him?

A SCRIPTURAL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND *Historical View of Slavery; from the Days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the 19th Century.* By Bishop Hopkins, D.

[illegible] of a rare history. [illegible] of the war, the venerable Bishop of Vermont became somewhat famous at the North by espousing the cause of southern slavery. Although a foreigner by birth, a northerner by adoption, and in no way whatever associated or connected with domestic slavery, and even with his sympathies all enlisted against it, he became convinced, early in his career, that slavery was the arrangement of Divine Providence, and that the Abolitionists' interpretation of the Constitution was erroneous. He delivered a lecture in New York in 1850, in which he set forth his views openly, and proved the validity of slavery from the Bible. He repeated similar vindications of this institution, from time to time, until a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia addressed him a letter dated April 15, 1863, soliciting his views in writing with leave to publish them. Bishop Hopkins furnished a pamphlet, embodying his views, with leave to publish. This pamphlet, although the most conclusive argument in vindication of slavery I have ever met, yet gave serious offence to Bishop Potter and his clergy, of Pennsylvania, whereupon those gentlemen addressed Bishop Hopkins a note of disapproval of his course, and they did this in very strong language. They protest against the Pamphlet and denounce the author of it. The Protest, dated September 1863, called the Bishop of Vermont to his pen; and he then went to work in good earnest to add to his Scriptural argument a complete vindication of slavery which he does in a masterly manner, proving his point by a most thorough research of the writings of Fathers, Reformers, and other writers, in all ages, Ancient and Modern; citing friends in all periods and in all lands; from such classes as Tertullian, Chrysostom, Gregory, Melancthon, Calvin, Hurry, Clarke, Scott, Doddridge, Bishop of England and Church of Rome, Oriental Churches and the Church of Russia, Wilberforce, Roberson, Cummins, Washington, Jefferson, and a host of names which present a most felicitous contrast with such names as Beecher, Stowe, Parker and the like.

The learned Bishop examines the theories of [illegible] first, of the validity of the institution [illegible] then of the infidelic tendencies of the men and theories that oppose the domestic relation of master and slave.

In the course of his book he administers some well merited and handsome rebukes to his assailants, and the ultra abolitionists; and especially does he deal in a gifted manner with that enemy of pure religion, civil order and harmony, Theodore Parker, who though deceased, has left behind him a progeny of seditionists, who, though too obtuse to originate, yet lack not the depravity and the cunning to perpetuate the heresy of their leader.

You rise from the perusal of this book with a feeling of complete satisfaction, and admiration of an author of so much learning; of the clearest style; and of singular independence, coming out as he does at such a time as 1863, and in the face of such a people as the Yankee nation, with such a book.

The work is published by Pooley, of New York, and a single copy of it has found its way to this city, through the hermetical paper blockade.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

STRONG DRINK IN CAMP.—Dryden, in his "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," says:

"Drinking is the soldier's pleasure."

There is a spirit of mischief in this line. It has served to foster the idea that indulgence in strong drink is especially excusable on the part of those who follow the military profession—that to 'put the bottle to the lips' is a more natural and less blameworthy thing in camp than at home. Many a wise scruple has been laid at rest by it; and many a brave man beguiled into habits which proved the germ of drunkenness, dishonor and death.

And how shall we hope to break its force? We cannot deny that the soldier may find pleasure in drinking—that the exhilaration attending it may relieve the monotony and tedium of camp life—that the gloomy thoughts inspired by a sense of danger may be chased from the bosom for a season. All this we admit. But let the soldier look beyond the pleasure, to that which follows after. Let him judge the indulgence by its inherent tendencies and its ultimate results. Let him correct the error of the poet who was nominally a Christian, by the higher wisdom of the heathen philosopher who said, "The vine bears three kinds of fruit; the first, pleasure—the second, intoxication—the third, remorse." Let him ask himself whether for the sake of a transient gratification, he is willing to contract the weakness, and bear the reproach and sink into the degradation and suffer the ruin of enduring vice! Let him seriously consider whether the enjoyment of to-day is not purchased too dearly when he pays for it with the risk of an enfeebled body, and a wasted fortune, and an alienated friendship, and an impaired intellect, seared conscience, and blighted name, and a broken life, and a hopeless death, and a lost soul, and a resurrection of shame, and a sentence of wrath and a home in hell, and an eternity of measureless, unmitigable woe! Oh, if he truly does this, will not drinking be his dread and his abhorrence? Ought it not to be? Is possibility and is likehood, *all these things are in the bottle*—in the bottle *for him*—if he does not put it away from him. Can he see that they are there, and not shrink from them? Alas, then, *his undoing is already more than half accomplished.* He needs at once to arouse himself, and fly from an impending danger, from a destruction that threatens to overwhelm him straightway.

A GROUND OF HOPE.

The atrocious wickedness of our foes is a ground on which we bottom the hope of eventual success. In entertaining that pleasing expectation, we do not claim to have attained such righteousness as makes us pleasing to God, or even such as the nature of the cause we are engaged in makes becoming. We are deeply sensible of the number and magnitude of the transgressions written down against us as a people, and so far are we from expecting any manifestation of the divine power in the rebuke of our foes on account of any goodness there is in us, we are painfully conscious that were God to visit the demerits of our crimes upon us, the worst evils that ever befall a people would long ago have been poured out upon us.

But while we are bad our enemies are worse. We have angered God; they have made His wrath burn with vastly greater fierceness. We have provoked Him [illegible] on the ground that God [illegible] they have contemptuously refused to implore His help and blessing, and placed all their dependence in physical agencies, brute force. Reverses and disasters have again and again caused us to bewail our sins and iniquities and implore pardon; they have obstinately persisted in their wicked courses, and been made the more stiff-necked by every successive defeat and failure. We have tried our utmost to conduct the war on the principles of morality and humanity; they have systematically outraged these high and generous principles, and made their boast of the vilest and most bloody deeds. We are contending for rights and liberties vouchsafed our ancestors, through the blessing of God, upon their heroic endurance and valiant resistance; they aim to wrest those priceless blessings from us, to dishonor, enslave and destroy us. We are willing to retire from this contest the moment our enemies consent to let us alone; they continue to wage a barbarous warfare under the promptings of the basest passions of their fallen nature.

The war itself is a palpable violation of that Constitution they falsely say they are fighting to uphold and maintain, and their rulers have not only set at naught that instrument in their dealings with us, but have scornfully disregarded its spirit and letter by the manner in which they have treated their own citizens. They proclaimed to the world that the object they desired and designed to accomplish by means of the war was the restoration of the Union, and they have done their utmost to make that result impossible. They have done their utmost to inflame the base passions of our slaves, exhorted them to rapine, murder and robbery, and supplied those under their authority with the appliances for the execution of their fiendish suggestions. They have stolen our slaves, forced the young and able bodied men into their army, taking care to place them in the front of the battle, and abandoned the young, the aged and the sick to cold, starvation and death. The course of their armies has been marked by ashes, [illegible] and for more than a twelve-month [illegible] men and children. They take especial pleasure in the burning of grist mills and barns and smoke houses, in destroying agricultural instruments, and in devastating fields waving with the generous yield of the soil. They murder parents under the eye of their children, and compel gray haired mothers and fathers to witness the ravishment of their pure and lovely daughters. They rob defenceless women of clothing, gold and silver plate, money and marriage rings, break in pieces what they cannot carry away, and apply the torch to the homestead.

But how idle the attempt to array against that infamous people one tenth of the enormous crimes that stand recorded against them; or to present those crimes in their true colors? Their enormities are without a parallel in number, variety and magnitude. They have been given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind. They have been abandoned to their own lusts. All divine restraining grace has been taken away from them, and a righteous God hath said to all moral influences and agents, "let them alone!" *They shall utterly perish in their own corruption.* God will smite them in the fierceness of His anger with a terrible stroke.

It may be the purpose of God to permit this war to go on, and to permit our enemies to inflict sorer evils upon us than any under which we have yet groaned and bled. Concerning that we have no revelation; but of this we are confident, that if we meet the high and solemn obligations imposed upon us, He will not permit our enemies to triumph over us in the end, that when His purpose towards us has been accomplished He will send us deliverance, and that He will assuredly punish the outrageous wickedness of the Yankee nation in a most signal manner.—*Charleston Courier.*

WHAT THOU DOEST, DO QUICKLY.—Quick, young man! Life is short. A great work is before you, and you have no time to lose. If you would succeed in business, win your way to honor, and save your soul, you must work quickly. The sluggard dies. The wheels of time roll over him and crush him while he sleeps. Aim high, and work hard. Life is worth the living, death worth the dying, because heaven is worth the gaining.

Quick, ye men of might in the road of life! Your life is more than half gone already. You are going down the hill, and the shadows begin to fall around you. If ye have aught to do before ye die, do it quickly. The morning has fled, midday has passed, and the night cometh.

Quick, ye aged men, quick! Once you thought three score years and ten to be an endless time, and that they could never pass away. They have come, they have gone, and what have you left? The days of pleasure are passed, and the days of darkness are here. Have you left any work undone? Have you come to infirmities and trembling with no preparation for death? Ah, quick, ye aged fathers and grey bearded sires. Already are the messengers of death beginning to tender their services, to bring you to the sepulchres of your fathers. With the feeble remnants of existence struggle for heaven. Work, pray, seek, while life lingers, mercy waits, and God is gracious!

HUMAN NATURE IS A BAD CLOCK.—It may go right now and then, or be made to strike the hour, but its inward frame is to go wrong.

A man is apt to think that his personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow-men do just as he pleases.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted or the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE EDITOR *pro tem.* is absent from his post for a week or two. Any matters requiring his personal attention will be laid over till his return.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of communications, received during the past week, will lay over until the return of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, editor *pro tem.*

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—We sometimes receive complaints about the failure of soldiers' papers to reach them in camp. These papers are mailed with the same regularity as are those sent to citizens, and are prepaid in every instance; but it cannot be expected that they will not often fail to reach their destination. We have frequently stated to our readers, that we thought it better to send the paper to hospitals than to soldiers actively in the field, as we think i much more likely to be received.

REV. E. A. BOLLES.—We see from the Charlotte *Democrat*, that Rev. E. A. Bolles, Agent of the Confederate States Bible Society, is now on a visit to the Western portion of the State, collecting funds for the Society. Mr. Bolles has been untiring in his exertions to increase this fund, and is entitled to the gratitude of all christians for his energy and devotion to the great cause in which he is engaged.

THE REVIVAL IN [illegible]'s old Brigade, says the daily services in Johnson's old Brigade, says the *Christian Observer*, were commenced about the 9th of July and continued two or three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Taylor says in a note dated near Richmond on the 30th ult., that "during our meetings we have had seventy-two professions and seventy accessions to our Camp Church. Deep interest has been manifested on the part of the soldiers. For the last few days our religious services have been suspended in consequence of military movements. At the time of their suspension we had about thirty-five anxious soldiers, inquiring the way of life, saying, "What must I do to be saved."

On last Sabbath, the 24th inst., we had a communion meeting, in which about two hundred communicants were present. It was in truth a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord."

COL. DAWSON'S LECTURE.—We had the pleasure of hearing the lecture delivered here on the night of the 8th inst., by Col. A. H. H. Dawson, of Mobile, in behalf of the Kentucky soldiers in the Confederate service. He was greeted by a highly appreciative audience, who derived much enjoyment from the rare literary treat served up by this able and eloquent speaker. We have rarely seen an audience more thoroughly entertained, and we advise all our readers, who may have an opportunity of hearing this admirable orator, not to fail to hear him. Independent of the praise-worthy object he has in view, viz: the relief of the sick and wounded Kentuckians in our army, his lecture is a specimen of oratory and eloquence that cannot fail to charm the admirers of those rare gifts.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—The editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, published at Raleigh, N. C., has advanced the subscription price of his paper to $10 per annum. He proposes to issue it on a whole sheet in the future.

TESTAMENTS.—We are happy to be able to state, on the authority of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that the Bible Society of the Confederate States has recently received several cases of Testaments from England, and that its officers will be glad to meet the demand as long as the supply continues. Address Geo. M. Thew, Esq., Treas., Augusta, Ga.

The venerable and distinguished Swiss divine, Cæsar Malan, D. D., calmly and peacefully departed to his rest, after a long illness, on the 8th of May.

"THOU GOD SEEST ME."

A constant sense of God's immediate presence and the fact that His all-seeing eye is ever upon us, would, if really entertained, have a most happy influence upon our life and character. It would make every man fair and honest in his calling. The "tricks of trade," that curse legitimate business in all its shapes and forms, would be effectually done away. For these tricks are pursued because of the supposed ignorance of the party upon whom the petty frauds are practised. God is wholly lost sight of when such transactions are going on. His presence is not recognized; nor is is the fact that He sees and knows all things felt in the heart. But when He is always placed before the eye of the mind, and a full recognition of His presence felt, it cannot be thus. It effectually restrains all crooked ways, and lays a bar upon questionable practices and doubtful expedients. Let God go with you to your daily occupations, therefore, whatever these occupations may be. Endeavor to realize His presence there—(for His eye *is* upon you, whether you will or not)—and it will be far better than all human laws and regulations against fraud and deception and cunning. It will make one just and honest and open-handed; for though *man* may not see the little departures from strict integrity and fairness, it is well known and felt that *God sees them.* And the fear of God has much more restraint upon *all* in whose heart this fear abides, than the fear of man.

Thus to set the Lord always before us, would also regulate and moderate the desire for gain; confining it within proper bounds on all sides, and thereby saving from a host of evils that are bearing on multitudes to eternal ruin. The Apostle says, "The love of money is the root of all evil;" and "he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent," says Solomon himself. Now we need not suppose that these sayings of inspired men were wholly prophetic. There were doubtless a great many striking examples of their truth when these "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Solomon had but to cast his eye any day over Jerusalem to behold them; and Paul, in his journeyings from place to place, found them ever multiplying before his face. And what age of the world since has failed to add multitudes of examples of like character, to swell the extent of our knowledge and warn us of the dangers that encompass us? Did these holy men live *now*, with the accumulated evidence of the ages before them, they would not be likely to modify their views of the evils condemned? Would Solomon make a less serious charge against those who "haste to be rich;" or would Paul be less severe against "the love of money?" Certainly not. Whatever truth may be supposed to have attached to [illegible] when made, is still true. They were certainly *prophetic* of things with which we are familiar. This "haste to be rich"—this "love of money"—is the bane of society as we behold it. Scarcely a day passes that does not exhibit some striking example of its all-powerful sway, in which the victim has been detected and exposed to the world.

To these sins, people are peculiarly liable at such times as the present. The derangement in all the ordinary channels of trade—the large profits made, and frequently too by those who have no great skill or judgment in finances or in commerce—the weakening of moral principle that always results from political revolutions, such as that through which we are now passing—*these* things increase selfishness and tend to the development of the covetous spirit that rules so much in human nature, even in times of peace. So common have these sins become, that they have ceased to excite surprise; and instead of the indignation that would attach to them in a better state of public sentiment, they are received as a matter of course, disposed of with a jest, and the public mind is ready for the next exhibition of the same kind.

Now, what is the remedy for all this? How may it be met, society preserved, men raised from the groveling pursuit of wealth merely for its own sake, and the church purified from the stains that so often attach to *her* in these very matters? Unless something is done to stay the tide that is now setting in the direction of these evils, to what point of reproach and shame may she not soon be borne? The feeling of Hagar in all the affairs of life would moderate and regulate all the desires of the heart, that might otherwise become ungovernable, and forbid all criminal excess.

The feeling of Hagar would also tend very much to keep us mindful of our dependence upon God for success in all our callings and occupations. Without His blessing, we may rise early and sit up late, there can be no real success for us. It is an old charge, as old as the days of Habakkuk, that men "sacrifice unto their net and burn incense unto their drag; because by them their portion is fat, and their meat plenteous." The instrument by which they succeed, or hope to succeed in life, is worshipped, to the utter neglect of Him who orders their lot in all things. God's presence and blessing is too much overlooked. That which is seen occupies the attention, to the total neglect of the invisible hand that guides all results to their final issue. God is thus ignored.

But were our minds constantly filled with the truth, "Thou God seest me," it would not be thus. We should never fall into sin. God would not only be ever present, but this presence would be felt and acknowledged. His hand would be seen in all things that pertain to us. The eye would never be averted from God to ourselves, and we would never be guilty of the sin of sacrificing unto our net and of burning incense to our drag. God would ever be looked to as the efficient agent in all the complicated affairs of life; and whatever the result might be, we should feel that the hand of God was there. If prosperity attended us, it would fill our hearts with thankfulness to *Him*; if adversity became our lot, it would be recognized as the ordering of *His* wise and merciful providence.

A REBOUND FROM SUPERSTITION AND FOR-MALISM.—Senor Garrido, a Spaniard of celebrity, has written a book upon his own country, in which he says: "In general, the Spaniards have ceased to be Catholics; they are divided into two great classes, deists and infidels, and the majority are indifferent to divine worship. Of the two classes, the former say they believe in a Supreme Being, of whom, however, they have no definite notion. They believe in neither the miracles nor the prophecies, nor the Virgin, nor any of the mysteries of the Catholic Church. The latter do not believe in anything whatever, and both classes are so far alike that, for the most part, they do not trouble themselves about questions which have not the slightest effect on their conscience. From motives of personal interest, in order to stand well with their neighbors, to get an appointment, or to avoid the risk of losing one, people imitate the men at the head of affairs, and as they see that these play the hypocrite, follow their example by joining pious fraternities, purchasing tickets for the communion, or even attending it without confession. Other hypocrites frequent the service of the Church."

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN JAPAN.—During a visit of the English Bishop of Victoria to assist the operations of Rev. Messrs. Liggins and Williams at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, he succeeded in raising a sufficient amount from the English merchants, added to what Mr. Williams had received from American merchants, to enable him to erect a Church. It is claimed that this is the first Protestant Church ever erected in that land. Another has been built since by the English and Scotch residents at Yokohama, the port of Yedo. It was first opened in December last, when there were resident there 108 British subjects and 85 Americans. It is not denominational, though the English service is used.

PRESBYTERIANISM.—Our Irish correspondent, says the N. Y. *Evangelist*, writes us that the Magee Presbyterian College, just established at Derry, in the North of Ireland, will probably be opened in October next. Endowments have been obtained for some of the Professorships, and the Irish Society of London promise a hundred pounds a year for five years, in the hope that meantime, funds shall be raised for endowing the others. Latin, Greek, Logic, Natural Philosophy, and perhaps Ethics, may thus have a commencement; and the Theological course, including Hebrew, Systematic Theology, Hermeneutics, and Sacred Rhetoric, will follow in due time. This will be a great boon to the whole Irish Presbyterian population; especially those of the North and Northwest.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Our readers will remember that a short time since, a number of prominent Yankee officers were confined in the city of Charleston within range of the enemy's fire, in retaliation for their barbarity in shelling that portion of the city occupied exclusively by non-combatants. The Yankee authorities, on being informed of this step, selected an equal number of Confederate officers, and were making arrangements to place them on Morris Island, in full range of our batteries. Through the mercy of God, these officers, instead of being kept in a position where they would have been subjected to imminent peril at the hands of their own friends, have been regularly exchanged, and are now at their respective homes, receiving the congratulations and sharing the joys of relatives and friends. We publish, in our news column, a list of the Confederate officers.

A WIFE'S GIFT TO THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.—The *Southern Observer* mentions the receipt, from a Southern lady, for Missionary purposes, of a ten dollar Confederate treasury note, stained with the blood of her husband who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. It was found on his person, after his death, and sent to her. She kept it, for a while, as a sacred and cherished relic of her husband; but afterwards gave it into the treasury of the Lord.

The *Presbyterian* says that the health of Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor of the church in University Place, New York, has suffered so much lately, that he has been compelled to take leave of his congregation for a time, and spend a season in travel, or in complete quiet. A brief letter of farewell was read to his congregation on Sabbath morning, (May 15th) announcing his purpose to cease for a time his usual labors.

THE BELIEVER'S DESTINATION.

"Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am; that they may behold the glory that thou hast given me." This is the prayer of Him whom we know that "the Father heareth always." It is, therefore, enough to give us confidence in the final destination of those who are in Christ. But we can scarcely open the word of God, or sound the depths of the christian heart in any age of the church, and not have our confidence in this precious truth strengthened. It is to the ultimate destination of the believer with God and Christ and holy things—when "every tear shall be wiped away"—when the night of ignorance, sorrow, and sin shall be forever unknown—to which the promises look that give point to the exhortations in the word—that lure us away from the world and the things of the world after a better and far richer inheritance reserved for those who have "run with patience the race set before them in the gospel." It is this ultimate destination that has been the subject of thought and meditation with the children of the kingdom in every age, as they journeyed on through this world of [illegible], sorrow, of sin and suffering. While there has generally been much to detain them here—to twine around the heart and bind it to earth—"to depart and be with Christ" has been better for them. They know it. They feel it, whatever be the ties that bind them to this sod. A child of God whose hopes do not rise, often and intensely, above the world and the poor, perishing things of earth, to the glories and the bliss of that state, where "Christ sitteth at the right hand of God"—it cannot be! No such creature can exist. Absent from home, far from his father's house, deprived of the privilege of intimate personal communication with Him, face to face—he cannot but turn often and with intense desire to the time and place where these blessed privileges shall be fully and securely enjoyed.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY MURDERED.—The latest foreign news contains the following: "A telegram from Bombay, of May 14, says—'The Rev. Isidore Lowenthal, missionary to the Affghans, has been murdered at Peshawur.'" The Rev. Mr. Lowenthal was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and was stationed at Peshawur.

Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, a Polish Jew by birth, but a convert to Christianity more that thirty years since, in London, and a minister most of that time in that city, recently died after a long and useful career in endeavoring to spread the gospel abroad, especially among his brethren, the Jews.

A LARGE DONATION.—A generous Christian lady recently sent the editor of the Richmond Christian *Advocate* a barrel of lard, which she desired to be sold and the proceeds used chiefly for the distribution of the *Advocate* among the soldiers. The lard sold for a little over two thousand dollars. We doubt not, that lard aids materially in *greasing* the machinery of the *Advocate.*

THINK OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies are always devising plans for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. One of their last happy thoughts is the making of scrap books for circulation in the hospitals. Our attention was first called to this subject the other day at Charlottesville. A little girl in that place concluded she would make a scrap book for the soldiers, so she collected all the old papers and magazines about the house, and set to work. In a short time she had made a very interesting little book, with which the sick and wounded men were delighted. She sent with it a short and simple letter to the soldiers, which we intended to print with this notice, but we have mislaid it. We commend this matter to the notice of the ladies. In the absence of books in our hospitals they may relieve the tedium of the sick room by making these scrap books in their leisure moments. Take any blank book not too large and unhandy, cut out every other leaf, then paste in neatly your selection, and if possible illuminate each page with an engraving. Be sure in the selections to bear in mind the moral and religious wants of the soldiers.

At Charlottesville several little girls go occasionally and sing in the wards. The soldiers are delighted with the simple and touching music of these children. Tears flow freely as they listen, and the chaplains are often urged to bring these little singers again. The scene is touching and beautiful.—*Soldier's Paper.*

DEATH OF REV. G. W. LEYBURN'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.—In a note from Rev. Mr. Hooper, dated on the 14th inst., he says: "I have just heard this morning of the sudden death of Bro. Leyburn's youngest daughter, Alice. Mr. L., passed through town yesterday on his way for Alum Water, near New London, and told me she was quite sick. Last night she was taken with hemorrhage which caused her to sink in a short time." The Lord grant the consolations of his Spirit to the bereaved parents and family.—*Christian Observer.*

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.—A Virginia correspondent of the *Christian Index* gives a very striking incident illustrative of the power of religion in making good soldiers: "In a Brigade of five regiments, where there has recently been a glorious revival, two of the regiments, which had not shared in the revival, broke, while the three which had been thus blessed stood firm, and changed a threatened disaster into a victory, which elicited the commendation of the higher officers, and will secure the promotion of the Colonel commanding."

STRENGTH AS THE DAY.

"As thy days; so shall thy strength be." Deut: xxxiii: 25.

Here is a precious promise for a trying day! It belongs to every traveller to Mount Zion. It provides for every part of the journey, for every day as each day may require. It is especially to dark days, wintry days, trying days,—days when creatures cannot help us. Fellow pilgrim! are you dispirited, depressed and cast down! Are you looking back upon the past with sorrow, and forward into the future with fear? Cheer up, the Lord will not lay on you more than he will enable you to bear, nor will he allow any other to do so. However weak you may feel in yourself, however rough the road you have to travel, however heavy the burden you have to carry, sufficient strength will be given you. You have never been crushed yet, though you may have staggered under some heavy burdens; and he who has helped you in the past is your helper now, and will help you in all the future. "As the day"—let the day be as it may—"so shall thy strength be." In the day of adversity, and in the day of prosperity—in the day of life, and in the day of death—suitable supplies will be sent, and all necessary aid afforded.

Look not, then, at thy trials, dwell not on thine inability; but lay hold on the promise, and seek grace to exercise faith in the almighty Promiser. Then let Satan suggest what he please, or the flesh object what it may, you will be able to say, "I will not fear; for as my day, so shall my strength be." Blessed Lord, we praise thee for this precious promise! Help, O help us to confide in it, and day by day as duty or trials may require, enable us to look to thee, and expect sufficient strength from thee!

"In the day when I cried thou answeredest me, and strengthenedst me with strength in my soul." Ps. cxxxviii: 3.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

ARE OUR HEARTS IN THE CAUSE?

A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

A secular view of religious duty is not always devoid of interest, or even of profitable suggestions. Outsiders are at least not biassed by the same prejudices that affect those whose interests or professions may somewhat govern their ideas of a given duty, and if their estimate of Christian obligation seem to impose too weighty burdens, it must be admitted that they are burdens not greater than are authorized by religious professions. I address these words to those who profess the Christian faith. I do not aspire to the position of one speaking by authority, but simply make suggestions. Indeed, most of all, would I deprecate uncharitable reflections upon any one. But all are capable of improvement, and surely none should be more desirous of it than the elect.

The war in which we are engaged, however, preceded by church separations, is more than a religious scheme employing secular arms. However much our religious faith and traditions may be concerned in the present conflict, the main motive of the enemy is obviously secular and *mercenary.* And even with ourselves, present and material, as well as future and religious, advantages enter largely into our calculations. But over all true interests Christianity throws its shield, and even while we seek secular ends, if they be right and honorable, we may expect and insist on the largest and best help of the Church. Our right to worship God according to the dictates of our consciencies; all that is sacred in tradition, memory and affections; and constitutional rights, are assailed and endangered by a cruel and insolent foe.

Now seriously, I ask, [illegible] Church has done, is this great cause as near and dear to the hearts of individual Christians as it ought to be? Do *all* Christians—*all who profess to be Christians*—do their whole duty towards our country? Do all fight, or pray, or advise, and make noble sacrifices, as the stress of our circumstances and their own Christian obligations require at such an hour? Oh is it their endeavor day and night to secure His great blessing on our cause, who can alone save us by his strong arm and outstretched hand? If every Christian shall devote himself to his duty, encouraging all who are "ready to halt," counselling those who are perplexed—above all fervently praying for success at the hands of that God by whose wisdom, grace and might we can prevail over our enemies, who can doubt but that out of all our trials we shall have, as a people, a happy and glorious issue?

Will Christians object if an outsider, in an humble and kind spirit, asks a question he finds in the Bible, "What do ye more than others?"

S. C.

WHAT A SPEECH!—Mr. Charles Anderson, Lieut. Governor of Ohio, and brother of the "Hero of Fort Sumpter," is reported by one of the abolition papers of Cincinnati, to have uttered the following blasphemy at the reception of the Second Kentucky Regiment at Cincinnati a short time since:

"Unfurling the tattered and bullet rent flag of the Second Kentucky, the speaker exclaimed, with emotion, 'Ladies behold the work of your fair hands. See it marred by ruthless traitors. Oh, the seamless coat of the Saviour, as it came from the cross, rent by spears and draggled in blood, was not half so beautiful as the stained and tattered uniform of the brave soldier who has defended that flag.'" [Cheers.]

Verily, when the wicked rule, the people may tremble. Here is a man who has fairly caught the spirit of abolition, and its fruit is bald infidelity, and blasphemy of the coarsest kind. We have been led to believe [illegible], some years ago, was a man of good character, probably a professor of religion, but having become an abolitionist, he must needs insult the Christian world with a blasphemy equally as disgusting as any which ever proceeded from the lips of a Tom Paine.—*True Presbyterian.*

THE (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General assembly of this branch of the Presbyterian Church was held in Dayton, Ohio. It was only in session eight days. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Henry B Smith, D. D., from the text, "Till we all come in the unity of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."—Ephesians v: 13.

Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., was chosen Moderator.

The committee on the State of the Country, presented a series of loyal resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, ordered to be read from the pulpits of all their churches, and the same be forwarded to President Lincoln.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., was the delegate from the O. S. General Assembly.

After a very harmonious session the Assembly adjourned to meet next year in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.—*True Presbyterian.*

THE EXAMPLE OF OUR CHIEFTAIN.—When Gen. Lee crossed the James early in June, he called his staff around him and kneeling under the shade of a spreading oak offered up a most fervent prayer for Divine guidance, and strength, and success in the new stage of the campaign upon which he was just entering.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEFENSE AND EXPLANATION.

It is a favorable sign of returning sanity among at least some of the ministers and churches of the North, that the Directors of the American Bible Society, should feel a pressure upon them to make explanation to the Christian world concerning the separation between them and the Virginia Bible Society, that caused the sending of an agent to England for aid. Secretary Taylor and the *New York Observer*, both seem to think the defence and explanation a most triumphant one, and consider it only showing that the American Bible Society has been disposed to do and actually did all that could be done in the way of supplying the South with Bibles. We are not of course, disposed to [illegible] too closely the logic of an apology. It is made plain enough, that in 1861 before the "Northern heart was fired to the point of a barbarous war of robbery, plunder, and extermination in the name of Christianity, the Bible Society was disposed to go on with the good work at the South. It is made equally plain that in 1863 after the successful appeal of the Virginia Bible Society to Christians in England, the American Bible Society was ready to grant Bibles to the South. As to the long intervening period, during the height of the mania for murder and extermination the defense is not so strong as we should wish a defense of ourselves to be, if life, repudiation or property were depending on it. After carefully looking over all that the Secretary, Dr. Taylor and the *Observer* has to say upon the subject, while we rejoice that they feel it proper to make some explanation, [illegible] ago in response [illegible] that Dr. Hoge ought be captured and sent by the Government "to thank the American Bible Society for doing without solicitation, what he has crossed the seas to ask as a favor from strangers and foreigners":

"In the third place, these Southern Christians had no particular human reasons that we can see, for regarding the Christians represented in the New York Bible Society in any other light than as "strangers and foreigners," nay, in not a few instances than as even Barbarians and Scythians." They found themselves formally denounced in the name of the Lord, as the vilest of malefactors by general assemblies, conventions and conferences. They found themselves held up in the pulpits of the North as objects of execration to popular fanaticism—to be exterminated by fire and sword, without benefit of the laws of civilized warfare. They found the Generals that conducted the war against them—because their instincts of military honor revolted at the idea of robbery and butchery—cried down into obscurity and disgrace, by a popular fury, led on by the pulpit and religious press, which represents the Bible Society. They read accounts doubtless, in Northern religious papers, which stole through to them, of Northern ministers—members of the Bible Society—who shamelessly boasted of valuable books in their libraries stolen from the libraries of Southern ministers—and of Northern Christians, patrons of the Bible Society, who made full acknowledgment of pianos stolen from the parlors of Southern Christians. (See the New York *Christian Enquirer* and *New York Observer*,—"Achans in the Camp"—and *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, the letter from a minister who boasts of having the manuscript sermons, among "*many valuable books*," from the library of a Southern Clergyman.)

Now we submit whether in view of such notorious facts, these Southern Christians had much encouragement to "solicit" the aid of the Bible Society at New York.

It might indeed be supposed, that this magnanimous conduct of the Bible Society is an indication of the return of a better spirit and therefore Dr. Hoge should thank them, as the *Presbyterian* demands of him. Unfortunately, however, the *Presbyterian* while it demands this return of gratitude, takes occasion to denounce the Southern ministers as men "lost to all principle of moral responsibility." Does the *Presbyterian* desire for the Bible Society the thanks of men "lost to all principle of moral responsibility?" Verily, the Bible Society has run to a low ebb!"—*True Presbyterian.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION.—We have already the returns from 35 out of 85 counties, in which Gov. Vance's majority is 20,994. It will be between forty and fifty thousand, against 33,975 two years ago.—*Obs'r 8th.*

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Senate, W. B. Wright. Poll: Wright 1138, R. McRaniel 697. Commons, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Gen. A. D. McLean, Dr. John McCormick. Poll: Shepherd 1167, McLean 876, McCormick 841, Neill McKay 809, M. J. McDuffie 618, J. P. McLean 566, W. M. McNeill 378, Jas. Kirkpatrick 188, A. J. Bethune 84. All Vance men.

THE LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.—It was ascertained yesterday, from a letter written by one of Burnside's command, and which accidentally fell into our hands, that the enemy's loss in the fights of Saturday will aggregate between 6,500 and 7,000. As this letter was intended only for the private eye of a friend at the North, it is no doubt correct.—*Pet. Express.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. HOOD.—As is reported Gen. S. D. Lee, with from eight to ten thousand troops, has joined Gen. Hood. Within a few days in the neighborhood of Atlanta.

B. AND O. RAILROAD.—A private letter to the editors of the Lynchburg Republican, says that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been effectually destroyed. For a distance of fifteen miles the ties have been burnt and the iron cut in two so as to render it totally unfit for any future use.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter to the Houston *Telegraph* from Monterey, Mexico, alluding to the arrival of Maximilian, says:

In the meantime it may not be improper to caution your readers to be very moderate in their expectations of benefits from the new Emperor. The problem of Louis Napoleon in Mexico is not only solved, but is still shrouded in a mistery that baffles the research of the most erudite diplomat. Maximilian's position on the chess board, whether as King, Queen or Parson, is too indefined to regard him as aught but the tool of a great mind, as the agency through which something is to be done, what, no man conjectures.

Complications will ensue, new policies will be formed, old theories will be abandoned, and perhaps a monarchy may be founded—all is conjecture, yet amid it all another insult awaits our foe. "The best Government the sun ever shown upon" will humble its proud head, abandon the doctrines of its father, prove traitors to the promise of Juarez and recognize Maximilian among the powers that be. The bargain is made in Paris. The consideration is specified. Grant may be defeated or he may win, the Monroe doctrine is abandoned, the United States is humiliated by the South and stands stultified before the nations.

If Maximilian recognize the Confederacy the signs of the times are out of joint.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: August 10, 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP POAGUE'S BATTALION,
Near Chester Depot, R. & P. R. R.,
July 31, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in Charlotte Light Battery, Capt. A B. Williams, Comd'g, from May 6th to this date.

Battle Wilderness May 6th—Killed: Private David Fulbright. Wounded: Privates W. P. Ellington, severely in back. W. G. Hoover slightly in leg. Willmer Broadway slightly in hip, Reub. Underwood slightly in head.

Spottsylvania C. H., May 12th—Killed: Private Tilmon Jenkins. Wounded: Capt A. B Williams severely in side, Private Andrew Kanipe mortally since died.

Near Cold Harbor June 1st—Wounded: Patrick Cain painfully in leg.

Cold Harbor June 3d—Wounded: Private B. C. Nantz severely in leg.

Turkey Ridge June 11th—Killed: Private William S McDuffie.

June 20th, near Petersburg—Wounded: Lt. Abdan Alexander severely in head.

July 8th, Chesterfield Heights—Wounded: Lt. T. L. Seigle slightly in hip, Privates W. W. Shelby slightly in head and shoulder, John C. Fite slightly in knee.

July 11th, near Petersburg—Wounded: Privates Jas. H. Potts slightly in head, W. P. Ellington slightly in face.

July 12th—Private Jesse B Baker severely in hands.

July 22d—Killed: Private Jackson Tourey.

Very respectfully,
[illegible] Comd'g,
[illegible] Charlotte Lt. Bat'y, Poague's Batt. Art.,
3d Corps, Army N. Va.

EXCHANGED OFFICERS.—The following officers were duly exchanged off Charleston harbor on the 3d inst:

Major General Edward Johnson.
Major General Frank Gardner.
Brigadier General Geo. H. Stewart.
Brigadier General J. J. Archer.
Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson.
Colonel Wm. M. Barber, 37th N. C. Infantry.
Colonel James N. Brown, 14th S. C. Infantry.
Colonel R. H. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Colonel B. E. Caudice, 10th Kentucky Rifles.
Colonel Novall Cobb, 50th Virginia Infantry.
Colonel B. W. Duke, 2nd Kentucky.
Colonel M. J. Ferguson 16th Virginia.
Colonel Wm. H. Forney, 10th Alabama.
Colonel J. M. Hanks, Kentucky.
Colonel R. C. Morgan, Kentucky.
Colonel Wm. A. Peebles, 44 Virginia Infantry.
Colonel Wm. H. Pell, Forrest's Cavalry.
Colonel Jas. J. Tucker, 7th Kentucky Cavalry.
Colonel A. L. Vandeventer, 50th Virginia In.
Colonel W. W. Ward, Tennessee.
Lieut. Colonel James F. Brown, Forrest's Cav.
Lieut. Colonel P. B. Devant, 38th Georgia In.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. Lee Davidson, North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Jas. P. Fitzgerald, 23d Virginia Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel C. S. Haynes, 27th Virginia Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. H. Lee Martz, 10th Virginia infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. M. Parsley 31 North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel O. A. Patton.
Lieut. Colonel A. L. Swingley.
Lieut. Col M. J. Smith, Louisiana Artillery.
Major D. W. Anderson, 44th Virginia In.
Major J. W. Caldwell, 1st Kentucky Cav.
Major J. T. Carson, 12th Georgia.
Major Wm. T. Ennett, 31 N. C. Infantry.
Major O. M. Henry, 4th Missouri.
Major J. E. Gross, Major and A. A. Gen.
Major. H. A. Higley, Kentucky.
Major Wm. H. Manning, 6th Louisiana In.
Major E. A. Nash, 4th Georgia Infantry.
Major L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia Infantry
Major E. J. Sanders, Sanders' Infantry Bat.
Major G. H. Smith, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Major Thos. Steel, 31 Kentucky Cavalry.
Major P. E. Upshur, 13th Virginia Cavalry.
Major F. F. Warley, 2nd S. C. Artillery.
Major Thomas B. Webber, 2nd Kentucky.
Major J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana.
First Lieutenant and Aid C. DuPree, Major General Gardner's Staff.
Aid J. A. Jacques, Major General Gardner's Staff.
First Lieutenant and Aid, T. G. Jackson, Brigadier General G. P. Anderson's Staff.

A CONSPIRACY IN MISSOURI.—The annexed dispatch to a late Northern paper dated St. Louis, July 23, indicates that some new troubles are coming to light in the west.

Much surprise was created here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent secessionists of this city, whose offence was unknown. It has lately come to light, however, that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, having for its object the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy.

Col. Sanderson, the Provost Marshal General of this Department, has been gathering evidence in the matter for several months, which is in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates several public men, and shows the organization formed to have been a dangerous one. One of the arrested parties here is said to have been so badly frightened that a bond of half a million of dollars has been offered for his release.

It is believed that the recent guerrilla movements in this State have some connection with this scheme, particularly as [illegible] speech at Platte city, said the Knights o' the Golden Circle were organized and armed to rise throughout the Free States; that Vallandigham was with them; and that he was Vallandigham's man; that he had troops in every county of the State, and men coming up from the South; and that fifteen hundred men had been raised in Illinois, who would join him, destroying the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in their march.

During Colonel Sanderson's investigation of this conspiracy, he discovered the intended renewal of boat burning on the Western rivers, and was able in several instances to avert serious consequences. The whole matter will probably be investigated in a few days.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to day unusually quiet along the lines, no shelling and scarcely any picket firing. Nearly all the force which Grant sent to the north side of the James river, has returned to our front. It is supposed that Grant is busy sapping and mining at other points.

Deserters who entered our lines on yesterday, say there was great dissatisfaction and complaint in the Yankee army on the result of Saturday.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3d.—Affairs are very quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night, but nothing of importance occurred.

Six hundred and fifty prisoners, captured near Newland, were sent south from East Point yesterday. About 1,000 in all were captured.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—All quiet along the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city a half an hour last evening. The enemy is much upset at the defeat of the raiders in our rear. The enemy is still marching towards our left.

Nashville papers of the 28th ult., mention the death of McPherson, and estimate their losses in the battle of the 22d, at 1,500. Geary's, Ward's, Williams', McCook's, Newton's, Johnson's and Thomas' Federal divisions were engaged.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Yesterday and last night the enemy threw their infantry on Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large. This morning a Federal double-ender opened on the transport Dick Keys and then on the fort which is replying slowly.

Gen. Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for battle, and great confidence prevails. A Federal force estimated at 1,600 occupy Holly Springs, Miss.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—Late yesterday afternoon heavy skirmishing occurred at the central line, and continued till after nightfall. Every effort to dislodge our skirmish line was defeated. The firing of musketry and artillery is brisk on a portion of the line.

A few prisoners were captured in our front.

The city is vigorously shelled in the meantime. During the night one young lady was killed by a shell.

ATLANTA, Aug. 5.—The enemy have been unusually active during the last 15 hours. About four o'clock on yesterday afternoon there was a heavy assault upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of them, but were subsequently driven from them, our lines were re established about 10 o'clock last night. The assault upon our skirmish lines extended from the centre to the extreme left. The movement having been anticipated it resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night up to the present time. Both affairs insignificant. Comparative quiet in the city through day and night and but few shells thrown, resulting as usual in no damage.

RICHMOND, Aug. 5.—Baltimore papers say that on yesterday Hooker was ordered to report to Washington for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding to the command now held by Meade.

Early's forces still occupy positions west of Harper's Ferry.

In an engagement near Cumberland Mountain between the Federal forces under Kelly and a body of Confederates under Bradley Johnston, the Confederates are said to be defeated with a loss of the wagons and spoils brought from Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the Confederates are again crossing into Maryland at Dam No. four.

The Louisiana Convention adopted a new constitution on the 22d and will be immediately submitted to the people.

Advices from Europe to the 20th, says that all the islands west of the coast of Schelswig are now in possession of the Germans. Peace negotiations will probably be commenced in Vienna on the 19th ult.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—A special to the Whig from Petersburg says it having been ascertained that the enemy was mining extensively in front of Gracie's brigade on our centre it was determined to stay their operations by countermining. Our culvert being completed was exploded between 6 and 7 o'clock last night, blowing up the enemy's skirmish line and demolishing his mine. The effect was a great success, completely frustrating the object of the enemy at that point by throwing the troops along his lines in great confusion. No infantry attack was intended being made outside of artillery. The firing along the whole line was very rapid for the space of an hour.

PETERSBURG, Aug 8.—Since the explosion on Friday, nothing of interest has transpired, some picket firing and mortar shelling has been going on, but resulting in nothing.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. Grant however, is not believed to have abandoned mining, but is persevering in digging.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—A special to the *Advertiser*, from Fort Morgan on the 6th, says that the enemy's gunboats with wounded left for Pensacola. A communication from Admiral Buchanan, says he is wounded but doing well and his leg may be saved. On the Tennessee 2 were killed and 8 wounded. On the Selma, 8 killed including Lieut. Comstock. Several were wounded at Fort Morgan. The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Loss slight. The enemy are firing wildly. The gunboat Morgan came up last night. The enemy lost 1 monitor and 1 gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended. The city military are in camp three miles from the city. Boats came up within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, but they went back. The enemy have merely carried our outpost.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7th.—The following was received yesterday; Mobile, Aug. 5. Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchannan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured, the Gaine's was beached near Fort Morgan and is safe, she will try to run up to night.

The enemy's fleet approach the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

Signed, D. H. MAURY,
Maj. General.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort. The enemy, yesterday [illegible] people of Mobile are ready for the fray, and great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchannan, Murphy and Bennett of the Navy.

MOBILE, Aug. 8th.—It is with painful humiliation that we have to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gains at half past 9 o'clock, this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson of the 21st Alabama.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce and without the sanction of Gen. Page, who enquired by signal what his purpose was but received no answer. His attention was attracted by the signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "hold on to your Fort." On the same night Page visited Fort Gaines, found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation, and left pre emptory orders for Anderson on his return, not to surrender and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signaled this morning, they received no answer except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3d.—The Baltimore *American*, of the 1st and 2d has been received. It refers to the explosion of the mine in front of the 9th corps near Petersburg on Saturday, and says the sight was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting 16 guns, was blown into the air and rendered a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion an assault was made on the rebel works by the 9th and 18th corps, the 5th held in reserve. This assault was successful, carrying the entire front line of the enemy's works and capturing many prisoners.

The *American* of the 2d says the loyal people are again called upon to show how they can bear themselves under disaster. The assault upon Petersburg failed, and our force repulsed with a loss of 5,000 including prisoners. The strength of the rebel position is unimpaired.

The rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac 15 miles above Williamsport and passed directly across Maryland into Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg.

About 500 of McCausland's men entered Chambersburg and demanded $500,000. The demand was complied with. The town was fired and nearly the whole of it burned. Gov. Curtain has called the legislature together to make arrangements to defend the State. Wright's column must ere this have reached Winchester, and if the rebels attempt to retain possession of the Shenandoah Valley a desperate battle must be expected.

Detroit *Tribune* asserts that Thompson, Clay and Holcombe had crossed the Detroit river several days ago and are now in the Western States. Gold 258 1-2.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—The *Herald* says the mine at Petersburg was worked by the 48th Pennsylvania, composed mostly of Schuylkill coal miners. The work commenced on the 28th of June, and was done with [illegible] by that the other corps around knew nothing definite about it.

Two hundred and sixty-five public and private buildings were destroyed [illegible] Most of the [illegible] before the rebels arrived. The loss [illegible] largely over $1,000,000, and 3,000 people are rendered houseless.

A Lancaster telegram says the raid towards Wheeling was superintended by Breckintidge, while Longstreet is threatening Washington and Early holds the Valley.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The N. Y. *Times* of the 5th has been received. No intelligence of importance from either of the main armies.

A Court of inquiry is about to be commenced to inquire into the cause of the late disaster at Petersburg. Federal loss is ascertained to be 5340.

The 4th being fast day, the Washington *Chronicle* says that Kelly whipped the rebels under McCausland and Bradley Johnston at New Creek. The rebels loss severe; ours slight.

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th. Curtain calls for 30,000 militia. Telegrams say the greatest consternation once more prevails among the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley. The population are panic stricken. the farmers are moving off their stock.

FAT MARYLAND CATTLE.—Not a few of the well fed, fat cattle of Maryland, captured by Gen. Early's forces, have reached Petersburg, and our troops are now enjoying the luxury of real good beef.—*Petersburg Express.*

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS TO THE ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS DURING JULY, 1864.

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Cherraw.*

Elder,	$1000 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Lexington ch., young ladies,	300 00
New Hope ch.,	69 25
Macon ch.,	156 00
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Concord.*	
Davidson College Sabbath School,	10 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Yorkville ch.,	119 98
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Summerville ch.,	150 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Florence ch., colored Sabbath School,	25 00
Total,	$1,837 45

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING JULY, 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*	
New Harmony ch.,	$72 00
Bettie and Lottie Turner, little girls,	20 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Allison Creek ch.,	24 50
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Columbia ch, mo. con. coll.,	30 50
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Camden ch.,	51 00
Total,	$198 00

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Orange county N. C., July 10th, 1864, Mrs. MARTHA A. P. McCAULEY, aged 30 years, wife of H. Crawford McCauley, and daughter of Wm. H. Hall, deceased. This amiable young woman was from early life a regular, and we believe, worthy communicant in the Presbyterian Church at Little River. Her life was exemplary and her influence beneficial. Her death though unexpected, was not too soon; for God who knows the end from the beginning, had appointed the time, and He has called His child home to Himself, to enter into the great reward in heaven, to associate with all the good one before, and to welcome the dear ones left behind to that peaceful rest, when their time shall at length arrive. The bereaved husband may rest assured that the large circle of friends and the church from which she was taken, sympathize with her and pray that the chastisement, which is for the present, grievous, may afterwards produce the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and lead to a joyful participation in the bliss and glory of the heavenly state. T. U. F.

***Hillsboro' *Recorder* please copy.

In Cabarrus county, N. C., at the residence of his father, May 2d, 1864, of Typhoid fever, Mr. JOHN M. MORRISON, in the 18th year of his age. He was an only son, a consistent member of Rocky River church, [illegible] amiable and promising [illegible] scious for many hours prior to [illegible] form christian deportment was such that his parents and many friends have good hope in his death. How important that youth, as well as others, be in readiness to die at a moment's warning. PASTOR.

In Orange county, N. C., July 6th, 1864, EDWIN PHILLIPS, infant son of N. P. and M. C. Hall, aged 20 months. It is a great comfort to these bereaved parents to believe that their little boy has been taken from the evil to come, and raised up in His gracious presence, where there is fulness of joy and pleasures forever more.

How live and grow the gentle lambs,
From earth to heaven given;
In pastures green, by crystal streams,
They feed at dawn, and rest at even.

T. U. F.

At the residence of Mr. R. I. McDowell, in Iredell co., N. C., on the 26th of June, Miss ANNA McINTOSH, of Savannah, Ga.

At Mount Mourne, N. C., on the 2nd of July, Mrs JANE K. LATTA, aged 88 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors."

In Greensboro', August 1st, at 1½ o'clock, A. M. of pulmonary consumption, JAMES A. LONG, Esq., aged 45 years, 6 months and 14 days. But a few months ago, Brother Long was called to part with his wife, who died of the same disease—himself too feeble to attend her burial. Only a few days ago, his beloved brother, Dr. Osborn Long, an Elder of the Bethlehem Church, arrived at his house from Danville, so unexpectedly, to die the same day. Thus afflicted and bereaved himself, his death leaves his own household still more desolate and afflicted. May the Lord now "take them up" and shelter them. Bro. Long has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian Church; he bore his afflictions and sufferings, and looked forward to his approaching departure with calm, patient faith. He was disciplined by long months of suffering. He has rejoined the love and mingled of his house and kindred, and sleeps in Jesus.

PASTOR.

In this town, Aug. 5th, MARY LANGDON, wife of Lieut. C. B. Cook, and daughter of the late Doyle and Margaret O'Hanlon.

Near Greenville Court House, S. C., on the 30th of June, 1864, Mrs. THERESA E. NEILL, wife of Rev. Thos. H. Neill, aged 37 years and 4 months. It is not the object of this brief notice to eulogize the dead, but to let her friends know that a good and noble soul has gone to her home in the heavens. Her sickness was a painful one of nearly three months. She was persuaded from the first that she could not recover; but this feeling no doubt fluctuated with the changing aspects of her case; however, long before her death she seemed to have relinquished all expectation of ever getting well. She prayed for patience and resignation, and we have every reason to believe that she was heard. She died at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the evening previous, just about sundown, she remarked that she was afraid she would die a hard death, and might not be able to deliver any message. This was the only matter that seemed to trouble her. Contrary to her fears, she passed away in a moment, without a struggle or a gasp. She evidently did not know that she was dying. Calling her husband who was in the adjoining room, in a clear and audible voice, and then asking a question, she bid the candle be lighted, uttered an incoherent expression, asked to be placed high on the pillow, and then "breathed her life out sweetly there." Mrs N. was not unmindful of the Apostle's injunction, "that they do good, that they be rich in good works," &c., but she scarcely ever let her left hand know what her right hand did. It was her habit to work with her own hand to acquire the means of distributing to the spiritual needs of others. From a journal which she kept, we extract the last item entered, dated January 1864: "Years roll on, and are bringing me more rapidly near unto death. This war! Will it ever end? My children scattered—my boy suffering privations in the army—but the very place, above all others, now, that I would have him be. But if death should overtake him! Cheer up my soul; he is in a merciful God's hands. Who knows but that He may accept him! Who knows the heart of another? Give me health, sickness, or death, Oh Lord, but whatever it be, may I feel it comes from Thy hand."

For the benefit of the children, all of whom are old enough to appreciate them, the following lines bearing the same date are transcribed:

[illegible]

Come up, Mother, come up;
We long so much to greet you;
Don't stay for those you'd leave behind,
They soon will come and meet you.

The little boy you thought you had lost,
Yes, "Herman," my dear Mother,
I found him safe in Jesus' arms—
He claim him for a brother.

He tells me that he has not known
A want, and has no care,
And has no use for tears up here:
Oh do not wish him *there*.

And even your little "Manderville,"
Of whom oft I've heard you speak,
His voice is changed,—no pain—all joy—
While here he sits at Jesus' feet.

For you thought his stay was far too short,
But now we know "'twas best,"
For there 'twas naught but pain and woe,
And here there's naught but rest.

And here is gentle Ida, too,
Your meek and cherished child,
You parted with in tears and sighs—
'Twill be but for a little while.

And tell our little Brother dear,
(He'll surely find the way,)
To trust in Jesus' promise,
Nor from his footsteps stray.

So, come up, Mother, come up;
Hefe's Beonie, and them all.
Don't wait for them you'd leave behind,
They'll surely hear us call.

Our harps are strung, our voices tuned,
We know but praise and prayer,
We'll welcome you with songs of joy,
There'll be no parting here."

The subject of this notice died as she had lived—an humble believer in Christ. It never had been her habit to speak of herself or her assurances, nor did she do it in her sickness; but we are well satisfied that she was enabled to cast her all entirely on Jesus. No doubt she came up from the dark waters a conqueror and a saint.

"The hope of this—the pleasing hope,
Our parting is but brief;
Is all that now remains to us—
Our only balm of grief".

At Ft. Holmes, July 21st, Corp. LAUCHLIN HUGH McLAURIN, of Co. E, 40th N. C. Regiment, and son of Mr. D. S. and Catharine McLaurin, of Robeson county, in the 26th year of his age. Corpl. McLaurin volunteered on the 5th of August, 1861, and for nearly three years was found regularly at the post of duty, rendering faithful and efficient service to his country; and it may be truthfully said of him, "that no truer patriot or braver soldier" has fallen a victim to Southern Independence than he. He was firm in his convictions of the justice of our cause, and even sanguine of its ultimate triumph. When the succession of reverses befell our arms during the last year, and the gloom of despondency hung heavy upon so many brows, he writes to his mother, "Our losses during the past twelve months have been severe but if we will stay united and put our trust in the Lord, He will bring us out of these troubles a better and a happier people. I know there are croakers who fear to enter the army and think we are whipped: please tell them for me, we are not whipped yet, and never will be whipped as long as there is one regiment of true men that are true to their country and to their God." He was remarkably cheerful and happy in his disposition, and endeared himself to a large circle of friends at home as well as to all his comrades in arms. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1861, and adorned his profession he then made, by a godly walk and conversation. He took an active part in getting up a prayer-meeting in his company, and was much devoted to the interests of religion, encouraging it both by his presence and by his aid. His letters to his friends breathed a comforting spirit of piety and devotion to Christ, and though they now mourn his loss, they have the pleasant assurance that he was prepared to die; that death to him was but going home and being with Jesus Christ, which is far better. A.

***Observer copy.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@1 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$25 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@1 50
COFFEE,	[illegible]
EGGS,	$1 00
FLOUR,	150 00@170 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@5 00
PORK,	$3 00@3 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@3 50
SALT,	$25 00@30 00
TALLOW	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURELAND.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w pd Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE FAILED TO HAVE A QUORUM of Trustees at Davidson College at our annual meeting, July 19th. At the request of the Executive Committee, there will be a called meeting of the Board at Davidson College on Wednesday, 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WALTER W. PHARR,
Pres. of the Board.
July 27th, 1864.-tm.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Commissioners of [illegible] county will attend the [illegible] following times and places for the purpose of [illegible] their tax lists for the year 1864:

At the Office of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday August 9th, to Saturday following.

At Cedar Creek, on Monday August 15th, at E. Gulbreth's.

At Look's Creek, on Tuesday Aug. 16th, at Malcom McMillan's.

At Flea Hill, on Wednesday Aug. 17th, at John Murphy's.

At Black River and Silver Run, Thursday Aug. 18th, at David McNeill's.

At Carver's Creek, on Friday Aug. 19th, at Daniel McKinnon's.

At Rockfish, on Saturday Aug. 20th, at H. McNeill's.

At Seventy-first, on Monday Aug. 22d, at G D Baker's.

At Cuwhiffie, on Tuesday Aug. 23d, at Mrs. J. A. McKeithen's.

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above named, and furnish to the Assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen " "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, [illegible] and all other products of the [illegible] guard.
Value of flour, meat, sugar, [illegible] other groceries, goods, wares and [illegible] liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad; bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Aug. 10w2 Assessors.

COFFEE!
SUGAR, (crushed and brown,)
SHEETING,
COTTON YARN,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Aug. 3, w2

SMYTHE'S GRAMMARS.

OUR OWN PRIMARY GRAMMAR, Ed. Edition, pps. 72.
OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, pps. 148.
Published and for sale by
STERLING CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro', N. C.
July 27, 1864-4t

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. MacIntyre
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12	Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.
7	" White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70	" English Shirting, 4) yards each.
50	" Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70	Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40	" Fancy Neck Ties.
300	" Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
140	Lbs. Ball Shoe Thread.
20	Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900	Gross Steel Pens.
800	Great Gross English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
125	Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35	Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200	Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5	Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 bls Alum.
3	Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
4	Barrels Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre.
3	Bags Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10	Kegs Bi-carb. Soda.
50	Sacks, 20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.

July 27-4t5

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600	BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30	LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50	POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150	POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50	POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20	POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25	REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000	ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350	BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10	GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2	GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000	HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50	PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10	POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25	GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1	PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3	[illegible]
4	DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2	DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10	PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10	DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24	DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6	DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3	CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20	CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5	KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10	KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30	BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200	PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!!
BLACK PEPPER,
&c., &c., &c.
Just received by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
July 13.

Writing Paper!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Oxford Female Seminary.

PRINCIPALS: Rev. T. U. Fauquette, Miss Annie V. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Fauquette, Miss Emily L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie R. Webb, a graduate of Mobile Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

T. U. FAUQUETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given those counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 27th,-4t.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be required to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to the [illegible]

J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Aug. 3, w9

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18-w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. E. BERNARD.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

To Teachers.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A TEACHER for a Family School. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 28, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.
July 27, 1864.-6t.*

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

TO THE SICK:

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 76 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins, &c., &c.*

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEMMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864.-6t pd.

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond Sentinel, contains the following [the fullest we have seen] statement taken from the Baltimore Gazette of the 23 inst:

BUFFALO, July 21.—The correspondence with the rebel agents shows that Messers. Clay, Holcombe and Saunders asked on the 12th of Horace Greely the protection of the President or Sec'y of War to visit Washington.

Mr. Greely, in reply, on the 18th, understanding that they were the bearers of propositions from Richmond, looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct of the President. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but in the confidential employ of their Government, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence be communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers.

They ask a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond. Greely answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, it was advisable to communicate by telegraph with him and obtain instructions.

After some further correspondence in relation to Mr. Greely's communication with President Lincoln, the following was received from the President.

To Hon. Horace Greely:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maj. Hay, on the 20th, in a note, asks Messers. Holcombe and others if they have any communication to send to Washington by him.

Holcombe replies on the 21st, regretting that he has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to his communication delivered to the President of the United States, adding that the communication was accepted as a response to the letter of Clay and Holcombe to Mr. Greeley, and to that gentleman has an answer been transmitted.

The letter to Greely says: After alluding to the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, says that this assertion was accepted as an evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President—a change which he felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace, mutually just honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South. "Exacting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States, for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations.

We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character which we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess, but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.

We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence were communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued the councils of your President.

Had the Representative of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to [illegible] rights [illegible] public [illegible] by many reddening the universal heart might not have been terminated, or, if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endure through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of a spirit which softens and partially, redeems its brutality.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its right or its dignity, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people, addressed "To whom it may concern."

It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations, at the moment it was likely to be successful, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and of fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been put in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect.

If it can be procured only by their submission to terms of conquest, generations yet unborn must witness its restoration.

If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

Those who control the armies are the servants of the people, not their masters. They have no more inclination than they have the right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States—to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government.

A friend sends us the following, cut from an old number of the New York *Ledger*. It seems to be fragmentary in its character, but will doubtless be read with some interest at the present stage of affairs. It shows up with much spirit, some of the characteristics of the yankee nation that have been wonderfully developed since the original publication of the piece.—[ED. PRES.]

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

BY I. B.

A Descendant of Annie Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

If a Yankee had been sent out of the ark, in place of the dove, he never would have returned. He would have located certain in the first swapping place, and removed from that only to go to another still more remote. The centrifugal force had already sprinkled America with Puritans, like drops of water whirled from a mop. And as in certain families of infusoria the act of existence is accompanied with instant reproduction of the species, and the immediate destruction of all tribes of animalcule, so no sooner did a Pilgrim Father alight in a quarter, than he at once began to multiply his Hirams and Jonathans and kick up a row with all his neighbors.

I would like you, my reader, to observe, that this meddlesome spirit, which leads to interfere with the business of other people comes directly from Plymouth Rock, and that it is just as active now as it was two hundred and forty years ago. It causes a great deal of trouble now; and no doubt will produce a great deal to come. But you can no more impress a Yankee with the "*laisser faire*" principle, of keeping his fingers out of other folks' pies, than you could have persuaded George Barrington that his own pockets were the properest receptacles for his own. And this, my reader, is the peculiar institution which in so remarkable a degree, distinguished our Pilgrim Fathers from their neighbors. I say "their neighbors." I will tell you what I mean by their neighbors. There was Captain John Smith, who settled Virginia; there was Mynheer van Donck, who settled New Amsterdam; there was Monsieur Jean Crapaud, who settled Canada and Acadia; there was Friend William whose broad brim of peace and good will overshadowed Pennsylvania; there was mine host of Merry Mount, with his jovial companions at Wollaston; there was the Welsh parson, Roger Williams, who settled Rhode Island, and around all these the great original settlers, the multitudinous members of the Buckskin family; all of whom were neighbors of our forefathers, and might, perhaps, have done unto each other as they would be done by, to this day, if the Mayflower, bearing the sacred screw of progress, had foundered on her first trip to Plymouth Rock.

I merely make these suggestions for the benefit of future historians, in order that it may induce a train of novel speculations, concerning what might have been, had Boston never existed.

And since I am upon this subject, I may as well pursue the speculations myself.

What might have been the present condition of the United States, suppose the Mayflower had sprung a leak and sunk in mid ocean! In the first place, the population of the country would have been immense. The issue alone of early emigrants slain in Puritan battle, calculated by the tables of the political economists, by this time would have amounted to more than the entire population of Europe! That this assumption is not unreasonable, any person can decide by referring to any ordinary account of the doings from 1620 to 1690, and working out the sum to the present day with his slate and pencil.

The result being obtained, I will proceed:

Thus [illegible] pregnant with Europe's vital spark, it is impossible to draw any other conclusion than the American Confederation under such auspices would now have exceeded, beyond all comparison, its present condition. I say "American Confederation;" for certainly such a body must of its own weight be separated from parent government. No foreign sceptre, however powerful, could have stretched across three thousand miles of ocean without snapping somewhere, with such a weight as this extremity; and then imagine such a body, as this might have been;—cut adrift; luminous with novel ideas of liberty and independence; strong enough to withstand any outward enemies, and bound together by every tie that could unite a people enjoying the highest conditions of civilization. Think of it! Think what cities might have arisen; what harbors might have overflowed with the gathered treasures of the world! what noble impulses might have governed; what codes of virtue prevailed! Not in set places, not in every place; not only in the temple, but in the theatre; not in the works, but by the works of such a nation; by its schools, as by its structures; by its public laws, as by its private actions; by its happy households, as by its public gatherings; where! in any place might the immortal tenet be more fitly proclaimed of "Peace on earth and good will to man" than in America?

Surely there was material enough in the new world for such an empire, had not Puritan enterprise thrust forth its thousand fingers! At that touch individual responsibility, freedom of thought, the sense of justice the love and the rewards of truth, the progress of art, the cultivation of letters, the ennobling influences of christianity; all that hope had dreamed, and faith had taught, shrunk, withered, succumbed and perished! And in their places sprang up a fungi of pedagogues, and the tricks and traps of a community of peddlers.

"In happy climes the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense,
The pedantry of courts and schools;

There shall be hung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of Arts,
The good, and great-inspiring, Edic rage,
The wisest heads the noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay?
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavely flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
The four first arts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last!"*

"To Berkley, every virtue under heaven"—save that of prophecy!

But to continue: for it is not the duty of the historian to tell what might have been, but what has been done. I shall now proceed to relate what the Pilgrim Fathers did at home, when they had reduced to submission every other power upon their borders.

It is related of Alexander that when he found there were no worlds left for him to conquer, that he sat down and boo ho'od right out; and it is related of an exceedingly amiable insect that when it is deprived of the privilege of trying toxical experiments upon other people that it turns tail upon itself, and dies—a martyr to science. Thus our forefathers, when the peace of subjugation surrounded their infant colonies, got up a series of philosophical experiments for the benefit of themselves.

I have already had occasion to speak of some of these *experiments*; such as the trial and banishment of Mistress Anne Hutchinson; the trial and sentence of Roger Williams; the execution of Dorotho Talbye, and so forth; a series of indications of the times, and showing, as plainly, as the arrowhead of a Dutch weathercock towards which quarter the east wind was blowing. And, indeed, if I were to continue to relate *all the doings of this kind*, it would require as large a volume as my Magnalia, which indeed contains little else. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few examples, and the reader can imagine the rest. To begin the duties of a Puritan magistrate, in those days, comprehended every privilege of interference with the social life of every person. "The drinking of healths, and the use of tobacco were forbidden; a Yankee could not kiss his wife without filing a declaration of intention, and even then, not on Sundays! The style of dress was regulated by an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, etc., under which the regular gauger and measurer held a court of excise, and directed the limit of scrimp on men's and the full allowance of women's Puritan breeches and petticoats. The latter sex were forbidden to expose their arms and bosoms; female sleeves were to be buttoned to the wrist, and bodies to the throat.† No man was allowed to wear a beard, and that cross-eyed high shouldered despot, John Endicott, followed this up by a crusade against long hair after the manner of Russians and barbarous Indians has begun to invade New England, contrary to the rule of God's word, which says it is a shame for a man to wear long hair," etc.‡ all New England was trimmed to the orthodox standard. Such was the interferance with private affairs, that my own illustrious ancestor, Governor Thomas Dudley, the father of Mistress Anne Bradstreet, my own particular ancestress, had a fearful fight about putting to his own parlor wall a wainscot; for it was held to be a vain-glorious adornment, unusual in those parts. But Gov. Dudley protesting that it was only for warmth, as the east wind would whistle through his wall, and besides threatening to go back to England—a free country—unless allowed to wainscot, and continuing *stiff in his opinion*, he was finally permitted. To make bad worse, "the right of petition," which old John Quincey Adams stood up so stoutly for afterwards, was denied; and certain petitioners were fined for pressing their complaints upon the Court, Gov. John Winthrop being uncommonly active and successful in abolishing this last remnant of freedom. Indeed, so impressed were our forefathers with the laudable desire of having everything according to the square, that nothing was left untried to cypher New England down to the lowest common multiple; limit its genius to the circumference of a Harvard diploma, and regulate every condition of life by an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, for the promotion of Boston.

* Bishop Berkley, "On the Prospect of Planting arts and Learning in America." Ed. 1752, p. 186.
† Belknap. Ed. 1812., vol. 1., p. 67.
‡ Hutchinson. Ed. 1765. vol. 1., page 161.
‖ Winthrop, vol. 1., p. 78.

LITERARY TOPERS.—The Richmond *Inquirer* recalls names once familiar, and says:

Literary men everywhere seem to have a tendency to inebriation. George R. Graham was one of that celebrated *coterie* who controlled the talent of the times from 1845 to 1849. Poe and Graham, Taylor and Hirst, Stoddard and Conrad, Alexander and Wallace. Herbert and English, Reed and Nunes, and others, whose names were familiar to the reading public of both North and South. Poe is too well known to require allusion to it; Graham lately followed in his footsteps; Taylor still lives abroad, the wreck of what he was; Hirst is a confirmed sot, is deserted by his friends, and lingers on in a wretched existence [illegible] to rot," and is only upheld by his relatives; Conrad, after attaining high political, as well as literary eminence, died of debauch; [it was he, as Mayor of Philadelphia, who welcomed, in the old Hall of Independence, in 1855, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, then on a visit to the city of Brotherly Love; times are changed since then;] Alexander, when last heard from was staggering toward the grave, ruined in health, and has doubtles long since gone through "the dark valley of the shadow of death," his path uncheered by a single ray of hope, nor his sorrows lightened by a single smile; Herbert fell by his own hand in a fit of despondency, caused by excess; English still toils on, unloved and unhonored. Nunes, the brightest star next to Poe, sank before the wars into rayless gloom, and cast himself into the deep waters of Chesapeake bay. Lippard died a victim to consumption and dissipation. Many others of those whose names used to be familiar have been gathered into the dark womb of the tomb. Read (a few years ago) alone was left, and even his star may have set in clouds, for since the war, we have not heard of him. He was for years a welcome contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger. Graham was a man of brilliant parts and was suited to adorn any society. His prose was agreeable, and his verse smooth and highly polished. He left behind him, most probably, little of either; for, in the hey-day of his career, he spent so much time upon the works of others, that he wrote little himself, and when the tempter fastened upon his soul his hand grew nerveless, and his pen dropped from his fingers forever.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

THE JUDGMENT OF POSTERITY.

The parties to this war are not making history merely, but illustrating character. There may not be to nations, as to men, a great Judgment Day in the world to come; but there is the Tribunal of Posterity, before which they must appear and be adjudged. In days far away, when the Valley of the Mississippi shall be feeding its hundred millions, and great independent communities shall occupy, with balanced power, and with that mutual respect of right, which is the result of balances of power, the Continent of North America, the historian and moralist will pass in review the events now occurring, almost too rapidly to be chronicled, and will evolve from them with unerring accuracy the character of the contest and the moral attributes of the parties to it.

They will not fail to perceive, underneath the juggle that imposed upon the Confederates the necessity of firing the first gun, the great fundamental fact that the war on our part is purely defensive, and on the part of the enemy wantonly, basely and fiercely aggressive. They will see that we were impelled to take up arms by considerations that no brave and honorable people can disregard—to defend our imprescriptible rights, to protect our ancient liberties, to preserve our cherished form of government, to maintain our hereditary institutions, to secure the sanctity of our firesides, the safety of our families and dependents, our franchises, our property, our social system, our civilization and religion. They will see that having exhausted every possible effort to avoid it, we had no choice but to fight or to submit to degradation and ruin.

On the side of the enemy, they will see the reverse of all this—before the war, an unscrupulous and faithless disregard of compacts, a persistent and ruthless pressing upon and invasion of our reserved and guaranteed rights, a perpetual intermeddling in our domestic affairs, an itching desire and the most thievish contrivances to get possession of that which was ours, a fanatical and propagand purpose to impose on us their institutions, their social usages, their morality and their religion, such as they were. And when hostilities began, it will be seen that while we made war only upon armed men, in open and manly combat, they warred upon the helpless and unoffending—that they sought, by torturing the wife and the child, the mother and the sister, to break the spirit of the husband, father and son, whom they could not subdue with their arms. They will see marching in the van of the Yankee armies the horrid spectres of Famine and Fire, and lying along the track of their desolating march starvation, death and the blackened memorials of their guilt. In the Confederate ranks, they will see youth, hope, enthusiasm, self devotion, patriotism, and the confidence that springs from a conviction that Providence will prosper the good cause. In the invading ranks of the enemy, they will see the lust of dominion, the greed of property, licentiousness, inhumanity, perfidy, bestiality, and the confidence only that comes from a cowardly reliance on numbers.

Looking to the people on either side, the historian will see those of the Confederate States bearing heroically the severest trials, the noblest families stripped of their patrimonial estates, and accepting the condition of penury, privation and toil, unmurmuringly—the gentlest ladies, when those on whom they leaned had never permitted even the winds of heaven to visit rudely, driven from their homes at night and in the most inclement seasons, and reduced to the hard necessities of providing for themselves with their own hands, but accepting their lot with a patient sweetness that might melt the heart of a savage—others cheerfully surrendering their property to the uses of the Government, or sharing their means with the more needy of their fellow citizens, and all resolved to bear an extremity of want and suffering, sooner than consent to accept a degrading peace at the hands of a usurping and remorseless foe. Looking to the North, he will see a people calling themselves Christian—the very champions, indeed, of universal benevolence and philanthropy—heartlessly indifferent to these scenes, or rather taking an atrocious delight in them; a whole nation panting for the blood of those whom they have called brothers, and from whom, till this war began, they had received nothing but benefits; inflamed and maddened by the worst passions that can fasten upon society—the thirst for revenge, the greed for gain, the lust for place; each struggling for some advantage; business reduced to a system of cheating and fraud; public employment sought for the opportunities of peculation it affords; the dearest and most sacred relations of life invaded by the polluting foot steps of deception and infidelity; moral hollowness, distortion and falsehood every where; society a festering mass of corruption; religion a sham, honor a myth, patriotism a pretence; all liberty gone, all independence of thought and speech at an end, all appreciation of Republican Democracy lost; and over the obscene whole, pee-ing out of the black atmosphere that hangs over the picture, author in part and exponent altogether of its hideousness, the grinning spectre of Abraham Lincoln, misformed, monstrous and horrible.

This is the portrait of the race with which we are contending that must go down to posterity. These are the events upon which the judgment of a stern and impartial future will be registered and will endure while time lasts. Coming ages will shudder at the monstrous wickedness of a whole people, of which we are witnesses, and are sought to be made victims; and the name of the Yankee of this day will forever stand as the symbol and embodiment of all that is most [illegible]

"It is not easy to suppress a degree of enthusiasm when we reflect on the advantages of gardening with respect to virtuous education. In the beginning of life the deepest impressions are made; and it is a sad truth, that the young student, familiarized to the dirtiness and disorder of many colleges, pent within narrow bounds in populous cities, is rendered in a measure insensible to the elegant beauties of art and nature. Is there no man of fortune sufficiently patriotic to think of reforming this evil? It seems to me far from an exaggeration, that good professors are not more essential to a college than a spacious garden, sweetly ornamented, but without anything glaring or fantastic, so as upon the whole to inspire our youth with a taste no less for simplicity than for elegance."—*Kames.*

RUSK TOMATO PIE.—Line the sides of a deep plate with pastry, slice the tomatoes thin, add a little sugar, a little butter, some pounded cloves and nutmeg, and half a cup of water and a little brandy. A little flour makes the syrup richer. Cover the whole with pastry leaving an opening in the centre to let the steam escape.

True grace will enable a man to step over the world's crown to take up Christ's cross; to prefer the cross of Christ above the glory of this world.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LITTLE ARTHUR.

BY LUCIA.

In the corner of the garden
To a fig-tree thick and green,
Skimming in the summer sunlight,
Was a merry songster seen.
To and fro, then circling o'er it,
Stopping oft to plume her crest,
'Till she found a bough o'ershadowed,
Where to build her little nest.

Little Arthur watched the songster,
Watched her hovering to and fro;
With a wisp of straw so lightly,
Withered twig or strand of tow;
Watched her build her little castle,
Softly line it through and through,
Then she laid four eggs within it,
Little eggs of softest blue.

Every morning found him peering
Through the fig leaves dark and green,
But he touched not branch or leaflet
As he peeped the leaves between.
"I'll not touch the blue eggs, sister,"
Thus he whispered day by day,
If I put my hands upon them,
Then the bird will fly away.

"But I'll wait until the Birdie
Hatches all these eggs so blue,
And the little birds will wake me,
Singing as the old ones do."
"Good bye pretty eggs, I'm coming
In the morning, then I'll see,
All my little birdies waiting,
In the pretty nest for me."

Morning come, and many an other
And the little nestlings grew;
For they'd broken through their prison,
Little prisons bright and blue.
But the fair-haired Arthur never
Came his little pets to greet;
Never more around the fig-tree,
Fell the pattering of his feet.

For his laughing eyes were darkened,
Folded on his gentle breast
Were the little waxen fingers,
In their sweet, unbroken rest.
And when first his little birdies
Fluttered on uncertain wing,
Arthur joined the Heavenly chorus
Which the blessed angles sing.

BAZIL MARRIN;

OR, A MAN IN THE FIRE.

About four months since, a working man, named Bazil Marrin, arrived at a city in Russia, on his way to the town where he had been employed (having been on a visit to his friends) and he went to the railway station to go by the train to Petersburg; but unfortunately, as most would have said, he was too late, and he had to wait, not only an hour or two, but till the next day; but it was not misfortune, for it was the means of his saving a man's life, and being himself well rewarded for it afterwards.

Children, do not think that all your little crosses and vexations are always evil; no, God rules over all, and often prevents us having our own way that He may have his, and which we are quiet sure must always be the best: submit then to his crosses. But you shall hear how Bazil Marrin saved a man's life.

It was in the city of Moscow where Bazil was disappointed of the train, and as he had to wait till the next day, he went about the town to see the fine buildings and examine the old Cathedral. While he was looking over one of these, he heard from a passer-by that the Imperial Theatre was on fire, which is one of the largest buildings in the world. He ran to the spot, and there he found this immense place all on fire—fire pouring out at the windows, and rushing through the roof.

The people assembled heard a man's voice calling for help, and they soon saw that he was on the roof of the building; but there was no way of escape. They ran and fetched the longest ladder they had, but it was too short—it would not reach him; and the poor man called loudly for help, but none could tell how to help him. At last it got so hot that the poor fellow could not bear it, and he resolved to throw himself off the roof to the ground; but the building was so high that he would be sure to have been killed.

Just as he was going to jump, Bazil called out "Stay a moment, my good fellow. Pray to God Almighty, and I'll try to save you," and Bazil rushed to the building; but the people would not let him pass, they thought he also would be killed if he tried to save the man, so they held him tight. But he strove hard and broke away from their grasp saying, "Let me go, let me go; my heart's burning within me." He could not bear to see a man thus perish, and he ran to the building, and there he cast off his sheep's skin coat and his shoes and tied a rope round his waist and catching up a long fork that happened to be lying near by, he soon mounted the ladder [illegible] the perishing man; but without fear, Bazil caught hold of the pipe that conveyed the rain water from the roof, outside the building. The pipe creaked and shook with his weight, and seemed as if it would fall with him; but he climbed up, thinking only of the man above.

It being very cold, the water-pipe was frozen too, and his hot hands stuck to the pipe, and he could not let go without leaving part of his skin on the pipe; but he cared not for that—he was trying to save a man's life, and what was a little skin to that, so he pressed on, leaving marks of blood from his fingers on the pipe.

The burning wood also and the hot pieces of iron fell fast about him, threatening to knock him from the pipe every moment; but he heeded them not—he kept his aim in view—the man's life—and climbed up and up till he came to a ledge of the building, and he stood on that, and by means of the long fork, he reached the rope up to the poor man above, and told him to fasten it tight round the top of the water-pipe, and then let himself down by it. The man did so, and then they slid down the rope carefully, Bazil, going first and the man after him, until they reached the top of the ladder and then Bazil helped him from the rope on to the ladder. The crowd of people below gave a loud shout of joy and thankfulness, as they beheld them both come down the ladder, and safely reach the ground. Bazil had saved the man!

Then the people showed their gladness and their admiration of Bazil's conduct, for they threw into his hat of all sorts—the poor throwing in half-pence, and the rich silver and gold. Afterwards, he was sent for by the Emperor himself and was thanked by him, and he was presented with a medal and a purse of money. All this was gratifying to him, but no doubt the brave man's best reward was the knowledge that he had done a noble action *in saving a man's life*, which was of more value than all the gold he had received.

Children go and follow Bazil's example. There is, you know the *soul* as well as body. Bazil did a noble action, yet he only saved the man's life; you try to do more—try to be the means of saving the soul, which is far more valuable than the life of the body. Do you ask where shall you begin. O, always begin with yourself—are *you* saved? or are you standing on the *world* that is about to be burned up? Cry to Jesus—believe in him—love him, and you are *safe*. Then think of others on the "edge of eternal fire,"—your father, mother brothers, sisters, cousins, schoolfellows, any one you know. Point them to Jesus, the way—the only way to be saved. And while Bazil was sent for and approved of by the Emperor, you will be blessed by the King of kings, who has said, that "they that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

KEEP THE BIRTH DAY.—'Keep the birth days religiously; they belong exclusively to, and are treasured among, the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so small, that it be remembered. For one day they are heroes. The special pudding or cake is made for them; a new jacket or trowsers, with pockets, or the fine pair of boots are donned; and big brother and sister sink into insignificance beside little Charlie, who is 'six to-day,' and is going to be a man.' Mothers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birth days; they cannot come too often—sometimes when they are nervous but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their wee Susy or Harry, years afterward, when away from the hearthstone, and they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them, in old fashioned phrase, 'many happy returns to their birth day,' they would never permit any cause to step between them and a mother's privilege."

Advertisements.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $3 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND, Augusta, Ga.
June 29w4*

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 25, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
BAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,686,898.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. D. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents. The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 34.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 346.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

... copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

Subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the ... system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

CONSOLATION OF RELIGION TO THE POOR.

PERCIVAL.

There is a mourner, and her heart is broken—
She is a widow; she is old and poor;
Her only hope is that sacred token—
Of peaceful happiness, when life is o'er;
She asks not wealth, nor pleasure; begs no more
Than heaven's delightful volume, and the sight
Of her Redeemer. Skeptics, would you pour
Your blasting vials on her head, and blight
Sharon's sweet rose, that blooms and charms her being's night?

She lives in her affections; for the grave
Has closed upon her husband, children; all
Her hopes are with the arms she trusts will save
Her treasured jewels; though her views are small,
Though she has never mounted high to fall
And writhe in her debasement, yet the spring
Of her meek, tender feelings, cannot pall
Upon her unperverted palate, but will bring
A joy without regret, a bliss that has no sting.

Even as a fountain, whose unsullied wave
Wells in the paleless valley, flowing o'er
With silent waters, kissing, as they lave
The pebbles with light rippling, and the shore
Of matted grass and flowers—so softly pour
The breathings of her bosom, when she prays,
Low bowed before her Maker; then no more
She muses on the griefs of former days;
Her full heart melts and flows in heaven's dissolving rays.

And faith can see a new world, and the eyes
Of saints took pity on her. Death will come;
A few short months over, and the prize
Of peace eternal waits her, and the tomb
Becomes her fondest pillow; all its gloom
Is scattered. What a meeting there will be
To her, and all she loved while here! and the bloom
Of new life from those cheeks shall never flee,
There is the health which lasts through all eternity.

Selections.

THE BEGINNING.—Reader,—The beginning of all saving religion is to become acquainted with Jesus Christ. This is the corner-stone of Christianity. A watch without a main-spring is not more useless than *a religion without Christ*.

But let me not be misunderstood. It is not the mere knowledge of Christ's name that I mean, it is the knowing his mercy, grace, and power—the knowing him not by the hearing of the ear, but *by the experience of your heart*. I want you to know him by faith, I want you to be able to say of Him, "He is my peace and my strength, my life and my consolation, my Physician and my Shepherd, my Saviour and my God."

Why do I make such a point of this? I do it because in Christ alone "all fulness dwells." In Him alone there is a full supply of all that we require for the necessities of our souls. Of ourselves we are all poor, empty creatures,—empty of righteousness and peace,—empty of strength and comfort,—empty of courage and patience—empty of power to stand, or go on, or make progress in this evil world. It is in Christ alone that all these things are to be found,—grace, peace, wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption.

It is just in proportion as we live upon Christ, that we are strong Christians. It is only when self is nothing, and Christ is all our confidence, it is then only that we shall do great exploits. Then only are we armed for the battle of life, and shall overcome. Then only are we prepared for the journey of life, and shall go forward. To live on Christ, to draw all from Christ, to do all in the strength of Christ, to be ever looking unto Christ,—this is the true secret of spiritual prosperity. "I can do all things," says Paul, "through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Reader, *do you want to make a beginning in religion?* Go as an humble sinner to Jesus Christ, and entreat him to save your soul. This is the right end of the rope. Begin here.—*Rev. J. Ryle.*

PICTURE OF LIFE.—In youth, we seem to be climbing a hill on whose top eternal sunshine appears to rest. How eagerly we pant to attain its summit! But when we have gained it, how different is the prospect on the other side! We sigh as we contemplate the dreary waste before us; and look back with a wistful eye upon the flowery path we have passed but may never more retrace. Life is like a portentous cloud, fraught with thunder, storm and rain; but religion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment, and fringe its shadowy skirts with gold.

DEATH.—The body in death is like a tree stricken and stripped by lightning; the soul in death is like a bird escaping from an open cage. To prepare the soul for passing to a better habitation is the great business of the perfect life.

STRANGERS IN HEAVEN.

"I want to know more of Jesus *in this life*," said a true, earnest Christian, "that when I die I may not be admitted into heaven *as a stranger*." He wished (and surely the wish was prompted by the Spirit of God) to enter heaven as a child reaching an oft anticipated happy home, or as a glad worshipper, passing from an outer court of the temple in which he had long served, into its inner and most holy place.

It is a sad thought that there are some Christians, who may feel themselves to be "strangers" in heaven. There are some who are to be saved "yet as by fire"—a fire which is to consume their vain and fruitless works; and to such the whole scene is somewhat novel and surprising. They did not become so familiar with holy and divine things here; that they become the things to which mind and heart spontaneously recur. They do not so delight in constant communion with Jesus, as to feel that it is not a new thing when they are ushered into the state where it is the saint's chief joy. And so it came to pass, that in the midst of the multitudes who are redeemed, some may feel somewhat as "strangers" there.

Who shall these strangers in heaven be? We can only describe the classes from which we fear they may come. Let each heart ponder the solemn, searching question: "Lord shall it be I?"

1. The inactive Christian must be a stranger in heaven.

All serve God without ceasing, and praise him day and night. Angels are ministering spirits, and are never weary in their holy ministry. Redeemed saints do God's will perfectly, and give every power and faculty of their spirits or glorified bodies to the service of their Redeemer. There is no dreamy inactivity, or careless indolence in heaven. What a scene into which to usher one who on earth did little or nothing for Christ! What a strange place to him who here thought he did well when he was in his place in God's house upon the Sabbath, or occasionally in the prayer meeting during the week! If shame can be felt where sin has lost its power, surely its blush will be seen upon him who goes in the presence of Christ from a life of indolence and ease in the church below.

2. The *worldly* Christian must be a stranger in heaven.

There is no gainful business to be followed there. Money getting and money keeping, and the care and anxiety with which these things fill the heart, will be forgotten there. How great the transition for one who was diligent in pursuit of his wealth, and gave his days and nights to the engrossing pursuit of business. How vast must be his surprise at the great awaking to find the things he grasped after suddenly and forever disappear, and those things which his worldliness made him so sadly forgetful of, as suddenly present themselves. Let the world-seeking Christian beware lest the holy and blessed place to which he professed to aspire seem to him to be a strange place.

3. The *unthankful, complaining* Christian will be a stranger in heaven.

Heaven is the place of unceasing praise. It is a place where the voice of the redeemer joins without interruption in the song of Moses and the Lamb, and the harpers are always "harping with harps" Complaint is never heard in heaven. No murmur is ever breathed there, for God is then seen to be just and known to be merciful. All will be praise and glad songs of thanksgiving, ever renewed by the happy hearts before the throne. How strange a place it will be to those who on earth forgot God's constant goodness, and remembered only the days of darkness which he appointed unto them.

4. The *harsh, unbrotherly* Christian will be a stranger in heaven.

The love of brethren in Christ, and of fellow worshippers before the throne, will pervade all hearts in the heavenly world. Every division will be healed, every false judgment rectified, every alienation cured, and one strong affection, binding all hearts to Christ, shall bind them closely to one another. How strange to one who spoke of his brethren here with unfraternal bitterness, and loved to separate himself from those who trusted in the same Saviour, but who walked not with him in all things. How strange to gaze upon the gathering of the church universal to him who thought it all comprised within the limits of his own sect.

5. The *cold, formal* Christian will be a stranger in heaven.

The joy of the heart will flow out freely there. Adoration and praise will be spontaneous, welling up freely from glad and grateful spirits, and subject to no constraint or rule. How strange to one who knew nothing on earth but the dead routine of formality, and who coldly and decorously went through the round of appointed duty.

Lord, give us thy grace, that we may not be "*strangers*" in heaven. Help us to know much of Jesus *in this life*, that we may pass into his presence as into a well-known and longed for home.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—Many years ago a man on board of a packet ship died in a very sudden and awful manner. He had taken the liberty to avow himself an infidel, and to pour the most horrid anathemas upon Christianity and its author, and was exceedingly enraged against any that dared to reprove him. While engaged in this wickedness, and while in the very act of cursing the followers of Christ he fell upon the deck of the boat and instantly expired. All present, save the individual who gave us the facts in the case, were admonished of the truth of that declaration, 'God is not mocked."

THE COMMUNICATION THAT CANNOT BE CUT OFF.

The progress of the enemy has been followed by announcements, that "communication is cut off" with section after section and city after city.—This is a matter of serious import to our Government. He large a proportion of means for the vigorous and persistent prosecution of the war, beyond its reach at present!—but this matter more painfully and disastrously affects individuals.—It parts many from their property, and compels them to drain the dregs of sore privation or absolute want; exiles others from home and kindred; from scenes in which the heart has grown up, to which have *grown into* the heart; to soothe, whom, languishing in sickness, they cannot watch with tender ministries, whom, dying, they cannot commit to the slumber of the grave in hope of a resurrection to the better life.

Let Christians joyfully contrast with this great grief, their own serene assurance that no enemy can cut off the communication between the believing soul and Him whom belief confesses as its Author and pursues as its End. He has passed into the skies, and we tarry yet on the earth; but His exaltation there is not *absence*, and our sojourn here is not *exile*. Not as sensible but as real an intercourse goes forward between Him and the hearts that love Him, as that they become the scenes of its most decisive victories. Helpless disability waxes "strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." Trembling age, and the more fragile sex, wield the sword of the Spirit; and in their hand the edge that "strikes through" dulls not the least. Oh, let us throw ourselves, without exception or delay, or reserve, into the ranks of this spiritual army, which conquers earth for heaven, and inherits heaven as the reward of conquest! Let us not forget that if we shrink from the conflict, we shall find discomfiture the penalty of mutinous inaction, and "roll backing down the torrent of our fate" to an endless overthrow.—*Rel. Herald.*

TEACH US HOW TO PRAY.

Deep me, Father divine, to tread this sacred ground with hallowed feet and lifted heart. Well we know it is indeed more than the words and rising voice that find echoes in yonder courts of heaven, and lodgment in the ear of the Almighty; yet very prone are we to engage in the act of prayer, as though our blessed Saviour was ... but just ask, over and over again, for blessings and mercies to rest ... us all our lives. What a thought! We, frail, erring, dependent creatures, bending the knee before the great and holy, but very compassionate Father, and really troubling our hearts with cankering care about coming duties away on in the future, and telling his all-wise Master that we are afraid we shall fail or falter somewhere in the shining road to heaven: and when he bids us stop, we shall be unable to obey! Why, is this not complete distrust? And are we looking right up to Calvary, and watching the ever flowing blood, and beholding his wounded hands—or vainly gazing over the obscure meadow-land of futurity?

Tell me, dear Christian, is Jesus near, this hour; and does the Holy Spirit sweetly whisper in your heart, "my father, my father;" and does he closely press your trusting heart; and do you now, this moment, see him interceding there for you? If not, is there anything more you ought to have; and can your soul rest short of its attainment? Let alone, then, the nice form of words, the faultless expressions of mental appreciations of "goodness, mercy, and long suffering;" just let the heart plead; let the soul cry and cast its arms of faith about the cross, and bring it down to earth, and bear it, "all stained with hallowed blood," through evil as well as good report. Why, I would rather listen to the lispings of a child before the throne, than hear a "fine, eloquent prayer;" this talking so beautifully to the King of kings and Lord of lords, is enough to make the heart-blood course wildly through the veins, and the cry comes up from the deep of the soul—precious, loving Saviour, pity our ignorance, and teach us simplicity! Oh, what light and glory crowns the mercy seat; and, as the heart sits calmly in the shadow of the cross and looks up only to the spotless Lamb of God, how earth and earthly things vanish from our view; all worldly honor and human glory is void and groveling, for Jesus is revealed; his all redeeming love pervades the soul. And, while we tarry here, great tenderness and sympathy gush from the eye and trickle down the cheek, and we venture nearer and nearer the "eternal throne" until our conscious union with the blessed Saviour is so full of sweetness, and joy ineffable, that we feel our communion is, indeed, within the veil, and our fellowship with the Father and with his son Jesus Christ.

Glory! glory be to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost forever!

COMFORTING.—In Christ all things are yours, whether life or death, grief or gladness, and all are made to work together for good. And whilst by your own poor, weak, torn and bleeding heart, driven by contrary winds and buffetted by the tumultuous billows of conflicting emotions, you feel that you are nothing, and can neither see nor hear, nor feel, nor think, nor pray aright, nor trust in God, yet with the Apostle you can also say, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." I am weak, but the Lord is my strength and my salvation, and the strength of my heart.

WAR AND PROVIDENCE.

There are indications in certain quarters, of the belief, that reliance on Providence is neither statesmanlike nor soldierly. Not so thought Washington, the first of *Virginians*—in some respects, the first of *men*. A few quotations will show how wide a range he assigned to the interpositions of God in times of war.

Providence supplies provisions for an army. Writing to Gov. Dinwiddie, in 1754, of the scarcity from which the troops at Great Meadows were likely to suffer, Washington said: "Once before we should have been four days without provisions, *if Providence had not sent a trader from the Ohio* ... for whose flour I was obliged ... per hundred."

Providence averts attack, where it would prove fatal. In a later letter to the same functionary, Washington announced that certain troops, "with whom order, regularity, circumspection and vigilance were matters of derision and contempt," had accomplished a hazardous march, "*by the protection of Providence*, without meeting the enemy." "Otherwise," he added, "we must have fallen a sacrifice, through the indiscretion of these whooping, hallooing, gentlemen soldiers."

Providence controls the movements of hostile forces. The evacuation of New Jersey by the British army in the summer of 1777, was characterized by Washington as a "*peculiar mark of Providence*," since it placed in the hands of the inhabitants "an opportunity of securing their harvests of hay and grain, the latter of which would, in all probability, have undergone the same fate with many farm-houses, had it been ripe enough to take fire."

Providence tempers disaster. Washington wrote, in reference to an ill-managed expedition against Fort Pitt, in 1758: "The troops were divided, which caused the front to give way, and put the whole into confusion, except the Virginians, commanded by Capt Bullitt, who *were, in the hands of Providence, a means* of preventing all our people from sharing a common fate."

Providence arrests victory. With respect to the battle at Germantown, Washington wrote: "If it had not been for a thick fog, which rendered it so dark at times that we were not able to distinguish friend from foe at the distance of thirty yards, we should, I believe, have made a decisive and glorious day of it. *But Providence designed it otherwise.*"

Providence spares life. Washington ... the regard of Braddock: "*By the all powerful dispensations of Providence*, I have been protected beyond all human probability, or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me."

Providence interposes in seasons of greatest gloom. In May, 1778, Washington wrote: "Providence has a just claim to my humble and grateful thanks for its protection and direction of me through the many intricate and difficult scenes which this contest has produced; and for its constant interposition on our behalf, *when the clouds were heaviest and seemed ready to burst upon us.*" In December of the same year, he wrote: "Providence has heretofore taken us up *when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.* In this will I confide." And in July of the ensuing year, lamenting the little attention which appeared to have been paid to the finances of the country, he added: "And yet, Providence having so often taken us up *when bereft of every other hope*, I trust we shall not fail even in this."

The issue of battles—campaigns—wars, is in the hand of Providence. In September, 1775, Washington wrote, in relation to a proposed attack on the enemy at Boston and Roxbury: "The success of such an enterprise I well know, *depends upon the All-wise disposer of events*, and it is not within the reach of human wisdom to foretell the result; but if the prospect is fair, the undertaking is justifiable." In January, 1776, he wrote: "For more than two months, I have scarcely emerged from one difficulty before I have been plunged into another. *How it will end, God in his great goodness will direct.*" And in March, 1778: "Unanimity in our councils, disinterestedness in our pursuits, and steady perseverance in our national duty, are the only means to avoid misfortunes. If they come upon us after these, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have done our best. *The rest is with God.*"

The trust in Providence, dictated by such views, is not inconsistent with wisdom of counsel and vigor of action. In his Circular to the States, Jan., 1782, Washington said: "Although we cannot, by the best concerted plans, absolutely command success; although the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong; yet without presumptuously waiting for miracles to be wrought in our favor, it is our indispensable duty, with the deepest gratitude to Heaven for the past, and *humble confidence in its smiles on our future operations*, to make use of all the means in our power for our defence and security."

Nay: those who fight the battles of a country may derive their loftiest inspiration from this trust in Providence. In July, 1775, Washington said, in an Order to the troops: "The fate of unborn millions will now depend, *under God*, on the courage and conduct of this army. Let us rely upon the goodness of the cause, and *the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is*, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions."

So wrote, so felt, the father of his country. We can well afford to be unstatesmanlike and unsoldierly, in the esteem of those who under-value or contemn the doctrine of Providence, if we may thus be Christian, with him to whom the voice of the world accords a glory "above all Greek, above all Roman fame." Oh, if the heart of our people, were as the heart of Washington in this matter, how would the bow of promise smile down from our sky upon the flood of Northern aggression, until its waters should roll back and leave the green earth joyous in the light of peace—God's peace!

NO NON-COMBATANTS.

When nations wage a war, the great majority of their citizens are, of necessity, "non-combatants." By reason of age, or ... tive demand that the usual pursuits of life should not suffer general arrest, or the impossibility of providing food, transportation and weapons for an army, beyond certain limits—thousands are cut off from all share in active hostilities. They may possess the spirit of heroes and martyrs, the spirit that would make them "true to the last of their blood and their breath;" but barriers which they cannot, which they should not, pass over, rise between them and the battle-fields that achieve freedom and fame or entail subjugation and disgrace.

In the warfare between holiness and sin, however, there are no "non combatants"—there can be none. All fight, and must fight, on the one side or the other. Heaven and hell do battle over every human soul; and that soul joins itself to the host marshalled for it, or the host marshalled against it, and strikes the blows that issue in eternal life, or eternal death.

We *must* fight either for the good or the evil. We *may* fight hopefully, triumphantly, for the good. No numbers can rally to this standard, to whom grace cannot furnish weapons from its armory, and every needful supply from its store-houses. Lawful pursuits are not arrested by the conflict; with which He glorifies those who have 'entered into rest.' Swift as thought our supplications and thanksgivings rise to His ear; swifter than *our* thought—earlier, and in richer measure—the supplies of grace flow down to our lip. Whatever may equip us for the warfare against evil, or support us under its fatigues, or extricate us out of its perils; whatever may unmask the purpose of the enemy, or beat back his assaults, or ensure his defeat;—this comes to us from on high, and our foes cannot hinder or retard its coming; for there is no power ... the name of *God* for a season, that He might bear the name of *Redeemer* forever; there is no counsel against the Only Wise One, who, "until the redemption of the purchased possession," shows forth in Himself that mystery of mysteries—a body absent from our bodies, yet a Spirit present always with our spirits! Oh, blissful inheritance of faith! Who that possesses it can ever doubt, whether to fight be to conquer? Who, can fail to "fight the good fight," in the spirit of the hero, who, "out of the very impossibilities of the coward, eats a perilous" but glorious "harvest with the sword?"—*Religious Herald.*

WHY AM I NOT A CHRISTIAN?—First, is it because I am afraid of ridicule, and of what others may say of me?

"Whosoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed."

2. Is it because of the inconsistencies of professing Christians?

"Every man shall give account of himself to God."

3. Is it because I am not willing to give up all for Christ?

"What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

4. Is it because I am afraid I shall not be accepted?

"Him that cometh unto me I shall in no wise cast out."

5. Is it because I fear that I am too great a sinner?

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

6. Is it because I am afraid that I shall not "hold out?"

"He that hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus."

7. Is it because that I am thinking that I will do as well as I can, and that God ought to be satisfied with that?

"Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

8. Is it because I am postponing the matter without any definite reason?

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

9. Is it because I am trying to save myself by morality, or in any other way of my own?

"There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

10. Is it because I do not clearly see the way to be saved?

"Repent ye, and believe the gospel."—"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John iii. 16.

LIBERTY WITHOUT RELIGION.—If you had wished to figure to yourself a country which had reached the utmost pinnacle of prosperity, you would undoubtedly have turned your eyes to France, as she appeared a few months before the revolution. Illustrious in learning and genius, the favorite abode of the arts, and the nurse of ... the flower of the ... reported, to acquire the ... points of which the human character is susceptible. Lulled in voluptuous repose, and dreaming of a philosophical millennium, without dependence on God, like the generation before the flood, *they ate, they drank, they married, they were given in marriage.* In that exuberant soil everything seemed to flourish but religion and virtue. The season, however, had at length arrived when God was resolved to punish their impiety, as well as avenge the blood of his servants, whose souls for a century had been incessantly crying to him from under the altar. And what method did he employ for this purpose? When He to whom vengeance belongs, when He whose ways are unsearchable, and whose wisdom is inexhaustible, proceeded to the execution of his strange work, he drew from his treasure a weapon ... to make their ... crimes, he neither let loose an inundation of powerful nations, nor the destroying powers of the universe. He neither overwhelmed them with earthquakes, nor visited them with pestilence. He summoned from themselves a ferocity more terrible than either, a ferocity, which mingling in the struggle for liberty, and borrowing aid from that very refinement to which it seemed to be opposed, turned every man's hand against his neighbor, and spared no age, nor sex, nor rank, till satiated with the ruin of greatness, the distresses of innocence, and the tears of beauty, it terminated its career in the most unrelenting despotism. "Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shalt be, because thou has judged thus; for they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink; for they are worthy."—*Robert Hall.*

"GETTING ALONG VERY WELL."

A pastor had long felt concerned for the spiritual state of a prominent member of his congregation. He was intelligent and refined, amiable in character, upright in business, and regular and respectful in worship. But he was proud and self-righteous, and unwilling to acknowledge himself a lost sinner in the sight of God. He was reluctant to converse with Christians on his spiritual needs. Indeed, he flattered himself that his life was purer and more consistent than that of many active church members. The pastor had often sought, in private interviews, to reach his heart, and awaken his conscience, but with little apparent success.

Great was the surprise and gratification of the pastor, therefore, to find him in the ... on the first evening of a new year. He thought that pride must be effectually humbled, and the heart deeply convicted of sin, to bring such a man unasked to such a place. He took him cordially by the hand, and expressed his great pleasure to know he was thinking of a Christian life.

"Yes," was the reply, "I feel it is quite time for me to think of my duty to God, and of my soul's salvation. I have long enough been a hearer of the Word, and need to become a doer. My mind has been troubled for a few weeks, and I have determined to begin the new year by giving my heart to God."

"That is a wise and good decision," said the pastor, "and how do you find yourself getting along?"

"I am getting along very well," said he. "I read my Bible every day, and pray morning and night, and try to be circumspect at home and at my business. On the whole, I feel very well satisfied with my progress, as a beginner."

The pastor was sick at heart. "I am mistaken," said he to himself. "There is no work of the Spirit here, but a new development of the old self-righteous spirit."

So bitter was his disappointment, that he abruptly closed the interview, and passed to another inquirer, whose tearful eye and choked utterance indicated a different temper of mind and heart.

The pastor returned home, after the meeting, in sorrow. He had been so elated and hopeful, that his grief was the more poignant. He had not courage and faith enough to visit his parishioner, and seek to undeceive him. "It is useless," he thought, "to try to rouse him from his self-complacency."

At the next inquiry meeting the same man was present again, but the pastor felt little disposed to converse with him. As he sat down by his side, the man grasped his hand, and said, "I have a confession to make, sir. I told you last week I was getting along very well. It was not true, sir; I was too proud to tell the truth. I was utterly wretched, and have been since almost in despair. I feel the guilt of my self-righteousness—I am a miserable, lost sinner. Can such a hardened sinner as I ever be saved?"

The pastor burst into tears also. This was the kind of language he had hoped to hear before, and he felt now that the Holy Spirit was indeed at work in that humbled and contrite heart. He repeated the invitations of the Gospel, spoke tenderly and soothingly of the love and mercy of a Saviour, and urged him to believe at once the promises made to every penitent sinner.

The desired end was soon reached, for the once proud man was docile as a child. His self-righteousness was gone, and the words perpetually struggling to his lips were, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Trembling, under a profound sense of guilt, and abandoning all thought of wish for help elsewhere, he trusted in Christ alone, and soon found peace like a river, and righteousness like the waves of the sea.

The incident is ... needing comment on the text, "He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."—

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
Ignatius Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

MINUTES OF PRESBYTERY.—The Minutes of the last Sessions of Fayetteville Presbytery are printed and will be mailed in a few days. The publication of the minutes has been delayed some weeks by sickness among our hands, and by other unavoidable circumstances.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.—A friend asks us to publish the Report of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of 1863 to review the subject of Beneficiary Education. Dr. J. R. Wilson, as Chairman of this Committee, made a report to the Assembly in Charlotte, which has been published in the Appendix to the Minutes. We shall take occasion to copy it as soon as we can find room for it.

DR. BOYD.—The Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Winchester, Va., arrested some months since by Federal authority, is imprisoned at Wheeling, Va. It is reported that his health has been greatly impaired by his confinement.

MINUTES OF THE ASSEMBLY.—We are authorized to state that the Minutes of the last General Assembly are printed and ready for distribution. By the order of the Assembly one copy will be sent free to every minister of the church, and the price to others will be *two dollars* per copy. Names and money for copies of the Minutes to be sent to the Rev. A. A. Porter, Columbia, S. C.

The Minutes make a pamphlet of more than one hundred pages, neatly printed by Evans & Cogswell, Columbia. A large number of copies ought to be sold to the churches and individuals.

TO BE RELEASED.—The *Christian Observer* learns from a gentleman from Fort Delaware, that arrangements have been made for the exchange of the Rev. Dr. Handy, of Portsmouth, Va. Dr. H. is the pastor of the United Synod Presbyterian church in Portsmouth. He was arrested by the Federal authorities nearly a year ago, and has since been in prison.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—B. W. Beery, Wilmington, N. C., makes a donation of $1,000, to send the N. C. *Christian Advocate* to the soldiers. If some few of the wealthy Presbyterians in the State would follow this example, it would aid *us* much and be a great blessing to the soldiers. Who will take the hint?

ANOTHER.—A good christian lady recently sent to the Richmond *Christian Advocate* a barrel of lard, to be sold and the money appropriated to sending the *Advocate* to the soldiers. The lard sold for a little over $2,000.

"THE DUTY OF FEMALES IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT EXCEPTIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY."—At the request of the Board of Trustees of Concord Female College, Dr. Kirkpatrick has furnished us with the manuscript copy of an Address delivered by him at the close of the annual session of that institution in July last, to which he has prefixed the title above quoted. The manuscript was received during the absence of the Editor, and we did not reach home in time to insert the Address in our present issue. It will appear next week.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Mrs. Ellen M. Wood, wife of the Rev. M. L. Wood, of the N. C. Conference and Missionary to China, died at Shanghai on the 16th of March last.

ERRATUM.—In "Lines to Willie," in our last issue, the first line of the last stanza should read thus:

"But while thousands like our Willie"

RELIGION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—From a war office return, it appears that on the 1st of April last there were in the army 109,760 Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 other Protestants, and 38,504 Catholics. In the Royal Marines, at the same date, there were 12,398 Episcopalians, 416 Presbyterians, 2,897 other Protestants, and 1,448 Catholics.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

A Ruling Elder in one of the churches of Fayetteville Presbytery requests us to "define the duties of Church Sessions for the education of children of deceased soldiers."

At the regular meeting of the Presbytery, April 1863, in Fayetteville, the following resolutions in reference to this subject were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, 1st. That every Session within the bounds of this Presbytery be requested to serve as an agent under the proceedings of the last Synod, to provide funds for educating the children of soldiers dying in the military service of the country.

Resolved, 2nd. That said Sessions be requested to furnish the Presbytery of Fayetteville with the number of children of deceased soldiers within their bounds requiring aid, their ages, and as near as they can the amount which will be necessary to educate said children; and it shall be the duty of the said Sessions to make a semi-annual report to the Presbytery, as to the work in their charge."

At the fall meeting of 1863, the roll of churches was called to ascertain what had been done in obedience to the injunction imposed upon the church sessions at the previous meeting. No further action was taken.

At the last meeting of the Presbytery the roll was again called, and it was found that a number of the churches had failed to comply with the injunction of Presbytery, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Sessions within the bounds of this Presbytery be, and are hereby respectfully requested to take action on the subject of the education of the children of deceased soldiers, and intimate, at their earliest convenience, to the Secretary of the Synodical Committee, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, whether or not they will assume in whole or in part, the education of such children."

This will make the duties of Church Sessions sufficiently plain; and here we might stop. But it may not be out of place to add one word to those who have thus been made the agents for collecting funds for this noble object, and for furnishing such information to the Synodical Committee as will enable that Committee to act intelligently in the work assigned them. In the other Presbyteries of the Synod special ministerial agents have been appointed to visit the congregations and collect funds. These agents have been quite successful. A large amount of money has been secured, which, if properly disposed of, will make the hearts of many rejoice. The orphan children of those who have fallen in their country's defense will be taken by the hand, and an opportunity furnished them to secure an education that will fit them for usefulness in society. A suitable man to act as agent in Fayetteville Presbytery could not be procured, and it was determined to adopt the more *Presbyterial* plan of making the Church Sessions the agent for collecting funds within their respective bounds. This was not deemed any departure from the *spirit* of the Synodical plan. The object was to obtain money from the churches for a special object; and it could not be material in what way it was obtained. If secured through the agency of the Church Sessions, so much the better. The expenses of a travelling agent would be saved, his services for some other field of labor would be obtained, and various objections to the visit of Agents to the congregations would be at once removed.

But is the plan adopted by Fayetteville Presbytery likely to succeed? We answer, with confidence, *If it does not the blame will rest with the Church Sessions.* If the matter is taken hold of by them and properly presented to the people, there will be a noble and liberal response. The reports made at the last meeting of Presbytery furnish evidence sufficient of this. The people are ready and willing to give, if the subject is presented to them as it should be. Let then the Church Sessions take heed to themselves and not overlook the duties assigned them by their Presbytery. Now is a proper time to move in the matter. In a few weeks Presbytery will meet in regular session, when the roll of churches will be called and *delinquents will be noted.* Then will come the meeting of Synod soon after, to which our Presbyterial Committee will be called upon to report. Shall this report be full, creditable alike to our churches and to the Presbytery? It is earnestly hoped that no Church Session will be found to have neglected the sacred duty imposed by the Presbytery, but that every church in our bounds will be found to have done something for the noble cause of educating the children of deceased soldiers.

METHODISM.—In reference to the discussion on changes of policy, which have appeared in certain Methodist Episcopal papers, a writer in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, says: "We seem to be in a kind of chrysalis state, and it is difficult to determine what will be the eventual shape we shall take as a denomination; whether we shall come out in an Episcopal, Presbyterial or Congregational form; whether we shall have itinerant bishops, or diocesan, or no bishops at all; whether we shall have presiding elders or no presiding elders; whether we shall go over in a body to the Episcopalians, or bring them all in a body over to us, by a grand compromise." He says also that, if all the modifications proposed were carried into effect, "scarcely a feature of original Methodism would be left."

CALVINISM.—Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., Moderator of the Northern New School General Assembly, in the opening sermon of the recent session, thus described Calvinism: "that system of grace, unfolded by Paul and advocated by Augustine, which makes the Divine sovereignty the basis and the Divine glory the end of the whole economy, and which views the human race under the two generic aspects of the headship of Adam in respect to sin, and of the headship of Christ in relation to redemption."

FEELING IN MARYLAND.

The Rev. A. D. Betts, chaplain in one of our N. C. Regiments, publishes a letter in the N. C. *Christian Advocate*, about his trip to Maryland with our forces. He gives no names because of the injury it might do to persons so published, should our papers fall into the hands of the enemy; and those who sympathize with us have suffered enough already. He says: "Many a noble man has greeted me warmly and told me how many long months he had spent in Yankee prisons. Others have told me, while talking with me on the street, that they were sure that secessionists were watching and listening and would report them when the Yankees returned. I met more than one minister who truly sympathize with us. One noble young minister had lately been drafted and had paid his three hundred dollars to keep out of the Yankee army. Some of our Cavalry stole his horse, a fine one, and thus left him unable to get to his appointments. He said, well I have paid $300 to the Yankees, and the horse is worth as much—let him go to the Rebels. After learning the facts, I met the good brother, and told him it would be impracticable to recover the stolen horse, but he could allow me to present the matter to Gen. E. and I was sure that Gen. E. would send him a horse. He positively refused to allow me, saying that some one would inform the Yankees when they returned and they would take the horse from him. Another Pastor of a splendid Church, learned on the street that I was a Chaplain and carried me into his study for a private interview. He told me he was liable to be drafted, as all other ministers, and that he had been persecuted for some kindness to wounded Rebels, and was sure that a special effort would be made to force him into the Yankee army. He assured me that whenever he should see that about to be done, he would leave his feeble wife and her children and make his way into our lines, and join our army. Two others, both of whom had been in Yankee prisons, received me warmly and told me the night had been a long one and a dark one, but they were hopeful that the day was at hand."

THE ENEMY IN LEXINGTON, VA.—Several statements have already appeared in the papers of the vandalism and brutishness of the enemy in their visit to Lexington, Va., in June. As confirmitory of these, and that our people may have "line upon line" to urge them to resist the invader to the last, we take the liberty of publishing a paragraph from a recent business letter to us, written by the venerable pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, Rev. W. S. White, D. D. "Our community," he writes, "suffered greatly from the Yankee raid with which we were smitten early in June. They spent three days in our town. They stole my favorite riding horse—as well known and as much respected through my congregation, *as a horse*, as I was, as Pastor—perhaps more so. They stole from me 40 buchels of corn and a ton of hay, very nearly all I possessed. They destroyed all my growing grass, much of my ice, cut the curtains from my carriage, destroyed the harness, and a Captain and Lieutenant, finely dressed and mounted, attempted to steal the carriage, but were prevented. As one of their Generals and staff made their headquarters in my yard, my dwelling was protected. The accounts you have read of their burning of Ex-Governor Letcher's residence with all its contents, of their cruelty to his family, their sacking of Washington College with the total destruction of its Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, with the almost total destruction of the Libraries of the College and the Literary Societies, are strictly correct. To many families they scarcely left a morsel of food or a change of raiment. The proof is abundant that "General David Hunter, of Princeton," brother-in-law to Dr. Charles Hodge, own brother to his wife, is as unfeeling a brute as ever wore the human form. He with a Provost Marshal named Berry, who, three years ago was a vulgar Irish hackman in Baltimore, were the only men who offered gross insults to any of our ladies. Gen. Averill was scrupulously respectful to ladies. The issue is now fully forced upon us of *recognition or extermination.* If the former cannot be secured, I am ready for the latter, and so I think all decent people here are."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—"T. H. P.," in the *Biblical Recorder*, relates a touching incident, received from Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore. When Beaufort, S. C., fell into the hands of the Federal troops, Col. Morrow of Ohio was made Provost Marshal of the place. The Colonel had been raised in Baltimore, his mother having been a member of Dr. Fuller's church in that city. In early life the Dr. was pastor of the Baptist church in Beaufort. Among the many negroes captured in Beaufort was an old man, who had been many years sexton of the church there. Learning that Col. Morrow knew "Mass Richard," as he styled Dr. Fuller, he sought opportunities for conversing with him about his old pastor. As the Col. had become disgusted with the Federal service, and was about to return home, the old sexton, with an unusually serious expression of countenance, asked him on one occasion, to accompany him to his house. There taking him into his chamber and carefully locking the door, the old negro drew from between the straw and feather beds on which he slept, *the Bible, hymn-book and service-plate* of the church in which he had officiated, and which he had long kept concealed, and with tears in his eyes committed them to the Col., charging him to deliver them safely to the hands of "Mass Richard" himself. These sacred relics of a once prosperous and beloved church, the Dr. now has in his possession.

THE GROWING CROPS.

During our recent visit to the coast, we found the most convincing evidences of an abundant crop. The lands along the Cape Fear and up the coast from Wilmington, for twenty-five miles, present the most luxuriant growth of corn, potatoes, peas, &c., that has been seen on them for years. Without some unforeseen disaster, such as floods and storms, there will be an unusually heavy crop this season, of every thing ordinarily produced on these lands.

This is true also, it appears, of the greater part if not the whole of the Confederacy. The prospect for bread and meat is most promising. The season has been a very favorable one throughout the whole country, and there is every prospect of an abundance for man and beast for the next twelve months. If, therefore, the war should continue—(God grant it may not)—for another year, there cannot be the same amount of suffering and privation as during the past. The enemy cannot starve us out, and might as well give up the conflict, if this is his hope.

In all this abundance there is great cause for gratitude to God. *He* has given the early and the latter rains, and blessed all the labors of the husbandman. He has thus set at naught the counsels of our enemies, and dissipated our own fears. May we not reasonably hope that the worst is already past with us—that we have well nigh filled the cup of suffering and privation that He prepared for us—and that soon His hand will be lifted from us and give us peace and safety once more?

LIFE IN FORT DELAWARE.—A letter from a prisoner in Fort Delaware, found in the *Christian Observer*, gives some facts that will interest our readers, having relatives and friends confined there. After speaking of his own morning devotions, he tells of the inquirer's prayer-meeting" at 9 1-2 A. M.—then at 12 M. of "the professor's prayer-meeting, where the Church members pray for each other, leading the meetings in turn." He proceeds to say:

"It was a new business to me when my turn came, but you must know I am preparing for the work and must learn. God's help enabled me to get along tolerably well. He always fits the instrument for his work.

"We get a mail daily, morning papers at noon, and boxes of nick nacks come promptly when our friends start them. All the officers here (and there are 600) seem to be in good health and spirits. The general health of all on the Island, considering the number of privates (6,000) confined here. All seem to enjoy themselves, and altogether there are worse prisons than Fort Delaware. We have a large lot to play in. We have here in our barracks three ministers—Rev. Dr. Handy, of the Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, Va., Capt. Harris, of Ga., and Capt. Samford, of Texas,—local Methodist preachers. A revival of religion has been in progress for two weeks—17 converts, many backsliders reclaimed, a refreshing season to old professors, numbering 150 reported names. These are among the results of the revival. Several of the new converts signify their intention to devote themselves to the ministry; and being talented young men, will doubtless do much good if God spares them. Dr. Handy is now in the eleventh month of his imprisonment in good health and working faithfully in his Master's cause. He has preached a sermon long or short, on almost every day of his long confinement, besides leading in many prayer meetings and lectures. To say that through God's grace he has done much good would be insufficient: *Great will be his reward!* He has a Bible class numbering eighty members and increasing.

"To morrow (9th June) is set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to God for a general outpouring of his spirit on the prisoners on the Island. Among the active Christians here I notice Col. Cobb, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Farmville, Va., Col. Davidson, of the Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, N. C; Cols. Hardeman and Devant, of the Methodist Church, Georgia, and Maj. Carson, of the Baptist Church, Virginia."

AN IMMENSE REVENUE.—A few years ago Lord Bresford, the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, died a very old and respectable man. The Archbishop entered the church very young, with powerful friends who placed him in good livings. For the first seven years he was Dean of Clogher, and received in that time 4,000*l*. Then he was two years Bishop of Cork and Ossery, and received 10,000*l*; then two years Bishop of Raphos, and received 18,000*l*; then Bishop of Clogher for 11 years, and received 121,000*l*; then Archbishop of Dublin two years, and received 24,000*l*; then he reached the top of the tree as Archbishop of Armagh, and he found it a very good place, for he lived forty years in it, and received 600,000*l*; making a total of 777,000*l*.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.—Rev. D. Edwards, in the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, expresses the opinion that "any of our domestic wines, whether from the grape or any other indigenous fruit of our soil, is every way suitable and proper for the Lord's supper," and states that 'under this conviction, he should not hesitate, when grape wine cannot be procured, to use such domestic wines in the administration of the communion.' He says: "The juice of the grape, from the accidents of the life and scenes of the public ministry of Jesus Christ, was used at the institution of the Lord's supper. Had his nativity and the closing events of his life been cast in another latitude, or had the Jews been accustomed to use some other beverage at the paschal supper than that of wine, then Christ, so far as we can judge, would have used that beverage as a symbol of his blood." The editor of the *Advocate* concurs in thinking "that grape wine is not indispensable to the validity of the sacrament," and therefore 'receives and administers other wine, in all good conscience, as he does the bread, though it be not baked in unleavened cakes.' These views are at least novel. Are they sound?—*Rel. Herald.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

It is a lamentable fact, that while the Presbyterian church is increasing daily to some small extent, yet, it is wofully behind its sister churches in this respect. It does not increase in the same ratio as does the population of the country. It is not aggressive; and the reason why it is not continually extending its borders is, that men always settle in churches previously organized, without attempting to organize others.

Now, would it not be well for us to model our Missionary system somewhat after that of the Methodist itineracy? In the district in which I reside, I can point my finger to ten churches in a circle, whose radius shall not exceed as many miles, all of them separately—or two or three of them conjointly—unable to support a pastor, and without spirit enough to attempt it. They are waste places in the Lord's vineyard, and of course uninviting to those who desire a settled pasterate. With proper management, twenty years might build up these weak churches into strong ones. As it is, the Methodists and Baptists (a little more active) are gathering in rich harvests, where the Presbyterians ought to be at work.—Now to the point: Would it not be advisable to form these churches into a circuit, and to send them from year to year a fervent, zealous Missionary, and this without waiting for the tardy consent of the people? True, the people ought to have a voice, &c.; but do the heathen choose what Missionaries should be sent to them? No more should this Missionary ground be allowed from prudential reasons of this sort, to remain unoccupied.

Again, there are districts lying near the one in which I live, in which there is not, among a population of 25,000 people, a single Presbyterian church. Such districts as these ought to be divided into churchships, say ten miles square, and a Missionary sent to a certain number of these, say five or six, with instructions to set up a Presbyterian church in every one of them, and to minister to the feeble plants until they are nursed into strong trees.

Another point of interest here claims attention. It is a singular fact that there are fewer negroes in the Presbyterian church than there are whites, while directly the contrary is the case with the Methodist and Baptist churches. It is to be feared that pastors do not, as they ought, act as Missionaries to the negroes. There ought, except in cities and thinly populated districts, to be no Missionaries to the negroes. Each pastor should take care of his own, and should preach regularly and *separately* to them.

Evidently something must be done, or the church which once stood at the head of the denominations will lay grievously far behind.

JACOVIUS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

STATESVILLE, Aug. 3d, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Your readers were informed last winter, by one of your correspondents, that a Teachers' Department had been engrafted upon the Concord Female College, located at this place. This Department will be organized at the opening of the fall session, which will be on the 29th of this month.

It is the aim of the Trustees and of the Faculty to make good scholars of all their pupils, and they never expect to fail with ordinary minds, yet they propose to furnish peculiar advantages in the way of special instruction and training to those who desire to become Teachers.

Most of the Teachers in this Institution have a large experience, and having conducted such a Department in the Synodical College at Rome, Ga., they are well prepared for a similar service in their present position.

How are our schools to be provided with competent teachers? This is an important and eminently a practical question. Most of the young men who have been teaching, or who have been prosecuting their studies with the expectation of teaching, have been permanently withdrawn as actual or prospective instructors in our schools and academies. We can no longer depend upon the North for a supply of teachers.

The young ladies of our own country should volunteer in this service. Unless they do, our educational interests cannot continue to prosper. Their parents should encourage them to give this subject an immediate and an earnest consideration.—Ample provision should be made for their most thorough preparation for the work proposed. There is no necessity that a new Institution should be reared up for this purpose. The plan we have adopted is altogether sufficient, and if it should be faithfully carried out here and in similar seminaries, we would have an adequate number of competent teachers, annually coming forth, from our own families and schools.

No extra charge will be made for services rendered the young ladies while they be connected with the Teachers' Department. In view of this fact no delicacy is felt in requesting all Editors in the country to give this communication a place in their papers. This request, most respectfully presented, is made the more freely because of the acknowledged generosity of this large class of patriots.

J. M. M. CALDWELL, *President.*

RATHER SHARP.—The *Confederate Baptist*, commenting on the phrase "fighting like devils" which frequently occurs in the secular press of the country, says: "To say that men fight like devils, is absurd; it conveys no information; for we do not know how those personages acquit themselves on the field of battle. If, however, a writer, wishing to give us some notion of the way in which devils fight, were to say that they fight like Yankees, the comparison would be intelligible. The low, sneaking, thieving campaigns of that set, might be supposed to be a fit illustration of diabolical tactics. We are inclined, however, to think that such a comparison would do the devils great injustice."

HONESTY OF YANKEE CHAPLAINS.—Says the Richmond *Sentinel*: "During the passage of Sherman's troops through Marietta, an army chaplain and hospital steward were pillaging houses, in company with two negroes."

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN THE ARMY.—Speaking of the religious feeling existing in the army of Northern Virginia, a correspondent of the *Enquirer* says:

It gives us great pleasure to speak of the almost unparalleled interest manifested by Johnson's old Brigade, on the subject of religion. A series of religious meetings have been going on since the Brigade arrived at their present camp, near Petersburg, on the 9th of July. During the progress of these meetings, there have been upwards of seventy confessions; of this number, sixty nine have joined the church and enlisted under the glorious banner of Jesus Christ. The Pentecostal days of old seem to have been revived in our midst, and it is truly a refreshing scene to see the brave veterans of many a hard-fought field, bow their heads in meek reverence, and gather, in becoming humility, around the cross of Christ, there to receive that great reward in store for all that truly seek Him. Too much praise cannot be awarded our noble Chaplains who have striven so zealously in the good work; day and night have they faithfully labored, and great has been their reward. It was our privilege to look upon a sight last Sabbath rarely witnessed by christian eyes; here in this beautiful camp ground, while all nature seemed glad, and Heaven looked on in smiling approbation, about two hundred professing christian soldiers gathered around a rude altar under a green arbor, to partake of the mystical emblems of the "Lord's Supper." Oh! how joyful, how holy, how calm and sweet the scene!

God grant the good work may go on, here, and everywhere in our army, until the soldiers of Southern Independence shall become true disciples of the cross, and the time be hastened when the "Lion shall lie down with the Lamb," and "Peace on earth and good will towards man" be the joyful anthem sung by men, and caught up on high by angel choirs around the throne of God!

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.—Several times, of late, in supplying the pulpits of our brethren, we have had occasion to pass the Richmond Post Office, at the hour on Sabbath morning, when it is open to the call for mail matter. It has greatly surprised and pained us, to recognize in the groups thronging the pavement, members of various churches, eagerly collecting, retailing and discussing the current rumors from the seats of war.

We urge no extreme views in this matter. Let it be granted, then, that there are circumstances which so nearly clothe a Sunday visit to the Post Office, or a walk in quest of the rumors from camps and battle fields, with the character of "necessity," or "mercy," as to leave the question doubtful, whether these things, under such circumstances, involve a breach of the sanctity attaching to the christian day of rest. But such circumstances can be only of *occasional* occurrence, and by no means, justify, or excuse, the *habitual* performance of actions which, in themselves, lie out of harmony with the appointed uses of the Sabbath.

It is of the habit, therefore, that we speak; and our convictions of right would be outraged, if we forebore to characterize it as a positive immorality on the part of professing Christians. There was space for forbearance when the war was yet of recent origin; when we were first brought face to face within the excitements of a state of society so new and fraught with such elements of absorbing interest. The church might well judge these profanations of the Sabbath with leniency then; ascribing them to the power of a novel and mighty temptation, and trusting that time and reflection would recover her sons to a more consistent walk. But years have since worn on, and the evil, it seems, is not abated. We are constrained by this aspect of the case to embrace the opinion that the time for "charitable" constructions of the habit is passed, and that, as a positive immorality, it should be arrested, among professing Christians, if need be, by the disciplinary action of the churches.—*Rel. Herald.*

PRAYER FOR PARDON.—It was an ancient law of the Persians, that, "a malefactor had liberty for an hour before his execution to ask what he would, and what he asked was granted him." In pursuance of this law a criminal under sentence of death asked only that he might see the face of the king; and when that request was allowed, he plead to the king so importunately as to obtain his pardon.

We have thought that this man might serve as a type of the awakened sinner, might illustrate his duty and wisdom. He finds himself "already condemned" for his transgressions, and simply awaiting execution under the law. The sword of vengeance gleams before his startled vision. The pit yawns to swallow him up—yawns just at his feet; and oh, how soon he may fall into it! Let him seek the face of the King. Let him plead for mercy, with the importunity of the sentenced malefactor. Let him lay hold of the compassions of the Lord, as one who feels that if his cries do not prevail in this hour of sore extremity, he must perish. Let him do this, trusting in the name, and righteousness of Christ—and he shall be heard. Pardon and peace shall come to him through the blood of the cross.

The penitent should call upon the Saviour, with as deep an interest, as wrestling an agony, as would penetrate his soul if he knew that the prayer was passing from his lips in the hour before his execution. When he prays in this way, he cannot pray in vain.—*Rel. Herald.*

POLICY AND PRAYER.—The Northern Old School General Assembly declined to appoint a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer for the country, and appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer, during its late session, because, as Rev. Dr. Nevins phrased it, the former "might have a bad effect, as the news would be taken out by the steamer just going to Europe, or the Executive and his advisers at Washington might be distressed in a certain degree at its result." The *True Presbyterian* speaks with just indignation of the policy of "making days of humiliation or thanksgiving and prayer simply, or chiefly, a machinery for creating confidence in American stocks in Europe, and confidence among the money dealers and the masses at home."

"YANKEE" ATROCITIES.—Measures have been inaugurated to ascertain and record "the wrongs and injuries contrary to the rules of war, which have been committed upon the people of Virginia," by "the enemy's soldiery, and particularly their raiding parties." Individual testimony should be cheerfully and promptly furnished to "the county authorities," who, after duly certifying the statements, will forward them for preservation to the office of the Recorder of Virginia Forces, Richmond.

CORN.—The whole of Middle and North Mississippi is represented as a vast cornfield, and the crop is said to be the finest ever seen in that region.

The crops in the Trans Mississippi District are overwhelming. The like has never been seen before. Texas alone could feed the entire army for a year.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, Aug 17.—An official dispatch received last night states that the enemy on yesterday made a determined attack on our lines between Darbytown and the Charles City Road, and at one time broke through, but was repulsed, and our original positions re-occupied. A later dispatch says the enemy did not renew the attack on our lines after 4 o'clock yesterday.

His force on the Charles City Road after advancing to within 2 miles of White's Tavern, was driven back across White Oak Swamp.—Our loss small.

The *Examiner* of this a. m. says the enemy made several fierce assaults, Burnside's negro troops leading the enemy's charge. The slaughter of the negroes exceeded the carnage at Petersburg, on the 30th of July. The enemy's loss reported very heavy. Confederate Brig. General Chambliss killed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—Acting Brigadier Gen. Girardey, commanding Wright's brigade, was shot through the heart and killed in the battle. His body was brought here and will be sent to Georgia for sepulture.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—A force of the 5th corps of the enemy, assisted by cavalry, broke through our lines on our right this morning, and succeeded in reaching the Weldon Railroad just about the 6 mile station, tearing up a part of the road, some say as much as 2 miles. H. S. Walker's Virginia and Davis' Miss. brigades coming upon the raiders, a sharp fight ensued, the result of which is not fully ascertained. One hundred and fifty eight prisoners including 8 officers, were captured in the fight and have arrived here. By late advices we learn that the enemy are in full retreat. Prisoners say, they moved with a twofold object—to draw troops from our front in order if possible to charge our works, and secondly, to break the railroad.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18th.—The enemy's force engaged to-day consists of three brigades of the 5th corps, with the 16th section of artillery, under Gen. Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about 7 o'clock, some 4 miles southwest of the town, driving them in about 4 miles, when our infantry came into action at 2 o'clock, driving the enemy back some 3 4 of a mile. Night ended the engagement, with the enemy holding the Weldon Railroad at a point about 3 miles below the city. A force of the enemy's cavalry are reported and believed to have gone to raid on the south side of the railroad. The enemy's loss to day is unascertained. Our loss is not heavy. About 2000 prisoners were captured.

PETERSBURG, August 20.—Lt. General A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. Warren was strengthened by the 6th corps. The enemy were driven 3 4 of a mile in front, and back about 2 miles on the flank. 2,200 prisoners, including 90 commissioned officers, were captured. Last night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. It has not been resumed thus far to day.

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon Railroad. Our losses are not very heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded. Major Lawson of the 53d Va., killed. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. The Yankee General Crawford is reported by prisoners to have been killed. The usual artillery duel between midnight and day this morning, between the lines in front of the city. No casualties reported.

The latest intelligence from Petersburg, represents the enemy's loss in prisoners at upwards of 3000, including Gen. Hayes, of Mass.

PETERSBURG, Aug 18th.—The *Herald* of the 16th has a leading editorial which says, we are satisfied that in casting about for those great under currents of public opinion which always indicate the drift of political sentiment, none ever come nearer the mark than those in our advices from our special correspondence from Washington, in behalf of an armistice and convention of all the States to consider, and which means peace. The *Herald* calls upon merchant princes, manufacturers, financiers, tradesmen, and workingmen of all professions and pursuits, regardless of party and party leaders, to proceed at once to the work of bringing together a grand independent citizens, meeting, in Union Square, for the express object of appointing a committee of five hundred representative citizens to wait upon Lincoln in behalf of an embassy to Richmond, with liberal overtures for an armistice and convention of all the States, in order to see if this dreadful war cannot be ended in a satisfactory treaty of peace.

The *Herald* says in its situation article that Butler is cutting a canal across Dutch Gap, a distance of about half a mile, but when constructed will save a distance of about 7 miles, and will enable the Federals to avoid the obstructions in James river. The enemy is bringing a heavy fire to bear upon the working parties, but the work goes nobly on.

Advices from Sherman's headquarters confirm the account of the flank movement to the west of Atlanta, and say his right now rests at Eastport, thus cutting the rebel communication with Montgomery and West Point.

Averill has been appointed a Maj. General, his commission to date from the Moorefield fight.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—About 2 o'clock this morning our batteries along the whole line in front of this place opened fire on the enemy. The enemy replied feebly, firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when it subsided to the usual quiet on our side, no casualties are reported. The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstration on our right this morning.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—Between 6 and 7 this evening, heavy cannonading was heard east by south of the city in the direction of the battle field, of Tuesday, distant apparently 10 miles; cause not yet known.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—An official dispatch from J. M. Jackson, dated Lake City 19th, to Gen. Jones, was received late last night, says Capt. Dickerson with his company engaged the enemy's cavalry, 342 strong, at Gainesville on yesterday and completely routed them. He captured 50 prisoners, one piece of artillery, besides capturing 500 stolen negroes. Amongst the prisoners is a Captain, two Lieutenants and a Surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Capt. Dickerson's horses had not been run out. The enemy were scattered and pursued about 14 miles. The enemy's infantry consisting of four regiments are at Starkes. Colonel McCormick is in pursuit with some additional force.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch dated Senatobia 21st, says the Confederates attacked Memphis at 7 a. m. Heavy firing was heard for three hours and it is supposed the city was captured, as the Federal force is reported small and unsuspecting.

A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day.

The operator at Jackson reports a great riot in New Orleans in which 400 citizens were killed. It arose in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops were called on to suppress the riot, which is still progressing.

All quiet in Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 19th.—A special from Senatobia to the *Register* of the 17th, has dates from the Chicago *Times* of the 12th and Memphis papers of the 13th. The editors of the *Times* congratulate its readers that one week has passed without serious disaster to the Federal army.

The rebels are increasing in Kentucky. One thousand persons mostly women and children, were banished from the State by Burbridge. It is reported that 2,500 infantry, under Adam Johnston, in Union and adjoining counties, are preparing to attack Mount Vernon. Burbridge says Kentucky is disloyal and ready for an outbreak at any moment. Lincoln's friends are deserting him rapidly.

H. Winter Davis made a public pronunciamento, denouncing Lincoln in severe language, as an usurper of the power of Congress and disregarding the latter. Davis is making a call for a Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Gold in New York 256 3 4.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 22d.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 13th received. It says, a telegram received late last night states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased. Wheeler attacked the Federals under Schofield at Dalton, drove them out and occupied the position. Reinforcements are being sent to Schofield from Chattanooga. Four trains for Sherman's army were compelled to halt near Dalton. Troops are busily tearing up the track on both sides of the town. It is supposed his object is to destroy Tunnel Hill and other positions. He has forces engaged in cutting roads south of Dalton. A train on the way to Sherman is reported to be captured at Altoona.

ATLANTA, Aug, 19.—Heavy artillery firing on our centre last night, and this morning the enemy's batteries in front of the city opened a heavy fire, exceeding anything yet.

Kilpatrick in going after Wheeler has, it is supposed, turned towards Atlanta and West Point Railroad, which he struck at Fairbern, cut the road and telegraph, and has gone in the direction of the Macon road, and is supposed thence for Andersonville, for the purpose of releasing prisoners. The force is estimated at 2,500 to 3000. Reports from the rear of the enemy are to the effect that Wheeler had burned the bridge at Etowah, Resaca and Dalton. The enemy there are undoubtedly on half rations.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Kilpatrick's raid composed of 3,500, crossed the Chattahoochie at Campbelton and struck the road to Fairbern at 3 o'clock, Friday morning, destroying the road for 6 miles. The raiders then crossed over to the Macon road striking the road at Lovejoy's, on Friday evening, moving towards Jonesboro. The Federal infantry support which accompanied Kilpatrick's cavalry to the West Point road returned and the cavalry proceeded along towards the Macon road.

Ross' brigade skirmished with Kilpatrick's advance, but was not able to hold the enemy in check. The raiders burned the depot and post office at Jonesboro' destroying all the papers.

On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro' by Reynold's infantry brigade and Armstrong's and Ross' cavalry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head. One column of raiders completely charged over Ross' brigade and cut their way out. The enemy's loss 25. The raiders were pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry and retreated through to McDonald's and escaped. Only one mile of the Macon road was destroyed which has been repaired.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—We have handsomely repulsed the enemy in every attack. Prisoners are continually arriving.

Deserters from the enemy are coming in in large numbers. They say that the Yankees are living on roasting ears.

No fears of holding Atlanta. Wheeler has torn up twenty miles of railroad track in Sherman's rear.

AN APPEAL BY GEN. LEE.—The following appeal to absentees from the Army of Northern Virginia has been published by Gen. Lee:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Aug. 10, 1864.
General Orders, No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such person are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty, in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended, and their independence to be secured, by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true as well as the interests and safety of the country, require that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE WAR NEWS.—The late Richmond papers say that Grant has sent away to the Valley of Virginia a very considerable portion of the army of the Potomac, which has been operating on "this line all summer." It is not, however, yet possible to say positively whether he designs to abandon entirely his position before Petersburg. We do not think he will abandon it until the presence of every man he can muster is imperatively demanded elsewhere. In the meantime such of his force as is left on the Appomattox will keep close in their impregnable earthworks, bang away pretty regularly at Petersburg and thus keep up a show of besieging that town.

It is very clear what are Grant's plans in the Valley. He proposes to unmuzzle Early with a heavy force in front, while he sends down from Alexandria or Leesburg a heavy column, probably consisting of a corps just detached from the army at Petersburg to run through one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, turn our flank or strike us in rear. This is a very pretty plan, if it could be carried out.

From the general aspect of affairs we feel authorized to entertain the hope that the seat of war will at no very distant day, be transferred from the neighborhood of Petersburg. Those who consider Grant as committed to "fighting it out on this line all summer," do not bear in mind that Grant, in making this declaration, was discreet enough not to define what he meant by "this line." We and the world understood him to mean a straight line drawn from Germanna Ford to to the city of Richmond; but he may now say he had reference to a line which might be drawn in countless zigzags, and over such an extent of country as might be demanded by the exigencies of the military situation.

Prince George Court House has been burnt by the enemy.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD.

We are at length able to state the material facts of the unfortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy county, Sunday week. One of the cavalry brigades of General Bradley Johnson's command was *surprised* and routed at Moorefield, and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavalry towards the valley, as the Yankee papers say Averill took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the balance in the mountains and pursued them twenty five miles. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fifty. As to dispersing a large cavalry force in the mountains, and then pursuing them twenty five miles, it is too obviously absurd to comment upon, even though we do not know that there was not the least foundation for the statement. What were left of the sleepy headed brigade may have taken to the mountains, and we dare say they did wisely. Following them would doubtless have been found too much of an up hill business to have been kept up twenty five miles.

RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 22, 1864.

Miss I W Robeson, Westbrooks; J W [illegible], 51st N C T; Mrs J A Cooperning, Hendersonville; Miss M A Evans, Fayetteville; M M McKinnon, J D [illegible], Holmes; Rev J R Dow, Aiken, S C; R [illegible], Wise, Hogan's Creek; A Malloy, Smithville; J N [illegible] Auley, Thos Dunn, Mt Gilead; Mrs Jane [illegible], Dardarroch; Miss C McKenzie, Hawkinsville, Ga; Miss C Brem, Lincolnton; Wm Patterson, Dav Colle[illegible]; Mrs T D McDowell, Elizabethtown; Mrs A White, [illegible] Hill, S C; Mrs J Fresse, Mill Hill; Mrs M C Holl[illegible], Pleasant Ridge; M F Carpenter, Pleasant Ridge; Miss M Bailey, Macon, Ga; J J Vereen, W Matthews[illegible], Bryan, G W Ward, J I Gore, W A Clarid[illegible], W L [illegible], J W P Stevens, Little River, S C; A B Lyn[illegible], Miss E A Moore, Linville River; J P [illegible], W P Irwin, A Wiling, A M Tucker, [illegible], McKnight, Stowesville; T S Neeley, Edgeworth, S C; Miss J Schorn, Wytheville, Va; W A Gillis, [illegible]octicks Mills; W W McDiarmid, 1st Battalion; W [illegible] Martin, Chapel Hill; J W Moore, Gastinia Grove; M Bowes, Raleigh; M G Purcell, Randalsville; Mrs M [illegible] Allen, Melville; Miss M J Allen, Saxapaw; J T Allen, Fort Caswell; Mrs M A Fields, Queensdale; R Hunter, Melville; Mrs J L Scott, Graham; J P Swaim, Cedar Falls; J E Quinn, Zeno, S C; Miss M Branch, Wilmington; Mrs G C Gregg, Mayesville, S C; Mrs M E Thomason, Salisbury; Miss E R Cousins, Dinwiddie C H, Va; G Lisk, Edinboro; Mrs L Alexander, Graighead; N P Yarborough, Macedonia; Miss M A Cherry, Beattie's Ford; A Davies, New Hill; O C Read, Farmville, Va; J S McArthur, Fort Holmes; A L Alexander, Washington, Ga; Miss M E McCormick, Allordsville; A Sutton, Summerfield; Mrs E McIver, Cornmonsville; Mrs M McJunkin, Quincy, Fla; Mrs Eliz Barry, Ebenezerville; Mrs C Black, Manchester; Dr J H Logan, Greenwood, S C; Rev A A Morse, Due West, S C; G Bryant, Mrs E Martin, Washington; C L Havens, Fort Holmes; J P Moore, Hilton; Mrs S R Johnston, Mocksville.

MARRIED.

On the 10 inst., by Rev S C. Alexander, Mr. WM. HERRING, to Miss AGNES ANDERS, of Bladen county.

DIED.

Among those who have fallen in defence of Southern Independence, should be mentioned the name of Lieut. THEOPHILUS J. KISTLER, Ensign 34th N. C. Troops. While the pen of some one of more extensive genius has been exercised in writing tributes to others of no greater merit, it is due to his name that those permitted to survive, may be made acquainted with this noble victim's life as a soldier. In September, 1861, he offered his services to his country, in the "Oakland Guard," (Co. D, 34th N. C. T.,) from Rowan county, and served with unwavering devotion, in the ranks, for the period of two years. In the campaigns of 1862–63, in Virginia and Maryland he was ever found vigilant at his post until he was wounded, unfortunately, in each campaign—first at the 2d Manassas and second at Culpeper C. H., Aug. 1st, 1863. After the campaign of '63 had ended, he was appointed Ensign of his Regiment, and served in that capacity until the 23d May, 1864, when he was mortally wounded and died on the subsequent day. By his pious and gentle manner, and his noble and courteous disposition, he endeared himself to the command to which he was attached. No murmuring words ever emanated from his lips as a soldier, and at all times his countenance bore the marks of a truly pious youth. He calmly resigned himself to his fate, and in the hope of a blessed immortality, died, and in his death his country loses one of her noblest patriots, his mother, a kind and obedient son, and his sister, an affectionate brother. We join his bereaved friends in their untimely sorrow, and have many evidences to believe him in a happier and more peaceful home. His comrades will ever retain the memory of this truly brave and social companion, and when this struggle for freedom shall cease, his absence will again revive in our memory, his ever pleasant society. No braver soldier has been sacrificed in the present struggle. A COMRADE.

It is with deep sorrow, we announce the death of Lt. Col JOHN B. MURCHISON. He died at the White House, Va., June 7th, from a wound received in the head, near Cold Harbor, June 1st. At the time the fatal shot was received, he was in command of his Regiment—the 5th N. C. T.—was cheering his men on to deeds of noble valor. He was in the 38th year of his age—in the prime of manhood. A more gallant and efficient officer, perhaps, has not fallen in this war. His skill and bravery were fully attested on Roanoke Island, the siege at Charleston, and the battles at Plymouth and around Petersburg. Being in command of his Regiment, in several of the last engagements in which he participated, he acted with such conspicuous gallantry, as to attract the attention of his superior officers, and to draw from them the highest commendation But few men had more virtues or fewer faults than the subject of this notice. He was a noble, enterprising, generous, and high-minded gentleman, magnanimous in every sense of the word. But he is no more! We bow submissively to the inscrutable Providence that has taken him. Perhaps there is no one in our community whose loss would be more deeply felt, or whose prospects for usefulness and distinction were brighter than his whom we mourn. Truly our loss is heavy, but we mourn not as those without hope. We have reason to believe it is well with him. The deceased has left a bereaved widow and five children, to whom may God in his mercy sanctify this heavy affliction. He has also left a large circle of relations and friends, who will ever cherish his memory.

In the Confederate States Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., June the 30th, 1864, of relapse from measles in the 19th year of his age, LEONIDAS O GOCHRANE, of co. H, 38th Reg. N. C. T. The winter of this, has had an opportunity of marking his whole career in life, and as well in the army, as a good soldier, true to the instinct of his patriotism and the duty he owed the land of his nativity, he cheerfully marched to the field of duty, for the protection of his home and the rights of the young Confederacy. After a career of credit and much usefulness, and after gallantly acting his part in the capture of Plymouth, N. C.; also the battles around Drewry's Bluff, and Bermuda Hundred, up to about the 1st of June, when this patriot took the measles. He had quite recovered when he took a relapse and fell asleep in Jesus, where "no sound can awake him to glory again." He lives, he breathes! The grave claims his body, while it is confidently believed his spirit rests in heaven. In early age he made a public confession of his sins, joined the R. A. Church of Back Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C., and until he left his home in defence of his beloved country, he lived a very worthy and attentive member, and in camp, (although greatly exposed to the wicked influences) was not led away, but his walk and conversation was that of a pious man. He leaves a devoted father, mother, and two tender and affectionate sisters, with a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. No one knew him but to love him.—Although he died in the hospital, far from home, and away from friends, he had great desire to see his father, mother, and sisters. He loved to talk upon the subject of the other world, of which he manifested so much hope of a joy beyond this vale of tears. His company, his regiment, his brigade, all suffer from his loss. As a soldier no one was more gallant, or one more willing to do his whole duty. As an associate, no one was more pleasant, kind and gentle one. He died as he had lived, nobly doing his duty, and placing his name, by his cool courage, high on the roll of honor. Weep not, kind parents, your dear son is gone to that bright and happy world above, where you can be reunited, never again to be separated by the cruel decrees of war. While our hearts are bowed down with grief, let us cheerfully submit to Him who sent us this sore affliction, and though His ways are to us mysterious, they are, nevertheless for the best.

A COMRADE.

At Hill's corps hospital, on the 25th May, 1864, from wounds received in battle near Spottsylvania C. H., May 12th, 1864, WM. M. P. GEDDIE, of Co. K, 38th Reg. N. C. T., son of William and Agnes Geddie, of Cumberland county. He volunteered in the beginning of our struggle for independence, and participated in all the battles in which his Regiment was engaged, and has thus fallen a noble sacrifice on the altar of his bleeding country. He was a brave and good soldier, ever ready to act when duty called; an obedient and dutiful son, and an affectionate brother. His kind and affectionate disposition endeared him to all his comrades in arms and to all who knew him, and although called from among us, he has left an undying memory in the hearts of a large circle of friends and relations. BROTHER.

***Observer please copy.

On the 15th July, 1864, in Camp Winder Hospital, WM. M. PAISLEY, orderly sergeant of co. B, 27th N. C. T., and eldest son of James Paisley, who was born on the 3d March, 1843, and received his death wound through the lungs on the 15th June, 1864. William Paisley was a child of the covenant; his little sister, Lizzie, was the instrument in the hands of God, in awakening him to an immediate attention to his soul's eternal interests.—Though only nine years old, she had become a child of God. Her intense suffering during her last illness, were borne with such Christian composure, that an indelible impression was made on her brother's mind. He saw the beauty and comfort of religion, and immediately became an earnest enquirer after salvation. He soon experienced the truthfulness of the promise "ask and ye shall receive," and on profession of his faith in Christ, was received into the communion of the church at Alamance, in the fall of 1858. Soon after President Lincoln's "proclamation," William Paisley, with his father's consent, left school, and volunteered in the "Guilford Grays." He remained in this company until his death, faithfully discharging every duty, and endearing himself, by his consistent, amiable deportment, to his officers and comrades. Though he passed through many bloody engagements he never received a scratch before the 1st July, 1864. His health likewise was wonderfully preserved, as with the exception of a few days illness from the measles when he first went out, he did not, to use his own language, have a pain or an ache from sickness. An aged minister, shortly before he died, came and sat down by him and exhorted him to flee to Christ, saying "now was the accepted time." He listened patiently and calmly and then remarked, "you and I differ, *this* is not the accepted time; this is not the time to seek God; had I put it off until *now* what would be my prospects for eternity? Oh, sir, go and warn sleepers *before* they come to this, that they repent and trust in Jesus." On the last day of his mortal existence, his father discovered that he was having a severe hemorrhage from his wound, and endeavored to change his clothing. "Be quick," whispered the christian soldier, "I'm casting blood." His father laid him down, and leaning over him said, William, can you adopt the language of Stephen? "Yes, yes," he whispered. William, as you walk through the valley and shadow of death, is Christ with you? "Yes, yes," he whispered again, and then his head fell back, and Wm. Paisley had gone to join the General Assembly and Church of the first born in heaven. W. L. M.

On the 21st June, at the residence of Mr. Henry McMillan, Mrs. CATHARINE HENRY and Miss. MARGARET MURPHY. The former was in her 85th year, the latter was in her 80th year. These venerable ladies were sisters, and had lived together nearly all their life. They were members of the same church (Black River Chapel). They were different in disposition, yet both were cheered by the same hope of pardon and acceptance through Christ. They sickened together, and died together, within two hours of the same time, and were buried together. And we hope that they will rise together in the morning of the resurrection, to be forever happy in the Saviour's love. Also, in the same family, on the 14th Nov. 1863, JOHN C. McMILLAN. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

In the enemy's hands, of wounds, on the 9th of June, STEPHEN L. CLARK, a member of Co C, 51st N. C. T., aged 19 years and ten months. The subject of this notice had passed through the first battles on the South side of Richmond, and on the 3 st of May he went with his Regiment to Cold Harbor, where he, with many of his comrades sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country. Having received a severe wound, he fell in the enemy's hands, and only lived nine days. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for two years, during which time he ever lived as those who loved the Saviour. Although his career in the army was of short duration, he had won the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. None know him but to love him. Although he died far from home, among strangers, yet we have reason to believe he found friends in his last moments. Dear friends, what a comfort to know we have another dear friend in Heaven. What a glorious thing to die when we can pass from earth into the kingdom of the ever living God.

"Dearest brother thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

In this town, on the 20th inst., SUSAN, infant daughter of Robt and Susan Mitchell, aged 1 month and 13 days. A bud too fair to bloom on earth, has been taken by God to decorate the courts of heaven, and to ever live in the presence of Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." COM.

On the 20th of July, at the residence of the late Rev. R. H. Lafferty, Mrs. E. L. BLAIR, in the 84th year of her age.

In Madison, N. C., Tuesday, July 12th, 1864, BETTIE, infant daughter of Dr. Robert and Mrs Fannie Galloway, Aged 17 months. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Near Madison, on Thursday, the 4th of August, Mr. SAML. MOORE, aged 64 years. He was long a member of the Baptist church, and died in the hope of eternal life, calm, confident and resigned.

In Alamance county, on the 12th inst., of diptheria, FRANKLIN LEE, youngest child of Stephen A., and Mary J. White, aged 15 months.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FORT HOLMES, N. C.,
Aug. 12, 1864.

At a meeting of the "Scotch Greys," Co. E, 40th N. C. Troops, of which Lieut. J. S. McArthur was chairman, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the company, in regard to the death of Corpl. L. A. McLaurin, who departed this life on the 21st ult., at Fort Holmes, of typhoid fever, in the 24th year of his age

The committee after a brief absence, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That bowing with an humble submission to the wise dispensations of an unsearchable Providence, we can but mourn the death of our friend and companion in arms, who was one among the first of those noble and patriotic youths to respond to his country's call, when the dim murmurings of the war-storm was heard in the distance. And although he was not slain upon the battle field, yet he is not less a martyr to that cause upon whose altar, hundreds and thousands of our bravest and best have been and still are being immolated. Lauch, as he was familiarly called, had no enemies. During an association of three years, his gentlemanly and christian deportment, won for him a high esteem, with all who were brought in contact with him, and strongly engraved his memory upon the minds of every member of the company. But let us not mourn as those who have no hope, for we have every assurance that his spirit has winged its flight to that happy shore where sorrow and troubles are never known, and where the weary are at rest. Having been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Carolina for several years, he never forgot, while in camp (as we fear too many of our young men do) to adorn his profession by a pious walk and Godly conversation. We would say to his aged father and mother, and to his brother and sisters, and comrades from whom he has been taken, be of good cheer, for if ready when summoned, the separation is but temporary. Is it not written—"for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him; that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep.

Resolved, That the above be published in the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and also a copy be sent to the family of the deceased

JAS. H. FALES,
D. MCALLUM,
C. D. MCIVER,
Com.

D. S. MCALLUM, Sec'y.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 00@1 50
BEESWAX	33 00
BUTTER	15 00
CORN	$15 00@18 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@25 00
COFFEE	$11 00@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@7 00
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	140 00@16 00
IRON	$ 2 50@3 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$4 00
NAILS, retail	$ 4 00
PORK	$3 00@3 25
PEAR	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$30 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$9 00@12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 00@3 50
SALT	$30 00@40 00
TALLOW	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURKLAND.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Of the South, will meet at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd Monday of September, the 19th of the month.

J. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The called meeting of Orange Presbytery which was held at Bethlehem Church, on the 27th & 28th days of July, adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL.

P. S. I am requested to say that carriages will meet the trains at Mebaneville, to convey the members of Presbytery to the place of meeting. J. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors of Confederate Tax for Moore county will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Archd Kelly's Sept 5th; Shamburger's Mills Sept 6th; Capt Brown's Sept 7th; Smyrna School house Sept 8th; Ritter's Sept 9th; Salem Church Sept 10th; D C Campbell's Sept 12; D M McIntosh's Sept 13th; Sloan's Sept 14th; Kelly's Store Sept 15th; Morris' Sept 16th; McNeill's Sept 17th; Graham's Sept 19th; Mineral Springs Sept 20th; [illegible]

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish correct lists of the following subjects of taxation on hand held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandize, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

The Collector will attend with the Assessors at the above appointments for the purpose of collecting all the tax due the Confederate Government in the county.

EVANDER McGILVARY,
JOHN G. JACKSON,
Assessors.

—ALSO—

The Assessors of Tax in Kind will be at the above appointments for the purpose of taking the list of Wheat, Oats, Rye, called Hay and Wool. It is required that all persons concerned be prompt in attending to this matter.

E. R. PATRIDGE,
D. M. SINCLAIR,
Assessors.

Aug. 24w2

Wanted.

A LADY to take charge of six little girls, from 7 to 14 years of age, qualified to teach French and Music with the usual English Branch, can obtain a situation in a private family by addressing "M.D." Catawba Grove, Gaston county. *A liberal salary offered.*

Aug. 24w2*

Theological Seminary.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September next.

GEORGE HOWE,
Chairman of Faculty.

Aug. 24w4

CHILD'S CATECHISM

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATECHism by "Lucla" for sale. Address

STERLING & CAMPBELL,
Greensboro', N. C.

Aug. 24w5*

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

TAX PAYERS who have paid their Tax in Kind to Army Qr. Mr's or Commissaries, or any officers Commanding a Company of Troops, etc, any bounded Agent, etc, will forward the receipts to me and I will credit their estimates for the same.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt & Post Q. M.
4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Notice to Coopers.

I WISH to make a contract on the part of the Government, for 100 CYPRESS, JUNIPER or RED OAK barrels, to hold Sorghum Syrup. The barrels must be good.

J. M. McGOWAN.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST

1. By a regular educated Physician, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a regular ordained minister of the Gospel, and are safe

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands

3. Five hundred are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dispepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,830 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison, F. R. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lomax & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Hillsboro' J. S. Whitsed & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. F. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', L. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Enos, Burbanks and Gallagher,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. C. Bennett,
Waynesville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, H. McClin, Walker Moore, W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEBNE.
Goldsboro', N. C.

August 17th

Taylorsville Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 1st Wednesday of September next. The services of Prof. H. T. Burke have been secured for the Mathematical department. It is contemplated soon to establish a department for Music.

Lower English, per session	$40 00
Higher " " "	50 00
Classics and Mathematics	60 00

Board can be had, in good families, at $35 00 per month.

S. C. MILLEN, Principal.

Aug. 17, 1864.—w6pd

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,

Aug. 3, 7w.pd Charlotte, N. C.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
Hay Street.

Sugar Cane Mills.

RECEIVED Another of those excellent MILLS. Iron Rollers and Iron hopper, for sale at Manufacturers' prices, or exchange for provisions.

Aug 17w4 JOHN KERSHAW.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McIntyre
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12 Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 27 yards each.
7 " White, [illegible] wide.
80 " Fancy Neck Ties
70 Dozen Colored Pocket Handkerchiefs.
40 " Fancy Neck Ties
300 " Clark's Glazed Thread, white and black.
159 lbs

Miscellaneous Reading

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN B. HOOD.

Lieutenant General John B. Hood was born in Owensville, Bath couty, Ky., June 29th 1831, and was brought up at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county. He entered upon his collegiate course at West Point in 1849, and graduated in 1853. He was then assigned to duty in the Fourth Infantry in California, where he served twenty-two months. When the two new regiments, raised by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, were called out, he was transferred, July, 1855, to the one (Second Cavalry) in which Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, was in command, and General R. E. Lee, the lieut. colonel. This regiment furnished many valuable officers to the South. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, E. K. Smith, Fields, Evans and Hardee were from its ranks.

In the winter of 1855–6 General Hood entered upon the frontier service of Western Texas, where, in July following, he had a spirited engagement, and was wounded by the Indians on Devil's river.

A short time before the beginning of the present war he was ordered to report for duty at West Point, as instructor of cavalry. But anticipating the present difficulties, he was allowed, at his own request, to return to duty in Texas, his object being, in view of all the prospects of impending dissolution, to be in that portion of the country which he most loved and so greatly admired. He could see no hope of reconciliation or adjustment, but every indication of a fierce and bloody war; consequently he had determined to cast his destiny with the South. On the 16th of April, 1861 he resigned his commission under the United States Government, and tendered his services to the Confederacy. His name was entered upon the roll with the rank of first lieutenant, and ordered to report to Gen. Lee, in Virginia, who ordered him to report to Gen. Magruder, on the Peninsula. He was at once placed in command of all the cavalry of the Peninsula, with the rank of captain of the regular cavalry. Having several successful engagements with the enemy, he was soon promoted to the rank of major. On September 30th, he was ordered to Richmond, and, receiving the rank of colonel of infantry, was placed in command of the Fourth Regiment Texas Volunteers, then in camp near the city. Very few of the men had ever seen him, and doubts were entertained whether a colonel could be appointed that would give satisfaction. An attempt had previously been made to organize the regiment under Col Allen, of Texas; but in consequence of a protest of some of the captains, the appointment was withdrawn. This produced a feeling with others, and it was thought that they would not be satisfied with any one that might be appointed. But in a few days the feeling was gone, and every one seemed to be perfectly contented. His commanding appearance, manly deportment, quick perception, courteous manners and decision of character, readily impressed the officers and men that he was the man to govern them in the camp and command them on the field; and his thorough acquaintance with every department of the service, satisfied every one with his competency for the position. The men found him able and ready to give all the necessary instruction, not only in drilling them for the field, but also in the forms and technicalities of the clothing, commissary, ordnance and transportation departments—for the want of which information, regiments and commissaries and quartermasters make many fruitless trips.

On the 8th and 9th of November, 1861, the 4th and 5th Texas regiments left Richmond and arrived at Dumfries on the 12th inst., and were there organized in to a brigade, under Col. Wigfall, of the State of Texas, who, to this end, had received the appointment of brigadier general. But, as he was the Senator elect from the State of Texas, after the meeting of Congress, he resigned; and on the third of march, 1862, Col. Hood was appointed to take his place. Thus we see, within the short space of ten months and seventeen days, he was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of brigadier.

General Hood continued with the army of the Potomac until Lieutenant General Longstreet's command was sent to reinforce the army of Tennessee, where, with his brave Texans, he followed that general to seek new laurels in the "Volunteer State."

At the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Hood bore a prominent part, during the engagement, was so severely wounded in the right leg as to render amputation necessary. For signal courage displayed on the hard fought field of Chickamauga, General Hood was made lieutenant general.

Gen. Hood is about six feet two inches high, with full, broad chest, light hair and beard, blue eyes, and is gifted by nature with a voice that can be heard even above the roar of cannon.

THE FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the annexed regulations in reference to four per cent. certificates informally assigned, which have been received in payment of taxes:

It having been represented to the Department that large numbers of four per cent. certificates have been received by Tax Collectors in payment of taxes, the assignments of which are not in strict accordance with the instructions issued by the Commissioner of Taxes, and approved by this Department on the 20th of April, 1864, and in consequence of such informality, Depositaries have refused to receive them from State Collectors—and, inasmuch as the promulgation of said instructions was greatly retarded in consequence of military operations around Richmond, and the consequent interruption of mail communications, and, as in the due performance of their official duties, they received in good faith such certificates before they were informed of the requirements embraced in said instructions, I have thought proper to issue the following instructions which will be observed and carried out by the State Collectors, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Depositaries of the Confederate States.

In all cases where such informally assigned four per cent. certificates have been received in good faith by any district collector, in payment of taxes, before the regulations of 30 th of April came to the hands or knowledge of such collector, the State Collector, upon being furnished with satisfactory evidence of the facts, shall endorse his certificate upon the back of such four per cent. certificate or upon some paper attached thereto, certifying that he believes the same is genuine, and was received in good faith from the rightful owner in payment of taxes.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Depositaries of the Confederate States, are directed to receive from such State Collector such certificates so endorsed or certified, in discharge of his obligations to the Government on account of taxes collected by him, and to issue the usual receipt or certificate of deposit therefor.

SPRINGING OF GRANT'S MINE.

—THE SCENE—THE FIGHTING—THE PRISONERS, &c.—The Petersburg papers give some additional particulars of the springing of Grant's mine on last Saturday in front of Petersburg. It took place about half past four in the morning. The situation was on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford cemetery. Prisoners taken subsequent to the explosion, from the enemy, and near the spot, state that several of our men were dug out of the ruins alive. A paper, describing the scene, says:

The chasm caused by the enemy's explosion appears to be about forty feet in depth and some two hundred feet in circumference, and resembles more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything else. Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely one above the other, and great fragments of bomb proofs, gun carriages, limbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with Yankee dead, and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets, as their crushed skulls and badly mashed faces too plainly indicated while the greater portion were shot, great pools of blood having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging piteously for water and praying to be cared for. The length of the "sap" made by the enemy is supposed to have been about six hundred feet.

The Petersburg papers estimate our entire loss at 800; the enemy's wounded at 3,500; killed, 700. Of the capture of prisoners, arms, &c., a Petersburg paper says:

We have over 1,000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle flags, and upwards of 2 000 stands of small arms.

Among the prisoners captured is brigadier-General Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and seventy five commissioned officers.

A Petersburg paper, describing the struggle for the re possession of our works, captured by the enemy, in the confusion consequent to the explosion, says:

Arriving upon the ground, General Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee troops. Getting his troops into position, General Mahone ordered his brigade to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the recapture of the remaining portion. Under command of Colonel Weisiger, acting brigadier, Mahone's brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed possession.

At a later hour Wilcox's old brigade came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines precisely as they were before the explosion.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety into the immense hole or chasm made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin our men closed and fought hand to hand—this was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade and Saunders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, we would state that General Saunders' men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night fifty five Yankee negro troops and one hundred and seventy-eight whites.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST—APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.—The war between the North and South has now been waged for three years. We have called into the service 1 775 000 soldiers. We have now in the field say 500 000 men. There have been discharged on account of wounds, disability and sickness, together with the desertions say 375 000—this leaves 900,000 men now dead and buried. This is a liberal calculation in our favor, for if we could reach the exact loss in our army the totality of deaths would not fall short of a million of lives. We have stolen and freed from the rebels, from 75 00 to 100,000 negroes; admit it to be 100 0 0. This war from the beginning, has been a war for the liberation of Southern slaves from their owners, in the intent of the instigators though it has only been publicly avowed for the last two years To say nothing of the injury, loss and cruelty to nineteen twentieths of the poor slaves, to say nothing of the destruction, loss of property, demoralization of our population, the untold miseries of the wounded and broken down soldiers, to say nothing of all this loss to the body politic, it has cost the United States in debt, entailed upon future generations, already $3 00 ,000 00 0. To sum up the gross amount we have, in order to liberate 100 000 slaves and make them worse off than they were while with their masters, created a debt of $3,000,0 0 000 and sacrificed the lives of 900 00 0 of our fellow citizens! Is not this in the language of the immortal Ben Franklin paying dear for the whistle.'—*Northern Paper.*

"THE REBEL ARMY DEFENDING RICHMOND."

That inveterate Southern hater, John W. Forney, pays the following compliment to "the rebel army defending Richmond."

Any man who fancies that we are going to get Richmond without further and more desperate fighting is mistaken. The men who fight are Americans. They are free born citizens, and of the proudest of the proud. The rebel army of Virginia is composed of the *elite* of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position, full of the pride of family, and accustomed to exalt courage into a God like virtue. They are not to be cowed, though, when thoroughly varquished, they will have the manhood to own it. But, until they are varquished, they will fight with an energy and a desperation that must command the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despising their cause. The body of Lee's army is made up of veterans, who are used to exposure, enured to discipline and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Nor are they likely to become demoralized. They will yield to inevitable necessity only when they recognize it as inevitable.

The great Dr. Johnson was wont to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year.

NEW ASIATIC EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. Vambery, a Hungarian traveler, has recently penetrated, in the disguise of a dervish, through the territory of the Turcomans to Kniva, Bokhara Samarcand, in Central Asia; traveling through districts which have not been visited by a European since the days of Marco Polo. After several years of preparation in a Mahommedan college, he joined at Teheran in March, 1863, a company of poor pilgrims who were returning to Tartary from Mecca giving out that he was a pious Mussulman traveling to Central Asia with a religious object; and in a communication just laid before the Royal Geographical Society he announces the result of his observation in substance as follows:

"Mr. Vambery crossed the Southeast corner of the Caspian Sea on board a Turcoman corsair and landed at Geumushtepe,—"the silver hill," —a camp of about two thousand tents of the Tamut tribe. From this place he visited the ruins of the wall built by Alexander the Great, which commences on the shores of the sea near this place, and stretches about one hundred miles inland, in the form of an enbankment dotted with turrets and fortifications. Continuing with the party in a northerly direction, east of the Caspian, he passed the river Attrek, crossing the Hyrcanian desert, a horrible journey of twenty-two days, and reached Kniva at the beginning of June. The present condition of the country of which Kniva is the capital he describes as most wretched.

The reigning Prince, Said Mohammed, a sick tyrant, does very little else but slaughter hundreds of his subjects for mere trifles which he calls transegressions of the holy religion of Mohammed. M. Vambery made excursions as far as Koongrad, and was astonished at the great fertility of the country, which he thought superior to anything he had hitherto seen in Asia.

After spending a month in Bokhara, M. Vambery proceeded full of anticipation to the city of Samarcand. He traveled for six days through a thickly peopled and well cultivated country, and was greatly surprised at the quick successions of towns and villages on the road. But in Samarcand he was much disappointed. He found the capital of Timour in a state of decay, and although he saw a few remains of its ancient glory, was convinced that the ancient reputation of the place was greatly exaggerated.

The most remarkable of the ancient edifices were the medresses or colleges, one of which, rected by the wife of Timour, a Chinese Princess, was a most splendid building; but the magnificent portion, one hundred feet high, inlaid with mosaic in the form of roses, is now all that remains of it. The palace of Timour he described as very interesting, especially his tomb and a huge block of green stone, the base of his throne, which must have been derived from some distant country, although how it was conveyed to the place is now difficult to surmise. M. Vambery terminated his narrative with his arrival at Herat in October; the country the north of which place he found in great disorder, owing to the revolt against the Affghan yoke consequent upon the death of Dost Mohammed.

In the course of a discussion which followed the reading of M. Vambery's communication in the Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson said the country which M Vambery had traversed was interesting in a two fold point of view. In the first place it had hitherto been a terra incognita, and in the next place it possessed great political interest, as forming the debatable land which intervened between the Russian Empire and our own India possessions. He adds:

"It would be remembered that twenty-five years ago great alarm was felt at the extension of Russian influence in Central Asia. That feeling which brought about the Affghan war had passed away, and had been succeeded by a feeling of supineness which was as little to be justified as the previous alarm. We have very much lost sight of what had been going on during the last twenty-five years. While we have been imagining that all was quiescent, the Russian and English frontiers have been gradually approximating over a space of 1,000 miles, so that at present there is only a breadth between the frontiers.

"This is a matter which ought to interest the English public, and to which attention should be drawn. He begged to be understood that he attributed no hostility to England on the part of the Russian Government in this extension of frontier towards India. The Journey of M. Vambery was therefore of great value, because it will make us acquainted with countries full of so much political interest to England. Many portions of the route which he had followed were entirely new, and he might claim the honor of having been the first European who had visited and described Samarcand for four hundred and fifty years."

AMAZONS IN BATTLE.

A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA—DEFEAT OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S TROOPS BY THE EGBAS.

The English papers received by the Asia contain accounts of a sanguinary battle in Africa between the troops of the King of Dahomey and the tribe of the Egbas. The Dahomian Amazons fought bravely, but the Egbas won the victory. It is related in the description of the fight that the King of Dahomey marched in person, on the 16 h of March, at the head of his thousand troops (male and female) and on the 16 h attacked the Egbas in their fortified town of Abbaokuta—a place of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The King had three brass field six pounder pieces, bearing the inscription upon the breech of "Mexico 1815." He advanced till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbaokuta, then suddenly displayed his flags, extended his lines and marched rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the lines, and arrested them at once. In the advancing columns were Amazons who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these furies climbed the wall, which is more than fifteen feet high; but, so soon as they reached the top, the Egbas dragged them over and slew them." One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamber over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and shot an Egba. She received a severe blow from a sabre and fell backwards into the trench. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. They lost upwards of one thousand in killed, and the number of prisoners is said to exceed two thousand. The Dahomian fled in two divisions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty king himself. The Egbas pursued both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without a pause. Seeing the discomfiture of the king, the inhabitants of the neighboring crooms turned out and joined heartily in the general massacre. Of his three field pieces, the king had the misfortune to leave two in the keeping of the Egbas.

Another Account says of the fighting of the Amazons:

"Some of the desperate Amazons rushed to the wall (on the part defended by the Christian converts and the people of Ijeum) with ferocious resolution, plunging into the trench and endeavoring to scale the wall; others attempting to enter on the part of the Egbas were killed. No fewer than seventy two dead Dahomians were counted afterwards from the trench at this point. On the Own side of the walls three ferocious Amazons actually planted their banners along the wall, but were instantly cut down, their heads and hands stuck on poles and exhibited over the wall with a general shout of victory from the Egbas".

ROYAL HUMILIATION.

A Madrid correspondent of the Christian Work, tells the following story of the Queen of Spain: Residing for a year at Madrid, I came in for the curious spectacle afforded by the capital of Spain, during three days of special Catholic devotation; I noted down some details in my journal.

"HOLY THURSDAY, APRIL, 1863.—I have just been attending one of the most interesting ceremonies, the washing the feet of the poor, and waiting upon them at table by the Queen herself accompanied by all her family. Thanks to the kindness of a friend in high places, I was allowed to glide into the palace in the company of all the most illustrious personages in Madrid. Ere long the Queen arrived, holding the King's arm, and followed by a splendid retinue—prelates, ministers, ambassadors, grandees of Spain, all actors or witnesses in the ceremony. The idea is indeed beautiful and conformable to the spirit of apostolic Christianity: what a pity it should degenerate, when carried out, into a mere scene of parade, a burlesque of charity, played by august actors with a smile upon their lips. Twelve poor people, men and women, had been chosen, doubtless with a reference to the number of the apostles, and of these each is entitled to forty dishes, neither more nor less, which the King and Queen place with their own hands on two separate tables. But no sooner are they put down than they are taken away again, by the contractors, who are bound to furnish with an *Isabel* (a sum of from forty to fifty francs) each of the twelve guests who are thus exposed to the torment of Tantalus. There were three men, old, crippled, blind, who reminded me of the inmates of one of our Paris hospitals. It was a touching spectacle to see them advance, leaning upon the arm of some Spanish grandee decorated with the Golden Fleece; A Vera Cruz, a Guzman Medina Celi, &c., &c., As to the ceremony of washing the feet, the Queen has her gloves taken off by one of her ladies in waiting, takes a towel, dips into a silver basin, makes a few signs, and that is all. The ceremony at an end, her Majesty, followed by her ladies, by ministers, generals, by all the official world in short, traverses the principal streets of Madrid on foot, and visits seven churches. She acquitted herself with much grace of the duties of this laborious day, bowing repeatedly, as she went along, to the windows and balconies filled with fair faces. The Queen, herself, is not beautiful, far from it, indeed; her *embonpoint* is extreme, but her expression of countenance seems good and kindly. May she confirm this impression by pardoning our poor brothers at Granada!

READING ALOUD.—There is no treat so great as to hear good reading of any kind. Not one gentleman or lady in a hundred can read so as to please the ear, and send the words with gentle force to the heart and understanding. An indistinct utterance whines, nasal twangs, guttural notes, hesitations, and other vices of elocution, are almost universal. Why it is, no one can say, unless it be that either the pulpit, or the nursery, or the Sunday School, gives the style in these days. Many a lady can sing Italian songs with considerable execution, but cannot read English passably. Yet reading is by far the most valuable accomplishment of the two. In most drawing rooms, if anything is to be read, it is discovered that nobody can read; one has weak lungs, another gets hoarse, another has an abominable sing-song, evidently a tradition of the way he said 'Watts' hymns when he was too young to understand them; another rumbles like a broad wheel wagon; another has a way of reading, which seems to proclaim that what is read is of no sort of consequence, and had better not be listened to.

COLD FEET.—Nothing is more inductive of pulmonary disease than cold feet. Cold feet cannot possibly occur if the circulation is properly kept up. A sense of coldness in them is an indication that they are not sufficiently protected by clothing. Our bodies are often overburdened with overcoats and wrapping shawls, while our limbs are but imperfectly covered. Now there is nothing more dangerous than allowing the feet to become damp and cold. Health requires that they should always be kept warm and dry. It is better to pay the tailor and shoemaker, and hosier, for preserving your health, than to pay the doctor for curing you after you are ill.

TO MAKE TOILET SOAP:—Take common country soap, cut it up in a plenty of water; as soon as it boils throw in a handful of salt, and then strain through a cloth to free it of grit; do this two or three times until the ley which settles at the bottom has lost its strength, then melt it (without water) and scent it with some of the essential oils, or a cake or two of highly perfumed soap. A little honey is a great improvement to it. Pour it into cups or any other shaped mould to cool. When properly made this is far better for the skin than most of the soap we buy.

TRUE POLITENESS.—When George the Fourth was Prince of Wales, he was one day sitting at a tea table where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into the saucers, to cool; and a titter ran round the table, among the polite guests, but the Prince observing it and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer.

STY ON THE EYELID.—Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag, pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep on all night, and in the morning the sty will be most likely gone; if not, a second application is certain to remove it.

CORN CAKE FOR BREAKFAST.—Mix at night one quart of corn meal with water enough to make a thin batter, adding a tablespoonful of yeast, and salt to suit the taste. In the morning stir in two eggs and a teaspoonful of soda, and with a spoon beat it long and hard. Butter a tin pan, pour the mixture into it, and bake immediately about half an hour in a moderately heated oven.

Children's Department.

YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Three little children went out to gather chestnuts, and the oldest of the three said, for they had gathered up a few; "We'll divide what we have equally." All agreed so to do; but one of the party was tempted, when her little brother dropped one, to slyly pick it up, thinking she was unobserved by her companions. Presently her little brother missed one of his nuts, and exclaimed, "O, sister! I believe you have got one of my nice nuts, I think you took it, when you stooped down; and I asked you, what you picked up!" you said, "nothing—O, I believe you then did pick up my nut." The oldest of the three, who had divided the nuts, came up to see what the dispute was about, and to settle the difficulty, he counted the nuts. And Mary was found to have one more than her share; and her little brother one less than his. Therefore, Mary was accused of taking one, but she denied it again and again to her companions. After they all returned home, the little brother said, "sister Mary told a lie when we were in the woods gathering chestnuts from the burrs. Is it not wicked to tell lies when we are at play? Didn't God see and hear sis, when she was a wicked girl about my nut?"

Little Mary was called away from the family, into the chamber, and talked with about this affair; and she still denied it; but afterwards confessed her fault. She was prayed with; then Solomon's advice was administered; then she was prayed with again. Little Mary seemed very much afraid, clung around her teacher a great deal through the day; and she appeared a penitent and good little girl, for sometime after this.

When children once tell a story, or deceive, or take never so small a thing, they are very apt to sin in the same way again. Mary was one day left at home while some of the family went to ride, and was charged not to go to the kitchen. But she was tempted to be disobedient, and went to get water. To hide one sin, she was guilty of another; she exclaimed, "I have not had one drop of water all day, for I would not go near the kitchen." Her statement was credited, but afterward her fault was exposed; her sin found her out and as a punishment she was not allowed to attend to her usual duties. She was set aside from the other children; allowed only her hymn-book and Bible; and her dinner and supper was of bread and water. Again she was prayed with, and it is hoped her heart is softened; and that she has not dared to be so sinful a child since. She has continued a more docile and obedient little girl ever since. I trust she will continue to pray to God to give her a new heart and to keep her from sinning in thought, word or action. O, that all little girls and boys would remember God sees and knows all they do, and will find out every sin they commit.

J. H.

From the S. S Visitor.

THE TINKER OF ELSTOW.

In the year 1628 a child was born at Elstow, in England, and named by his parents, John Bunyan. His father was a "*tinker*," or tinsmith, and not a religious person. He, however, gave his son all the education in his power, which was but reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. He grew up a bold bad boy. He had several narrow escapes from death, which, for a time, brought serious reflection: he also had his conscience aroused by hearing an occasional sermon, yet continued his evil course. One day he stood near a neighbour's door swearing terribly. The woman, herself a wicked person, told him he was the worst young man she had ever seen, and fit to ruin all the youths in the town. Shocked at this reproof from an irreligious person, Bunyan ceased swearing from that day. He married a Christian woman, who brought as her sole marriage portion, an old Bible and two good books. These her husband frequently read, and at length he was aroused to a deep sense of his sin and danger. We can be sure, that as he laboured at his forge, or sat in the thatched cottage, he had many a miserable hour as he mused on the unhappy condition of his soul; and that those same places echoed with his joyful thanks-givings when he had found peace in believing.

Bunyan, before long, became a preacher, and went among the little hamlets about Bedford, telling of Jesus, and many were led to seek God through his means.

Those were days of persecution, and when it was known that the "tinker of Elstow" was preaching powerfully of Christ, he was seized as an evil-doer and tried. He was sentenced to perpetual banishment; but instead of leaving him to submit to this sentence his enemies confined him, for twelve years, in Bedford jail.

Probably, when a boy, he had often sported about that very place, little thinking that he should ever be there, a prisoner, for Christ's sake.

It was a terrible trial for this good man, to see his wife and four children left destitute at Elstow, but as he says—"I had this consideration, that if I should give up *all* for Christ, I engaged God to take care of all my concerns."

Now his enemies thought they had effectually prevented Bunyan from making any more converts. But our God "turns the wrath of man to praise him," and, in the gloom and sorrow of Bedford jail, John Bunyan wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," a book that perhaps next to the Bible, has done more good than any book in the world.

Through this book, thousands more have been turned from the error of their ways than its author could ever have reached by his voice, had he been always at liberty.

After this imprisonment was over, Bunyan, all undaunted, resumed his preaching as before, seeing the word effectual in the conversion of many. He died in 1688, and the little hamlet of Elstow has since been famous as the birth-place and home of "John Bunyan, the smith and author."

J. M. W.

A GOOD ANSWER.—"How can you do most good?" asked a lady of a little girl.

"By being myself as good a girl as I can be," was the reply.

RAINING GOLD.

Little Harry was looking out of the window, watching the rain as it pattered down on the green grass, and bent the flower-heads, dancing away over the gravel, and making little pools wherever there was the least pretence of a basin. It is a pleasant thing to sit snug in your comfortable room, and watch the rain; but Harry's brain was busy with another speculation.

"O, aunt Susan," he said, his bright eyes sparkling, "how I wish it would rain gold coins, instead of rain drops! Would'nt we be rich?"

"What if it *should* rain gold instead of water drops all summer?"

"Why, we could have everything in the world we wished for then. I would buy a little carriage and harness for Carlo, and Annie should have the paint-box she wants so much, and mother would not need to work a bit, and I would get her a sewing-machine. O, how nice it could be auntie!"

"But what would you get to eat? Nothing can grow without water."

"O, we would buy our food; we should have money enough."

"Yes, but if it rained gold all over the world, no one would have any to sell. All the fields would be parched and baked. The grass would shrink and crumble to dust. The grain could not grow under golden rain. These beautiful shady trees would parch, and wither up, and die. There would be no fruit or vegetables in any one's garden. The little streams, and many of the wells that afford refreshment for thousands, would all be dried up, and men and animals would perish with thirst as well as hunger. Robinson Crusoe thought little of the gold he found in the sea-chest washed ashore on his island, for he could buy nothing with it. Besides, if gold were as plentiful as pebbles, we should value it no higher. Money is of no use except for what it will bring us of the comforts of life. Some one has estimated that every good summer shower is really worth in money many hundreds, and sometimes thousands of pounds. It produces what will bring that amount. We shall always find, dear Harry, the more we reflect on it, that our Creator has ordered everything a great deal more wisely and benevolently than we could."

WHAT WE CAN NEVER CATCH.—Children, what is it that you can never catch, even if you were to chase after it, as quick as possible, with the swiftest horse in the world?

You can never catch the word that has once gone out from your lips.

Once spoken, it is out of your power; do your best, you can never recall it.

Therefore take care what you say, for—

"In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise." (Prov. x: 19.)

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860 tf

REG. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
MAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 20, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON;
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C. March, 24 1860 yl

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,585,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26
DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Bay,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel.
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
P. S. Butterfoh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. Clemmons,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. BAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents for the Company invite applications.
June 13 1861

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

3943
1954

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VI. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. WHOLE NO. 354.

Selected Poetry.

THE BLOOD STAINED CURL.

AN INCIDENT OF A LATE BATTLE FIELD.

BY LUOLA.

Come hither, Chaplain, quickly,
Lay gently down his head,
You need not bathe his temples,
My comrade there, is dead.
Come hither, I have much to say,
Here take me on your breast,
I'm craving human sympathy—
A moment let me rest.

The conflict's over, Chaplain,
They say, the day we've won,
I hear the tramp of horsemen,
Like a muffled funeral drum;
I see the rear guard passing
Around yon distant crag—
The last fold of their banner—
God bless my country's flag!

I have a mother, Chaplain,
A mother true and brave,
As ever gave her idol up
To fill a soldier's grave.
She kissed me with her blessing,
I was her soul's delight;
But she put this rifle in my hand
And sent me forth to fight.

Tell her I *did it*, Chaplain,
With steady, hearty will,
My eye ne'er lost its quickness
Nor hand forgot its skill,
Her kiss was on my forehead—
Her prayer has been my shield,
I *felt* her blessing round me,
And would not, *could* not yield.

But I am dying, Chaplain,
Now cut this lock of hair,
Here, take it from the bloodiest part
And to my mother bear.
She'll know it is her Willie's
By the light that still is there,
For oft in golden curls she's twined
This blood stained lock of hair.

Tell her, I blessed her, Chaplain,
Through many a weary day,
That she guided me thro' childhood
And taught my lips to pray.
Now wrap my blanket 'round me,
Lay my rifle by my side,
And tell my mother, Chaplain,
Her boy a Christian died!

Selections.

ABUSES OF PREACHING.

About four hundred years ago, (this was written 1750–1800,) when the corruptions of Popery had overspread this kingdom, and were become insupportable, the office of preaching was almost totally neglected in country parishes; and there were, indeed, but few of the clergy who were qualified to preach, so that the ministerial duty was reduced in a manner to the offices of baptizing, confessing, praying, and administering the sacrifice of the mass. Such gross errors were mixed with the doctrines of the church, and so many abuses were praticed in the discipline of that time to supply the avarice of the Bishop of Rome, and render the priesthood at home a more profitable trade, that it was thought more advisable to keep the common people in ignorance; who were therefore but meanly provided with preachers. But when the eyes of men began to be opened by the remonstrance of the Reformers, the clergy themselves became sensible of the defect, and preaching was again in fashion. As the people grew more enlightened, their inclination to preaching increased, and the clergy found it to their interest, as well as their duty, to gratify it, and to adorn their preaching with a proper degree of learning and eloquence.

But such is the weakness of mankind, that they are always prone to correct one evil by running into another. Religion, which in one age had little or no preaching, in the next had scarcely anything else. Men of seditious inclinations, who were poisoned by foreign prejudices, took advantage of this humor of the people to inflame them against their governors, and turn their hearts from the apostolical constitution of the church. In the days of Elizabeth this spirit wrought furiously, but was kept under by authority, and prevented at that time from doing the mischief it meditated. In the next reign it was reasoning and plotting, but the nation was not enough prepared till the days of Charles the First, when the combustible materials which had been gradually introduced, and laid up in store for many years past, by artful and insinuating preachers, took fire at last, and spread a flame over the land, which devoured both church and State, and was visible to all the western parts of Christendom. Then there was nothing but preaching. The ears of all orders of men from the highest to the lowest, were filled with it. When one preacher had finished his sermon, another got up into the same pulpit, and then another; so that on great days there was no intermission from morning till night. The people, however, awakening at length from preaching, superstition and corruption prevailed—when there was over much, it was of a flatulent and inflammatory kind, and it appeared at length so ridiculous, that the style and manner of it was purposely avoided after the Restoration by most men who were regularly educated. But, alas! when they did this, they fell into another error under which we are now suffering. The spirit of prayer and of christian godliness having exposed itself in the intemperate and hypocritical effusions of fanatic zeal, was now more coldly affected, and preachers were shy of betraying any symptoms of religious warmth lest they should be suspected for hypocrites. Interpretations of the Scripture had been made so cheap, and have been so ill-managed, that they had given great disgust. The preachers of the former time had made an ostentatious show of *understanding all mysteries*.

They could find the Pope's errors and their own fancies any where in the minor prophets; and could tell you the mystical intention of the snuffers and fire-shovels* of the tabernacle. This evil was corrected by what was called *moral preaching;* and, unfortunately for the times, a generation of metaphysicians arose, who gave a new turn to the thoughts of christian scholars, and furnished them with dry, speculative, unprofitable, and sometimes very dangerous matter. The Old Testament, with which the Puritans had held such ridiculous familiarity, came to be much neglected, and of course, much misunderstood; from which I could give you some frightful examples from writers of high reputation. Where this happens, the New Testament can never long maintain its authority; and we are all witnesses, that the neglect of its doctrines by our preachers has offended the common people, and laid them open to the attempts of mercenary enthusiasts, who preach without discretion and act without authority. Our Dissenters also, are, in general, much departed from their original profession, and in their discourses, preached and printed, some of them approached nearer to the cold philosophy of Bolingbroke, and the wilderness of Voltaire, than to the faith and language of their forefathers; and this I would tell them not out of any ill-will, but that they may consider from whence they have departed, and learn that soundness of teaching is always brought into great danger, when we affect separate ways of worship.

The duty of a christian minister, therefore, requires him to know and avoid all these dangers; to keep up the knowledge of christian doctrine in the people by the light of his preaching; and to warn them at all times of the necessity of *praying*. We may preach again and again; but unless we can preach until we can make men pray, it is all to no purpose. Be *doers* of the word, says the apostle, and *not hearers only*. But how are we to *do* it? Hearing only shows us what it is; the grace of God enables us to perform it; and that grace is never to be obtained but by prayer. St. Paul saw a great light from heaven, which struck him and his companions to the earth; and he heard the voice of Christ himself speaking to him; then he went blind to Damascus, and remained for some time in this dreadful state of suspense, under the hand of God. All this train of miracles was designed only to turn his heart, and bring him to his prayers; and the means, with such a heart to work upon, had the proper effect. Upon which Ananias received a commission to go and relieve him; the Lord said to him in a vision—"Arise, and go into the street which is called Straight and inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for behold, he *prayeth*."—*Jones, of Nayland.*

*The celebrated John Bunyan wrote a mystical exposition of every article in Solomon's Temple.

ARE WE IN EARNEST.—A little while ago a clergyman said to a young man who never thought of his soul: "My dear young friend, I think you are going to lose your soul! You are putting off the day of salvation—neglecting all these solemn matters; going on heedlessly, I fear, to the day of your death!"

The young man looked up with surprise, and said—

"I don't think so! And you must really pardon me, but I have my doubts whether you think so, or your church thinks so."

The minister was astonished. He never suspected the young man of scepticism.

"How so?" he asked.

"Why, my mother belongs to your church. Don't they all think just as you do?"

"Yes, they do."

"Well, then, don't my mother love me? And do you think she never would have told me, if she thought I was going straight to perdition? And there's my sister; don't she believe as you do?

"Yes."

"Now, then, I *know* my sister loves me. I *know* she would come and throw her arms around my neck and tell me, '*Don't! don't! don't!*' if she thought I was going to perdition."

FOLLY EXALTED.—A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a high mountain—everything appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.

"Lizzy [illegible]," said the [illegible] Julia, seriously; "why! she was for ever making sport of the subject."

"And such a fashionable girl; why, she would hardly look at a person who was meanly dressed," remarked another.

"Her father an infidel, too; what will he say?"

"I heard that he turned her out of the house," said Ada.

There was a long silence.

"Well"—it was abruptly spoken by the youngest of the family—"we shall see now if there is the reality in religion Christians talk about. I don't believe there is one single person in any branch of her family who is religious. She will have unusual trials to undergo; I would not like to be in her place."

"Trials! pshaw! there's no such thing as persecution in these days; it would be a rare thing to see a martyr!" This was lightly spoken by Ada, who had been Lizzy's nearest friend, and who felt an unusual bitterness springing up in her heart towards the young girl, who she knew could no longer enjoy her company as of yore.

Martyrs are not rare even in these days; aye, and martyrs to religious persecution, as we shall see.

The cousins made an early call on Lizzy, who received them with her accustomed grace, and with a sweeter smile than usual. Yet she was pale, and though there was a purer expression on her beautiful face, yet she appeared like one wearied a little with some struggle in which she was the sufferer. Although she did not speak directly of the new vows she had taken upon her, the new peace she had found, her visitors could see clearly and distinctly the wonderous change in dress, in manner, and even in countenance.

Lizzy was engaged to be married to a thorough man of the world. [illegible] lips loved his wine, his parties, the [illegible] course, the theatre, the convivial and [illegible]-and-easy club. The Sabbath was his day of pleasure, and many a time had Lizzy graced his elegant equipage, radiant in beauty, on the holy day, as they swept along. He bore a dashing exterior, was intellectual—a wit; courted, caressed, admired everywhere.

His brow darkened as he heard the news. What! the girl of his choice, the woman he should place at the head of his brilliant household, become a canting Christian! Nonsense! He didn't believe it; he would see for himself. He didn't furnish his parlors for prayer-meetings, he wanted no long faced ministers, elders, or "sisters" to visit his wife, not he. It was a ridiculous hoax; it must have originated in the club room. What! the daughter of Henry Ashbrook, the freest of free thinkers? Ha! a capital joke—a very clever joke—nothing more!"

He called upon her not long after the visit before mentioned. His cold eye scanned her from head to foot—but how sweetly, how gently she met him!—Surely the voice that was melting music before, was heavenly in its tones now. All the winning grace was there, all the high-bred ease; the merry smile dimpled her cheek; but there was a something, a subtle something that thrilled him from head to foot with apprehension, because it was unlike her usual self. What could it be?

At length, lightly, laughingly, he referred to the report he had heard. For one moment the frame trembled, the lips refused to speak; but this passed, and something like a flash crossed her beautiful face. It alighted the eyes, anew, it touched the cheek with a richer crimson, as she replied:

"George, please don't treat it as a jest; for truly, thank God, I have become a Christian! O, George!" her clasped hands were laid upon one of his, "I have only just begun to live. If you knew—"

The proud man sprang to his feet, almost throwing her hands from him in his impatient movement; and not daring to trust his voice, for an oath was uppermost, he walked swiftly back and forward for a moment. Then he came and stood before her. His forehead was purpled with the veins that passion swelled, his face white, and his voice unsteady, as he exclaimed:

"Do you mean to say that you will really cast your lot among these people, that for them you will give up all—*all?*"

"I *will* give up *all* for Christ." The words were very soft and low, and not spoken without reflection.

For one moment he locked his lips together till they looked like steel in their rigidity; then he said, in a full, passionate voice:

"Lizzy—Miss Ashbrook, if these are your sentiments, these your intentions, we must go different ways."

This was cruel. It was a terrible test, for that young girl had, as it were, placed her soul in his keeping. Before a higher, a purer love was born in her heart, she had given him her human love—absolute idolatry—and the thought of losing him even now caused her cheek to grow pale and her eyes dim.

As he saw this, his manner changed to entreaty. He placed before her the position he would give her; lured her by every argument that might appeal to the womanly [illegible] of a new and heavenly faith, shining in her heart and playing over her pale features, she said, with a firmness worthy the martys of old, "*Christ!*"

Though his soul was filled with rage, so that he could have gnashed his teeth, the slight figure standing there in its pure white robes—the eye that cast an earnest, upward glance—the brow that seemed to have grown white with spirit-light—the attitude, so self-possessed, yet so modest—so quiet yet so eloquent—filled him with a strange, admiring awe. But the hostility towards religion was so strong in his heart, that it bore down all his tenderness, almost crushed his love, and he parted from her for the first time coldly, and like a stranger.

The engagement was broken off; but who can tell the struggles it cost!

This was the first trial; there came another while yet the blow lay heavy on her heart.

Her father had ever been very loving towards her. He was proud of her; she was the brightest gem of his splendid home. She was beautiful, and gratified his vanity; she was intellectual, and he heard praise lavished upon her mind with a miser's greedy ear, for she was his—a part of himself; she belonged to him.

He called her into his study, and required a minute account of the whole matter. He had heard rumors, he said—had seen a surprising and not agreeable change in her; she had grown mopish, quiet—what was the cause? It was a great trial, with that stern, unbelieving face, full of hard lines, opposite, to stand and testify for Christ.—But he who had promised was with her, and she told the story calmly, resolutely, kindly.

"And do you intend to be baptized?"

"Yes, sir,"—a gleam of hope entered her heart; she did not expect his approval, but she could not think that he would absolutely refuse to sanction this important step.

"You know your Aunt Eunice has long wanted you to become an inmate of her home?"

"Yes, sir," the gentle voice faltered.

"Well, you can go now. Unless you give up this absurd idea, and trample it under your feet, I do not wish you to remain with me. Be as you were before, and you shall want for no luxury, no affection; follow this miserable notion, and henceforth I am your father only in name."

And still, though her heart was broken, she said, as she had said before, "Christ!"

She did forsake all for him; but her step became slow, her form wasted, her eye hollow, her cheek sunken. The struggle had been too much for a frame unable to cope with any overwhelming sorrow. Swiftly she went down into the valley, but it was not dark for her. Too late the man who had so sorely tempted her knelt by the side of her bed and implored her forgiveness. Too late! No, not too late for his own salvation, for in that hour his eyes were opened to the sinfulness of his life, and by her dying pillow he promised solemnly to give his heart to God. Her father, too, proud infidel though he was, looked on his wasted child, triumphing over death, with wonder and with awe. Such a dying scene it is the privilege of but few to witness; she had given up *all*, absolutely *all* for Christ, and in the last hour, like Stephen, she saw heaven opened. Her face was angelic, her language rapture, her chamber the gate of heaven. Like one who, but the other day, untied the sandals of life, and moved calmly and trustingly down the one step between earth and heaven, so she said, with a smile irrepressibly sweet, "Sing!"

And they sang "Rock of Ages, cleft for me!"

At its close they heard one word—the last. It was "Christ!"—*Sou'n Lutheran.*

THE AWFUL BENEDICTON.—The Saviour demanded his disciples to return good for evil, assuring that by such a course they would heap coals of fire on the heads of their enemies. The following historical incident may be considered an illustration of that policy:

General Steenbock commanded the Swedish army, which in 1713 reduced the city of Altona to ashes. In order to avert this calamity from the city, a deputation was sent to the General, at the head of which was seen the Luthern minister, John Sasse, who on appearing before Steenbock, went down on his knees, and for the sake of Jesus' wounds sued for mercy in behalf of the city. Spurning the clergyman away, he exclaimed: "For the sake of the wounds of Jesus, the Russians give no quarter to a single Swede!" Sasse, however, determined not to be repulsed, endeavored at the last interview to prevail upon the enraged General to adopt more pacific principles. But all his prayers and intercessions proved unavailing. Steenbock pleading that he was acting under orders from his superiors, Sasse said, in a firm tone of voice:

"If that be the case, if you *must* apply the torch to the ill-fated city, according to the command of your superiors, while yourself are innocent of the dreadful deed, take hence with you, upon your conscience, the blessing of that Lord, who will one day be [illegible] to him: "No curse, of all those [illegible] I have waged war, rests with such weight upon my soul as the benediction of that minister; it will continue to torture me, even in my dying moments, for it proved to me the source of dreadful consequences."

CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

In his valuable work on the "Evidences," Mr. Haldane gives the following narrative of the conversion of a French Protestant Pastor:

"The pastor of a French Protestant church, near Marseilles, visited Montauban in the south of France, in the year 1818, when I resided there. On his arrival I was introduced to him, and we immediately entered on the subject of the Gospel. I found him strongly fortified in his opposition to the grace of God, and learned, that on his journey to Montauban, having heard of the discussions that were agitated there respecting justification, and the way of acceptance with God, he had in various meetings entered keenly and even violently into the subject, thinking it his duty to oppose, with all the energy he possessed, such a doctrine as that of justification by faith without works. This question, among many, we fully discussed at our first and subsequent interviews. I had not encountered one who appeared more decidedly hostile to the truth as it is in Jesus, although he was not an Arian or Socinian, but professed to believe in the divinity of Christ.

Having met him one evening, I proposed that we should take a walk in the country. We immediately, as usual, commenced a discussion respecting the Gospel, each of us maintaining his own views on the subject. At length I began to speak on the all-important declaration of the Lord on the cross, 'It is finished,' and endeavored to show from that expression that everything necessary for a sinner's acceptance with God is already accomplished, and that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. I had only spoken a few minutes, when it pleased God to shine in his heart, giving him the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. He suddenly stopped, and with extended arms, vehemently exclaimed, '*C'est trop grand pour etre vrai*'—'It is too great to be true!' From that moment there was no more difference of opinion, no further opposition on his part, no more objections. In Christ he was a new creature; old things had passed away; behold all things had become new. It was now all his desire to hear more of the great salvation. Our conversation in returning to town was most interesting and edifying. He remarked with earnestness how differently he would preach when he should go back to his flock. He confessed, at the same time, that he had often preached on texts in which there was something that he had not fathomed '*approfondi*,' and that now he knew what that was. This is worthy of notice, as it discovers the unsatisfactory state of mind of many who, professing to preach the Gospel, understand neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm. He said he wondered that his people should have had the patience to listen to such a system as he had been endeavoring for seven years to inculcate, so totally different from what he now saw was the doctrine of the grace of God. When we parted, he who an hour before hated and opposed the doctrine of salvation, was filled with peace and joy in believing.

This happened on Friday. Next morning he called on me in the same state of mind in which I had left him the evening before, rejoicing in the grace of God; but he said, that being engaged to preach on the Lord's day, he read, after we parted, the sermon he had prepared, and found that not one sentence of it could be made use of, for it was altogether opposed to what he was now convinced was the truth of the Gospel. He added, that he was utterly at a loss what to do, for he was not accustomed to speak extempore, and that the sermon he had with him, and which he had greatly admired, as so well composed, he would not on any account make use of. I replied that I never knew a case so similar to his as that of the jailor at Philippi, and therefore advised him to preach on his question to the apostle, and the answer he received, 'What must I do to be saved?' 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' After pausing a few moments, he said he would do so. The place where he preached was at some distance in the country; I therefore was not present; but was informed, that his hearers who had known him before, listened with astonishment, wondering that he now preached the faith which so lately he destroyed. He spoke with great feeling and power, and what he said made a deep impression on those who were present. During the short time he remained at Montauban I had several most agreeable conversations with him, and shall never forget his prayer when we parted. I never heard one more affecting. It was evidently the warm effusion of his heart, entirely different from those studied and written prayers used by many of the French pastors. He referred, in a very striking manner, to his conversion, and to his former and present state, confessed the great sinfulness of his past ministry, and prayed earnestly for himself and his flock."

A LESSON AT BREAKFAST.

[illegible] taxed the pa- [illegible] a large company of [illegible] fifteen or [illegible] the Divine bles-

Assembly of the Scotch Kirk. They were well punished for their forgetfulness. A humorous contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" tells the story in a recent number.

The brethren had started by coach at an early hour, and had travelled some twenty miles before they reached the inn where breakfast was prepared for them. The keen air of our northern hills sharpens the appetite; and when the brethren drove up to the inn they were almost famished with hunger. "Now, gentlemen, just ten minutes for breakfast," says the coachman, as he entered the landlady's snug little parlor to have his own. Ten minutes! The time was short, so they must make the most of it. They rushed into the room where the breakfast was spread, and there basking his ample person before the fire, stood a portly gentleman, dressed somewhat like a dignitary of the Church of England. Their appetite was keener than their curiosity, so they scarcely looked at the stranger, but concentrated all their attention on the viands.

Half way in the air, before the morsel had reached their lips, their hands were arrested by a sudden cry of "stop!" It was the supposed dean or bishop. "Good heavens, gentlemen," he exclaimed, "have you so far forgotten your sacred profession as to partake of food without invoking a blessing?" The brethren looked like school boys detected in some flagrant fault; but before they had time to remonstrate or explain, the same voice exclaimed, in a tone which enforced obedience, "Let us pray." They instinctively sprang to their feet and assumed the attitude of decorous devotion, while the stranger offered up a prayer which they themselves admitted was superior in function and expression to those of Doctor Drawlitout himself. He had only one fault; he did not know when to stop. The minutes rolled rapidly away, but the stream of fervent supplication flowed on without a break. They had a terrible struggle, the brethren had, as they closed one eye in devotion and ogled the savory viands with the other; but when a hand approached it drew back before the stern glance of the stranger, which seemed to comprehend them all.

The sufferings of Tantalus were nothing to the sufferings of the deputation from the Synod of Cleishmaclaver; but all things must come to an end. "Time is up, gentlemen," said the coachman, opening the door, and wiping his mouth with the air of one who had enjoyed his breakfast. The appearance of the coachman and the sound of his familiar voice broke the spell, but there was no time to be lost; the horses were shaking their heads and pawing the ground in their impatience to start; so they had to take their seats, and turn breakfast and dinner into one. "Was that the Bishop of D?" said one of the famished brethren. "That the Bishop of D.!" said the coachman, contemptuously; "why, that was Lord P., the maddest wag in the kingdom. The brethren said nothing, but "chewed the cud of sweet but bitter fancy," till they reached the next halting place, where they got something more substantial to chew. Somehow the story oozed out, and the trick played on the members of the Synod of Cleishmaclaver called forth many a hearty laugh at the Lord High Commissioner's levees, and seriously affected the gravity of the Moderator himself.

DEATH WITHOUT PREPARATION.—A [illegible] ister was called on to visit a young lady who was very ill. She was sitting in her room. He asked her how she felt. "Dying, sir; I am gone," was the reply. "Be calm," said he; "I hope you will yet recover." "No," said she. "If you feel yourself to be dying, how does your spirit feel in the prospect of another world?" "Not prepared," was the answer. He directed her to the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of sinners; but in a few moments she looked around her, reclined her head on his hand, and almost instantly expired. How awful! not prepared, and yet entering eternity! Reader, seek the Lord now, that you may be always ready to die.

THE ENDLESS REST.—There are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest in his bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in his father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from sorrow—the very rest that Jesus enjoys himself. We shall not only rest with him, we shall rest like him. How many of the earth's weary ones are resting in his glorious presence now! It will be undisturbed rest. Here, the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams or alarming occurrences. A little while, and thou shalt enter into rest.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James [illegible], Columbia, S. C.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN will hold their Annual Meeting in Greensboro' during the Sessions of Synod. As matters of grave importance to the future success and usefulness of the paper will come up for consideration, it is hoped that ALL the Stockholders will be present either in person or by proxy.

NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscriptions will not be received to the *North Carolina Presbyterian* at present rates, for a longer time than to the first of January next. With the most rigid economy, we have not been able for some months past to pay expenses, and this announcement is made as a measure of precaution, that we may not have a large number of unexpired subscriptions at the close of the year. After the annual meeting of the stockholders at Synod, the new terms will be announced. But it will be necessary, of course, to raise the subscription price very materially, to enable the paper and those connected with it to live. New subscribers or old ones whose subscriptions are expiring, may, in the meantime, send on any amount of money they may wish. They will be credited till the first of January at present rates, and receive the paper at the new rates for the remainder of the money sent.

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.—Attention is called to our new advertising rates on first page.

TO MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD OF N. C.—We are requested by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to say, that the members of Synod, on arriving at Greensboro', will please repair to the Brittain House, where the Committee will meet them.

Cars from the East arrive at Greensboro' at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 11 o'clock, P. M.; from the West at 3 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. The Piedmont train arrives at 11 o'clock, P. M.

"OUR OWN PRIMER."—We have received from the publishers, Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro', a very neat and attractive Primer for children, with the above title. It is, we think, the best specimen of juvenile literature, both as to contents and mechanical execution, we have seen of Confederate manufacture. We wish these enterprising publishers abundant success in their praiseworthy efforts to furnish school books for the children of the country.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIVED.—We are pleased to receive again our old friend, the *Southern Presbyterian*, after a suspension of some months. It will hereafter be published in Augusta, Ga., as "the only place where it can be issued with any hope of success." It appears upon a full sheet, and will be furnished to subscribers at $10 for six months; Rev. A. A. Porter & Co., publishers. We wish our Southern contemporary abundant success. The Presbyterians of that portion of the Confederacy ought to support such a paper nobly.

AN APPEAL FOR PAPERS.—We are requested by the writer, J. A. W., to publish his appeal for papers for the hospitals at Fort Gaines, Ga., and to call attention to it editorially. It is impossible for us, with the funds at our disposal, to keep abreast of all these calls for the paper for camps and hospitals. We have now but little money on hand for this purpose, and almost every week some packages of papers heretofore sent are discontinued. Our friends have done well during the present year, in contributing for this object; but as there is a constant drain upon the fund, it must be constantly replenished.

Provision is made for the purifying of the church, that the defilement of sin might be no bar.

THE SYROPHENICIAN MOTHER.

MATT. 15: 21–28.

This incident exhibits to us some of the obstacles with which faith has to contend. She was "a woman of Canaan,"—*He* the "Son of David;" she was of the accursed race that every Jew felt called upon to despise, with whom he was forbidden to associate, and whom he was bound to cast out as evil and only evil,—*He* was a Jew, "to whom pertained the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises." An impenetrable wall had existed for ages between the Jew and Gentile world, so that the one had no dealings with the other.

It is scarcely possible for us, with our ideas of a free salvation, a kind and gracious Saviour, who "ever liveth to make intercession for us," and a Heavenly Father who is more ready to give the Holy Spirit to them who ask Him than our earthly parent is to give good gifts unto his children, to conceive the difficulties that would fill the mind and discourage the heart of a Gentile of our Saviour's day, whose thoughts were turned to Israel's God [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] the favorite of heaven. The whole economy of the Old Testament spake to him in language unmistakable, "Come out and be ye separate." The purpose of God was, manifestly to preserve, in the Jewish nation, a people peculiar and distinct, having no social or religious intercourse whatever with the heathen nations around them. The institutions of Judaism said plainly to any who might feel inclined to make advances, "Stand back; you have no part nor lot in these matters."

These facts would increase very materially the natural distrust of heart that any awakened sinner feels when coming into the presence of a holy and just God. How could it be known, at the time the incident of the text occurred, that God had any purpose of mercy whatever towards the Gentile world? Do you say, it is found in the Old Testament prophecies and promises? True, it *is* there. We can see it *now*, with the light of the New Testament and the light of subsequent history shining upon them. But neither the Jew nor the Gentile of our Saviour's day saw them. To remove the prejudice of the Jew against this great, precious and now universally received truth, was one of the most difficult labors of the apostolic church. Many of those who secured a place in that church were unable to banish from their minds the prejudices of their early education and training. They clung to them long and tenaciously.

This would naturally affect the "woman of Canaan," when she thought to go to Jesus for help in her affliction. She had heard of His works among His own countrymen. He is *able* to save. The blind have received their sight, the lame have walked, the lepers have been cleansed; even the dead have been raised to life through His power. But is He *willing*, in every case? Has He an eye for the distressed Gentile, as well as for the Jew? Does His mission extend to *us*, outside barbarians? May *we* come to Him, with any confidence of success? Have we any part or lot in the great blessings He is scattering broadcast through the land?

Greatly would these difficulties in her mind be increased, when, though "she cried unto Him," "He answered her not a word." Her worst fears seemed about to be realized. He heeds not the cry of the poor Gentile mother. How strange? Was it ever so seen in Israel? He had been wont to "answer *before* they called," and to "hear while they were yet speaking." When the blind men cried, "Have mercy on us, O Lord, thou Son of David," He stood and called, "What will you that I shall do unto you?" When the father prayed, "Lord, have mercy on my son," He answered, "Bring Him hither to me." Very different was His manner when He wept at the grave of Lazarus—when He beheld the devoted city of His people and poured out His soul in lamentation over it. His ear had ever seemed open to the cry of suffering; His feet had been swift to go where misery was found; His lips had ever been ready to give an answer in peace: "But He answered her not a word!" And is it true that *I* am not to obtain a hearing from Him in whom is now all my hope?

With alternate emotions of hope and fear, she approaches the Saviour. It is no longer possible for Him to preserve an air of indifference. Casting herself in the attitude of worship at His feet, she cries, in the agony of despair: "Lord, help me!" The "Lamb of God" seems all at once to have been transformed into the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," as with a stern look at the kneeling suppliant He answers: "It is not meet to take the children's bread and give it to the dogs!"

This reply seemed to be decisive—to cut up the very roots of hope that had been clinging in that mother's heart, and cast her off forever from Him in whom she had been trusting in her deep distress. The reply sounds harsh, unlike the language of the meek and lowly Jesus; and it certainly was repulsive in a high degree. It spoke plainly by a figure common among the Jews of that day, the truth He had just uttered to His disciples: "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." My personal mission is to my brethren of the seed of Abraham. You are not of Israel; why trouble ye me!

But "man's extremity is God's opportunity." The Saviour designed to [illegible] a character in this poor Canaanite [illegible] to put to shame His own countrymen [illegible] most triumphantly did He accomplish His purpose. He permitted her not to be utterly overwhelmed and crushed by the obstacles in her way: Though cast down, she was not forsaken. She rose superior to the circumstances in which she was [illegible] Unlike the Syrian captain who "turned and went away in a rage" because the waters of Israel were preferred to the rivers of Damascus, *she* takes the place assigned her, and accepts the designation bestowed: "Truth, Lord!" I know, I feel, I admit my inferiority. I am sensible of my unworthiness. I claim nothing in myself—nothing in my ancestors. I claim not an equality with thy own chosen people. I will even take the *dog's* place; let me but have his privilege. The kind master does not spurn the faithful animal from his presence, but cheerfully grants him what the [illegible] need not. "Even the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from their masters' table. Let a crumb of that mercy that [illegible] now upon me! And she forthwith received the blessing that she sought: "O woman, great is thy faith: Be it unto thee even as thou wilt. And her daughter was made whole from that very hour!"

Cannot the example of the Syrophenician mother excite something of the same faith in us!

LIBERALITY TO A PASTOR.—The papers are publishing the fact that the good people of the 2nd Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., have paid their Pastor, Dr. Hoge, the present year, $12,000 in addition to his regular salary. And many other liberal things have been published in regard to congregations in various parts of the country. We think it well that these things should be noticed in the public prints, as a means of stirring up the minds of others to do their duty. Pastors of churches, as well as all men who are living on salaries, are suffering much from present high prices and from the inflated condition of the currency.

The most liberal salary, however, paid to any Pastor in the Confederacy, as far as we know, is paid by one of the small churches in Fayetteville Presbytery. At the recent meeting of the Presbytery at Union church, in Duplin Co., a call was presented from that church for the pastoral services of the Rev. James M. Sprunt, for one half his time. The congregation, to "free him from worldly cares and avocations," pledge for this service annually the sum of *five hundred dollars in specie*, or *its equivalent*,—equal to *twelve or thirteen thousand dollars* in Confederate currency for one half his time! Mr. Sprunt has been serving the church for some years past as stated supply, except during the term of his service in the army as chaplain, and no man in the Synod has a people more devoted to him, as is evinced by this liberality for the temporal support of himself and family. The church reports, last spring, 37 members in communion.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The editor of the *Christian Index* heard President Davis when he addressed the people of Macon. He gives his impressions of the man in the following paragraph:

"We do not know what it was exactly, but there was about him a simple dignity, or an humble majesty, or an evidence of genuine manhood, or tokens of nature's nobility, or manifestations of latent power—perhaps all of these combined—which drew out our soul, and we doubt not, the soul of every spectator, in sincere admiration, heartfelt esteem and trusting confidence. There is something about some men that at once elevates them above the common masses—something that commands involuntary homage and respect; and this is the case with President Davis. His bearing is manly and self-reliant, his port erect and commanding, his mien dignified and courtly; and he unites democratic simplicity with that undefinable majesty which true nobility of mind ever confers upon its mortal tenement. There is the flash of genius in his eye, the calmness of determined bravery in his voice, the steadiness of conscious rectitude in his tone, and the glow of patriotic fervor in his utterance. With calm and earnest but dispassionate tones he discussed the state of our national affairs, not like a king condescendingly making revelations to his subjects; nor yet like a servant entering upon compulsory explanations with his masters; but like a father giving words of assurance to his children—or, rather like a friend frankly discussing matters of common interest and demonstrating that, more than to any other, the general good was the object of his heart and the aim of his sincerest endeavors."

SYNODICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—We take the liberty of calling the attention of the members of this Committee, to the notice of a meeting that appears in another column. It is hoped that all the members, if possible, will be present.

PROFANITY REBUKED.—Howard the philanthropist was seen significantly to button his coat in the neighborhood of a printing office where he heard coarse profanity. "I always do this," he remarked, "when I hear swearing. One who can take God's name in vain, can also steal or do anything else bad.

PREDICTION OF AN INFIDEL STATESMAN.—When the law requiring every person to pay something for the support of religion was repealed in Virginia many years ago, an infidel statesman exultingly said, "The death blow is given to Christianity. In fifty years from this time, there will not be a Bible in the United States." How wonderfully different has been the result.

CHRISTIANS IN THE ARMY.—A voluntary missionary to Confederate soldiers estimates that, while in the population of Christendom only one-eighth are Christians, one third of the men in our armies are.

THE CALL TO PRAYER.

"Charleston saved by prayer," was the glad and grateful exclamation of many [illegible] of that beleaguered city months ago, on learning the failure and disappointment of one of the attacks which the foe boastfully and proudly hoped would be the last and successful.

"Charleston saved by prayer" is the motto and word of encouragement which supports and strengthens the faith of many in and out of the city—who daily or oftener present it before the Mercy seat.

Richmond, Petersburg, Macon and other cities, more or less closely threatened, have also been preserved in answer to prayer, as is devoutly believed by many who do not overlook or despise but gratefully recognize the services and efforts of our incomparable army and their God fearing chief. In fact, no citizens or soldiers, we venture to say, have a higher notion of the worth of prayer than our beloved Chief Captain, Lee, and his best lieutenants or assistants, who believe at all in prayer.

Were the choice now offered to General Lee, "take reinforcements equal to your present force, but without prayers continued for you, or go on with the prayers of mothers and wives and sisters and exempted citizens at home"—he would without hesitation say, "give me your prayers without those men, rather than men without prayers."

Richmond, Petersburg and Charleston have [illegible] was fearfully exposed, but Macon was, compared with others, a city of prayer, and Macon has been preserved almost wondrously and under an apparent disaster in the loss of a bridge.

We need not, however, argue the duty or privilege of prayer, for we suppose we write for few readers that do not in some way, in theory at least, if not in practice, recognize prayer.

We beg leave to urge on all, however, who do believe in prayer and show their faith in works and words the consideration of the special injunctions, and promises, and encouragements, with which public and social prayer are presented in Scripture. We have not time or space for a detailed reference to quotations, which any Bible reader can seek and examine—but we ask attention to the fact that apart from the general duty of prayer and the promises made for the consolation of individuals, great and special effects and benefits are promised to and for public and special prayer.

God who reads the heart, and who deigns to hear and bless even the prayer of the heart or the half uttered sigh of the publican, or the solitary penitent afraid or ashamed to look up—the Great Hearer of prayer has condescended, in apparent deference to humanity, to offer special rewards and encouragements for public prayer, and for all acts and signs by which men recognize their allegiance to Him in their social and political assemblages as well as individually.

How earnestly and ardently and frequently does DAVID utter forth his longing desires for the Court of God, the House of the living God, the place of God's earthly presence. It seems that no amount of private or social or family privileges and acts of acknowledgment could supply for DAVID the place of the sanctuary and of public worship.

His sense of gratitude no less than of duty to God and of example to men, impelled him to go forth to the sanctuary on all possible occasions.

How it gladdens the hearts of the soldiers when at home on visits of convalescence or recovery, to see and be assured that friends at home are praying for them, as well as taking measures for their comfort and relief.—*Charleston Courier.*

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—The Atlanta correspondent of the Columbus Times gives the following description of the scene that followed the explosion of one of the enemy's shells in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Marietta street:

On Wednesday night, a large forty two pound shell entered the Presbyterian Church, on Marietta Street, and, after passing through the pulpit, exploded in the basement, or Sunday school room. Several families living in the vicinity, having taken refuge there, were more or less stunned and injured by the explosion, and one man had his right arm taken off. The scene in the room was frightful—it was after midnight, and all the inmates were sleeping peacefully, perfectly confident of security. Mothers caught up their children hurriedly and rushed frantically into the streets screaming, though without any definite purpose in view, save that of escaping for the time from the scene which had struck such terror into their souls, and there, out upon the streets, they stood crouching, with their little families clinging around them, and knowing not where to fly for safety. Shell after shell, in rapid succession, came screaming through the air, and as the light of each terrific explosion—like lightning flashes—quivered over them, the figure of one pale-faced mother could be descried, with bare outstretched arms, vainly hoping to shield her little ones from the falling fragments. Oh, the heartless cruelty of the foe! Oh, the mighty depths of a mother's love!

Assistance came at last, however, and the panic stricken women and children were huddled off into the bomb proofs of kind neighbors in more secure localities, and the wounded properly cared for.

STATE AND NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Charlotte, on Tuesday, November 8th. The Educational Association of the Confederate States, will meet in the same place on November 9th; and the friends of education in North Carolina thus have an opportunity of attending, during the same week, and by one trip, both the State and National societies.

There never was a period in our history when the duties and responsibilities of those engaged in the instruction of the rising generation were more obvious and important; and those who neglect the opportunities of this day of decision must expect to be arraigned and condemned at the bar of the Future.

C. H. WILEY, *Supt. Com. Schools, N. C.*
S. LANDER, *Recording Secretary.*
W. J. PALMER, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Ex. Com.

IS THERE A GOD.—The eccentric John Randolph once ascended the lofty point of the Blue Ridge to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and overwhelmed him with the sense of a present Deity. "Jack," said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him, "if any body hereafter says there is no God, *tell him he lies.*"

GOOD DOCTRINE.—The *Southern Churchman* says, "the more we look away from England and France, and from Chicago and Cotton, up to the living God alone, the better for us."

[illegible] a communion meeting at Prospect church on the first Sabbath of October, the services commencing the Friday before. Prospect is in the South-west of Rowan county, not far from the Iredell and Cabarrus lines. Prospect was originally formed as a branch of Centre. But the daughter has long since outgrown the mother. The members of this congregation, which is very large, come from three counties. On the first day of the meeting there were decided indications of religious interest. The solemnity seemed to widen and deepen as the meeting progressed. All seemed to feel that the Spirit of God was present, and that the place in which they stood was holy ground. As an index of the deep religious feeling that pervaded the congregation, twenty-five were added to the church, most of them on the profession of their faith in Christ—five others applied but were advised by the session (as most of them were quite young) to keep the matter under serious and prayerful consideration until the next communion. There was abundant encouragement to protract the meeting. But as the Pastor and all the male members of the congregation within the conscript age had to appear before the Enrolling Officer on the Monday and Tuesday following, in the town of Salisbury, it was thought under the circumstances advisable to close the meeting. But we hope that the good work which seemed to be commenced in many hearts will be carried on until the day of Jesus Christ. It is refreshing to the feelings and cheering to the heart, in times like this, when we hear of wars and rumors of war, to attend a meeting where a whole community appears to be brought under the heaven-born principles of the Prince of peace. The last meeting was well fitted to strengthen the hands of the young Pastor, Rev. W. B. Watts. For he has great reason to thank God and take courage.

W. W. P.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM.

Having seen no obituary notice of the Hon. W. W. AVERY, who died of wounds received in defence of our country, at his residence in Morganton, on the 3d of July, 1864; and being unwilling that the memory of so good and pure a man should perish, I have concluded to contribute a feeble effort towards its perpetuation.

Mr. Avery was the son of Col. I. T. Avery, of Burke county, who still survives, and the grand-son of the late Col. W. W. Avery, of Revolutionary memory. He graduated with distinction at Chapel Hill, and choosing the profession of law, prosecuted his studies under the direction of the late Judge Gaston. He soon attained an eminence in his profession, and an extensive and lucrative practice. He was repeatedly chosen to represent his county and the senatorial district in councils of State. Here he served, not only with acknowledged ability, but with great fidelity to the interest of his constituents. At the session of 1860–61 he was chosen Speaker of the Senate, the duties of which responsible office he discharged faithfully and impartially. By the recent State Convention, he was appointed to represent the State at large in the provisional Congress of the Confederate Government. In party politics no man in the State stood higher or exerted a wider influence than himself; as an evidence, he was chosen to preside over the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and by similar conventions was frequently appointed chairman of the most important committees.

The position assumed in favor of our independence by many portions of the State, is believed to be attributable, in no small degree to his commanding talents and invincible arguments. To his principles he was steadfast and unwavering, and did not, even in his dying moments, regret the position assumed by himself and the country.

The circumstances of his death are sad and painful. Exempt by age from military duty, and having four brothers in the field, he did not feel it his duty to volunteer; believing too, that he could serve his country better at home than in the field. But when a lawless band of traitors and deserters invaded our homes, he was among the first to shoulder the musket and march to the defence; and bravely did he discharge his duty, exhibiting a gallantry and dauntless courage that would have done honor to veteran soldiers. By his intrepid daring in exposing himself to the missiles of the enemy, that he might thus rally his comrades in arms, he received the mortal wound that terminated his earthly career.

A more pure and noble specimen of human nature lived not than W. W. Avery. Of amiable and forgiving disposition, gentlemanly deportment, high-minded and honorable in worldly transactions, a faithful friend, humane and liberal to the poor, a kind master and an affectionate husband and father, he has descended to the grave lamented by all who knew him, as was strongly evinced by the large and sorrowful concourse that attended his mortal remains to their final resting place. *Quiescat in pace.*

Mr. Avery, though not a member of the [illegible] a respecter of religion, [illegible] and a liberal supporter [illegible] And though he lived [illegible] are not without hope [illegible] of the Christian. His [illegible] rapid and unexpected to himself, [illegible] apprised of its probable [illegible] and immediately re- [illegible] arrangements. He desired [illegible] he discussed [illegible] especially the death of a beloved [illegible] impressed him with a [illegible] of making preparation [illegible] this conviction, he [illegible] manner of life, [illegible] men. The decided [illegible] with the remark, [illegible] I determine to do [illegible]." Being a child of the [illegible] carefully instructed in the [illegible], his views of the plan [illegible] clear and intelligible.—[illegible] and creature [illegible] solely on the work of Christ. [illegible] of prayer by his pastor, [illegible] plan of salvation was made [illegible], he remarked, "I endorse every [illegible] of that prayer." The last act of his life was the assemblage of his family and servants around his bed, to each of whom he gave appropriate words of counsel and a final adieu. Thus, in the short space of twelve months, has passed away a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, the last of three brothers. Mr. Avery leaves an interesting family, a widow, three daughters and two sons, to mourn their irreparable loss. May He who tempers the wind to shorn lambs so overrule the afflictive dispensation as to bring light out of darkness, is the prayer of many friends.

C.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

AN APPEAL FOR PAPERS.

FORT GAINES, GA., Oct. 4, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In the hospitals at this place, there are many sick and wounded soldiers, among whom the Old North State is pretty well represented. While the larger number belong to the other more numerous branches of the church of Christ, there are nevertheless some Presbyterians. All are of one heart, however, in desiring something to read. The sons of North Carolina, of every name, delight to pore over the columns of your paper, of which I have never been able to give them but one copy—the one taken by myself. Could not some of your large hearted friends contribute a sum sufficient to send us a dozen or more copies, or even a less number? This paragraph may meet the eyes of many whose relatives and friends are languishing here far from loved ones and home, and their sympathies I would fain enlist in their behalf.

The writer of this is a native of your State, and though many years have flown by, since he could call her his home, he still takes a special pleasure in caring for her sons. He has done a larger amount of hospital labor during the last three years—most of it gratuitous and sometimes dangerous from the existence of contagious diseases. His home was laid waste by our own armies, and his beloved flock scattered far and wide; and while performing gratuitous labor during the present year, he has been required to pay from his own resources, considerable bills for postage on reading matter for the men. The benevolent brethren of the *Central*, and *Southern Presbyterian*, have given liberally, and ten copies of the former still come to hand.

We have here two hospitals, and a third is being established; and as the hospitals above Macon are about to be removed farther south, we expect a large accession here in a short time.

I would also respectfully invite the attention of the Methodist and Baptist editors, who exchange with you, to the wants of numerous of their members, whose hearts I may make glad by presenting them with the periodicals of their own churches.

The corn crop with us, is, in places, very good, in others light. The wheat crop was large, but much of it was lost by the continued rains that fell about harvest. The pea crop is remarkably fine; and potatoes, and ground-peas promise an abundance.

Yours in gospel bonds,
J. A. W.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

COL. NEILL KELLY, OF BLADEN.

At a meeting of the session of the Brown Marsh church, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Head of the church has in his unsearchable providence removed from our midst, Col. Neill Kelly, a highly esteemed member and officer of this church, we deem it proper that we leave on record some testimonial of the high regard which we entertained for our departed brother. The deceased died on the 10th of September, 1864, in the 55th year of his age. Thus in the prime of life, when he was able to bring to bear in the counsels of the church his intellectual powers, naturally strong, well cultivated and enriched by an experience of nearly half a century, he was seized by that fatal disease, consumption, which preyed upon his vitals for the last two years, until at last his constitution gave way and he quietly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. He left a wife and six children to mourn their loss. In his death the church has lost an exemplary member and an efficient officer, the community has lost one of its most enterprising and accommodating citizens. But we mourn not as those who mourn without hope. For we rejoice in the belief that our brother has been transferred from the church militant to the church triumphant.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of our session, also that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and also a copy to the *North Carolina Presbyterian* for publication, with the request that the Wilmington *Journal* please copy. From the Minutes.

JNO. H. BALLANTINE,
Sept. 30th, 1864. *Cl'k of Session.*

What we do in our places, for the support of the kingdom of the Son of David, we shall be gainers. In strengthening it we strengthen ourselves.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.—The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* with the army of Tennessee, gives his views as to the possible results of the military movements now going on in Georgia. He says:

Our columns are already in motion, and on a campaign of aggression. We can win; and, despite some causes to the contrary, I believe will win.

We may greatly win and present again a fact, not rare in history of a defeated and dispirited army, catching a sudden enthusiasm, turning upon its victors, and sweeping them before it with irresistible valor. The tide of war may in a few weeks be rolled back to the Ohio. There is nothing wanting to this end but the brains to lead and the resolution to follow. The former always evokes the latter. Wonder not, then, if this army yet amaze the world by its giant recuperation and its splendid heroism. The Confederacy may yet owe its deliverance, quickly won, to this ill used, much abused, beaten army of Tennessee.

A wise general foresees everything, provides for everything. He is never surprised, never confused, never in doubt what to do. He knows what he can do, and all that the enemy can do. Like a wise general, let us see what must result from our move towards Sherman's rear. What are the relative conditions of the two armies? We are now as near Chattanooga as Sherman's army. The armies are about equal in numbers. We can get the start of him, which, in war, is a great advantage. Our army is not at all encumbered with sick and wounded, as Sherman's is, by thousands. His teams are poor and weak, barely able to haul empty wagons over bad roads. Our teams are fat, sleek and strong. We can march five miles a day further than Sherman, and therefore can beat him at the race, and get in his rear—in short do that terrible thing called "flanking." But suppose that this is a mistake, and that he can travel as fast as we. Still that does not affect the success of the principal object of the campaign. But what can he do when he finds us in motion towards Chattanooga? He must do one of three things.

1st. He remains in Atlanta with all his army.

2d. He leaves Atlanta with all his army, and follows us back to Chattannooga.

3d. He leaves a garrison to hold Atlanta; and goes back with the remainder of his army.

Now, it is self evident that he must do one of these things, and I defy human ingenuity to suggest how he can avoid doing them, or do anything else. And do which he will, we gain and he loses. It is not necessary to argue the supposition that he may plunge on still further into our country. If so, he only renders his destruction more certain. Should he thus plunge on, to the Atlantic or the Gulf, he will starve on the way, or should he get through, we can move on to the Ohio. We thereby deliver North Georgia, North Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. We will make the exchange, and welcome to him. It remains then only to argue the three propositions. 1st. He remains in Atlanta with all his army. In that event we throw ourselves across his railroad, and he inevitably starves. There is no help for it. I will not argue it.

2d. He goes back (evacuating Atlanta) with all his army. This I believe he will do. What results? We win back Atlanta without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun. He leaves also from 5,000 to 10,000 sick and wounded in our hands. He spent 115 days and 75,000 men to win Atlanta. *By a flank movement* we win it back in a day, without losing a man?

How simple, at last, are the mysteries of war?

3d. He leaves a garrison in Atlanta and goes back with the remainder. In that case he sacrifices the garrison, and in the meantime weakens his own army by their loss.

It is not to be supposed that he would so far violate the principles of scientific war, as thus to isolate a garrison. But if he does so much the better. Sooner or later the garrison must starve, and in the meantime it is shut up harmlessly, on the defensive. In any event; this terrible invasion becomes a failure and a farce. The only hope Sherman can have in such a case, is to pursue us, catch us, and badly defeat us. Then he might return to Atlanta. But if we have any brains, he cannot catch us. We can fight him or not, as we choose. We ought not to fight soon, but make him follow us far back toward Chattanooga and secure the deliverance of Atlanta, whether we win the battle or not. We can make him fight us on our own ground. But we can whip him. By this movement our army will become enthused and his army dispirited.

EXEMPTIONS FROM HOME GUARD DUTY.—The following persons are exempt from duty in the Home Guard now called out, by an order from the Adjutant General's Office.

Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of Militia, Attorney Gen., County Commissioners appointed under "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," (one for each county,) all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are and for the last seven years have been in the actual and regular practice of their profession, (but the term physician does not apply to dentists,) mail carriers, one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily newspaper, one editor and three printers to each semi-weekly newspaper, one editor and two printers to each weekly newspaper, and one druggist to each drug store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county in which they reside is invaded by the enemy: *Provided*, in the case of the drug stores and newspaper establishments there is not that number of persons employed in said store or establishment not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.—One of the editors of the Wilmington *Journal* having lately passed through portions of North and South Carolina, says:

"We found the crops, so far as we could learn, exceedingly fine. The corn is some few weeks late in maturing, and of course will be that much later in being dry enough for housing. The potato crop is also excellent, as also sorghum. Of the latter a large quantity has been made and is now being prepared for use. From all we could learn the price of Syrup must materially fall. Some think it will be down to $5 per gallon—perhaps lower. The only difficulty appears to be in procuring suitable casks for packing the Syrup. Upon the whole we think we are safe in saying, from all we have heard, from both North and South Carolina, that the crops generally, were never better, and more land cultivated than ever before.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the Macon Confederacy, writing from Charleston under date of Oct. 8, says the yellow fever is on the increase. The mortality among children is very large. Some neighborhoods seems to be more affected than others—especially is this the case around the Arsenal. Its introduction, I am told, has been owing to the want of proper precaution, in allowing blockade runners too free access to the city on arriving from Nassau and other affected points.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Our information from Georgia is highly interesting, and places affairs in a much more favorable position than for some time past. It appears that Gen. Hood's forces have effectually destroyed the railroad by which Sherman received his supplies as far as he has gone—Altoona, which is about 40 miles,—that he has taken every garrison on the route, including Altoona, the latter with 4,000 prisoners and a large quantity of war materials. Sherman is said to be North of Chattanooga, cut off from his main army. Upon the whole, things look brighter every day in Georgia. Only one corps, the 20th, it is said, remains in Atlanta, all the rest having moved out up the road, in the direction of Hood, we suppose.—*Journal* 12*th*.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—A special to the Mobile *Advertiser* from Senatobia of the 5th, says the Memphis Argus of the 8th, contains Missouri dates of the 5th, which say that Price advanced with three columns, including Marmaduke's force of 2,500 and Shelby's force of 1,500—Price with the main column. Shelby's force took a more northern route, operating principally on the Railroad, which was greatly damaged, especially the Southwestern branch, which was torn up in many places. Cars, depots, bridges, trestles and tanks were burned. At the last accounts from Price, he was between the South branch and the main Pacific road, with a train of two hundred wagons.

A. J. Smith was at Franklin. All quiet at Jefferson city, although telegraphic communication was cut off. Ewing is reported to have arrived at Rolla with 80 men of the Pilot Knob garrison.

The Confederates are moving with great rapidity.

Nashville dates of the 4th say, Forrest, after destroying the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad advanced up Duck River to Spring Hill, and then went toward Florence. Guerrilla bands are numerous around Nashville, capturing commissary and foraging trains, disabling wagons and carrying off mules.

Two important freight trains were captured between Nashville and Louisville. Telegraphic communication open to Chattanooga. A large force is at work on the Atlanta and Tennessee Railroad. Cars will be running to Pulaski within a week, and the telegraph working to Athens

Passengers from Chattanooga report that a portion of Forrest's forces has demanded the surrender of Dalton.

New York is preparing a grand ovation for Winslow of the Kearsage.

Two hundred armed men have arrived in Crawford county, Indiana, to resist the draft, and were being reinforced from adjoinining counties and Kentucky.

A letter to the *Register* from the front corroborates the statement that our infantry struck the Western and Atlantic railroad at Big Shanty Oct. 3. Their destruction of the road was complete. The cuts were filled up and embankments leveled.

A signal corps has been planted at the Military Institute near Marietta.

Kennesaw Mountain has not yet been taken possession of, although we can occupy it any time.

Wheeler is reported to have burned the bridge over the Etowah.

There are said to be a small amount of supplies in Marietta, the principal depot between Atlanta and Chattanooga being at Cartersville, which is defended by quite a formidable chain of earthworks and stockades, inside of which is cooped up a brigade of Yankees.

It is supposed by those who are posted in military matters, that Stewart will complete the destruction of the railroad as far up as Alatoona and perhaps to the Etowah—at least his corps will be allowed to amuse themselves in this way until there is some call for them in the field.

Our scouts report that there is no yankees between Newnan and Atlanta.

According to the article of capitulation adopted by Gen. Forrest and Colonel Campbell at Athens, the Yankee officers were to retain all their private property, and be sent to Meridian or some other point in this State, until Gen. Forrest can communicate with Gen. Washburn, when they will be forwarded to Memphis and paroled.

Newnan is now the central news depot of the Army of Tennessee, although headquarters are some fifty miles away.

Gen. Hood has ordered all teamsters to return to their commands, their places to be filled by negroes.

It is said that Gen. Hood has prohibited the sending of dispatches beyond his lines for the present.

The Columbus *Times*, says, an officer who left Newnan on Saturday morning, reports that Sherman had evacuated Atlanta, after burning the greater portion of the city, and had moved up the State road in the direction of Marietta. He also reports that Hood's army was at or near Big Saanty on Friday morning, and that they would reach the Etowah river by Saturday night. The destruction of the road by our forces is represented to be thorough and complete. The superstructure has been burned, the rails bent and the excavations filled up. In order to use it again, Sherman will have to build a railroad from the stump. After the capture of Rome, Wheeler is said to have struck the State road at the Kingston junction, and was tearing it up in the direction of Dalton. Forrest is reported to have tapped the Nashville and Chattanooga road and said had not grown weary in well doing.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADER, &c.—It is generally known that the large, three funnelled steamer Condor, from Halifax, N. S., in entering New Inlet Bar a week ago, was deceived by the wreck of the Night Hawk, and ran aground. It appears that it was in attempting to come ashore from her in a boat that Mrs. Rose Greenhow was drowned. The Condor has been slowly unloading under the guns of Fort Fisher, and a guard, as usual, has been kept on her at night. On last Friday night the Yankees made an attempt to board the Condor, to destroy her, but were gallantly repulsed by by Lieut. Sowles, of Co. A, 36th N. C. Troops, and a detachment of men. As soon as the attempt was made, Lieut. Sowles communicated the fact to Fort Fisher, when her heavy guns burst forth to right and left of the Condor. The second shell fired to the left of the Condor struck a gunboat that had accompanied the boat party in, and so completely ruined her that she was run ashore on the South breaker of the bar and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her in several places, and before morning she was totally destroyed, her magazine having exploded and torn her to pieces. Since this occurrence on Friday night last, we are informed that there has been no sign of the enemy off the bar at night, and the fleet is hull down during the day.—*Wil. Journal*, 12*th*.

A dispatch from Washington says that Maj. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, will start within a few days, for Savannah, with ten thousand sick and wounded rebel soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer Baltic and other vessels of like capacity are now preparing to sail on this expedition.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15th.—At an early hour yesterday morning, our cavalry pickets were driven in by a heavy body of Federal cavalry, who crossed the Darbytown road, about seven miles from Richmond, and made a demonstration upon our left flank. The enemy's infantry moved up in massed columns immediately in our front and charged our earthworks. Their rapid progress was arrested by the thick abattis which had been felled to a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from our entrenchments. Here, while in these entanglements, they were opened upon by a portion of Field's division. The fire was so galling that the enemy fell back in disorder; but again rallying, they endeavored to press through the obstructions, when they again met the terrible hail from the rifles of the revengeful and sure aimed Texans and others of our brave men, and shrinking in terror from the storm, they turned face backward, and dragged off their mangled and bowling squadrons to their earthen dens. The cavalry who attempted to flank us made but a feeble attack; and seeing the fate of the infantry, they did not press their way round, but left at quick time to the music of our field artillerists and whistling Minnie balls. Our loss was very slight.

What may be the effect of this repulse on the enemy we are unable to say. It may be intended as a "feeler;" but from every indication, there will soon be fought the great battle of the campaign.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

On yesterday all was quiet below the city on both lines. We have no additional particulars of the fight on Thursday, except that the last assault of the enemy, at 5 p. m., resulted most disastrously for them, their loss being very heavy, and their columns breaking and flying in confusion.—*Ib* 13*th*.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department.

To Hon. James A. Seddon:

On the 14th Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Duffield, destroying a mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, and securing 20 prisoners and 15 horses Among the prisoners are two Yankee Paymasters, with $150,000 in Government funds.

R. E. LEE, GENERAL.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 12th was received last night by the Exchange Bureau.

The principal item of interest was the State elections held in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 11th. Enough was known to satisfy the Herald that they had all gone Republican by large majorities; Pennsylvania by 15,000; Indiana by an increased majority over the vote of 1860, when the Republicans carried the State by 12,000. In Ohio the indications do not seem so clear from the Herald's figures, although it is thought probable that Pendleton, Dem. candidate for Vice President, Cox and Long, well known as prominent Democratic leaders in the last Yankee House of Representatives, have been defeated. This indicates that the North is wedded to Lincoln and war.

The war news is unimportant. Sheridan is reported at Fisher's Hill.

Everything is reported quiet at Petersburg. Gen, Doyle, Governor-General of Nova Scotia, is on a visit to Gen. Grant.

From Missouri, the Herald has doleful accounts of the pillaging operations of the invading army. Price's force is estimated at 30,000, and his expedition is stigmatized as one for plunder. The Herald thinks he has given out the idea of taking Jefferson City, as he turned off to the West when within ten miles of the place. Pleasanton, with 8000 cavalry, is operating upon his rear while Curtis who has come from Kansas, is upon his front.

The guerrillas are swarming in Kentucky. Near Lexington they threw a train of cars from the track and robbed the safe of the Adams & Co's Express of a large amount of funds.

Under the head of polltical, it is announced that Gen. John A. McClernand, before the war a prominent Illinois politician, has declared himself in favor of McClellan.

The Herald says that the gold Market was active and excited. Gold has advanced from 198 3-8 to 203 3-8.—*Richmond Whig*, 15*th*.

MOBILE, Oct. 17.—A special to the *Register* from Senatobia, of the 16th, has dates from the St. Louis Republican of the 12th.

Price retired without attacking Jefferson City, and went westward.

Three thousand of his men crossed the Missouri, it is supposed to operate on the Hanibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Price was making a clean sweep of the Pacific road. He burnt a splendid bridge over the Lamoone; also 2 bridges east of California.

The invasion is formidable; force estimated at 15 to 20,000.

The condition of affairs is considerably worse for the Federals than at any time since the beginning of the war.

Some papers are advising the abandonment of Arkansas to save Missouri.

Sanbury is skirmishing with Price's rear. The Confederates are represented to be clad in new clothes, and abandoning worn out horses for new ones. The men and horses are loaded with plunder.

A Washington dispatch says the 10th and 18th corps lost 3,000 at Chaffin's farm on the New Market road. The 5th and 9th, lost over 3,400. Sheridan is at Strasburg, closely followed by Early.

The Republican thinks affairs look gloomy for the Federals. It pronounces Stanton's encouraging dispatches about the situation, as made to affect the election.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17—The *Whig* has received the *Herald*, of the 15th, which says returns received last night continue to show Democratic gains. In Pennsylvania the Democratic majority reaches 5000. Returns from Ohio show Democratic gains for Congressmen over the first report—Ashley, in the 10th, and Daland in the 13th district both Republicans, are defeated.

The 12th district in Maryland gives 300 home majority against the Constitution.

The *Herald* says Mosby got over $200,000 in greenbacks at Duffield's Station.

Nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.

Price is at Boonsville, north Missouri, with a portion of his force. Butler has put Confederates at work at Dutch Gap, because, he asserts, we have put negro citizens to work in trenches.

Gold 201, 203.

FORREST.—A telegram from Mobile gives the official information that Forrest was at or near Corinth in Northeastern Mississippi on the 12th, and that a portion of his force had worsted the enemy in an encounter on the river. We are not told how or why he turned up in that locality. When last heard from before he was in Middle Tennessee operating vigorously it was said, upon the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and damaging it badly. His subsequent movement towards Corinth was no doubt dictated by judicious considerations, and he will continue to annoy and harass the Yankees wherever he may be. That is the work which he has in hand, and he will push it on in his own way, as he is expected to do.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST DAY.—Ninety-six shells were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending at six P. M. Tuesday evening. Seventeen shots were also fired at Fort Sumter from the Swamp Angel battery. The enemy's wagon's were again employed all day in hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg.

About eleven o'clock a flag of truce steamer came in Beach Channel and took a position off Col. Rhett's Headquarters, on Sullivan's Island. A small boat sent from the Yankee steamer was met by a boat from Battery Marshall. The object of the communication was the delivery of letters, boxes, &c., for the Federal prisoners On Thursday last, at a similar communication, the Yankees delivered to us some eight paroled prisoners, (Georgians,) who were brought to the city.

Another monitor made its appearance inside the bar Tuesday morning, making six now there.

Yesterday morning a Monitor moved up and ventured between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island batteries. The latter opened upon her when she very quickly retired out of range.

There was no other movement of the fleet.

CONVOCATION OF GOVERNORS.—It seems there is to be a convocation of Southern Governors at Augusta. We have not learned the precise day of their meeting, nor the object of the meeting, but the latter will be revealed "in the course of human events." The *Progress* says Gov. Vance left for the place of meeting, on Friday last.

FRIGHTENED.—In one of his dispatches to Dix, New York, Stanton admits a good deal when he says:

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States. But *desperate efforts* will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communication, and volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce Sherman and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign.

RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 15, 1864.

Miss Lizzie Black, Pacolet Depot, S C; Miss Harriet Lane, High Point; Mrs S A Stirewalt, Concord; John Moore, Zeno, S C; Mrs M E Utley, Chapel Hill; Mrs S Baird, Mrs Dr. Holt, Dav Col; Mrs M Keachy, Dundarroch; Angus Bain, Kyle's Landing; Rev D D Sanderson, Wm P Webb, Eutaw, Ala; A Archibald, Pleasant Ridge, Ala; E T Going, Pleasant Grove, Ala; T J Patton, Knoxville, Ala; Maj. Campbell Wallace, Augusta, Ga; Dr Chas Duffy, Catharine Lake; R K Bryan, Fayetteville; Miss L Little, Charlotte; Miss S A McBryde, Selkirk, S C; E L Minor, Harmony, Va; R C G Love, Dallas; Rev J A Cousar, Mrs G Alford, Selkirk, S C; Lt Y L McGoin, R Stansell, 10th N. C. Bat; Mrs M P Mayes, Mayesville, S C; D M Blue, Dunning Creek; Mrs M S Long, Statesville; Miss L E Crenshaw, J L M Adams, Yorkville, S C; Mrs A E Chandler, Moseley Hall, Fla; V Winecoff, Coleman's Turn Out; T Newkirk, Magnolia; I N Brown, Burgaw; Mrs J T Chambers, Powelton; Capt J J Cox, 31st N C T; G W Thompson, Pittsboro'; Rev J McDowell, Manning, S C; Rev E P Boroughs, 5 Mile, S C; Mrs O D McDowell, Dr J B Witherspoon, Sumter, S C; R D McIlwaine, Jamestown; Mrs A H Galloway, Madison; G G Knox, Rev D McQueen, Sumter, S C; H A Lemly, Salem; R J Harper, Miss M C J Quinn, Zeno, S C; Mrs J M Cooper, Mayesville, S C; T L Burgess, Manning, S C.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Iredell county, at the residence of his grandfather, Benj. Phifer, on the morning of the 8th of Sep., THOS. HODGE, son of Thomas A. and Harriet Hughey, aged 8 years.

It is well with the child. It was hard to part with him for his own sake, for he was a child of extraordinary promise. The opening bud of infancy betokened a fruitful manhood, had his life been spared to fulfill the cherished expectation of his widowed mother. It was hard to give him up for the sake of his lamented father, whose name he bore, and whose likeness, also, was a perpetual memento of the doting parent, the fond husband, and the brave soldier, who fell in his country's cause a few months before. Tommy was a "shining mark," and death, in this his great harvest season, could not pass him by, but snatched him, with his relentless sickle, and bore him away from the dreary wilderness, with its bleak, wintry winds, and transplanted him to a fairer olime, to bloom and ripen in the paradise of God, where the sky is always serene and bright, and the breezes always soft and balmy, indicate an eternal summer. It is well with the child. "Even so Father, for it seemeth good in thy sight."

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

PASTOR.

In Lexington, on the 8th ult., AMELIA EMMA, wife of Benj. A. Kittrell, Esq, and only daughter of Robert and Sarah Foster, of Lexington.

Mrs Kittrell was in the 35th year of her age, and leaves a husband and two little daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. An aged father and mother also are left, the survivors of an only daughter's love and filial devotion. Many others, too, drink of the cup of sorrow in her death. Our entire community is bereaved of one of its brightest and most valuable ornaments. Gifted by nature, the accomplishments of a careful education, together with her sweet and amiable disposition and attractive manners, made her a charming member of society. But it is in our Christian circle that her early departure is most deeply deplored. Mrs Kittrell was a child of the covenant, and at an early age became a child of grace. In the Spring of 1845, before she was fifteen years old she made a public profession of her faith in Jesus, connecting herself with the church in which she had been baptized and reared by the faithful hand of parental affection and which she loved to the day of her death. Her life adorned the gospel she believed and loved. She did what she could. Faithful in all the relations of life, she appeared to be especially so as a mother, and the fidelity to her trust was rewarded more quickly than might have been anticipated, in the touching, yet most beautiful sight, of the child in years cleaving to the bed-side of the dying mother, reading and comforting her by reading aloud the precious Gospel, and ministering in many other ways with a love and solicitude quite remarkable. Mrs K. always took a lively interest in the welfare and progress of her Redeemer's kingdom. She ever strengthened the hands of her pastor by her encouraging words and her prayers, and continually expressed her deep anxiety for the conversion of members of her own family, of the servants and of her young friends in the congregation. But the last days of this lovely saint were her best, if not in active zeal, from which she was providentially debarred, yet in the rapid development of her brightest and sweetest of christian graces—heavenly mindedness. For nearly six months before her death, she was closely confined to her room and to her bed. Called to the endurance of trials of an unusually painful character, she just manifested under them, in corresponding degree, the divine power and beauty of our holy religion. Her patience was made perfect through suffering. During her long and gradual decline, she had occasional depressions of mind, but these were transient. Prayers offered at her bed-side, the reading of a psalm, or the singing of a favorite hymn, would almost always be the means of restoring her soul to cheerfulness and joy. And in her last hours, gratitude to God and a desire to depart and be with Christ, seemed the predominent passions of her mind. With the utmost calmness and deliberation, she made the final disposition of her earthly all; had tender words of cheer, counsel and comfort for her parents, her husband and brother, committed her dear little children to the keeping of her Heavenly Father, sent messages of greatful love to all her friends, and then on a bright and lovely morning her soul passed out of its frail, earthly tenement in perfect peace, and in triumphant hope, and is now, doubtless, "ever more with the Lord."

PASTOR.

Little JOSEPH FRANKLIN, son of Mr. G. H. and M. L. Shepherd, is no more; for the silver cord has been loosed and the golden bowl broken, and the dust has returned to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it. Little Joseph, on the 4th of August, 1864, being 4 years, 2 months and 26 days old, died that he might live—that those graces, which so lighted up the earthly house of his tabernacle, and gladdened the faces of his parents, might develope themselves without restraint, and increase until they in beauty reflect the image of Him, who is "the brightest of His Father's glory and the express image of His person." These things being so, mourn not, fond parents, for your temporal loss is his eternal gain; your sorrow is his everlasting joy. For our blessed Saviour said, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

P. H. G.

In Orange county, on the 8th inst., of diptheria, MARY ADDIE LYNCH, daughter of Wm. R., and Rebecca M. Lynch, aged 4 years and 8 months.

He doeth all things well. "Though the casket is broken, the jewel is safe."

Of typhoid fever, at Kittrell's Springs, on the 12th inst., JAMES W. HORNE, aged about 23 years, formerly of this town and late a member of Webb's Light Artillery.

At 12 o'clock, M., on the 11th inst., EDWIN BURT, infant son of Geo. W. and K. A. Williams, aged 10 months.

At Oaks, Orange county, Oct. 8th, MARY ADELINE, eldest child of William B. and Rebecca Lynch, aged 2 years and 8 months. "The casket is broken, the jewel is safe."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET:

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 50@6 00
BEEF, retail	$1 50@2 00
BEESWAX	$4 00
BUTTER	$4 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@40 00
COFFEE	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@7 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$35 00@360 00
LARD	$15 00@20 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00
PORK	$2 00@2 50
PEAS	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$20 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3 50@4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 60@3 50
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE 180TH SESSION OF ORANGE PRESbytery will commence in Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Friday, the 21st day of October, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

September 28th, 1864.

THE 51ST SESSION OF THE SYNOD OF North Carolina will commence in Greensboro', N. C., on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

September 28th, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SYNODICAL COMMITTEE ON THE education of the orphans of deceased soldiers, will meet in Greensboro', according to adjournment, in the Lecture room of the Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As important business is to be transacted, a full meeting is desired. The committee consists of Rev. Messrs Neill McKay, Colin Shaw, J. M. Atkinson, W. L. Miller, Walter W. Pharr, and J. Rumple, Ministers; and Messrs J. G. Shepherd, J. H. Lindsay, and E. Nye Hutchison, Elders.

J. M. ATKINSON, Cha'n.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with the wishes of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Concord Female College, at Statesville, the following extract from the Minutes of the Committee, is transmitted for publication in your paper. Your readers will recognize the importance of the subject it presents in relation both to the cause of education and to the specific work of the Synod of North Carolina, in reference to the instruction of the children of deceased soldiers.

Teachers for our Schools, Academies, and Colleges, must be obtained from our own families. Young Ladies who propose to teach, should have special preparations for their great work. The needful preparations cannot be made without the aid of scientific and practical teachers, whose minds have been earnestly directed to this service. The corps of Teachers required for the ordinary instruction of a College, is not adequate to the additional labor a Teacher's department involves. In performing this additional labor in this Institution, the faculty needs the presence and aid of one teacher more than is or can be supported by the ordinary income derived from tuition fees. Hence the Executive Committee, under instructions received, both from the Presbytery and from the Board of Trustees, have resolved to endow a Professorship to secure the success and the permanency of the department. To the plan now presented for raising the endowment, the favorable consideration of the friends of education throughout the country is most respectfully invited.

Any person who desires a scholarship can address the subscriber, at Statesville, and all letters of inquiry will be promptly answered.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

"The chairman submitted the following statement of a plan agreed upon for raising the necessary funds to endow a Professorship in the Concord Female College, for the benefit of the Teachers' Department, which was approved and adopted, viz: We will undertake to raise the sum of at least, twenty-five hundred dollars by voluntary and unconditional donations. The Agent, when appointed, may receive not only the currency of the country, but State and Confederate bonds at their market value. It will be his duty to pay over all money he may receive to the treasurer of the College for investment under the direction of this Committee.

The Agent and the President of the College are also hereby authorized to issue a limited number of scholarships, for one thousand dollars each, under the following conditions:

The donor of a thousand dollars shall have a certificate setting forth his perpetual right to the free tuition of one pupil in the Literary Department.

The child, or young lady who may be proposed to enjoy the advantages of any scholarship shall be designated by the holder of the certificate or his legal representative, yet he must not interfere with the local patronage of the College.

If a church or congregation should take a scholarship, the ruling elders would have the right of designating the child or lady who should enjoy its advantages during any given period of time. Each scholarship shall bear the name of the individual or congregation to whom it may be issued. Any two or more individuals, however, may unite in the purchase of a scholarship, provided they designate its name and the individual who shall be the certificate holder. The interest on the endowment shall be paid semi-annually to the President of the College or his order, in consideration of which, he shall furnish all the advantages of the Teachers' department to every pupil connected with it, without extra charge.

If, however, disaster to the country, or to its currency, should seriously diminish the income of the scholarships, the responsibilities of the Trustees and of the President must be modified accordingly.

The name of each certificate holder, with his post office, shall be published in the annual circular of the College.

October 19th, 1864.-3t*

SCHOOL WANTED.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation as teacher of a select school or Academy. A place preferred where he could preach to one or two small churches in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "TEACHER,"
Teachey's, N. C.

Oct. 12, 1864.-4t*

WANTED

BY A DAUGHTER of a Presbyterian Minister, a situation as teacher in a family. Will teach the usual English branches, with Music.

Address TEACHER,
Graham, N. C.

October 12th, 1864.-3t*

The Little Folks' Paper.

LET ALL little readers take the *Children's Friend*. It is published expressly for them, and is full of good and entertaining reading. Now, especially, when Sabbath school books cannot be had, is the time for the little folks to have their newspaper. Those who already take it, write that they are delighted with it, and only wish it came every week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

A single copy for 6 months,	$ 1 00
Twenty-five copies "	20 00
Sixty-five copies "	50 00

Address WM. D. COOKE,
Publishing Agent,
Box 167, Richmond, Va.

Sept. 28, 1864.-6t

Desirable Goods.

HAVING just received large additions to our stock, we now offer for sale the following choice assortment of Goods:

Calf Skins; Mourning Calico; Pearl Starch; Lily White; Hair Pins; Thimbles; Hooks and Eyes; Pins; Needles; Fine Combs; Side Combs; Black Pins; Pearl Buttons, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, Pant Buttons; Tooth Brushes; Flax Thread; Windsor Soap, Castile Soap; Cotton Cards; Pocket Knives; Watch Keys, Gimlets, Curry Combs; Dooms' Pills; Shaving Brushes; Epsom Salts; Alum; Black Pepper; Spice; Sugar; Nails; Coppers; Blacking; Chewing Tobacco, Superior Oconeeche Smoking Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff; Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes, all qualities; Lead Pencils; Steel Pens; Pen Holders; Mem. Books; Ink; Percussion Caps; Fine Rifle Powder, &c. &c.

N. A. STEDMAN & Co.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Oct. 12th, 1864.-tf

Exchange Notice No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 20th, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEN of the Vicksburg capture, July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Oct. 12th, 1864.-6t

WANTED!

$5,000 Bank Notes.

$3,000 OLD N. C. [illegible]

$2,000 N. C. Railroad Coupons.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Brokers.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1864.-5.*

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency*.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-4t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL ATTEND with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday, October 12th, to Tuesday, Oct. 18th, 1864.

At John McPhail's, on Wednesday, October 19th.
At Jas. Blue's old place, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
At B. Culbreth's, Friday, Oct. 21st.
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday, Oct. 22d.
At D. McKinnon's, Monday, Oct. 24th.
At G. D. Baker's, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
At Mrs. McKeithan's, Wednesday, Oct. 26th.

To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to-wit:

Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 20 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y, 1864, and the 1st July, 1864.
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes.

R W. HARDIE, Dist. Col.

Sept. 28th,-26th oct.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS. No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Sept. 12, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE TWO BROTHERS.

The following beautiful Arabian legend is copied from the Voice of Jacob:

The site occupied by the Temple of Solomon was formerly a cultivated field possessed in common by two brothers. They lived together, however, in the greatest harmony possible, cultivating the property they had inherited from their father.

The harvest season had arrived. The two brothers bound up their sheaves, made two equal stacks of them and left them on the field. During the night the unmarried brother was struck with a happy thought.—"My brother," said he to himself, "has a wife and children to support; is it just that my portion of the harvest should be as his?" Upon this he arose, took from his stack several sheaves, which he added to those of his brother: and this he did with as much secrecy as if he had been committing an evil action, in order that his offer might not be rejected!

On the same night the other brother awoke and said to his wife: "My brother lives alone without a companion; he has none to assist him in his labor, nor to reward him for his toils, while God has bestowed on me a wife and children; it is not right that we should take from our common field as many sheaves as he, since we have more happiness than he has—domestic happiness. If you consent, we shall by adding secretly a number of sheaves to his stock by way of compensation, and without his knowledge see his portion of the harvest increased. The object was approved, and immediately put into execution. In the morning each of the brothers went into the field, and were much surprised at seeing both the stacks still equal. During several successive nights the same contrivance was repeated on both sides; for each kept adding to his brother's store, and the stacks always remained the same. But one night each noting as sentinels to divine the cause of this miracle, they met, each bearing the sheaves mutually designed for the other. It was understood, and they rushed into each other's arms, each grateful to heaven for having so good a brother.

Now, says the legend the place where so good an idea had simultaneously occurred to the two brothers with so much pertinacity, must have been acceptable to God. Men blessed it, and Israel chose it there to erect the house of the Lord.—*Lamartine.*

SORGHUM FLOUR.—Surely the Sorghum cane is an extraordinary growth. We not only get molasses, but brandy and flour also, from it. A Savannah paper says:

We have a sample of this flour, made of the seed of Chinese cane, which may be seen at our office. The planter who sends it to us had no means of bolting this flour, nor had he taken off the seed before grinding; the consequence is, that the flour has a pinkish color.

Those who have made a trial of this excellent flour, represent it to be an admirable substitute for buckwheat. Made into hoe cake it is a very savory bread. It is likely to come into very general use, if prepared, like wheat flour, by bolting. The price at which it can be offered in market may be assumed at $15 or $20 per sack. But as an acre of Sorghum yields from 30 to 50 bushels, $10 a sack would be a remunerating price. The production of this grain, the present year in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to fall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, wheat and maize.

The season for buckwheat cakes comes in next month, with frost. Let the lovers of this bread try the substitute of Sorghum Flour. It is represented as being very similar, when prepared as the former is.

As a substitute for coffee no parched grain or vegetable ordinarily used as substitutes is at all equal to Sorghum seed. And what is still more valuable to know, in the present scarcity of Sugar, a small quantity of the syrup, boiled with ground seed, makes the coffee substitute very pleasant and palatable.

A LESSON.—Charles Lamb—who has not heard of the "gentle Charles?"—was much addicted to the wine-cup. Hear his solemn warning:—

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a drear thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for the night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of the death out of which I hourly, with feebler outcry, ask to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation.

Our contemporaries of the *Confederate* have got the wrong end of the story about the destruction of the Croatan light house and necessarily makes it a small affair, whereas the facts declare it a most gallant exploit—the following is the true version in a nut shell.

Master Long, of the gunboat *Albemarle*, went down the sound with six men, in an open boat, lying up on shore in the day. They landed at Croatan Light House, took the keeper and placed a keg of powder in the Light House and lighted a slow match, and then pulled off through the enemy's fleet. When they got through the fleet the Light-House blew up setting fire to a large amount of oil. They brought off the keeper and arrived safely at Plymouth.—*State Journal.*

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.

How many human lives have been sacrificed by this cruel and relentless war? Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made a speech last session of Congress, winter of 1862-3, in which he stated that 1,000,000 men have been mustered into the United States service, of which number only 400,000 then remained fit for service. The balance of this host, 600, 000 men, had either been killed in battle, died of disease or wounds or been disabled. Since then there have been some of the greatest and fiercest battles of the war, and large accessions to the military force by conscription and voluntary enlistment have been made. To the 600,000 above he added at least 400,000 more, making in all one million of men destroyed or disabled.

If Northern accounts of casualties in battles and otherwise be correct, the South has lost more than two to one as compared with the North. This will give 2,000,000 men as the Southern loss, which added to the Northern, makes 3,000,000. It will not be an over estimate to put the number killed, or who have died from wounds, &c., at 2,000,000 men.

How much space would it require to bury side by side, this enormous host of dead men, allowing 4 feet to each man, and the same between? One mile in length contain 5,280 feet, and will bury thus 1,320 [illegible] How many miles will it require to bury 2,000,000 men Just 1,515 miles! Or, suppose we place the dead lengthwise, allowing six feet for the grave and two feet for the space between. On one mile could be buried 660 dead. How many miles required to bury 2,000,000? The answer is 3,020 10-33 miles. Suppose a man to walk, day by day, thirty-five miles, it would require over eighty-six days continuous walking to pass from one end of this "Golgotha" to another! Nearly three months to pass by the last resting place of brothers destroyed in battles, because the words "No compromise with traitors," had gone forth from headquarters and was taken up and re-echoed by the fanatical masses throughout the whole North. The word "compromise" uttered in a patriotic and fraternal spirit, and these thousands of miles of grave yards and billions of indebtedness had no existence.

When man rebelled against his Creator, the words "no compromise" were not proclaimed against him, else to-day he had been enduring a punishment that was to be eternal. On the contrary, Omnipotence proposed a compromise—devised a plan of redemption, and said to man "I offer you terms through the sacrifice of my only begotten son. Accept the terms and be saved!" But this Administration and its financial supporters are greater, purer and wiser than God!

Let us present the question in a somewhat different light. In war times the killed are mostly buried in pits and great trenches like dogs!

To give 2,000,000 dead men decent burial, how many men will be requisite? Say that it will require, to make the coffins, the shrouds, dig the graves and inter, four persons to bury thus six dead in one day, what number will be required to bury 2,000,000 in six days! Answer—222,322 men! A larger army than the great Napoleon ever commanded.

A few years more followed by such destruction of life, and the government can form a graveyard that would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The masses of the people North seem to have declared in favor of such a magnificent idea! What a theme for a Beecher, a Cheever, a Chase, a Seward, a Sumner! Only think of it, a line of "dead heroes and patriots," reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean! What eloquence and poetry in the thought! Reader, tread lightly! Breathe not a word of charity, humanity or christianity here! Ignore all such vulgar thought or idea, and let the heart swell only in devotion to Moloch, the God of blood and slaughter. But let the disciples of Moloch beware! The day of vengeance comes on apace, when God through an outraged and betrayed people will take vengeance upon the perjured, and him who has betrayed His trust.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

Senator Hill of Georgia, made a public speech a few days ago in Macon. Referring to the situation in Georgia and the prospect of peace he said:

No honorable peace can be attained for Georgia until the enemy is crushed. The only peace which the invading army can give, is to make freemen slaves and slaves freemen.

And we can crush this enemy; I feel that they are as much our prisoners now as the Yankees at Andersonville. How can that be done? Is it possible we cannot crush Sherman? He has three hundred miles of railroad to keep up which must and can be destroyed. He must not himself escape. We have the means to do this. We must return the absentees. They are everywhere. They eat at your tables; you meet them in your parlors; you meet them on the streets; you all know who they are. Cease complaining of the gallant soldiers in the field and urge forward the absentees. Do that, and the moon will not wax and wane thrice before Sherman is defeated and the exiles can go home.

I know that we all want peace, and if God knows my heart there is no one who more fervently prays for it than I do. But how can we do it? Not with Sherman, who says she means extermination. I recently read a letter from him more intensified with malignity than ever escaped the lips of man. He said he meant to destroy the present people and populate our country with a better people—the Yankees! You can make with him or Lincoln one peace—that is submission.

Another reason why you cannot make peace with Sherman is, our gallant army will not let you—you have not the power to make a dishonorable peace. There is no man more anxious to stay the revolution than I am, nor no man who will work more earnestly to secure that boon; but I will never acknowledge inferiority to Yankees.

Why, then indulge in despondency. It can do no good. Georgians! do not despond. In the midst of disasters be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman in Atlanta must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago if the enemy ever got to Atlanta, he would be destroyed. It is true I would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. But now we can and will crush the enemy, and that very soon.

There is no peace party in the North if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugate us if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy.

A SWISS CRYSTAL CAVERN.—Switzerland, already so rich in beautiful scenery, has had a new feature added to its wonders of nature. Near St. Maurice, in the Canton de Vaud, a grand crystal cavern has been discovered, at which one arrives by boat on a subterranean lake. The cavern lines 400 metres, or 1300 feet, below the surface of the earth, and is said to be beautiful beyond description. It has been named Fairy Grotto, and will shortly be opened to the public, after some festal inauguration.—*Athenæum.*

From the Observer.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Messrs. Editors: Many inquiries have been made of me in regard to the Chinese Sugar Cane and its treatment; allow me to reply through your paper. First, as to its poisoning cattle: My opinion is that the cause is similar to a theory which I have in private expressed as to the cause of the famous Milk Sick. It is a noted fact, in our mountains at least, that if cattle are kept up until the dew dries off from the green forage and driven in before the dew falls in the evening, that they never suffer. Hence I drew the idea that it was caused by some poisonous exhalation which combining either with the Hydrogen of the dew or with some of the chemical elements of the plants—perhaps both—formed as long as the dew lasted a poison—say similar to Hydrocyanic (Prussic) Acid or some of its combinations. At any rate I am informed that the leaves of the "Peruvian tree" of our mountains, or even of our common wild Cherry, when wet with dew, are deadly poison, but when dry from the sun are harmless. The similar theory I have in regard to the Sorghum is that its poisonous qualities, if it has any, are due to a similar combination of its acid with some other chemical constituent with the dew, and that the reason of its being more injurious to cattle in certain sections—swampy regions for instance—is because the dews are heavier and more fully laden with the hurtful gases in those sections. This is theory it is true, but theory drawn from observation. Then too some may pull it with dew on, others in the middle of the day. Then again that cane grown on high sandy land is not so apt to poison as that grown on rich swamp or low land. Some think the cause is from the fibrous matter accumulating in the stomach and, being hard and indigestible, thus fills the passages and produces death. I do not think any one has proved this by opening the stomach of an animal, dead from eating the Sugar Cane; and if it were so the same result would occur in one section as well as in another. Whereas a gentleman of Sampson says his cattle died from eating the Sugar Cane, while gentlemen from Richmond and Robeson say their cattle live on it. I am late with the ideas but they may serve some one, who has the ability, for foundations on which to base experiments next year.

My opinion is that sugar cannot be made to any profit from the Sorghum. The only part of the cane which will make sugar is that which has a red heart, and if it is desired to make sugar the butts up to near where the red heart ceases must be cut off and ground for that purpose. Some varieties have no red heart.

The experiments which I have made show that it is very hard for the cane to get too ripe, and if kept for several days after cut will yield less juice but more syrup, than if cut and immediately pressed. The saccharine matter does not evaporate, it loses only the watery acid. The gain is: saving of time in pressing and boiling. Thus; instead of making 10 gallons of syrup from 100 gallons of juice you make 20; besides, the syrup is better.

Again after thorough experiments I found the surest way of making good syrup to be not to use any soda or lime. I boiled the juice down to say one half and then added two or three buckets of good spring water, boiled down again and if thought necessary added more water and boiled it to a syrup. If the soda or other alkali is added at the proper time—when the acid matter is far in the minority it may do good, but if added at any time when the acid has the preponderance it is almost certain to give the syrup that quality which blackens the teeth. The great secret, though, is in having the cane fully ripe. Still I think unless under very careful management that soda had best not be used.

My opinion is that high sandy land fairly manured produces the cane from which to make the best syrup.

A fine beer, and by distillation an excellent article of rum, may be made from the skimmings by putting to each half barrel 10 or 15 gallons of warm water—the washings of the pots. Some of the froth which rises in the last part of the process of boiling the syrup should, too, be added. This rum, well made, is said by judges to give eggnog a better flavor than any other liquor.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1864.

GRANT'S EARTHWORKS AROUND PETERSBURG.—A correspondent of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican gives the following description of the works constructed by Grant's army around Petersburg:

After all the description given of this battle centre, there are probably few at the North who have a correct idea of the position as it is. Even old soldiers, familiar with siege operations, coming here from other points, have been surprised at what they did not see. The extent of ground occupied is enormous. On this the excavations and embankments (all systematic and correct to the eye of the experienced engineer) have the appearance, to a casual observer, of incompleteness and confused irregularity. There is no well-defined chain of works with finished front, as at Bermuda Hundred, to be seen from any point along the parapet, stretching away in either direction as far as the eye can reach. There is no succession of parallels and saps clearly tending to a prominent object of attack as on the Morris Island sand waste.

The whole country for miles about seems dug up and shoveled over, with no other purpose than to make as many heaps and as many holes as are possible in a given space. There is a long line of low rifle pits for our videttes. Back of these there is a stronger line of embankments before a wide trench for the picket reserve. There are bomb-proofs—huge hemispherical heaps of earth and logs like a New England potato cellar—in the outer line, for the videttes to crawl into when shelled by the enemy. There are bomb-proofs in the second line for the pickets. There is a large bomb-proof for the picket headquarters; I write from that. There are covered ways—long trenches to protect passing soldiers from rifle bullets—from the vidette-pits to the reserves, and from the reserve to the rear. Along these covered ways are small bomb-dodging-holes in the side walls, like bank swallow's nests.

Then there are graves [illegible] at the front a single grave on the barren sand hill; two or three graves in a row on the plain; low mounds of yellow clay with head and foot boards of ammunition or cracker-box covers, rudely marked with the name and regiment of the fallen soldier! and date of his death. A strange place for burial! No rest even in death. The roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry shake continually the dead soldier's narrow bed. At times, even his clayey covering itself is torn from above him, as though he had no right to sleep while the war went on. Since I sat writing here, a rebel shell has struck and exploded in the very centre of a Pennsylvania soldier's grave, but a few yards to my front and right, and opened it anew, as if to call its inmate again to arms.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 21st, contains the following pen and ink portrait of this gallant Carolinian:

General Hampton's late foray upon the larder of Grant was a very useful, as well as a very brilliant, affair. It furnishes our army with about one million of pounds of fresh beef which the Yankee markets afford and will feed them full for some time yet to come. Grant has proved nearly as serviceable to Lee in his quality of commissary and quartermaster, as Banks did to Jackson in times gone by.

As Hampton is now understood to be General Lee's Master of Horse, it can hardly be improper to give the public of Virginia, who know him only from his exploits, and who are deeply interested in matters of which he will have the principal charge, some idea of what sort of a man he is. We speak, ourselves, only from hearsay, for we do not recollect that we ever saw him in our lives. He is said to be, then, in the prime of life, of a strong natural understanding considerably cultivated, of immense physical strength and activity, of wonderful endurance, and of inexhaustible energy. He has been all his life passionately addicted to field sports and woods craft, in both of which he is said to excel most men of his day.

One faculty, of the last importance to an officer holding such a command as his, he is said to possess in a very remarkable degree—that, namely, of becoming acquainted instantly, and almost instinctively, with all the features of whatever locality he may happen to pass over. To such an extent is this faculty developed that we have heard it said if he were blindfolded and carried thirty miles into a forest in which he had never been before, he would find out where he was in five minutes after the removal of the bandage. He never camps a day in a neighborhood without making himself sufficiently acquainted with all the roads, by-roads and hog-paths, to act as a guide. His courage is of that calm, deliberate imperturbable character which Napoleon described as the "two o'clock in the morning" courage, and which consists in never being thrown off the proper balance by any surprise, no matter how sudden, or any danger, no matter how little foreseen. Yet no man is more impetuous in the charge or more rapid in the pursuit.

General Hampton possesses another qualification very important in a cavalry officer, and yet not always possessed even by *good* cavalry officers. He is passionately fond of horses, and an uncommonly fine judge of them, takes a pleasure in studying their nature and wants, and thus affords the best guarantee that he will make his men attend to them. When we add that he is a splendid rider, a practiced swordsman, and an excellent shot, but above all, that he is what Carlyle calls "an *earnest* man," with no frivolity or childishness about him, but devoted with all the deep enthusiasm of nature to the cause in which he is engaged, we have said enough, we think, to show that the cavalry of General Lee's army is in very good hands.

THE DRAFT—STAMPEDE TO CANADA.—We judge by the reports that come to us in our Western exchanges, that Mr. Lincoln's last call for "500,000 more"—by draft—will result in a much larger addition of able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five to the resident population of Her Britannic Majesty's Canadian dominion, than to the United States armies.

The following telegram from Milwaukie, under date of the 20th, shows the feeling there:

A vast number of the conscripts have flown to parts unknown, and it is possible that even the 100 per cent. additional which is drafted may fail to meet the quota demanded.

The laboring classes have nearly all ceased their occupations and are crowding the streets in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, apparently too anxious to work.

In Cincinnati there is a great excitement. A correspondent telegraphs that it is well known that scores of citizens are leaving for Canada. The trains leaving here to-night are crowded.

The draft yesterday and to-day made a deep cut in the Democratic ranks. To-morrow the Twelfth Ward will have to furnish nine hundred—a very extensive haul. The drafting in the First District commences on Monday next. There are only about 420 to be drafted. In the Second District the number will reach 1,500 men.

The city authorities of Louisiana, Mo., have taken measures to free that place of the negroes who have left their owners and gone into that place in such numbers as to become a burden to the city. Owners are notified to come and take their negroes away or give bonds for their conduct, and support them.

DINNER AS AN EDUCATOR.—You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents too often forget this; and therefore instead of swallowing your food in sullen silence, instead of brooding over your business, instead of talking about others, let the conversation at the table be genial, kind, social, and cheering. Do not bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation, any more than you would in your dishes. For this reason, too the more good company you have at the table the better for your children. Every conversation with company at your table is an educator of the family. Hence the intelligence and the refinement and the appropriate behaviour of the family which is given of [illegible] Never feel that intelligent visitors are anything but a blessing to your children. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are no small part of education.—*Dr. Todd.*

Children's Department.

I DON'T WANT TO.

"Come, Laura, I want you to help shell these beans."

The little girl to whom this request, or rather command was addressed, was sitting by a table near her Uncle Richard, who was employed in giving her a very informal lesson in drawing. Laura was much interested in this lesson, and quite unwilling to leave it.

"I don't want to mother," she said; "can't you wait a little while?"

"No, you must come now or they will not be done in time."

Laura would have remonstrated farther, had not her uncle gently drawn the paper from under her hand, thus giving her a quiet reminder of her duty. She rose and followed her mother out of the room, but with a very ungracious manner.

Uncle Richard was spending a few weeks with Laura Weaver's parents. Laura was his pet and plaything, and many of his leisure hours were spent in her society. She was very fond of her uncle, and liked to be with him very much. On her uncle's part, however, there was one drawback to the pleasure of this intercourse. When Laura became interested in a pursuit or amusement proposed by him, she was very unwilling to leave it to perform any service which might be required of her. Her almost invariable answer on such occasions was, "I don't want to." Her uncle had several times gently reminded her of her duty, but with little effect. Not only were the beans shelled very unwillingly that morning, but several services were performed that day in a very similar manner.

The next morning, before Uncle Richard left his room, he resolved that day to give Laura a lesson. Soon after breakfast she came to him.

"Uncle Richard," she said, "please lend me your knife to sharpen my pencil."

"I don't want to," said Uncle Richard.

Laura was much surprised, for her uncle was uniformly very accommodating and ready to grant any reasonable request. The circumstance, however, was soon forgotten, and not long after, Laura came again to her uncle.

"O uncle," she said, "I have a new flower in my bed. It is such a beauty. Do come with me and see it."

"I don't want to," was the reply.

"I do wonder what is the matter with Uncle Richard, this morning," said Laura to herself, as she retired, much chagrined.

Soon after, Laura put on her sun-bonnet, and went out for a ramble in search of flowers. She would have liked very much to ask her uncle to accompany her, but having received two rebuffs that morning, she concluded not to say anything about it.

As she was returning home, however, she was joined by him very unexpectedly. They walked on together until they approached a high stone wall. Laura ran on before her uncle to show how nimbly she could climb it. She laid her bunch of flowers on the top of the wall while she got over. As she took them up again she chanced to drop the one she valued most, and it fell on the other side.

"I need not climb over for it," she thought, "Uncle Richard will get it for me when he comes up."

But Laura was mistaken.

"I don't want to," said Uncle Richard, when she asked him to pick up the flower for her.

Laura was throughly vexed when she saw her uncle spring over the wall, and walk on very unconsciously. She was firmly resolved that she would ask no favor of him again that day, and for some hours she kept her resolution. It was, however, at last broken. It happened in this way. Toward night she met her uncle in a little path leading down to the river.

"Where are you going, Uncle?" she asked.

"I am going out in the boat."

Now a sail with her uncle in the little boat was Laura's special delight, and her resolution was at once broken.

"O, Uncle," she said, "do let me go with you."

"I don't want to," said her uncle.

This was too much for Laura, who turned quickly from her uncle. When she reached a spot she thought favorable for that purpose, she sat down and gave herself up to tears. The place she had chosen was a plot of green grass in one corner of the garden. Here her father soon found her.

"What is the matter, Laura?" he asked.

Laura told her father that her uncle would not let her go with him in the boat, and added that he had refused everything that she had asked of him that day.

"What is the difficulty?" said her father. "Have you done anything to displease your uncle?"

"No, sir," said Laura; "I have done nothing to displease him that I know of."

Mr. Weaver was puzzled, and he was also determined to find out what it meant.

"What is the trouble, Richard?" he inquired, when an hour later, his brother returned. "I thought you and Laura were great friends, but according to her account the wind has changed, to-day. Why did you not take her with you in the boat?"

"I didn't want to," said Mr. Richard, imitating as nearly as possible Laura's tone and manner.

Light broke in upon the mind of Mr. Weaver.

"Ah, I understand it," he said, smiling. "You have been so much of late with a certain little friend of yours, that you have learned some of her ways. I would advise you, Laura, to set your uncle a better example.

Laura was half puzzled, half conscious. The idea of a grown man, like her uncle, following the example of a little girl like herself, seemed to her a very droll one.

The next morning when Mr. Richard strolled into the garden, he found Laura there, trying to get a bunch of grapes which grew just beyond her reach.

"O, Uncle Richard," she said, "won't you please to——"

She paused suddenly recollecting [illegible] the incidents of the previous day.

"Won't I please do what?" inquired Uncle Richard, in a tone which was certainly encouraging.

"Mother says I may have a bunch of grapes. I was going to ask you to pick me that bunch up there, but——"

Here again Laura hesitated, turning very red.

"But I was so disobliging and disagreeable yesterday, that on second thoughts, you concluded not to ask me."

Laura did not reply, but she grew redder still.

"You used that little sentence so often that I thought I would try it just for one day, to see how I liked it. The truth is, I did not like it at all. It made me so disagreeable, and others so unhappy; that I did not intend to use it any more."

"Neither do I intend to use it any more," said Laura. "I know what you were about yesterday, Uncle Richard. You meant to give me a lesson."

"It was a good lesson, was it not?"

"I suppose so."

"A good lesson, well learned, is a good thing. But we won't say any more about that now. I am ready to do all in my power to oblige you to-day, so I will begin by picking the bunch of grapes."

Laura did not say, "I don't want to," once that day. But this was not true of all succeeding days. Bad habits are not easily broken off, and Laura found it so. The words she had used so often would sometimes escape from her lips before she thought; but if they were uttered in Uncle Richard's presence she was always reminded of her mistake by a certain roguish twinkle of his dark gray eyes, and then she would resolve to be more careful in the future. This resolution she tried hard to keep, and the lesson given by her uncle that day was not in vain.

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise," is the Golden Rule to regulate our intercourse with each other. If Laura had obeyed this rule, she would not have needed the lesson given her that day by her Uncle Richard.—*Evangelist.*

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

That which other folks can do,
Why, with patience, may not you?

Long ago a little boy was entering at Harrow school. He was put into a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dullness, and all his efforts then could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But, nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till, in a few weeks, he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing they feel as if it had been created there, rather than have travelled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of diligence; by downright pains-taking.—*Life in Earnest.*

Advertisements.

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!

POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!

NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,658.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	E. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
W. A. Steedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'g'n.
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrimmon, Traveling Agents.
The Company invite applications.

NOTE:

THE ABOVE ISSUE, OCTOBER 19, AND THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, (FEBRUARY 10 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 28,) ARE OUT OF ORDER. THEY WERE RECEIVED ON FILM, WITH NO ALLOWABLE SPACE FOR SPLICING. ALL ISSUES ARE DUPLICATES EXCEPT OCTOBER 19.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 6.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 318.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, TWO DOLLARS; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, ONE DOLLAR.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

TRUST.

Plant the ivy anywhere:
By the rock that's bare and bleak,
Where the balmy summer air
Ne'er can bend to kiss its cheek,
Where no sound of brook or bird
'Mid the solemn gloom is heard.

Leave it clinging to the wall
Where the wintry storms may beat,
Where the sunbeams never fall,
And the breath of blossoms sweet
Never floats among its leaves
All the summer morns and eves.

Yet 'twill flourish, green and fair,
Twine and wave with sweetest grace,
Fling its tendrils to the air,
Glorify the bleakest place;
Never loosing, day by day,
If December or if May.

So the soul that bears within
Faith in God and perfect trust,
In this wilderness of sin,
Travel worn, and stained with dust,
Wet with rains and chilled with snows,
Scorned by friends, and bruised by foes;

Tempests pouring out their wrath
On his weary, aching head;
Thorns upspringing in his path;
All his fair hopes crushed and dead;
Not a word or note of cheer
Falling on his lonely ear;

Yet how little careth he
With that sweet trust in his breast,
"Near Him soon, ah! soon I'll be,
Where the weary are at rest."
Singing thus, pursues his way,
If December or if May.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNTAIN OF POLITICAL WISDOM.

[CONCLUED.]

Washington—May I ask, revered Father, why, with all these beautiful and divine privileges and statutes, the Israelites were so wicked and idolatrous?

Does a student of the Bible ask this question? Alas, alas, almost their first act as a nation was an act of wilful, rebellious disobedience, followed by dire consequences. Instead of obeying God's command to drive out the heathen and throw down their altars, they made alliances with them, intermarried with them, until in a few generations the heathen element became predominant, and when Joshua and the elders who outlived him had passed away, the people "forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed other gods, of the gods of the people that were round about them." (Judges 2 : 12.) There was always left a remnant who held to the truth, but they had to stem a mighty tide of wickedness. This remnant, small as it was, was always the light of the world, from which emanated all the true civilization of the earth. In every lettered religion are some gleams of light, borrowed from God's laws to His people.

God's chosen people were descended from three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—the church is descended spiritually from the Triune God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The second patriarch was typically offered in sacrifice—the second Person of the Godhead was offered in the great and real sacrifice. The twelve sons of Jacob foreshadowed the twelve apostles, the seventy elders the seventy preaching disciples. The Israelites were in bondage to the Egyptians and loved the flesh-pots of Egypt, the redeemed were in bondage to Satan, and loved the sinful indulgences of the world. The destroying angel entered not the doors that were sprinkled with the blood of the Paschal lamb—the wrath of God touches not those who are sprinkled with the atoning blood of the Lamb of God. The passage from Egypt to the land of Canaan foreshadows the passage of the church to the heavenly Jerusalem. Seven weeks from the first Passover was the law given on Mt. Sinai, on the appointed day of Pentecost—seven weeks from the real Passover (to which all the others pointed) was the new covenant, promised by the prophet centuries before, given on the day of Pentecost. "This shall be the covenant I will make with the house of Israel:—I will put my law in their inward parts and write it in their hearts." The same law, but the first was written on tables of stone, the second written on hearts washed in the blood of Christ. The difference between the first-fruits offered at the Passover and the first-fruits offered at Pentecost, was that the offering at the former was a sheaf from the field, the offering at the latter were loaves "out of your habitations." The first typical of Christ, the "*First-fruits of them that slept*," for "*He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. And He is the Head of the body, the church*;" (represented by the following first-fruits at Pentecost, the loaves) *who is the Beginning, the First-born from the dead; that in all things He might have the pre-eminence.*" (Col. 1 : 17-18.) Every man in his own order: Christ the First-fruits, afterward they that are Christ's at his coming." "Then cometh the end when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father." This last—the ingathering of the church—the harvest, was celebrated by the feast of Tabernacles.

Thomas Scott, the well known commentator, says of Christ's resurrection, "He was the first who arose to die no more:—He arose as the Surety, the Representative, the Forerunner of His saints. His resurrection was the pledge and assurance of theirs; and as the "first-fruits" presented to God, to sanctify and secure his blessing upon the whole harvest." An interesting writer in an article entitled the "Silence of Scripture," marvels that while the Old Testament records with minuteness the dates of great events, the New Testament omits everything of the kind. He says, with regard to the passover, "The statement of the year, month and day, is repeated once and again, to preclude all possibility of mistake. But while Moses gives the birth day of great events, and not of great men, the gospel history omits both. One event—the nativity of our Lord included—was to the christian church what the Exodus was to the Jewish; yet the time is unrecorded, or given with such indefinite marks as to leave it a matter of difficult determination to this day." How blind even the most gifted sometimes show themselves! Not the Nativity of Christ, but the End for which he came, his Death, was to the christian church what the Ex dus was to the Jewish; and the day on which the grand event was to take place, had been divinely marked and celebrated for centuries. All the Passovers from that night of fearful darkness in Egypt, when with loins girded and staves in their hand, they stood with solemn awe and partook of the Paschal lamb, through all succeeding ages, pointed to that memorable night, when our Lord himself became our Passover, and said with god like love and mercy, "This is my body broken for you," and "This cup is the New Testament in my blood which is shed for you." Was not this day, the day of all others, specified? Oh fools and blind, how is it that ye discern not the grand and holy teachings of God, as the chain of his revelation, with uninterrupted links, extends from century to century, pointing to the Messiah and His redemption of the human race. To sum all up—these tri-ennial feasts illustrated repectively, Christ the first-fruits of the Dead, (them that slept,) the Passover: the church the first-fruits of the spirit, the Pentecost: and the gathering home of all the Redeemed, the Scenopegia, (or Feast of Tabernacles.) It would be a good and happy thing if christians would still observe these festivals, even as their Lord did, but that the law of charity be not broken, no one is to be forced to do it. "He that regardeth the day regardeth it to the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day to the Lord, he doth not regard it." "*Love* is the fulfilling of the law."

Washington—Your penal code was very severe: that I suppose was abrogated—you punished adultery, blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking and ingratitude to parents with death.

Ans. Ingratitude to parents was only punished with death when the parents themselves were the accusers, and with the strong love of a parent's heart, particularly a mother's, this law would never be abused; but a very depraved son might be kept in check by the *fear* of its exercise. With regard to adultery, no civil court at the present day condemns an injured husband who takes the life of the wretch who has robbed him of what is dearer to him than life. Why then should the guilt of murder be on his conscience in addition to his wrongs? Why should not the law avenge him? Our Saviour refrained from condemning the guilty woman; but that was an act of pardon from a sovereign. It and the law of the Sabbath were both parts of that law of which our Saviour said, "not one jot or tittle of it shall pass away." He was speaking to those who held this as part of their law; he did not mean to deceive them, but meant what he said. With regard to the manner of executing criminals, stoning by the whole congregation, was ordained by God. Not deputing one man to take the odious office and paying him for it, but every citizen threw his stone. Shooting, as practiced in the army, amounts to the same thing. The general participation in this dreadful office has a salutary effect on the minds of men. It makes them feel that it is their business to restrain and punish evil. It makes a deep impression on the minds of the community. Every man looks at the culprit with solemn awe and pity, for he himself is obliged to aid in inflicting the death blow. A hanging is usually a scene of horrid levity, for the spectators feel no responsibility in the matter. A military execution is a very different and a very painful thing:—this pain is salutary, and such as every human being should feel on seeing a soul launched into eternity. Ah, sir, the time is coming when men will see that the laws of God, even in the slightest matter, are infinitely superior to the laws of men.

Wicked and idolatrous as many of the Israelites were, their civilization was superior to that of any nation since. A writer in the North British Review (Feb. 1860,) calls attention to the evident and vast superiority of the ancient people of the Jews to the common people of every other nation before or since. The apostles of our Lord were common people. "To what class of fishermen on our British shores shall we compare a John or a Peter—fishermen that knew two living and one dead language and wrote in Greek! In this day, when social questions are so much discussed, it were well to enquire how this superiority originated. This superior intelligence elevated the Jews of the middle ages to be the bankers and financiers of Europe as well as the East."

All the Mosaic laws had a tendency to elevate the common people, to dignity and exalt; and though the sin of my people in rejecting their Saviour, has made them a by-word and reproach among all nations, yet I hope the day is dawning when they will again hold up their heads not only as the children of Abraham, but the children of Abraham redeemed by Christ. I may now safely repeat the challenge made thousands of years ago, "What nation is there so great that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law which I set before you this day? Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom in the sight of all the nations which shall hear all these statutes, and say, surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

The Bible is the fountain of all wisdom—all truth. Every priestly human law has some defects—those of the Bible are perfect. *Perfection* should be written upon every line of the sacred volume. How inconceivable is the love of God! Not only for this life does He give us full and complete directions, but provides for us a path to heaven. But, "my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me, the Fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." (Jer. 2 : 13.) The laws for the world were transmitted through Moses, the servant: I mean the political, agricultural, judicial and sanitary laws—and were of so much less importance than the great doctrines the apostles were commissioned to preach to all nations for the salvation of souls, that they were properly left by the apostles to be taught by others. To assigned as a reason, "For Moses hath them that preach him, in every city every Sabbath day." They knew that every christian would become familiar with the declaration of their Lord, that He came not to destroy *one jot or tittle* (how could language be more expressive) of the law. Even the tithing of garden herbs, one of the veriest tittles of the law, was ordered not to be left undone. The books of Moses which contain laws for temporal things should reign supreme in Legislative halls, courts of justice and agricultural colleges. I advocate no connection between church and State, however. Our Lord expressly stated that His kingdom is not of this world. All denominations of christians, I believe, agree with regard to the Old Testament—no diversity of opinion here.

While it is the duty of every man to exert his influence *properly*, in the words of our lamented Jackson, to endeavor to make his government christian, it is at the same time his duty to submit to his government whatever it may be. That is the duty of the individual, but when a great body of men, like the American colonies in the last century and the Confederate States in the present, find themselves powerful enough to throw off an oppressive government, it is their duty to use this power, which God has given.

The mists of Dream-land here enveloped the two figures, and I saw them no more.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, Feb. 1st, 1864, at her son's house, in the town of Greensboro', Mrs. SARAH M. ROSE, youngest child of Rev. Hugh McAden, departed this life, aged 83 years and 23 days, having been born January 8th, 1781.

The war of the first revolution was raging at the time of her birth. The battles of Cowpens, Guilford Court House, Camden, Ninety-six, Yorktown, several naval engagements by the Alliance, the Trumbull, &c., had not taken place. Her mother was left a widow just two weeks after her birth, and two weeks later the surviving family were exposed to the depredations and ravages of the British army encamped in the very neighborhood of their house, which was searched and plundered by the enemy. She was two months and upwards old when the battle of Guilford Court House was fought. The sun of her earthly life dawned amid the gloom and sufferings and horrors of the war of the first revolution, and it has set amid the sorrows and gloom of another, more bloody, gigantic and cruel than the first. She was a little girl, over eight years old, when Gen. Washington was inaugurated the first President of the Federal Government! How solemnly and deeply suggestive is such a life, running parallel with such events of history for the last eighty years and more.

Let us try to recall the face of things at the time of her childhood and youth. Her father, the Rev. Hugh McAden, was one of the first Presbyterian ministers that became permanently settled in North Carolina. His dwelling and his congregations were in Caswell county, in which county Mrs. Rose, his daughter, was born, and where she lived for many years. McAden's cotemporaries were Craighead, Patillo, Caldwell, McCorkle, Hall and one or two others. Her father was one of the original six members of Orange Presbytery at its organization in 1770. She was a little girl of nearly eight years when the first Synod of the Carolinas met, Nov. 5th, 1788, consisting of the Presbytery of Orange, N. C., the Presbytery of South Carolina and the Presbytery of Abingdon chiefly in Tennessee. In all this entire region of country there were but twenty-eight (28) ministers of the Presbyterian church, of whom ten (10) belonged to the Presbytery of Orange comprehending all within this State.

The only *newspaper* published in all the central and western parts of the State was issued from *Hillsboro'*. Five or six others were published in the extreme eastern towns of the State.

Raleigh did not exist at all; its site was the undistinguished plantation of Joel Lane. *Fayetteville* had been settled about nineteen years before her birth, but was not then named Fayetteville. No colleges in the State and not more than two or three schools of any classical pretension. How strange would the Geography and Atlas of her childhood appear! North Carolina extending to the Mississippi! This was not *so far west* as was granted by the charter of Charles II to the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, &c.,—from the Atlantic on the east to the west, as far as the South Seas." When she was eleven or twelve years of age, it was still the thirteen original States with the addition of Vermont and Kentucky. All west, south and north-west a vast and almost unbroken wilderness of forests and rivers. The population of *whites* short of four millions, and of slaves short of seven hundred thousand.

What books entertained *her* childhood? The first books for children had not begun to dawn, save the old English and German fairy nursery tales. *Gibbon's* great History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was just appearing in England; the second volume appeared in 1781, the year of her birth, and its third volume in 1783. *Dr. Thos. Scott's Family Bible*, now a household word so many years familiar, was never seen in her father's library or in the house. She was fifteen years (15) of age before it was published even in England. I wonder what books she read from childhood up to thirty years of age, besides the Bible and *Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and his Sermons*, (the latter was read and so needed that the Synod of the Carolinas took action in 1790 to have it published.)

When she was a girl of from 8 to 10, or onward, the terrible events of the French Revolution were deluging France in blood. The papers that may have strayed into her hands occasionally fallen under her eye, would be filled with these bloody and ghastly accounts—with the names of Robespierre, Danton, Marat, &c., &c.,—and with the subsequent deeds of ambition that afterwards made Napoleon Bonaparte's name a terror to Europe and the world. She was twenty-one years (21) of age when Bonaparte was declared first Consul for life. She was forty (40) at his death! *Walter Scotts' Novels*, now considered so old, *began to appear* when she was thirty-three years (33) of age. She was older than the era of Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, either in this country or in England. The old General Assembly of the Presbyterian church held its *first* meeting when she was eight years (8) of age; and there were then only one hundred and seventy-seven (177) ministers in the entire country, North and South.

How suggestive of thought is such a life. A link that connected us with the remote past through all the intervening time is sundered by such a death. If it be true that no mental impression is ever effaced, what a record of interesting and far reaching events was written upon her mind during the years in which she lived. I doubt whether since the christian era, with the exception only of the great Protestant reformation, any years of vaster importance and of greater influence in church or State, have passed than those with which she has been cotemporary for more than four-score years.

In the early period of her life, indeed when still a little girl, she indulged a hope that she had undergone a change of heart, but this hope afterwards declined and was finally abandoned. After some years it was again renewed, but it was a long time before it was either convenient, or possible, or agreeable to her sense of duty, to enter the communion of the church of Christ. She was a communicant for between forty and fifty years.

For nearly twenty-five years (25) she was *totally blind*, and for a long time also partially deaf, (totally so in one ear.) This must have been a sad and terrible visitation, to one of her active temperament and domestic tastes and accomplishments; but those who were most intimately acquainted with her, seldom if ever heard her refer to it with any feelings or language of complaint. She was habitually gentle and cheerful, social and communicative, possessed her mental powers without the slightest apparent decay, took an active interest in everything that occurred around her, quietly submitted to God, and lived and died an humble believer in Jesus, sustained for many years in all her afflictions, bereavements and deprivations by the christian's faith and the christian's serene and heavenly hope. She was sick about a week or so, and was so paralyzed by the influence of her last attack that she was unable to give any expression of her feelings. But the posture of her soul for many years was that of patient waiting for the summons of her release. She was evidently conscious and rational up to almost the very last, and fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle. To one who had battled with the sins, the foils, the trials, the sorrows and disappointments of life for so long a pilgrimage, and one made still more dark and sad by the infirmities of so great an age and the long deprivation of sight, how sweet and thrilling must have been the moment of her full and glorious and eternal discharge! *The soul* so long shut out from visual communion with the faces and forms of beloved ones—that lived with the dark curtain of blindness undrawn for weary years, *now sees*, and its first and dearest and brightest objects are the holy and sainted amid the surpassing grandeurs and glories of the eternal home. How many whom she knew and loved during all these past years will she meet and recognize and love—how joyfully will she renew the intercourse so long suspended while she tarried in this world of sin and parting and death! Heaven is not isolation or loneliness; it is society and intercourse, fellowship and worship. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, *from henceforth*," i. e., from the moment of their death truly, fully, forever, increasingly *blessed*. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

"E'en down to old age all my people shall prove
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love;
And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne."

"Now he" or she "is comforted," is the utterance which angels pronounce over those who go from sorrows and troubles here to *rest* there. PASTOR.

Feb 2nd, 1864.

Selections.

DYING TESTIMONY.

In the memoir of the Rev. Erskine I. Hawes, we find a dying testimony, which is usually an honest and impressive one, to which the attention of young preachers may be profitably directed. Mr. Erskine was educated amidst New England peculiarities of doctrine, and had probably been more or less imbued with a lax theology, as well as with that style of preaching usually called philosophical, in distinction from the plain and direct style of presentation of the great gospel truths, which aims chiefly at the conversion of the soul to God. This young minister was, after a brief period of suffering from the kick of a horse, summoned from time to eternity. In a last conversation with a young ministerial brother, he expressed himself emphatically on the true method of preaching, as well as the only ground of a sinner's hope. As to the first—"He had hardly let go my hand from the first; now he grasped it firmly, and said, 'O, Monteith, remember it—understand that I say it from this bed—our ministers have not preached the gospel in its simplicity. *There* has been *my* error. I want you to understand it, that I say it from this bed—*The Gospel is God's appointed means for the salvation of the soul—philosophy will not do it.*"

In regard to the sure foundation of a sinner's hope, he said:—"We all have great imperfections, great sins, but 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;' the righteousness of Christ is sufficient for us all; here I rest, here is my hope—the righteousness of Christ imputed to us. Imputed—that is a good word—*I like it.*"

We call this a true testimony. First, whatever may be thought of metaphysical or philosophical preaching, or however it may bring to your preachers a reputation for talents, it will not bear the sober reflections of a dying hour, and much less the scrutiny of God's judgment. Philosophy will not save perishing souls. It may entertain, but not save. Jesus Christ, and him crucified must constitute the sum of successful preaching. There is no substitute for it; and he that preaches any other gospel is defying God, and leading souls astray. Remember this testimony, coming from a dying bed. Second—the simple ground of a sinner's reliance is the blood that cleanses from all sin, and the imputed righteousness of Christ. No wonder that Mr. Hawes liked the word, for it is the only one which expresses the thing. The doctrine of imputed righteousness has been criminally assailed in New England theology, but, if taken away, the very foundation of our hope is sapped. He that cannot appreciate and enjoy it, is like a vessel at sea without compass or chart, and neither knows where he is steering, or how soon he may be dashed on the rocks, or foundered. Hold to it—teach others to hold to it—for it is the best sheet-anchor of a sinner's hope.

SCOPE OF THE SABBATH.

At the recent Sabbath Convention held in New York, President Hopkins delivered a discourse on the scope of the Sabbath, which was received with the warmest commendation, and published as one of their permanent documents. We give one of its most comprehensive paragraphs:

"The Sabbath is not, as some seem to suppose, an institution slightly connected with the other arragements of God for the elevation and well being of man; but is inseparably blended with them all. Like the air, and the light, and the water, in the simplicity and yet variety of its applications and uses, it bears the evident impress of the hand of God. Its law of rest is enstamped upon the physical organization of all beings capable of labor. It is adapted to the laboring man in his toil, to the young man in his temptations, to the business man in his perplexities, to the scholar in his exhausting processes of thought, and to the statesman as bearing the burdens of public life. It is adapted to families, consecrating home, and giving opportunity for family instruction. It is adapted to communities, as the individuals composing them are related at once to each other and to God, and as needing opportunity both for public and private devotion. It blends the social and religious nature of man, and fits him for a social heaven. It is related to the Bible as a book requiring study, and so time for study. It connects man with the past by reminding him of the great events which it commemorates; with the future by its glimpses and foretastes of that Heaven which it typifies. Kept as God commanded, it would improve the individual man physically, intellectually, morally. In his social relations, it would secure purity and harmony; in his civil relations, security and freedom. If would unite man to man, and all men to God. Surely, whatever he may intend, he who fights against the Sabbath, fights against the best interests of his race, and against God himself."

CONVERSION OF GENERAL BURN.

There is a dream recorded in the life of Maj. Genl. Andrew Burn, which, as it was blessed to him, may be instructive to others. On his return from France, after spending years in sin and folly, he heard of the sudden death of a beloved brother. The infidelity which had lent its sanction to his crimes, and was his only comfort in the commission of them, appeared to him now in all its naked deformity; and it became his earnest desire to be a Christian.

In this state of mind, he dreamed that he was sitting, a little before daylight, with his deceased brother, on the wall of the parish churchyard, with which they had been familiar in boyhood. His brother asked him if he would not go with him into the church. Immediately rising, they walked together towards the porch, and when they reached the inner door, the brother, somehow or other passed in before him, and when he attempted to follow, the door, which slid down from above, was instantly let down more than half-way, so that he found it requisite to bend himself almost double before he could possibly enter.

But, as he stooped to try, the door continued falling lower and lower, till the passage became so narrow that he found it impracticable, in that posture. Grieved to be left behind, and determined to get in, if possible, he fell down on his hands, and tried to squeeze his head and shoulders through; but finding himself still too high he kneeled down, crept, wrestled, and pushed eagerly, but all to no purpose. He now threw off all his clothes, and crawled like a worm; but being very desirous to preserve a fine silk embroidered waistcoat which he had brought from France, he kept that on, in the hope of being able to carry it with him: then, laying himself flat on his face, he pushed, and struggled, and coiled the precious waistcoat, but could not get in after all.

At last, driven almost to despair, he stripped off his fine covering, and forced his body between the door and the ground, till the rough stones and gravel tore all the skin and flesh off his breast, and, as he thought, covered him with blood. Perceiving, however that he advanced a little, he continued to press in with more violence than ever, till at last he got safely through.

As soon as he stood on his feet inside, an invisible hand clothed him in a long white robe; and as he looked round to view the place, he saw a goodly number of saints, among whom was his brother, all dressed in the same manner, partaking of the Lord's supper. He sat down in the midst of them, and the bread and wine being administered to him, he felt a seraphic ecstacy, which no mortal could express. He heard a voice call him three times by name, and tell him he was wanted at home.

And so great was the joy of his soul, that it awoke him out of his slumbers, and "made him start up in bed, singing the high praises of God." Burn soon became a new man, and for three and forty years, he served his God faithfully.

A HAPPY CHRISTIAN.—A letter writer, in one of our Southern exchanges, says: "I met with a happy Christian yesterday. She was not rich, nor had she a house or home of her own. She is greatly destitute of comforts, to which for long years she had been accustomed; yet in the midst of all this destitution and poverty, she felt that she could implicitly rely upon God for her daily sustenance and support. She told me that, for many months past, she had gone to God with her daily wants, and she had never been disappointed. Sometimes she was without fuel, and would pray to God, and it would come; sometimes she was without food, and she would go on her knees for it, and the food was brought to her door, now the contribution of the pious, and then the gift of the ungodly. God had put it into their hearts to supply her; and her faith, she said, was continued and steady, for the future as in the past."

THE BIBLE IN CHINESE.—A *new Translation*. Rev. M. S. Culbertson, D. D., has been permitted to bring to a close his labors as translator of the Scriptures. The work was begun March 17, 1851, and closed March 27, 1863.

The committee at first consisted of five persons. Before the Books of Moses were finished, three were compelled to withdraw on account of ill health. From that point Dr. Bridgman was permitted to assist Dr. Culbertson to Isaiah as well as the whole of the New Testament, when Dr. B. died November last. The remainder of the Old Testament was done solely by Dr. Culbertson, and is now ready for the press.

Without bread, I came; attenuated to a skeleton; and, at last I die. Without thought, my mind become dwarfed, aye and dwindles itself until I become the idiot, with a soul that hath life, but little more. And without Christ, my new-born spirit must become a vague, shadowy emptiness. It cannot live unless it feeds on that heavenly manna which came down from heaven. Now the Christian can say, "The life that I live in Christ," because Christ is the food on which he feeds, and the sustenance of his new-born spirits.—*Spurgeon.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

To Send Presbyterian to Soldiers.—Mrs. J. H. H., $10.00; Miss C. S., $5.00; Miss E. S., $5.00; Mrs. S. W., $2.00; Mrs. J. A., $2.00; Mrs. E. F. McC., $2.00; Mrs. M. G. B., $2.00; Miss C. W., $2.00; Miss E. J., $2.00; Mrs. W. D. S., $2.00; Miss E. S., $2.00; Mrs. H. S., $2.00; Mrs. N. A. D., $3.00; Miss McK., $2.00; Mrs. C. G. B., $1.00; Rev. W. B. W., $15.00; Mrs. W. B. W., $10.00; Rev. A. C., $1.00; J. P., $4.00; A. M. McP., $25.00; Lt. R. S. H., $30.00; A Friend, Goldsboro' $14.00; A Friend, Kenansville, $2.00; Mrs. A. B., $1.00; A. A. W., $100.00; J. M. H., $4.00.

The Committee of Domestic Missions of Fayetteville Presbytery will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Friday, February 26th, at 11 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Committee, and it is earnestly desired that ALL the members shall be present.

Ministers in the Army.—We are sure that our readers will be pleased to learn the facts communicated in the letter from Dr. Wilson in our issue to-day. The Assembly's Committee have been at work in earnest to supply our soldiers with the preached word. Let the churches and people at home do *their* duty in supporting these missionaries and chaplains, and we may reasonably hope for important spiritual results.

Liberality to a Pastor.—The church and congregation of Greensboro' in this State have added to their pastor's salary, during and for the past year, *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars* in money and about *fifteen hundred dollars* in provisions. Such a people may expect to be blessed in their church relations. "The liberal soul shall be made fat."

The Synod's Scheme of Educating Deceased Soldiers' Children.—It is hoped that the card from the Committee that has charge of this work within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery will receive the immediate attention of Church Sessions. To them the Presbytery has committed the duty of collecting funds within their respective bounds. At the meeting of Presbytery last fall, it was found that in but few, comparatively, of the churches had anything been done. *Let not the same be said of the future*, but let each church session that has not already obeyed the injunction of Presbytery, attend to the matter at once and report the result to the Spring meeting. We have no general agent as the other Presbyteries have, but are dependent upon the faithfulness of the Church Sessions in discharging the duty. If the people have the matter brought before them properly, we have no fear of the result. As much money will be obtained in the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery as in either of the others, and the time and expense of the general agent will be saved to the church. This, when laborers are so few, is a matter of no little consequence. Let the reports at Centre prove that money can be collected from our churches without a travelling agent to visit them.

Religion in the Army.—The correspondent of an exchange mentions "a company of one of the Virginia regiments, which numbers eighty men, all of whom, except [illegible], are now connected with the different Evangelical denominations. Bible classes have been formed embracing the entire company, and the little handful who are 'out of Christ' give manifest tokens of deep religious impression."

Superannuated" Efficiency.—Rev. R. [illegible]son, of Coburg, Canada West, a superannuated Methodist minister, of forty years' standing, travelled 3,850 miles last year, preached 106 sermons, attended 9 missionary and 77 prayer-meetings, read 34 volumes and wrote 26 sketches. We know many ministers in their prime who have done less.

"TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR."

There is very much unprofitable attendance upon the worship of God in the sanctuary. This fact will not be questioned, however greatly men may differ in attempting to account for it. It is and has been the subject of remark, both by the people of God and "those without." The preached word does not exert the power upon the hearts and lives of many of those who hear its sound, that we have a right to expect from the tone of Scripture and the examples of apostolic preaching furnished us. Many come up to the house of God who never attain any saving knowledge of the truth, while others fail to grow in the christian life and to bring forth fruit abundantly. The heart is not turned from the ways of the world. The power of indwelling sin is not broken. The affections are not fixed, as they should be, upon the better and enduring inheritance above.

Why is this? Why do not the ordinances of God's house prove more powerful, in converting souls and in building up saints? Why are not the results uniformly the same as in exceptional cases, when sinners are "pricked to the heart;" or when the power of sin is broken and there is a marked advance "in righteousness and true holiness?" Why has the minister so often to raise the lamentation, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" Why are sinners seen sitting Sabbath after Sabbath, and year after year, with no perceptible impression made upon their hearts and consciences? Why are professors so often found dying out in spiritnality—becoming lifeless skeletons in "the sacramental host of God's elect," rather than strong and valiant soldiers; drones in the great vineyard of the Lord, rather than faithful and devoted laborers? Why do we find such meagre results following the abundance of the means of grace usually enjoyed in a christian community?

The whole answer may not be given in the reply, a failure to heed the injunction that forms the caption of this article; but unquestionably much of it arises from this fact. It is impossible for any one to be profited by attendance upon the preached word, unless the mind and heart be in the service. The proper worship of God is a matter of the intellect and the affections. To these, the acts of worship must appeal strongly and successfully. They must be touched, impressed and influenced. There is no talismanic virtue in going to the house of God—in meeting within walls consecrated to holy purposes—in sitting before a pulpit where the truths of God may be preached ever so faithfully—or in witnessing the several parts of the service by those assembled. There is no virtue in uniting with tongue, and lip, and bended knee, in offerings of prayer and praise to Him who claims our homage. All this may be done, and the soul be as little influenced thereby as though seas should separate us from the place of the sanctuary. For, while these *forms* may have been observed—while we may have been sitting before God as His people sit, apparently hearing His word as His people hear, and with the mouth showing much love—the thoughts of the heart may be anywhere else than in these exercises. The mind may be wandering to the ends of the earth, and the heart going after its covetousness—devising ways and means to gratify its lust of gain, or revelling in anticipated worldly pleasure. The soul is not in a condition to receive proper impressions from the worship of the sanctuary, or the influences prevailing there. To expect it, is to look for a departure from the ordinary laws that govern the human mind. "Take heed therefore how ye hear."

As it Should be Elsewhere.—Mt. Zion church, Sumter District, S. C., at a recent meeting of the congregation, resolved to appropriate to the support of their pastor, besides his ordinary salary, 250 bushels of corn, 700 pounds of bacon, 20 bushels of rice, and other articles of provisions, amounting in all, at government prices, which is far below the prices that rule in many places, to more than $1500.

The Army Hymn Book.—One of the neatest publications we have seen from the Confederate press, is "the Army Hymn Book," from our Committee of Publication, Richmond. It consists of 88 pages, and contains a number of hymns suitable for social and public worship. Among these we see many old and familiar hymns, such as the soldiers will delight to sing, from their associations with home and friends.

An Unworthy Master.—A writer in the *Southern Christian Advocate* mentions a "member of the church who, not a great while ago, refused to let a minister of high standing preach to his servants, numbering one or two hundred," because "he pretended to think it would do them no good."

The Fountain of Error.—A letter writer from Philadelphia states that, so far as he knows, all the Universalist and Unitarian ministers that are or ever have been in that city came from New England.

Class Meetings.—Dr. L. Pierce, in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, confesses the decline and 'fears the ultimate failure' of the class meeting.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

The hearts of our people who really appreciate the tremendous issues involved in this awful war, should swell with gratitude to God at the spectacle just now presented by our noble armies in the field. Scarcely a mail reaches us that does not bring tidings of re-enlistment by our troops, *for the war*, however long it may continue. This is true of all the armies in the field. The men are coming forward, not by individuals or companies, but by Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, and consecrating themselves anew to the service of their country. And the pledge now is, that they will not lay down their arms until the great object for which they were first taken up shall have been accomplished.

These men have been in service now for well nigh three years. Accustomed to the peaceful and quiet pursuits of life, it might have been thought that their original enlistment was under the influence of excitement. But, if it were so at first, it is not so now. They know what they are doing. The privations and sufferings of three years have effectually removed the romance of war, and made them thoroughly acquainted with its stern realities. But, they do not flinch from the duty imposed upon them in God's providence and demanded of them by their country. And these rugged, war-worn, scarred veterans will keep their vows; and future fields of blood will record the deep meaning of their solemn pledges.

This re-enlistment of the three years' men before the expiration of their original term, is certainly the most encouraging sign of the times. It shows that the men in the army have not been seriously *demoralized*, as there was some reason to fear, by those who have remained at home. The contamination of trade and speculation has not reached the camps, so as to make men willing to submit to anything rather than bear longer the privations and losses incident to an indefinite prolongation of the struggle for civil and religious freedom. Whatever may be the feeling at home, our soldiers do not feel that everything is expressed in dollars and cents; and that, if the enemy will but *promise* us something, it would be better to make terms and kiss the rod, than contend longer for the rights of freemen.

All honor to our noble soldiers, who have thus shown their willingness to persevere to the end! May they not only speedily establish the civil liberty for which they have so long and so valiantly contended, but may they also attain unto that liberty wherewith the Son makes free indeed.

Chapels in the Army.—Our readers will be interested in the letter from "W. S. L." in our present issue, giving some account of the building and dedication of a chapel for religious worship in Kirkland's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia.

These chapels seem to have become quite an institution in this army. The Rev. A. D. Betts, writing to the N. C. *Advocate*, says that there are "more than twenty chapels being built in different regiments and brigades. About fifteen have been finished and dedicated." "The most cheerful labor I have ever seen in the army or elsewhere," he remarks," "is done by soldiers in building chapels. *They want a place to worship God.*" Of our North Carolina troops in that army, he says: "In Ramseur's Brig. are three, in 4th, 14th and 30th Regts. In Kirkland's Brig. Bro. Webb and Lacy have united and built a very large one. No chaplain is with Scales' Brig; but Rev. J. Rumple has been sent to that Brigade as Missionary, and they have promised to build him a Chapel. Bro. Wood will soon be there, I presume. Lane's Brig. is not convenient to timber. But I was told that Col. Barry, of the 18th Regt. was so anxious to have preaching for his men, that he was intending to build a Chapel and get a citizen clergyman to preach to his Regt. Cooke's Brigade have not yet gotten into their winter quarters; but as they move into them, in a pine forest, about Feb. 3d, I trust they will soon have chapels. Daniel's Brig. is camped near a Church which Bro. Harding uses."

Let the people at home remember in their prayers the services held weekly in these rude chapels in the army. An influence may go out from them that shall be a blessing to our country and to the church for all time.

United States Christian Commission.—Our readers have seen frequent allusions, for a year or two past, to the United States Christian Commission, an organization formed *ostensibly* to labor for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers in the Federal armies. A writer in the *Southern Presbyterian*, in his "Notes of Imprisonment by a Returned Chaplain," gives his experience with this "Commission" after the bloody battle of Gettysburg. He could procure very little real assistance for the sick and wounded Confederates around him, though "with their mouth they showed much love." He says:

"It all ended in gas—but those of us who remained long enough at Gettysburg learned the real design of this organization in its relations to our wounded, and those who have carefully read the accounts in the Northern papers of the labors of their agents and the results, have already perhaps suspected the secret. Thus a member of the commission, writing from Fort Delaware, after speaking in glowing terms of his labor among the wounded prisoners there, gives it as his opinion that "the Christian Commission is doing more to crush the rebellion than the army of the Potomac." Here is the secret of their presence in our camps, to insinuate themselves in the character of spiritual advisers into the confidence of our men, to make a show of kindness to them and throw them off their guard, and then influence them while weakened in mind and body to take the oath of allegiance and desert our standards. For this purpose they come with religious periodicals, stamped with the "old flag" in flaming colors, with tracts in which politicks and religion are interwoven, condoling with our men over "the indifference of the rebels to their fate in leaving them thus exposed and helpless," assuring them that the rebellion was in its last gasp, and urging them to take the oath of allegiance, with the promise that if they did so, they should be sent immediately to their homes, when, as in many cases, their homes were within the enemy's lines, having transportation and subsistence furnished at the expense of the government. I do not believe that many of our brave men were taken in this snare of the devil, but it should blacken this association with eternal infamy, to know that while professing to come in the name of Jesus Christ, and bear the blessed consolations of His divine religion, to suffering and dying men, it really made religion but a cloak for its unhallowed intrigues, and prostituted the name of a Christian Commission to the vilest of political ends."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Camp 47th Reg. N. C. Troops,
January 25th, 1864.

Rev. and Dear Brother: I have thought that it may not be uninteresting to you or to your readers to hear of an event that has caused my heart to swell with gratitude and joy.

Yesterday was a bright and balmy day, and with the exception of passing clouds, the sky was as fair and beautiful as in Spring. During the week previous we had been blessed, since Monday, with this same delightful weather, and in this Brigade the opportunity was well improved in the construction of a large and commodious chapel. After four days of constant and unremitting effort, we succeeded in erecting a comfortable and convenient house, in which this (Kirkland's) Brigade as long as it remained in winter quarters, might worship God.

And yesterday, we were called upon solemnly to present our offering to the Lord. Rev. B. T. Lacy, the General Assembly's Commissioner to the 2nd Army Corps, preached for us the Dedication sermon, from Gen. 28th chap. 17th verse. A large congregation had assembled, the Chapel was crowded, the aisle filled with listeners, and many stood at the door and without. There was great and solemn attention, and often deep interest and emotion were manifested. Ah! it had been so long since many of us had gone up to the sanctuary, and worshipped God in His own house, that it was no wonder that our hearts were touched with gratitude. The solemn reading of the Scriptures, the earnest prayer of dedication and the hymn of praise closed the exercises of the hour, and the large assembly slowly dispersed.

Yet the day was one long to be remembered. And doubtless many hearts were softened at the recollection of the dear old church at home, and of the faces of the loved pastor and people. Perhaps nothing can show so readily the interest and delight that the soldiers take in the preaching of the word, as the fact that they labored with such speed and willingness in the building of the Chapel. And now that they have a place to pray, they manifest not less that they also have hearts for prayer.

It may not be amiss, now that I have pen in hand, to write a word or two in reference to this Brigade. There are five Regiments with an aggregate of at least fifteen hundred men in the Brigade. There are at present but two Chaplains on duty, Rev. R. S. Webb, of the Methodist church, Chaplain of 44th N. C. T., and myself. Rev. A. S. Smith, Chaplain of the 11th, has resigned. He served for a long time, and was a faithful and efficient preacher, and leaves behind many who regret his departure. But his age has induced him to resign. Rev. A. N. Wells, Chaplain of the 26th, is absent on sick leave. There are then two vacancies, and Chaplains are desired for both. For my own Regiment, I receive copies of the different denominational papers in N. C. My chief regret is that I do not receive *more*. Eighteen copies of your own esteemed paper are sent and are always welcomed. I may tell you here, that *I would not care if the number was larger!* What say you? All papers of whatever denomination, I will take the greatest pleasure in distributing, and the soldiers most cordially receive them. In truth, the story of the eagerness of the soldiers after tracts and religious reading is no fiction, and I have never had but one tract refused. And I am almost tempted to say that the minister does not know what listening is, until he has preached to a congregation of earnest soldiers, and see how they crowd in eagerness around him, drinking in every word.

One word more. As you assemble in your handsome churches and splendid temples on each succeeding Sabbath, you who live in ease and plenty—it may be, in luxury—forget not the humble, uncomplaining soldier, as he goes to the rude building which he has erected to God's name. Learn the lesson of contentment, and pray that our rude Chapels, God's Tabernacles in the wilderness, may become indeed Bethels—Houses of God—Gates of Heaven.

Very truly yours,
W. S. L.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSIONARY CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.

Rev. and Dear Brother:—I herewith send you a list of the names of the Missionaries and Missionary Chaplains in the Army, who act under the direction of the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions. About seventy of this number derive their support in part or whole, from the contributions of the Churches, involving an outlay of something like $3,000 per month. The number will probably be a good deal increased during the present month, and of course will require a larger expenditure. This statement is made with the view of reminding our ministers at home of the necessity of taking up systematic collections for this cause. In relation to its great importance, it is surely not necessary to say a word. In addition to this list of names, there are about twenty-five other ministers, so far as can be ascertained, acting as Chaplains from our Church, in the army, but have no connection with the Committee of Missions, making in all about one hundred from our church. The Committee, in locating them, acting under their direction, have aimed to have one representative from our church in every brigade, besides a proportionate number for the hospitals, and this plan has been carried out so far as circumstances would allow. In due time a full account of the results of these labors will be spread before the churches.

Yours truly and sincerely,
J. Leighton Wilson.

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA, INCLUDING GEN. LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.

Rev. B. T. Lacy, and Theodorick Pryor, D. D., Commissioners; Rev. Messrs F. P. Mullally, John F. Watson, C. B. Stewart, Wm. V. Wilson, R. W. Milner, R. H. Lafferty, B. W. Mosely, W. A. Hall, B. Scott Krider, James Haynes, Jno. Rice Bowman, W. A. Campbell, C. A. Miller, J. Rumple, George W. White, R. B. Anderson, R. H. Harding, W. M. Kilpatrick, Jno. K. Harris, E. D. Junkin, W. F. Junkin, J. N. Craig, A. W. Miller, S. C. Pharr, D. D., James M. Rice, Jno. A. Scott, Jas. H. Lepps,—in all 29.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, INCLUDING THE HOSPITALS IN UPPER AND CENTRAL GEORGIA.

Rev. William Flinn, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs James A. Wallace, Jos. B. Mack, W. T. Hall, T. E. Smith, James Stacy, Jas. P. McMillan, A. N. Cunningham, D. D., H. W. McLees, Ed. M. Green, J. A. Walker, J. M. M. Caldwell, Rob. McCoy, Frances Goulding, Prof. C. W. Lane, W. F. Pearson, Isaac J. Long, A. F. Smith, G. L. Petrie, D. C. Boggs, G. H. Cartledge, James Wilson, J. G. Richards, Jno. F. Lanneau.—24.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI AND ITS HOSPITALS.

Jno. N. Waddell, D. D., Commissioner; Rev. Messrs. Ramsay Henderson, J. W. Neill, E. H. Rutherford, R. McInnis, S. J. Bingham, W. J. Savage, J. S. Montgomery, R. E. Sherrill.—in all 9.

ARMY ON THE COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. Jno. Douglas, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs J. L. Girardeau, W. T. Farrow, William Banks, S. S. Gaillard, A. A. Morse, David H. Porter, A. A. James.—in all 8.

ARMY OF SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

Rev. Rufus K. Porter, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs H. B. Pratt, S. F. Holliday, David Comfort, Ed. Lee.—5.

Rev. Benj. L. Beall, Eastern North Carolina, and Rev. H. M. Smith, west of the Mississippi.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE EXAMPLE OF 1765.

"We will eat no lamb," promised the multitude seeking to retaliate; "we will wear no mourning at funerals;" "we will, none of us, import British goods," said the traders in the towns. The inhabitants of North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes, and South Carolina was ready to follow the example. "The people," wrote the Lieut'nt-Governor Sharpe of Maryland, "will go on upon manufactures." "We will have homespun markets of linens and woollens," passed from mouth to mouth, till it found its way across the Atlantic, and alarmed the King in council; "ladies of the first fortune shall set the example of wearing homespun." "It will be accounted a virtue in them to wear a garment of their own spinning." "A little attention to manufactures will make us ample amends for the distresses of the present day," and render us a great, rich and happy people."—*Bancroft.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

It appears by the last advices received from Dr. Livingstone that his exploring expedition in the interior of South Africa has been marked with disasters and much suffering. More than nine hundred miles north of Cape Town, they made their way tediously through the country of the Damaras, collected a large drove of cattle, sheep and horses, and reached the shores of the lake Ngami. They then proceeded northward to explore the river Zambesi, when their disasters commenced. Their cattle were sick, and they were compelled to leave them behind, because the country was infested with tetze, a fly, whose bite is fatal to cattle. The country was so rocky that their wagons could not cross it.

The heat was intense; the rainy season came on; the country was swamped; the servants of the company were seized with fever; and Mr. Chapman, one of the explorers, was confined with raving delirium. The leaders made for lake Ngami, leaving twenty two sick or invalids to follow when able. Their condition was perilous, for by a war between the Damaras and Hottentots they were cut off from the coast. Such was the deplorable end of the expedition.

Dr. L., the pioneer, in June last was surrounded by circumstances in which other men would despair. He was near the Zambesi, in the Shire country; which was depopulated by famine and slave wars. "No word (he says) can convey an idea of its desolation." The few living skeletons that survived were dying in the lethargy of despair. Thornton and Dickinson (Dr. Livingstone's associates) had died of fever. Three others were invalids, and disease had taken a good deal of the pith out of Dr. L.

English University Mission to Africa.—"This mission, sent out with Dr. Livingstone's exploring company, three or four years since, has shared largely in the disasters of that enterprise. The Rev. H. Rowley, writing from the River Shire on the 16th of May, says: 'By death and loss of health we have lost more than fifty per cent, of the European members of the Mission.'"

Obituaries.—Says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*: "If writers of obituaries would model their notices of the departed according to the Bible style, our column devoted to such matters would show a very different, and, we think, much more tasteful and quite as profitable record of the blessed dead who die in the Lord."

Not a Christian People.—Says the *Religious Herald*: "We are not throughly a Christian people, not so much as our fathers were, during the first war of independence. In 1777, Congress instructed the Committee of Commerce to import twenty thousand copies of the Bible!"

necessity of taking up systematic collections for this cause. In relation to its great importance, it is surely not necessary to say a word. In addition to this list of names, there are about twenty-five other ministers, so far as can be ascertained, acting as Chaplains from our Church, in the army, but have no connection with the Committee of Missions, making in all about one hundred from our church. The Committee, in locating them, acting under their direction, have aimed to have one representative from our church in every brigade, besides a proportionate number for the hospitals, and this plan has been carried out so far as circumstances would allow. In due time a full account of the results of these labors will be spread before the churches.

Yours truly and sincerely,
J. Leighton Wilson.

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA, INCLUDING GEN. LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.

Rev. B. T. Lacy, and Theodorick Pryor, D. D., Commissioners; Rev. Messrs F. P. Mullally, John F. Watson, C. B. Stewart, Wm. V. Wilson, R. W. Milner, R. H. Lafferty, B. W. Mosely, W. A. Hall, B. Scott Krider, James Haynes, Jno. Rice Bowman, W. A. Campbell, C. A. Miller, J. Rumple, George W. White, R. B. Anderson, R. H. Harding, W. M. Kilpatrick, Jno. K. Harris, E. D. Junkin, W. F. Junkin, J. N. Craig, A. W. Miller, S. C. Pharr, D. D., James M. Rice, Jno. A. Scott, Jas. H. Lepps,—in all 29.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, INCLUDING THE HOSPITALS IN UPPER AND CENTRAL GEORGIA.

Rev. William Flinn, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs James A. Wallace, Jos. B. Mack, W. T. Hall, T. E. Smith, James Stacy, Jas. P. McMillan, A. N. Cunningham, D. D., H. W. McLees, Ed. M. Green, J. A. Walker, J. M. M. Caldwell, Rob. McCoy, Frances Goulding, Prof. C. W. Lane, W. F. Pearson, Isaac J. Long, A. F. Smith, G. L. Petrie, D. C. Boggs, G. H. Cartledge, James Wilson, J. G. Richards, Jno. F. Lanneau.—24.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI AND ITS HOSPITALS.

Jno. N. Waddell, D. D., Commissioner; Rev. Messrs. Ramsay Henderson, J. W. Neill, E. H. Rutherford, R. McInnis, S. J. Bingham, W. J. Savage, J. S. Montgomery, R. E. Sherrill.—in all 9.

ARMY ON THE COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. Jno. Douglas, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs J. L. Girardeau, W. T. Farrow, William Banks, S. S. Gaillard, A. A. Morse, David H. Porter, A. A. James.—in all 8.

ARMY OF SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

Rev. Rufus K. Porter, Commissioner; Rev. Messrs H. B. Pratt, S. F. Holliday, David Comfort, Ed. Lee.—5.

Rev. Benj. L. Beall, Eastern North Carolina, and Rev. H. M. Smith, west of the Mississippi.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE EXAMPLE OF 1765.

"We will eat no lamb," promised the multitude seeking to retaliate; "we will wear no mourning at funerals;" "we will, none of us, import British goods," said the traders in the towns. The inhabitants of North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes, and South Carolina was ready to follow the example. "The people," wrote the Lieut'nt-Governor Sharpe of Maryland, "will go on upon manufactures." "We will have homespun markets of linens and woollens," passed from mouth to mouth, till it found its way across the Atlantic, and alarmed the King in council; "ladies of the first fortune shall set the example of wearing homespun." "It will be accounted a virtue in them to wear a garment of their own spinning." "A little attention to manufactures will make us ample amends for the distresses of the present day," and render us a great, rich and happy people."—*Bancroft.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

It appears by the last advices received from Dr. Livingstone that his exploring expedition in the interior of South Africa has been marked with disasters and much suffering. More than nine hundred miles north of Cape Town, they made their way tediously through the country of the Damaras, collected a large drove of cattle, sheep and horses, and reached the shores of the lake Ngami. They then proceeded northward to explore the river Zambesi, when their disasters commenced. Their cattle were sick, and they were compelled to leave them behind, because the country was infested with tetze, a fly, whose bite is fatal to cattle. The country was so rocky that their wagons could not cross it.

The heat was intense; the rainy season came on; the country was swamped; the servants of the company were seized with fever; and Mr. Chapman, one of the explorers, was confined with raving delirium. The leaders made for lake Ngami, leaving twenty two sick or invalids to follow when able. Their condition was perilous, for by a war between the Damaras and Hottentots they were cut off from the coast. Such was the deplorable end of the expedition.

Dr. L., the pioneer, in June last was surrounded by circumstances in which other men would despair. He was near the Zambesi, in the Shire country; which was depopulated by famine and slave wars. "No word (he says) can convey an idea of its desolation." The few living skeletons that survived were dying in the lethargy of despair. Thornton and Dickinson (Dr. Livingstone's associates) had died of fever. Three others were invalids, and disease had taken a good deal of the pith out of Dr. L.

English University Mission to Africa.—"This mission, sent out with Dr. Livingstone's exploring company, three or four years since, has shared largely in the disasters of that enterprise. The Rev. H. Rowley, writing from the River Shire on the 16th of May, says: 'By death and loss of health we have lost more than fifty per cent, of the European members of the Mission.'"

Obituaries.—Says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*: "If writers of obituaries would model their notices of the departed according to the Bible style, our column devoted to such matters would show a very different, and, we think, much more tasteful and quite as profitable record of the blessed dead who die in the Lord."

Not a Christian People.—Says the *Religious Herald*: "We are not throughly a Christian people, not so much as our fathers were, during the first war of independence. In 1777, Congress instructed the Committee of Commerce to import twenty thousand copies of the Bible!".

CHOCTAW MISSION.

LETTER FROM DR. KINGSBURY.

Pine Ridge, Dec. 1, 1863.

Rev. J. L. Wilson, D D:

Rev. and dear Brother: About twelve days since, I wrote you by way of Shreveport, La. By direction of the Postmaster General, letters for the east of the Mississippi are to be addressed to the care of the postmaster either at Shreveport or at Camden, Ark. As my former letter may fail, I shall send this by way of Camden. Until recently we have been greatly favored as to our locality. We have seen but little of the "pomp and circumstance of war," and had experienced but little of its inconveniences and sufferings. Now our circumstances are changed. Gen. Steele's headquarters are in Pine Ridge school house. His staff and escort are camped around us, and two of the gentlemen are accommodated with a room in our house. The Federals occupy both sides of the Arkansas river. There is no force in the nation sufficient to stop them, if they should wish to push forward to Red river. A visit from them appears to be a mere question of time. What they will do with us when they come, we know not; we leave that with our heavenly Father, who will order all things for the best. About 2,000 Texans are in winter quarters about 35 miles below here, on Red river. These are about all the white troops there are in the nation. Most of the Choctaws are at their homes, except two or three companies that are serving as scouts between this and Arkansas river. The prospects for the Confederacy on this side of the Mississippi are rather gloomy. In him who rules among the nations, is all our hope. The time of man's necessity is God's opportunity.

It is decided to have the general hospital at Spencer Academy. A brigade hospital has been established in the Wheelock school house. The brethren are all at their homes, except Brother Wright, who has removed his family to Goodwater, on account of the many interruptions he experienced, on account of the great thoroughfare which passes through the Boggy depot. We continue to preach to small congregations. My congregation at Doaksville, has been increased by refugees from the Cherokee nation and Missouri, who have been compelled to leave their homes on account of the internecine war that is carried on in those parts. There are hundreds, and some say thousands of families, mostly women and children, houseless and destitute wanderers in this nation, in Texas, and in the Southern parts of Arkansas. I have been enabled to pay the salaries of the brethren promptly for 1863, and hope to be able to commence the payment for 1864, if we should live to see the time. I have not heard from Dr. Wilson, or any member of the committee since the 18th of May last. I fear you have been sick. You were formerly very prompt to write. I hope our painful suspense may be soon relieved.

Yours affectionately,
C. Kingsbury.

Yankee Soldier Paper.—Says the *Soldier's Visitor*: "A friend has sent us a copy of '*The Christian Banner*,' a paper published for circulation in the Federal Army, by the American Tract Society, of New York, and captured at Chickamauga. Conspicuous in the heading is an array of United States flags printed in red and blue, whilst a large space on the 1st page is occupied by the same flag, the flaming red of which is sufficiently emblematic of the bloodthirstiness of our 'brethren' beyond the Potomac. They speak of themselves as 'the peace loving North' in contrast with 'barbarous Southern oppression and cruelty;' with much more of the same truthful and delectable reading. A remarkable preponderance of the articles, is occupied with remonstrances against card playing, swearing and drunkenness,—from which one would judge that these are the prominent characteristics of the Yankee army. The soldiers are almost uniformly addressed and spoke of as 'boys,' and are evidently looked upon as an inferior class; whilst the whole tone of the paper is far lower than that of any Southern Soldier's paper we have seen.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A Skirmish Near Smithfield.—We learn through passengers who reached here on the Norfolk and Petersburg train last night, (says the Petersburg *Express*,) that on Sabbath last, a gunboat come up Pagan Creek, and landed twenty-five cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and one hundred infantry at Smithfield. The parties composing this expedition had instructions to march across the country to Cherry Grove on Chuckatuck Creek, and capture the Confederate pickets there. In the meantime the Yankee gunboat was to go around and meet the Yankees at Cherry Grove. At Scott's Factory, four or five miles from Smithfield, the invaders were met by about 75 Confederate cavalry, when a skirmish ensued, and the Yankees retreated back to Smithfield. The Confederates returned towards Blackwater, with seven prisoners.

When last heard from, the Yankees were at Smithfield, without any means of escape (their gunboat having gone to meet them at Cherry Grove) and the Confederates reinforced, were marching upon them. We hope to hear that the whole party have been captured.

The following dispatch was received on Monday night from Col Jordan, at Ivor station:

"Glorious news! The whole Yankee force, about 150, are our prisoners, and their gunboat, 'Smith Briggs,' destroyed! No one hurt on our side. Four Yankees killed, and two or three wounded. The prisoners are now at Broad Water. Send down a train for them to morrow."

[The force above referred to was an expedition sent out by the Beast to destroy a cotton factory at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight county. May all such thieves and marauders have a like end!]

The Currency Bill.—We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the currency bill in secret session, and that what is known as Oldham's plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill has been radically amended; and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two Houses will be the constitution of a new currency limited to two hundred millions of dollars, and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is, Congress has got to see again on the currency, and before the two Houses can accommodate their differences, it is not unlikely the session may expire.—*Examiner.*

General Geo. W. Morgan, formerly of the Yankee army, who held Cumberland Gap at the time General Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, has resigned, and is making speeches in Indiana, denouncing the war. In a recent speech he stated, that when he first joined the army he supposed it was for the restoration of the Union, but that he had since found out that it was a crusade against the Southern planters to rob them of their negroes. That he consequently was opposed to giving another dollar, or raising another man, for the continuance of such an unholy war.

TROOPS RE-ENLISTING.

CAMP RODES' DIVISION,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., Jan 30th, 1864.

I know you will gladly publish the following good news:

Four brigades of Major General Rodes' splendid division have passed resolutions re enlisting for the war. The other brigade is on picket, and it is certain it will follow this patriotic example.

Battle's Alabamians and Dole's gallant Georgians passed resolutions expressing their determination to re enlist for the war on the 26th inst.

The subject was submitted to Brig. Generals Ramseur's and Johnston's Brigades on the morning of the 27th inst. The resolutions were passed amid shouts that made the air ring. The following is the resolution *unanimously* passed by Ramseur's brigade:

Resolved, That we declare ourselves enlisted in the cause of Southern rights and Southern independence so long as an armed foe shall pollute our soil, that we declare ourselves *in for the war*, and this we do most cheerfully, as is our bounden duty.

Send croakers to the army for courage and comfort!

The following letter from Major General Rodes, addressed to Brigadier Generals Ramseur and Johnston, is respectfully submitted:

Brig. Generals Ramseur and Johnston:

Generals it is my pride to have been associated with your two brigades, as comrade or as commander, from the bloody field of Williamsburg, through all the trials of this arduous war, up to the present moment. I claim in both capacities, the privelege of offering my heartfelt congratulations on learning that rising superior to domestic faction and to present hardsips, they have stepped forward, almost to a man, as the pioneers of re enlistment for your State.

The name of North Carolina, impressed on the heart of the people amidst the fire and blood of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg by your respective commands, has been indelibly engraved this day by a victory over self, more ennobling and more enduring. May it prove the seed of a fruitful harvest, striking terror abroad, bringing peace and concord at home.

(Signed R. E. RODES, Maj. Gen.

With the hope that you will roll on the ball by publishing very soon the above,

I am, sir, very willingly,
FOR THE WAR—*Sentinel.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.—We learn that dispatches were received here yesterday, from General Polk, at Meridian, Mississippi, referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the State of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy. We suggested, some days ago, that Sherman's designs were neither directed to Mobile nor Texas as generally supposed, but were aimed at General Polk's lines; and the recent dispatches confirm this supposition.—*Examiner.*

THE MOVE AGAINST NEWBERN.—The late movement against Newbern was a brilliant success. Though the place was not taken the expedition was not without its material fruits, for besides the taking of prisoners, horses, property, &c., a gunboat was destroyed and the enemy forced to seek safety in their entrenchments, behind their works. Hoke's, Clingman's and Corse's brigades are said to have behaved with the greatest gallantry, and we have no doubt but the fortifications could have been carried and the place taken had it been deemed prudent to make the assault. It is folly to sacrifice good men to take Newbern, for before we could arrange defenses that would enable us to hold it the enemy would take it back.

Gen. Whiting telegraphs from Wilmington that Gen. Martin, with the 17th, 42d, and Jackson's command, from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepardsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport barracks and across the Newport river.

Our loss in the whole series of operations was very small but we have not been able as yet to get the names of the killed and wounded.

We have no idea as to the future movements of our forces in that direction, nor would we tell if we knew; we hope however, that the enemy will be compelled to crouch behind their works, and that those of our citizens in that section that have been so much oppressed may receive protection. If the Yankees can be confined to Newbern and Washington we can produce large supplies in Eastern North Carolina. Upon the whole we doubt not but the demonstration against Newbern will be productive of much good.—*Progress.*

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn that a prominent gentleman who arrived her efrom the West yesterday brought the unwelcome news that a yankee cavalry force was moving on Asheville, and fears are entertained that they have reached that town before this time. If the report be true, we hope that we have force enough in that section to meet and drive them back.—*Progress.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA FRONTIER—AN INCIDENT.—A detachment from a Massachusetts negro regiment, under the Colonel commanding, left Norfolk last week for Currituck county, North Carolina, to attack, and capture if possible, some of our guerrillas of Lieut. White's command. Failing in this, they visited a second time the house of Lieut. White, and after abusing the family, took his daughter, an accomplished young lady of 17 years. After having her hands tied in front of her and the rope thrown over her shoulders, she was driven, by a big Negro, with curses and abuse, in front of the command, towards Norfolk. When within five miles of Norfolk they met a regiment of New York white infantry, who, with its Colonel at the head, knocked over the negro driver and rescued Miss White from the negro guard and sent her to Norfolk in a carriage.

There is no sort of ground for one tenth the panic that has been shown about the currency, nor for a resort to one tenth of the desperate expedients that have been suggested for the restoration of our affairs, military and financial. The resources of the Confederacy do not begin to be exhausted. Its strength is not impaired. Its elements of wealth remain substantially intact. Nothing but causeless panic can lead any important portion of the people of the Confederate States to indulge in gloomy vaticinations, calculated to seriously endanger the cause in which their all is engaged.—*Courier*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Feb 3.—A slight snow fell last night.

A general Court Martial has been convened here, consisting of Maj. Gen. Buckner, Brig Generals Field, Kemper, Anderson, Gregg, Nichols and Humphrey. Some important cases will be brought before it.

All quiet in front.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 4.—Scouting parties from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap state that Wilcox's 9th Army Corps (Yankee) has been mustered out of service, and gone home, very few having re-enlisted, notwithstanding the large bounties and land warrants offered them. The enemy's cavalry force have been largely diminished by this.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 3.—The whole of Rhodes' division, Lane's N. C. brigade and nearly all the rest of Wilcox's division and Wilcox's old Alabama brigade have re enlisted for the war. All quiet along our lines.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 1.—The work of re-enlisting goes bravely on. The 6th, 12th and 61st Regiments Mahone's Virginia Brigade, re-enlisted for the war yesterday.

Dispatches from Winchester, Virginia indicate that Gen Early had captured in Hardy county, a few days ago, a train of eighty wagons, nearly all laden with commissary stores.

ORANGE C. H.,—*Gen. S. Cooper:*—On the 30th ult., Gen. Rosser captured ninty three wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage in Hardy county, Va., also three hundred mules and twenty prisoners.

A guard of eight hundred Yankee infantry accompanying the train escaped to the mountains. Our loss was twenty five killed and wounded. Information of an advance upon Petersburg having been received, the garrison evacuated it during the night.

On the 24 inst., R[illegible] bridges over Patterson's cr[illegible] captured sixty prisoners. In this affair, two hundred prisoners, fifty wagons and teams, twelve hundred head of cattle and five hundred sheep have been brought off.

Gen. R[illegible] has shown great energy and skill [illegible] command deserves great credit.

[illegible] H., Feb. 7.—[illegible] enemy in large [illegible] the river on Saturday at Morton's [illegible] after a short contest they were repulsed [illegible] Edward Johnston's Division, and driven [illegible] across the river and pursued. Our forces returned this morning. They attempted to cross at Barnett's Ford, but were repulsed by Gen Scales' N. Carolina brigade, and Gen. Lomax's cavalry brigade.

The enemy have returned.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The Yankees are reported to be advancing in considerable force towards the city from the Peninsula. Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Bottom's bridge. No particulars.

The information from below is meagre and conflicting. The force of the enemy is estimated at about five regiments. One report is that they were repulsed, and another, that they crossed the Chickahominy near White Oak swamp. No apprehension exists there of any further approach. The enemy's movements are believed to be a raid for the destruction of property, or a diversion to draw attention from movements elsewhere.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—The latest reports from below last night, represent that the Yankee force at Bottom's bridge, have fallen back nine miles to Talleysville, where they were reinforced by several additional regiments of infantry and cavalry. The situation was unchanged this morning, but another demonstration by the enemy is expected to-day. Lt Gen. Hood has command of the Confederate troops on the line of the Chickahominy.

Some official information has been received of the arrival of eighteen gunboats and transports at Jacksonville, Florida. The enemy, presumed to be in large force, had landed and were reported advancing on Saturday night.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 8.—One Captain and thirty nine privates, captured at Barnett's Ford, by Gen'l Early's Division, were brought in this morning. The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning, but soon re crossed.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—Gov. Gambell of Missouri died on the 2nd, inst. Geo. R. Riddle, a strong Unionist, succeeds Bayard of Delaware, in the yankee Senate. Latest information from below, states that the yankees have taken the back track for Williamsburg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoissance. The impression prevails here that the next campaign will commence at an early day. Active hostilities on the Rapidan will probably be delayed until the recovery of Meade, who at last accounts was convalescent at his home in Pennsylvania. Weather favorable for military movements.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—Nothing of special importance was transacted in open session of either House of Congress to day. It is understood that the Senate, in secret session, passed the Currency Bill, which was sent to that body by the house some time ago, though it was considerably amended and changed. It has been sent back to the House for the further consideration of that body.

The Senate will next take up the Tax Bill in secret session.

The House is still engaged on the military bill in secret session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to amend the late anti-substitute law in relation to farmers, with a recommendation that it do *not* pass. No action taken.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—It is understood that the House in secret session has passed the military bill and sent it back to the Senate for the further consideration of that body. It is understood that the bill was extensively amended and altered in the House.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—In the House to day, the Senate's bill providing for the organization of a general staff for the Army was taken up and postponed indefinitely. Yeas 31, Nays 30.

A bill passed paying any private or inferior officers, who under orders of a superior officer, performs temporary staff duty.

The military committee reported favorably, and recommended the passage of an act to repeal the law providing for the payment of property destroyed under military necessity, out of the treasury and provides for the payment of the same out of the sequestration fund. A lengthy debate ensued, and on motion it was postponed indefinitely yeas 54, nays 16.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—A special despatch to the *Evening News*, dated at Clinton on th 4th states that Sherman's two corps, under McPherson and Hurlbut, are advancing. Gen. Jackson has fought them all day. They have made but two miles to day. They camp to night six or eight miles below Clinton. Prisoners report the enemy at thirty thousand strong. General Rose whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday hand to hand, with pistols.

A special despatch to the *Register* and *Advertiser* from Jackson on the 4th, states that the enemy commenced crossing the Big Black yesterday. They threw over six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The rail road bridge was attempted to be crossed by Wessinger's troops, but they failed. They are now attempting to cross at Birdsong's. The city is full of rumors and excitement, but confidence is felt.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Eighty five shells were fired at the city to-day. No firing at Fort Sumter.

The enemy have been at work all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cummings's Point batteries.

There has been a large fire on Folly Island today, it is supposed to be the burning of a yankee hospital.

There is a Gunboat in Edisto river, lying high and dry. It is believed she will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—The enemy renewed their fire upon the city last evening, seventeen shells were fired up to nine o'clock this morning. A fifth monitor made her appearance in the harbor to day. Position of the fleet in other respects unchanged. The enemy are engaged mounting several guns at Wagner, bearing upon the channel.

An official dispatch from Lake City, Florida, on the 8th, reports 18 of the enemy's vessels, gun-boats and transports, as having arrived at Jacksonville. It is believed a large force have landed and were said to be advancing last night.

FROM THE NORTH

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Yankee House of Representatives on the 25th, Fernando Wood made an earnest appeal for the restoration of peace. On the 28th his reception was largely attended by members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign ministers and others.

Senator Bayard of Deleware has resigned.

Dispatches from Chattanooga say that Johnston's army has fallen back to Kingston.

Wilson has withdrawn his resolution for the expulsion of Davis.

Latest European advices indicate a disagreement between the Powers of the German Confederation on the Schleswig Holstien Question.

The Confederate loan has advanced in London to 50.

The Court of Exchequer refused a new trial of the Alexandria case and the ship will be released.

The Florida has not yet left Brest.

The French corps Legislatif has granted the extraordinary credits demanded by the government.

Liverpool cotton market dull.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The New York Herald of the 1st, says Lincoln has issued an order for a draft of five hundred thousand men, on the 10th of March. The Herald says the order is, but a consolidation of the two calls previously issued for three hundred thousand, nearly half of whom have been obtained by volunteering and re enlistment.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator.

Judge Murphy, of Fort Smith, has been elected Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

Gold unchanged in New York.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to day bringing the *Baltimore American* of the 4th inst.

Denmark absolutely rejects the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria calling for the withdrawal of the November constitution; in consequence of this refusal the Envoys of these powers have left Copenhagen.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—Additional Northern news has been received: The House (Washington, D. C.) passed a bill reviving the grade of Lieut. General, and recommending Gen. Grant for the position.

Hon. James B. Clay died recently in Canada.

A New Orleans letter to the New York *Herald*, dated on the 26th ultimo, says: "All parties in this city declare Mobile about being attacked by Farragut on water, and by the troops of Banks on land.

La France says that the steamer Florida has challenged the Yankee steamer Kearsarge to a fair fight. The latter having accepted they intend to go to sea a few miles and settle the difference at cannon range.

The Alabama has destroyed the Yankee ship Contest in the Straits of Sunda, the vessel and cargo is valued at one million dollars.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

A. B. & D.—Mrs H J Anderson, Madison C. H., Fla; Mrs J D Bellamy, Wilmington; D L Brock, Warrenville; B Carr, Teachey's; Mrs A E Alexander, Sharon; J Fe[illegible]on, Mill Hill; R B Caldwell, Hazlewood, S C; Rev A Currie, D T Clark, Hillsboro'; Geo Andrews, Davidson College; Rev W H Crane, Quincy, Fla; Mrs F A Bates, Marion, Ala; Mrs Burton, Leaksville; Lt M Bonner, Fort Fisher; Mrs G H Brown, Tarboro'; Mrs W H Cumming, Greensboro'; D Creswell, Mt Mourne; Mrs A E Danton, Charlotte; Mrs J A Basda, Haw River; J W Cook, Oak Forest; Miss F A B Buie, Western Pronr; Rev E E Bryce, Crowder's Creek; J W Boney, Teachy's; Mrs M Banne man, Scobba, Miss.; Mrs M Bell, Kenansville; R H Armstrong, J P Bannerman, Bannerman's; Miss A Busbee, Raleigh; T H Busbee, Chapel Hill; Mrs Ann Cooper, Oxford; P Alford, McInis' Bridge.

D E & F.—Mrs D Davane, Harrell's Store; Dr C J Freeland, Hillsboro'; Mrs J A Foobe, Clio; J Fromberger, Dallas; T A Davis, Chapel Hill; A Denny, ——; Mrs Capt Daingerfield, Fayetteville; A G Foster, Thomasville; Mrs M T Forsyth, Cool Spring; R M Fitzaw, Dogwood Grove; W Person, 47th N C T; S Frontis, Clinton; Mrs M A Falson, Falson's; Mrs A Fennel, Harrell's Store; Benj Davis, B Daniel, B Davis, Goldsboro; Jno Everett, Goldsboro'; S S Everett, 47th N C T.

G & H.—Miss M H Harry, Hopewell; Miss M Henry, Montgomery, Ala; Mrs M L Hall, Wilkesboro'; S B Howard, Providence; T M Holt, Haw River; D B Gaither, Newton; Mrs M E Gray, Providence; J F Houpe, Oak Forest; B Hyde, Rowan Mills; R S Hart, Army of Tenn; Jas Garrison, Hilton; Rev W A Gregg, Conwayboro; S Harris, Harris' Depot; Mrs W L Glass, Lenoir.

I J & K.—Miss E S Kelly, Kenansville; Mrs M J Jervis, Morganton, Ga; J S Johnson, Salisbury; Rev B S Keiter, Rowan Mills; J Johnson, Franklin; Mrs N Johnson, Dav College; Mrs T L Johnson, Ft. Mills, S C.

L.—A Leach, Lamont's; A C Leech, Gilopolis; J A Lyon, Columbus, Miss.

M.—A McLeod, Montrose; Wm Maxwell, Charlotte; Jno McNair St Paul's; Mrs W S Moore, Morganton; Jno McNeil, Mrs C McNeill, Gilopolis; D A D McRae, Malta; Mrs C McCallum, J McCallum, Philadelphus; J W McLaurin, Fayetteville; D J McLeod, Clayton, Ala; A McQueen, Troy; D McIntyre, Kyle's Landing; A McPherson, Jr., Fayetteville; D McBryde, Laurinburg; J A McNeely, 34th N C T; E Murry, Sr, Pleasant Grove; Wm Montgomery, Mrs J Montgomery, Cool Spring; J C Montgomery, Oak Forest; Jas McDonald; Springfield; C H McKenzie, Salisbury; Jno McCall, Springfield; A McEachin, Abernathy, Ala; Col. A Murchison, Johnsonville; Rev J P McPherson, Springfield; A D McDonald, Gill's Creek; R J McDonald, Mt Mourne; T C Moore, Troublesome; D McCallum, Queensdale; J A Murphy, C W Murphy, Moore's Creek; Mrs B McNair, Linden, Ala; Mrs J C McMillan, Camden, Ala.

N.—A G Nod, Steel Creek; Mrs M Norman, Orion, Ala.

O. P. & Q.—Mrs E Pearsall, Kenansville; Mrs J Ottarburn, Fayetteville; J Potts, Tarboro'; S B Price Graves; W J Price, Hilton; J B Pigford, T E Pigford, Gill's Creek; Sami Player, Bannermans; Mrs E Pittard, Milton.

R, S, T.—Capt T H Robinson, Concord; E Rice, Wood Lot; N Shaw, Fayetteville; Mrs B A Stuart, Shady Hills; H Sechler, Mirando; Mrs M L Ross, Providence; Dr J J Sloan, Steel Creek; J C Smith, Avesasboro; Mrs S S Robertson, Yanceyville; J Riley, Hillsboro; Miss M Strain, Chapel Hill; M T Smith Petersburg, Va.; A Smith, Gilopolis; E L Tolar, Mt Olive; H R Raymond, Marion, Ala; S Smith, Leaksville; Miss S Robinson, Clinton; D Rickhart, Cool Spring; J C Steele, J W Stevenson, H Reid, Oak Forest; Rev D T Towles, Duplin Road; W H Register, Hilton; Mrs R Thomas, S Southerland Rev R Tate, Sill's Creek; D Shaw, Bannermans; D L Torrence, Dav. College; Lt A P Torrence, 37th N C T; D Ray, Argyle; Mrs H J Stevens, C H Stevens, Black River Chapel; Mrs Jacob Siler, Franklin; B B Small, Troublesome; Mrs J A Taylor, Marion Old, S C; Col J D Taylor, Ft Caswell; S B Rivenbark, Moore's Creek.

U, V, & W.—Mrs M White, McConnellsville, S C; Mr J W Wilson, Statesville; Mrs A Wilkerson, Fayetteville; J O Wilkerson, Caldwell; Jno Walker, Charlotte; Jno Wilkerson, Hillsboro; Mrs E Wilson, Quincy, Fla; D W Wicker, Jonesboro'; Jno Vincent, Goldsboro'.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS TO THE ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS DURING JANUARY, 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*

Lowndesboro' church,	36 00
Prattville church,	455 00
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Government Street church,	557 00
Euchee Valley church,	23 00
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.	
Eutaw church,	70 00
SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Cherokee.*	
Roswell church,	234 00
Presbytery of Florida.	
Thomasville church,	55 00
" Mrs A L Moore,	50 00
Presbytery of Hopehill.	
Augusta church, D L A.,	2,000 00
Washington church,	460 00
SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.—*Presbytery of Chickasaw.*	
Sarepta church,	25 00
Presbytery of North Mississippi.	
Sand Spring church,	50 00
T J Reid,	5 00
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.—*Presbytery of New Orleans.*	
New Orleans 1st church, an exile,	500 00
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Concord.*	
Pleasant Hill church,	31 75
Providence church,	41 00
" " colored cong'n,	5 00
Sharon church,	11 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
S M., for George and Sue,	10 00
	10 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Yorkville church,	900 00
Grindal Shoals church,	56 00
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Central church, Charleston, Miss C A Stewart,	20 00
Central church, Charleston, J T Caldwell,	20 00
A friend, Charleston,	50 00
Thank-offering for deliverance from fire and shelling, Charleston,	100 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Little Pee Dee church,	49 00
Salem (B R) church,	470 00
Samuel, Willie and Jimmie Cumming,	30 00
Presbytery of South Carolina.	
Washington street church,	230 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.	
Synodical collection,	4,005 00
Presbytery of East Hanover.	
A friend,	2,000 00
Total,	$11,889 75

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING JANUARY, 1864.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Fayetteville.*

Little T N C., " for the poor little heathen children,	20 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Waxhaw church,	28 25
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Columbia church, Monthly Concert Collection,	47 15
A member of the Circular church,	3 25
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Pine Tree church,	8 00
Salem (B R) church,	55 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—*Presbytery of West Hanover.*	
Sundry churches,	363 88
Hampden Sidney College church,	54 10
Trinity church,	50 00
Miscellaneous.	
Legacy of Miss Flora Lee,	500 00
Total,	$1,107 48

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. J. J. Prather, Mr CHARLES BROWN, of the 5th N. C. Troops, to Mrs. SARAH KENDRICK, of Fayetteville.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th Jan. 1864, by Thomas M. Holt, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH ALBRIGHT to Miss MARY ANN ANTHONY, all of Alamance co.

At the residence of the bride's father, Wilkes county, N. C., on the 26th inst., by Rev. J. D. Wilson, Capt THOS S. BOUCHELLE, 1st N. C. Infantry, and Miss SALLY A., daughter of Maj: J. W. Hackett

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Iredell county, N. C., on the 25th of Decem'r 1863 Mrs MARGARET HARRIS, wife of Mr. James A. Harris, in the 3 st year of her age.

Mrs Harris was a woman of no ordinary attainments. Her cheerful, happy disposition, and high literary acquirements, always rendered her society pleasant and instructive. But she possessed higher attractions than these. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twelve years. And the well marked pages of her Bible show where she found that instruction, which sanctified by the Spirit, makes the intelligent, pious Christian. She was one that feared the Lord—which is the glory of woman. And her life and death illustrated the truth of the Scripture, "a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." She was, by all who saw her in health, so amiable, so gentle, so meek, so kind, and by all who saw her in the midst of severe suffering, so calm, so patient, so resigned. And but feebly does her bereaved husband express his appreciation of her worth, when he says "she was a noble, high-minded, devotedly pious woman." In her he found a wife, "that feareth the Lord" the price of such an one "is above rubies." But Maggie is gone. "The well known form, the welcome tread, Oh! where are they, and where is she?" Gone, as she believed, to meet a noble brother, Capt. J. H. Burrows, whose immortal spirit took its flight from the bloody field of Gettysburg, and other pious friends with her blessed Saviour, in Immanuel's land. Although she has left a devoted husband and two sweet little children, with many friends and acquaintances to mourn her death; yet may they remember the separation is only transitory and the reunion will be eternal, and they "sorrow not even as those which have no hope." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints"

We're not all here—a broken band,
Now gathers round our hearth;
A light is from our household gone,
And hushed are joy and mirth.
A voice we loved is silent now,
We see a vacant chair;
All dreary are our hearts and sad,
For oh! we're not all here.

We're not all here,—yet would we wish
To call her back again?
We joy to know that she is free
From sorrow, grief and pain
'Tis sweet to feel that she's at home
Among the ransomed blest,
And though in weariness we roam,
Her's is eternal rest.

We're not all here—yet Saviour grant
Our little band of love,
Unbroken, may be found at last,
In that bright home above,
The golden chain—the severed links—
Be all united there;
And gazing on our loved we'll cry
We're all, O, yes,—all here."—COR.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday morning, Feb 4th, ADAM GILCHRIST, infant son of the Hon James W. and Fannie G. Baker. "Suffer Little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In Richmond county, January 26th, in the 20th year of her age, JEMIMA P. HENDERSON, daughter of T. and Hugh Henderson, (the latter deceased) leaving a brother and sisters and many relatives to mourn her loss. The deceased was partially blind, but we hope she now sees—that her eyes have, e're this beheld her Saviour and Redeemer. May her young relatives and friends take warning, for

"Death stands thick through all the ground
To hurry mortals home."

At his residence, in Iredell county, N. C., on the 20th of January, 1864, Mr JOHN A. MILLER, in the 36th year of his age. The deceased was a plain, unassuming man, yet one confided in and beloved by those who knew him. For as a neighbor, he was kind and accommodating, as a husband, affectionate and devoted, as a father mild yet decided. His bereaved widow and six little orphan children, the Presbyterian church of Prospect—of which he had been a consistent member for more than fifteen years—have sustained a loss. They mourn, however, "not as those who have no hope," for he lived bearing testimony to the advantages of an early pious training, and he died in the triumphs of the Gospel.

COM.

In Sampson county, on Monday morning, the 25th of January, Mr ISAAC O. WRIGHT, in the 61st year of his age, he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for thirty-one years. He was a loving and devoted husband and father, a kind and indulgent master, an obliging neighbor, and was ever kind and benevolent to the poor and suffering. He bore his afflictions of several months duration with patience and resignation to the will of God. His house was set in order, and when the last hour approached, he was calm and composed, bidding his family and friends around him an affectionate farewell, taking each one by the hand, and in a few moments, calmly and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. In the death of Mr Wright, his family and the community have suffered a great loss. "He rests from his labors and his works follow him."

Of pneumonia, after a few days' illness, at his residence in Cabarrus county, N. C., on Saturday morning, 17th January, 1864, Mr. WALTER S. PHARR, in the 70th year of his age. For many years he had been an intelligent christian and a beloved member of R. River church. He lived to raise ten children, to lose one son by death in the army, and to see another liberally educated and comfortably settled as a Presbyterian minister. Having lived an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a kind master, a peaceable neighbor, an orderly citizen, a firm believer in the Bible, and a consistent worshipper at God's house; his end was peace.

D. A. P., Sr.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$ 2 50@$2 75
BEEF, retail,	$1@$1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER,	$ 4 00@$4 50
CORN,	$16 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 35
COTTON YARNS,	$12 00@$35 00
COFFEE,	$10 00@$12 50
EGGS,	$ 1 50@$1 75
FLOUR,	125 00@140 00
IRON,	$ 3 00@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$ 2 25@$2 50
NAILS,	$ 3 00@$3 50
PORK,	$1 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$16 00
RYE,	$16 00
SUGAR,	$4 00@$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 2 00@$2 50
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 1 40@$1 50
SALT,	$20 00@$22 50
TALLOW,	$ 3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A GENTLEMAN that can teach the higher branches of English to take charge of a small SCHOOL for the year 1864, near Graham or Company's Shops, North Carolina. Best references required. Address,
J. G. MOORE, Company's Shops, N. C.
Feb'y 3, 1864–4w*

WANTED!

A FEMALE TEACHER in my family, competent to teach the English branches thoroughly; Latin or French, with music on Piano. References given and received. RICHARD I. SMITH.
Feb. 10, 1864w3* Milton P. O., N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED!

THE ALAMANCE CHURCH BOOK was taken to the Orange Presbytery, held at Greensboro, N. C., October 1863. Any information of said book will be thankfully received. Address,
J. W. GILMER, C. S.
Gilmer's Store, N. C., Feb. 10, 1864–w3

FOR SALE.

THE SKELETON OF A FOUR HORSE WAGON. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
Feb. 10, 1864.–w2*

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,
S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course,	$30 00
Intermediate do.,	40 00
Classical do.,	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil,	1 00

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C.
[Feb. 10, 1864–tf

BLACK PEPPER! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

ENGLISH PINS! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Notice to Church Sessions.

THE attention of Church-Sessions within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery is earnestly called to the action of that body at the Spring meeting in 1863, relative to the education of children left orphans by the calamities of the present war. An appeal is now made that prompt action be taken, and full reports sent up to Presbytery at Centre Church, during the spring sessions.

NEILL McKAY,
COLIN SHAW,
J. G. SHEPHERD. } *Synodical Com.*

Notice.

THE Churches within the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery are requested to forward to the undersigned their contributions for the support of disabled ministers. It will be borne in mind that this Presbytery at the Spring Sessions of 1859, agreed to adopt the plan of relief suggested by the Convention of Ruling Elders and Deacons at Raleigh in February of that year. If each church member in our bounds will give fifty cents, and this contribution is paid over promptly and regularly, our wants in this respect will be sufficiently provided for. Be pleased to forward to the undersigned here or at the next Presbytery.

J. G. SHEPHERD, *Ch'm of Com.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10w3

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Arch'd Graham, (dec'd) by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, will offer for sale at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of next March Court, all the interest of said intestate in 445½ acres of land, in 5 different tracts, lying on the waters of Big Rockfish, being the same land formerly belonging to Daniel McNeill.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required, or cash, at the option of the purchaser.

GEORGE McNEILL,
[Feb. 10th, 1864] Adm'r of Arch'd Graham.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10w2 Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
Feb. 10, 1864–w6

PERCUSSION CAPS!

100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!!

20,000 ENVELOPES!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Pencils! Lead Pencils!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

STEEL PENS for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Chewing Tobacco.

EXTRA FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON GRADES. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Castile Soap!

A GENUINE ARTICLE for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Brown Windsor Soap!

WARRANTED GENUINE. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

TOOTH BRUSHES! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Blacking!

MASON'S BLACKING. For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

SODA! SODA!! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

MATCHES OF SUPERIOR

Miscellaneous Reading.

FEATS OF ANCIENT CAVALRYMEN.

It may, perhaps, prove interesting to some to glance at feats performed by the cavalry of the ancients. Prominent among the annals of the past stands the battle of Cannæ, fought 216 B. C., between the Romans and Carthagenians.

The Roman troops numbered 80,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry; the Carthagenians, 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.

The Roman right wing was formed of the cavalry of Latium leaning on the river Aufidus; that of the Italians on the left, while the infantry occupied the centre. Hannibal, the Carthagenian leader, also placed his infantry in the centre; his Numidian cavalry on the right wing, where they were able to evade the charges of the Italian heavy horse opposed to them; while the heavy cavalry, under the command of Hasdrubal, was placed on the left near to the river. The Italian cavalry, on the Roman left, were fully occupied by the Numidians.

The Roman infantry soon routed the Celts and Spaniards, and formed into a wedge shaped column to attack the African infantry, which Hannibal had placed in rear. The Africans wheeled inward, charged in a line, and there the battle became a standing fight.

Hasdrubal's heavy horse had, in the meantime, prepared the defeat of the Roman cavalry on the right wing, and after a stout resistance, dispersed them, passed behind the centre, fell upon the rear and flanks of the Roman infantry. This decided the battle in favor of the Carthagenians.

The Romans lost 70,000 men. Of their 6,000 cavalry only 70 men escaped. The Carthagenian loss was not quite 6,000 men; two-thirds of whom belonged to the Celts, who bore the brunt of the first attack of the legions.

Not more than 200 of Hasdrubal's 6,000 regular horse, which had won the whole battle, were killed and wounded.

Another remarkable feat was, with the aid of cavalry, performed by Hannau in 1813. With 20 Prussian squadrons, he rode down 8 battalions of French, and captured 18 guns; the enemy, at this time, held 18,000 cavalry troops in reserve till the battle was lost though a more favorable cavalry ground could not have been found. This instance marks a turning point in the use of cavalry, for previous to this and after invention of gunpowder and the use of fire arms, this branch of the army had done but little toward gaining victories.

At the battle of Arbela, (361 B. C.,) Alexander in person led the Macedonian horse which formed the extreme right of his order of battle, and gained the most glorious battle achievable to this cavalry. While the Persians were trying to outflank him, he brought fresh troops from the rear; at the same time the Persians left a gap between their left and centre. Into this gap Alexander at once dashed, separated their left from them, and drove it a considerable distance. Being recalled to assist his own left, he rallied his horse, passed behind the enemy's centre, and fell upon the rear of his right. Thus he gained the battle; and from that day ranked among the first cavalry Generals of all times. To crown the work his cavalry pursued the fleeing enemy with such ardor that its advance guard stood the next day 75 miles in advance of the battle field.

Among the Carthagenians, Hannibal, Hamilcar and Hasdrubal were distinguished leaders of cavalry.

In the 17th century, when cavalry formed quite an important part of every army, Gustavus Adolphus stood at the head of cavalry commanders.

Of the English leaders of cavalry, Prince Rupert and Crownwell were eminent.

It was reserved for Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and his leader of cavalry, Seydlitz, to revolutionize and raise to the culminating point of glory the mounted service.

The New York *News* asserts that Fernando Wood is for "peace," and speaks as follows of the Democratic Congressional caucus lately held in Washington city:

"At that caucus the speakers were Senators Powell and Saulsbury, and Messers. J. C. Allen, Robertson, Holman, Cox, Pendleton, Fernando Wood and others of the House of Representatives. Not one of these gentlemen advocated or intimated a desire for a war platform. On the contrary, every allusion made to the subject was against the war. Senators Powell and Saulsbury and Mayor Wood denounced it boldly and no speaker took opposite grounds."

"The only business transacted was the appointment of a special committee of two from the Senate and five from the House, to whom was referred the whole subject, including fixing a time and a place to hold the next Democratic National Convention. The following gentlemen compose this committee, viz: Davis, of Kentucky, and Hendricks, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate, and Messers. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, Fernando Wood, of New York, Wm. G. Steel, of New Jersey, Bliss, of Ohio, and Miller, of Pennsylvania, on part of the House.

"If the sentiments of these gentlemen on this subject are of any consequence, we know that a majority are openly avowed Peace men.

"The fact is that seven-eighths of the Democratic members of Congress are the friends of peace and opposed to the war. This will be made apparent before the close of the session and be more fully manifested in the next National Convention."

Our Navy.—*The Army and Navy Messenger* has been "very much surprised to learn that there are no chaplains in the Confederate Navy." It says: "If there is any provision in the laws of Congress for chaplains in the Navy, the proper authorities should no longer delay to act in the premises. If the case has not been provided for by law, Congress should be called upon to supply this defect of legislation."

WORK FOR COLD WEATHER.

The industrious man will have much to occupy his time and attention, during the cold weather, in the way of preparing for the planting season. Far from being the least important of all things, that will demand the farmer's care, is to see that a good supply of manure shall be hauled to such places, where its use will be required, but not, as is too often done, allow it to lose its most valuable properties, from exposure to the weather, when a few spades full of earth thrown on each pile, will prevent the evil.

Another thing that should not be neglected, is to give all the fences a general supervision and all such places as require repair, let it be done in a workmanlike manner, for, take our word for the assertion, that wretched fences about the place amount to the same thing as if the proprietor was to hang a sign over his door, bearing the following announcement, in bold letters; *Here resides a poor farmer.*

Let all ditches undergo a thorough cleaning, and others made, if necessary. The philosophy of draining is simply this: Air and heat are essential agents in preparing the food of plants, which is deposited in the soil, and they are also necessary for the healthful development of most of the cultivated varieties. These agents are in a measure excluded from the soil by the water. On this subject, a well known writer uses the following language: "The temperature of a soil, habitually saturated with spring water, from beneath the surface, seldom exceeds fifty or sixty degrees at mid summer. Hence, the grains and grasses, which require a heat of eighty or ninety degrees to bring them to a high state of excellence, can never thrive in these cold situations, where they find neither the warmth nor the food suited to their habits. It is as unreasonable to expect it as it is to expect the farmer's wife to bake bread in a cold oven.

See that your cattle receive especial attention, both as to feeding and protection from the cold. As a general thing, our farmers have not shedding enough. Every thing, not excepting carts, wagons, ploughs, &c., should be under cover. Mr. Felder, in our last number, recommends a cheap shed for hogs, that might be very well provided for the cows and sheep.

Have all your tools put in first-rate order, be kind and benevolent to your poorer neighbor, and with the blessing of Heaven, you will be ready to enter upon your farm duties, when the season shall have arrived

NEVER DESPAIR.

Many of our readers have heard the anecdote of the cool composure and resignation of Sir Isaac Newton, when his little dog overturned a lamp, and burned up his papers, the fruits of many years' labor. But they may not be so familiar with a similar anecdote of Audubon, when his valuable drawings had been destroyed by Norway rats.

Returning from Philadelphia, after an absence of several months, absorbed in the newly found delights of home, he failed to inquire the fate of a certain wooden box, which, before his departure, he had entrusted to the care of a relative, with the strictest injunctions as to its safety. At last, on interrogation, this treasure was produced, the dearly prized deposit of all his drawings, more cherished than a casket of the rarest jewels. It was opened, and what was Audubon's dismay to perceive the misfortune which had befallen it! A pair of Norway rats, having taken possession and appropriated it, had reared there a whole party. A few gnawed bits of paper were the only remains of what, a few months before, had been a thousand marvelous representations of the curious inhabitants of the air. The shock of such a calamity was too much even for the fortitude of Audubon. Like an electric stroke, it thrilled his whole nervous system, and for some time caused the entire prostration of his physical powers. A burning heat rushed through his brain on the discovery—the discovery of the entire wreck of the results of all his efforts and his patience. For nights he could not sleep, and days were passed with listless apathy, till at length invigoration of mind and frame gradually, under kindly influences, returned. He once again took up his pencils his note book, and his gun, and went forth to the woods. Then, consoling himself with the reflection that he could make much better drawings than before, he persevered untiringly for three whole years until his portfolio was replenished.

To Kill Worms in Peach Tree Roots.—Our people do not sufficiently attend to their fruit trees; hence the defective character of much of our fruit. A simple plan for destroying the worms that infest the root of the peach tree is hereunto annexed, and is at least worth a trial. Many a tree might thus be made to bear perfectly which would otherwise fail:

"Take a small hoe, or other suitable implement and excavate the earth from the roots of the tree to the depth that the worms usually penetrate. Then take about a pound of unslacked lime, broken into small fragments; mix it with the earth removed from the root, and pack the mixture into the excavation around the tree; then pour water upon the mixture in sufficient quantity to slake the lime. The heat evolved by this means, together with the corrosive quality of the lime, will within a very few minutes, destroy every worm, even when they have penetrated the bark; and this without injuring the tree. If half a dozen good peaches would not compensate for your labor, you are no lover of fruit."

Thorough Tillage.—At one of the Irish Agricultural meetings, one of the speakers remarked—and the truth may be well applied in this country:—

"What brought out the immense agricultural wealth of Scotland? and what enabled the small farmer in Belgium, who, on seven or eight acres of light sandy land, was able to do better for himself and his family than we can do on twenty or thirty acres of land in this country? It was not by allowing three-fourths of a light tillage farm to remain in poor herbage, and making the other quarter pay the rent. It was because the farmers in those countries he alluded to made agriculture a study, a duty, and a pleasure, and because no man there would keep one single acre of land more in his possession than his capital and his means would enable him to cultivate."

Cure for Catarrh.—The following simple remedy has been used with great success by one long and severely troubled with this annoying complaint: Take, say one part pulverized loaf sugar to two parts pulverized camphor, and mix them thoroughly together, and use as often as the patient wishes in the form of snuff. This simple remedy, followed for a few months, has effected a cure in the case above referred to entirely beyoned expectation. Should the camphor be two powerful or not enough so, reduce a small quantity, as the case may require, as it is desirable that camphor should be the principal agent.

A LESSON IN ITSELF SUBLIME.

A lesson in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this—"I take no heed of time,
Save when the sun is shining,"
These motto words a dial bore,
And wisdom never teaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches,
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forgive its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it,
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.
For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their glitter—
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter;
But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest;
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.
As life is sometime bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
All boding phantoms scorning;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the Gracious Giver.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely
We should forget its pains and care,
And note its bright hours only.

A Marshal of France.—The Marshal D. Ornano, who recently died in Paris, and promised the Emperor, when he saw him for the last time, that "he would meet him in heaven," had not become the prey of the foreign biography writers. So we will anticipate them. Gen. Ornano was a Corsican, hence the Emperor's fears. He was born in 1784, of a noble family, commanded a corps of Corsican Chasseurs, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1706-7 he served against the Russians and Prussians. In 1808 9 he acquired a high reputation in Spain, particularly at the passage of the Navia and the combat of the Alba de Tormes. In 1812 he was again in Russia and his conduct in several battles was warmly approved. After that of Borodino he was made General of a division, and as such was actively engaged in the campaigns of Saxony and Champagne.

When the Bourbons were restored the King gave him the cross of St. Louis but this did not prevent him from joining Napoleon on his return from Elba. A duel which he fought with Jerome Bonnet, and in which he was dangerously wounded, prevented him from being at Fleurus or Waterloo. On the second restoration he was committed to the Abby prison, but being finally released, he retired to the Netherlands, where he had the good fortune to marry the beautiful and celebrated Polish Countess Vaiesks. Since the accession of Louis Napoleon he has basked in the sunshine and honors of the nephew as he did in those of the uncle, and at his death was governor of the Invalids, and the last surviving division general of the Emperor. —*Confederacy.*

To Cook a Husband.—Many good Husbands are spoiled in the cooking; some women go about it as if they were bladders and blow them up; others keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by conjugal coolness; some smother them in hatred; contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good if managed in this way; but, on the contrary, very delicious when managed as follows: Get a large jar called the jar of faithfulness, (which all good wives keep on hand) place your husband in it, and set him near the fire of conjugal love, let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear, but above all, let the heat be constant. Cover him with affection, kindness and subjection, garnished with modest, becoming familiarity, and spiced with pleasantry, and if you add kisses and other confectionaries, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation. We would advise all good wives to try this recipe, and realize what an admirable dish a husband makes when properly cooked.

Where the Rain Comes From.—Mr. Glaishor, of England, recently made a scientific ascent in a balloon, in a rain storm, to study the rain in the place where it comes from. On the ground the rain drops were as large as four-penny pieces upon his note book, while higher up they merely dotted it like pin points; higher still it was a Scotch mist, or wet fog, yet higher the fog was dry, and at 3,500 feet the balloon was out of rain, though it was falling on the earth. Above them, even at that elevation, was the stratum of cloud which science, without ever having seen, had daringly predicted as always above "the overcast" of a rainy sky; and at the height of 1,000 feet, in descending, the balloon was in a current of wind from one quarter, and the car in another from one nearly opposite—south-east and south west respectively; in other words, the Columbus of the clouds had sailed into the eddy between the confluent currents of atmosphere which were mingling their temperatures, and thus disengaging some of their moisture for the behoof of the cornfield and picnic parties below.

Government Prices in Georgia.—At a public meeting in Forsyth county, Georgia, the following schedule of prices was agreed upon by the farmers of the county:

Corn, $2.50 per bushel; wheat, $5 per bushel; bacon, $1 per pound; beef, 10 cents per pound; lard, $1 per pound; fodder, $2 per hundred; oats, $1.50 per bushel.

POSSESSED WITH THE DEVIL.

Many curious examples may be found in the accounts which have come down to us of demoniacal possession—that strange delusion which has furnished so many a sad and horrible chapter to the history of the race. In the early part of the seventeenth century it made its appearance in a convent of Ursuline nuns in London, France. As most of them belonged to noble families, and were highly cultivated and accomplished, they received the unstinted attentions of the clergy, many of whom were sent by the ecclesiastical authorities to endeavor by means of all the weapons of spiritual warfare, to expel the demons from the persons and precincts of the afflicted sisterhood. Three of these exercising priests, fathers Lactantius, Surin and Tranquil, became possessed by the very demons they tried to cast out, the first and last dying raving maniacs, while the other, after several paroxysms, finally recovered. The fiends which left father Tranquil in his last moments passed directly into father Lucas, who was at the bedside of the dying priest. Another scene in this London tragedy furnished additional illustration of the doctrine. Among those who were accused by these nuns of contributing to their sufferings by demoniacal means was Urbain Grandier, a priest in the village, distinguished by his mental accomplishments, by the grace of his manners and the comeliness of his person, and by some passages of gallantry somewhat at variance with modern ideas of priestly propriety.

For several months their accusations were scarcely heeded, but they were artfully directed from the first by those who had good reason to hate him; and when ready to fail, they contrived to secure the aid of Cardinal Richelieu, of whom Grandier had made a mortal enemy by means of some satirical verses. Ecclesiastical suspicion was finally roused, and judicial proceedings, were ordered; but at times when courts were creatures of the church and state, the result could be easily foreseen. Neither his sacred office, nor his prominent position in society, nor all the graces of his mind or person, could save him from the stake; and we almost forget his vices in view of the propriety and steadiness which he displayed through every scene of his persecution, the calm but resolute assertion of his innocence, and especially the heroic—I had almost said Christian firmness with which he encountered the final torture. Father Lactantius, who took an active part in the persecution of Grandier, died thirty days after his victim, "in a state of fury and despair." Mannouri, the surgeon who testified that he found the devil's marks on Grandier's body, saw the ghost of the defunct priest constantly near him, until at last the perception became so vivid that on one occasion he dropped to the ground in the excess of his terror, and died shortly after, with the dreadful image before him. Chauvet a civil officer, who bore some part in the trial, but was no believer in Grandier's guilt, was accused by one of the possessed, and, in consequence, fell into a state of intense melancholy, from which he never recovered.

Swallowing an Indian.—In the early settlement of Cherokee, Ga., prior to the removal of the aborigines, in many cases in the Superior Courts of the various counties, either one or more of the parties were Indians. The first Solicitor General of the Cherokee Circuit was, at the time we speak of, a young lawyer, who had but lately removed beyond the Chattahoochee from one of the older counties of the State. He has since received from his fellow citizens offices of honor, having represented them frequently in the Congress of the United States, and served on the Judicial Bench.

Among the Indians who gave great trouble to the courts was a notorious old vagabond rejoicing in the name of Swallow; a drunken, quarrelsome old scoundrel, everlastingly on the civil or criminal docket. On a certain occasion he was the defendant in a case tried before a jury. The evidence having been submitted and the jury charged, they retired, and soon after came in with a verdict, which was handed to the Solicitor. Now the reader will be good enough to bear in mind that the Solicitor was of an excitable temperament, and whenever unduly exercised he invariably stammered and "stuck." On this occasion he began to read:

"We the jury find that the said defendant Swallow, an Indian."—

Here, as our friend Billy Martin would say, the Solicitor's mouth "hung fire," and he tried again:

"We, the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian"—and here there was another refusal to "go off."

The eyes of the whole court judge, jury, lawyers and spectators, were upon the Solicitor who was by this time "in a sweat." Just here Jim H——, who sat almost under him, looked up and inquired, in an audible voice:

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, he did!" was the Solicitor's indignant reply.

"Then," said Jim," I think the punishment was unlawful—it was both cruel and unusual."

Origin of the Carter Potato.—About thirty years ago, more or less, John Carter, a resident of Savoy, in the county of Berkshire, experimented for the purpose of the improvement of potatoes by planting potato balls, and at harvesting the first year he found that he had advanced one step towards bringing out a new potato. He, therefore, the next year planted the seed raised the first, and so on for several years, till he produced the potato now distinguished as the Carter. Mr. Carter died soon after, and therefore did not enjoy the full glory of his discovery.—*Springfield Republican.*

Curiosity of the Vision.—It has been found, while firing at the running man target at Wimbledon, England, which is scarlet on one side and gray on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eyes, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind, which unsettles the aim. The gray side was struck 74 times, and the red only 42 times. It is a curious fact, too, that men with gray eyes shoot better than those with eyes of other colors.

Children's Department.

WILBERFORCE'S ADDRESS TO MAMMA.

Mamma, 'tis Jesus loves my soul,
And makes the wondering sinner whole;
My nature is by sin defiled,
Yet Jesus loves a little child.

I know my temper is not right,
I'm often fretful, scold, and fight;
I would like him, be meek and mild,
For Jesus loves a little child.

How kind is Jesus! oh, how good!
For my poor soul he shed his blood;
For children's sake he was reviled,
Yet Jesus loves a little child.

When I offend you by my tongue,
And say and do what's very wrong,
Oh! pray, Mamma, be reconciled,
For Jesus loves your little child.

He teaches me to shed a tear,
Whene'er I grieve a friend so dear;
But though I am so thoughtless, wild,
Yet Jesus loves the little child.

To me may Jesus now impart,
Although so young, a gracious heart;
Alas! I'm oft by sin defiled,
Yet Jesus loves the little child.

And I love him; for he loves me,
And hope his faithful child to be:
The sinner's Friend he's justly styled,
And Jesus loves your little child.

SAVED BY PRAYER.

A devout mother had long prayed for the conversion of a wayward son. But her prayers seemed of no avail. He had left the Sabbath school on the plea that he could learn nothing from his teacher. He rarely attended church on the Sabbath-day, alleging, in excuse, that he knew all the old minister would say before he began. He associated with wild and reckless boys, and though love for his mother had kept him from falling into grossly vicious habits, she trembled daily at his growing waywardness, and found no relief but at a throne of grace.

At length he set his heart on a sailor's life, and begged for his mothers permission to go to sea. It was long withheld. She reasoned and remonstrated with him to change his purpose, but in vain. He said frankly he would not go against her will, but he was tired of the monotony of shore, and longed for the romance and adventure of an ocean life. Wearied at length by his importunity, she gave him a reluctant consent, and he shipped on board a whaler for a long cruise. The last gift of his mother was a Bible, and with her last kiss came the weeping request that he would read it.

Months rolled by, and the loving mother heard no tidings from her wandering boy. She missed his face in the lonely home. Her heart grew as she thought of the dangers of the sea, and the profanity and vicious habits of sailors. She feared that the child of many prayers might return to the home of his boyhood a drunkard and a profligate. A revival blessed the quiet village, and several of the most reckless of his former companions experienced divine grace, and came to tell her of the wonderful change in their feelings and lives. This drove the iron deeper into her soul.

"If my dear William had only remained at home," sighed she, "he might perhaps have been among the converts."

Anxiety preyed on her incessantly, her faith for the moment failed her and she refused to be comforted.

One Sabbath morning, weighed down with grief, she went to the morning prayer meeting, and begged those present to pray for her absent boy. The place was turned into a Bochim. Sympathy for the sorrowing mother touched every heart. One by one his converted playmates put up petitions for him with utterances choked by tears, and the widow's heart was comforted. Her faith grew strong that the Lord would hear united prayer, and her face lost its wan, anxious look, and became serene and cheerful.

Nor was her faith disappointed, or her prayers fruitless. After many months came a letter from the sailor boy, which made the tears of gladness run down her cheeks like rain drops. It told of a Sabbath morning, when the ship lay becalmed on the ocean, and his thoughts turned to home and a loving mother. He remembered her gift and her last request, and took the Bible from his trunk to read. It opened to the fifteenth chapter of Luke, and the touching parable of the Prodigal went straight to the heart. Thoughts of sin and guilt such as he had never had before, crowded on his mind. He thought of his mother's prayers, and began for the first time to pray for himself

"And now, I trust," he wrote, "that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me, and when I return, you will welcome a prodigal, 'come to himself.'"

It was the very Sabbath-day on which the widow had besought prayer for the wanderer, and when so fervent petitions had been put up in his behalf.

Evil Example.—A poor boy who had been educated in the Stockport Sabbath school, conducted himself so well, and made so great proficiency in learning that he was appointed teacher of one of the junior classes. About this time his father died, and his mother being reduced to indigent circumstances, was obliged to engage him in the cotton factories, where he met with boys of his own age, who were matured in vice, and hardened in crime. Through the force of his evil example, he lost by degrees all his serious impressions; and having thrown off the fear of God, became addicted to intemperance; and the commission of petty thefts. His dissolute conduct soon brought him into the army. The regiment was sent to Spain, where his habit of excessive drinking was confirmed; and not satisfied with the advantages he reaped as the fruits of many a splendid victory, he plundered the innocent and peaceful inhabitants. On the close of the war in the 'Peninsula, he returned home with his regiment; and soon after landing on the coast of Hampshire, he, with others of his companions, whose principles he had vitiated, broke into several houses; till at length he was detected, arraigned at the tribunal of justice, and condemned to an ignominous death, at the age of twenty-one. "Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."

God Counts.—A brother and sister were playing in the dining room, when their mother set a basket of cakes on the tea-table and went out.

"How nice they look," said the boy, reaching to take one. His sister earnestly objected and even drew back his hand, repeating that it was against their mother's directions.

"She did not count them," said he.

"But perhaps God did," answered the sister.

So he withdrew from the temptation, and sitting down, seemed to meditate. "You are right," replied he looking at her with a cheerful, yet serious air, "God *does count*. For the Bible says, that 'the hairs of our head are all numbered.'"

A Mother's Faith Rewarded.—A venerable lady who looked serenely happy, was asked if all her children were converted. "Yes," she replied all my children are members of the Church of Jesus. Two of my sons who were converted when fourteen years old, are just where they ought to be, ministers of Christ."

"It must be very cheering to you, madam, to know that *all* your children are converted," remarked her friend.

"Yes," she replied, while a beautiful and heavenly smile played round her lips. "Yes; but I always had faith in the promises."

Parents, have you such faith? Children, have you gladdened the hearts of your parents by giving yourselves to Christ?

The Poor Boy and the Wallet.—A lad was proceeding to his uncle to petition him for aid for a sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family was pinched for want. The boy revealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed the doubt, and they resolved not to use it. The pocket-book was advertised, and the owner was found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service. In the course of years the boy become a successful merchant! Honesty always brings its reward to the mind, if not to the pocket.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
Richmond, Va.
march 25, '63y1*

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 14, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62ly]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Mortine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!
AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWELVE CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
DAVID MURPHY.
Sep. 10, 1863—tf

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by
D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.
D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C. March, 24 1860yl

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,635,826.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,658.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton
C. D. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
Feb. 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 12.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 324.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Our soldiers, almost without exception, I am told, indulge in smoking, and our Government has ordered rations in tobacco to be served to them. This may furnish to the fanatical spirits of the North an additional provocation for the prosecution of the war unto utter extermination. Be this as it may, our soldiers do smoke and will smoke hereafter more, if that can be, than heretofore. I offer them therefore the verses below, in which they will find their indulgence turned to an excellent moral and spiritual use. If they will practically adopt the sentiments contained in these lines, for one I will say, let them smoke and let the government supply them with the means.

The first part is by an unknown author. The second is by no means equal to the first; but yet worth the space it will fill. K.

"SMOKING SPIRITUALIZED."

PART I.

This Indian weed, now withered quite,
Though green at noon, cut down at night,
Shows thy decay; all flesh is hay—
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The pipe, so lilly-like and weak,
Does thus thy mortal state bespeak;
Thou art ev'n such—gone with a touch—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thou behold'st the vanity
Of worldly stuff, gone with a puff—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul within,
Think on thy soul, defiled with sin;
For then the fire, it does require—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

Thou seest the ashes thrown away;
Then to thyself thou mayest say,
That to the dust, return thou must—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

PART II. *By Ralph Erskine.*

Was this small plant for thee cut down?
So was the Plant of Great Renown,
Which mercy sends, for noble ends—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

The promise, like the pipe inlays,
And by the mouth of faith conveys
What virtue flows from Sharon's rose—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

In vain th' unlighted pipe you blow;
Your pains in outward means are so,
Till heavenly fire, your heart inspire—
Then think, and smoke tobacco.

The smoke like burning incense towers,
So should a praying heart of yours,
With ardent cries, surmount the skies—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.

The varieties of human character are numerous; but probably that which most universally excites the admiration of the world is energy. Indeed, it is the nature of this quality to force itself into notice. A man who has this element in his constitution, must be active. Like a mass of matter in the process of fermentation, he has that within him which will not suffer him to be at rest, or remain quiescent in a state of idleness.

You see he is pressing forward when anything is to be achieved. He is never intimidated by difficulties. Alps rising on alps are no check to his adventurous spirit; the tumultuous flood, the dashing foam, the lowering heavens, interpose in vain between him and his purpose. His energy bends the most adverse circumstances to his will; and that which affrights the timid inspires him with confidence and causes him to put forth increasing efforts.

While others hesitate, he acts; while they are alarmed, he has met and overcome the danger. Even failures and defeats become to him only lessons of experience.

He is not discouraged or deterred from attempting again, because human power is limited and therefore he cannot always compel success.

You find him incessantly employed; the accomplishment of one design is, with him, only a prelude to the commencement of another. This quality is generally united with a superior intellectual capacity; and perhaps is, in some degree, the effect of it; but whatever are the subordinate causes by which it is produced, whether it arises from great mental powers, or from physical organizations, or from both, it is unquestionably a blessing which cometh down from the Father of Lights.

And like every other boon bestowed by Him, it should be received with thankfulness and diligently used for His glory. Is the christian possessed of this quality? Then let him exhibit it in his ceaseless efforts to do good and communicate. Such a one like Paul, will be always active. He will throw his energy of character into all that he undertakes. He will live and act as if he heard continually sounding in his ears, those inspired exhortations: "quit you like men, show yourselves men." Such a christian will not live in vain.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SOWING WILD OATS.

This is a very common practice about which several observations may be made.

1st, They may be sown any time of the year; and they take several months, sometimes to grow.

2nd, There are several varieties of them. Brand's Encyclopedia gives three leading varieties: "Black, gray, due-brown or red;" "the first two varieties may be raised *on very inferior soil.*" These are the ones more commonly sown in this climate.

3d, They, like the winter oats, reproduce without sowing again; they go on year after year, though the man who first sowed them be dead; and they are just like the original ones.

4th, Some crops exhaust the soil, but by a wonderful contrariety, these exhaust the *sower* more than the soil, and many a man has come to a premature grave who practiced it.

5th, It is a very unprofitable crop. But each generation must learn this by experience. They will not learn by the example of others.

Selections.

From the Southern Presbyterian Review.

A SLAVE MARRIAGE LAW.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is urged as another consideration for the legal recognition of marriage among slaves, that it would prevent the ruthless separation of husband and wife. It would do so, perhaps; but it would also ruthlessly fasten upon many a family and plantation the intolerable curse of an incorrigibly bad negro, rendered more desperately vicious by the consciousness that the State had interposed to make him a fixture. There is a conflict of laws—the law of marriage and the law of property. The difficulty is to reconcile the inseparableness of the marriage relation between slaves, with the master's paramount right of ownership in them, as property. Perhaps it can be done. It is exceedingly hard to judge of the practical value of a suggestion upon so nice a point, unless we have the law in a concrete form before us, in order to compare its several provisions with each other, and test their adaptation to the end proposed. We can only say, that all we have yet heard would amount, in our judgment, but to a snare to entangle the good and conscientious master, while it would serve as a mere cobweb for the wicked and mercenary. We must reserve, however, any further discussion of the point, until something distinct and tangible is proposed by way of reconciling the conflict which we have indicated. But the truth is, this evil of separating families is greatly overrated. We are slow to believe that, in the complex machinery of human affairs, many things which look theoretically wrong work practically right. The master is armed with the unlimited power in law to separate husband and wife, parent and child; and under some undefined notion that this is wrong, without much calculation of actual results, or carrying our investigation below the surface of appearances, we hasten to conclude that to exercise this power wantonly, in spite of the tears and heart-agonies of helpless human beings, must become a debased appetite that grows by what it feeds on. The history and existing facts, as well as the true philosophy of domestic servitude, contradict this senseless theory.

Even among the Romans, whose slave code was the severest ever known to a civilized people, giving the owner the supreme power of life and death over his slave, the relation was nevertheless, in the main, one of mutual kindness and consideration.—Cruel abuses of this power did occur, undoubtedly; but they were not frequent, as dull fools are apt to suppose; and we believe every recorded instance is to be found in the decline of the republic, or under the empire, when the civil wars and a general profligacy of manners had demoralized and enslaved all classes of the Roman world. It was not till the reign of Augustus, that these acts of great cruelty reached such a pitch as to call for the interposition of the Senate in the *Lex Petronia*. And even at a period considerably later, when the virtuous Juvenal, who lashed without mercy the public and private vices of his countrymen, would picture an easy, jolly, happy life, he paints the condition of a home-born slave:

——Cette modico contentus agebat
Vernam æquitem, centiva joco mordente facetus,
Et salibus vehemens intra pomœria natis.

The philosophy of this general mildness, in spite of occasional hardships, is not profound. It is all explained by the softening influence and social intercourse of the family relation. Even the worst men, clothed with extensive arbitrary authority, are usually kind and regardful to their immediate domestics and dependents. The contrast between their public displays of monstrosity, and their humane behavior to those of their own households, presents an enigma, a psychological solecism which puzzles the student of history. It is the master of *political* slaves, maintained in irresponsible power by armed force, and standing far apart from the sympathies or the interests of his distant vassals, between whom and himself there can be none of those charities which bind together domestic society—it is such a master, indeed, who riots without a check in human suffering, and finds fresh spurt in the widening circle of human woe. A bad ruler, like Nero, or Robespierre, or Lincoln, will wring more agony out of helpless humanity in a brief reign, than all the slaveholders of Rome or the Confederacy would inflict in many generations.

Let us, however, at any rate, accept the actual facts which meet our eyes daily, in reference to the evil now under consideration. We may boldly challenge the nations to compare favorably with us in this regard. Among no laboring population of the world is there so little dispersion of families. You may go out upon many of our plantations, selected at random, in every district of these States, and call around you parents and their descendants to the third and fourth generations, who have never been out of each other's sight for a week in their whole lives. There is a Christian sentiment among us—a point of honor—whose delicacy is growing every day, with respect to the separation of families; and this feeling cannot fail to assume the form and force of a general usage more potent than law.

At the same time we agree, that it would be well for the law to provide against separation in case of sales by executors, administrators, sheriffs, and other trustees. And this for two reasons: first; such sales are the cause of much the larger number of separations; since those trustees will not assume the responsibility of selling families together, without some legal security against the risk of loss. And again; as such sales take place immediately under the authority of the courts—the law being for the time the custodian of the property and standing *in loco domini*—it would be easy, as well as highly proper, to make adequate provisions for the just rights and feelings of all concerned. Nor, we may add, would this be an experiment. The Roman law enacted that, in sales of the kind referred to, slaves, such as husband and wife, parent and child, and even brother and sister, should not be separated.

There are some who seem to speak of the separation of man and wife, under any circumstances, as sinful. This involves the question of divorce, which it is not necessary to argue. It will be decisive, perhaps, with most persons, to invoke the authority of Moses, who expressly commands separation between slaves in certain cases. For our own part, we are persuaded that it is as much the duty of the master, who is the civil law giver of his slaves, some times to sunder the marriage relation between those unequally yoked, as it is to encourage and instruct them to form proper connexions. Undoubtedly, he who does so from mere wantonness, or interest, or any motive other than a considerate regard for the highest good of the parties, and that of the rest of his family, incurs a fearful guilt before God. But the guilt is all his own; and it is far better to let him bear it alone, if he will not repent and amend his ways, than, under a morbid tenderness of conscience for the sins of others, to seek relief for him in a scheme that promises only mischief.

Once more: To legalize the marriage of slaves, it is urged, would tend to prevent the crimes of fornication, adultery, and the like, admittedly so notorious amongst them. This effect, it is supposed, would follow, because, in that case, the law must punish such offences between slaves, as it does now between free persons.

Robert Hall has wisely observed, that the criminal indulgence of sensual passions admits but of two modes of prevention: the establishment of such laws and maxims in society as shall render lewd profligacy impracticable or infamous; or the infusion of such principles and habits as shall render it distasteful. Human legislatures, he adds, encounter the disease in the first, the truths and sanctions of religion in the last, of these methods. Now it is manifest that a marriage law will not render the vices referred to either impracticable or infamous among slaves. It will have no tendency that way. They will still mingle together and dwell by themselves as now; the means of gratification will still be as easy and abundant as now; they will still have their own public opinion and standard of propriety as now; and these causes, with others, taken together, will inevitably operate to render the statute for the purpose supposed a dead-letter. You would have to rely almost exclusively upon themselves for the testimony necessary to conviction.—Does any sane man dream the testimony could be had? Is it expected that the master should turn informer? Himself will be a greater sufferer than the slave. Every prosecution, whether followed by conviction or not, must entail some cost, loss, or injury to him; and if the law could possibly be enforced in any tolerable measure up to its numerous violations, (which happily it could not be,) we should all find slavebolding an intolerable burden and annoyance. The slave will return with the chastisement of the court upon him, to the bosom of his own society and associates, to find himself as much respected as he was before, and be jolly together over how much they were making white folks pay for the whistle. Seriously, we do not know any legislation which would more fully realize Walpole's witticism about shearing a hog—great cry and little wool. As things are now, on the other hand, if a master feels it his duty, (and all are deeply guilty who do not feel it their duty,) to restrain these vagrant practices among his slaves, a little reflection will suggest a score of methods, which he may fall upon and vary as occasions demand, far more efficient than any legislation, however stringent. The truth is, the fallacy on this whole subject lies in attributing too much virtue to law, unsupported by public manners—a capital and an incurable error among our modern reformers. Whether it proceed from vanity, or pride of opinion, or lust of power, or honest conviction, each of them, while subordinating moral agencies to a secondary importance, loudly promises that, if he can only get his crotchet embodied in the character of law, mankind may hail a new and glorious era. The event rarely or never answers to the prediction. When the reform mounts the judgment-seat, it suddenly becomes disembodied and evaporates into thin air, which none regard; or, worse still, men open their eyes to find that they have armed with the sword of justice an insupportable petty tyranny.

But we may vindicate the ground upon which we decline to punish slaves by statute law for fornication and the like from another point of view. Human laws deal with the conduct of men as altogether an affair of the present life. They take cognizance of our actions, not as sinful merely, nor as affecting our interests in another state of existence, but as directly and palpably detrimental to the social order and the common weal. Hence the principle on which we do not indict slaves for such offences is, that, when committed by that class among themselves, they are too trivial, insignificant, and remote in their effects upon the general welfare, to demand judicial notice, not but that they are still highly sinful and immoral. Take adultery or bigamy—crimes which our law views, in the superior and governing race, with an eye of severity—they sow the seeds of distrust and jealousy around the hearth-stone, and array family against family; they corrupt the sources of legitimacy, and confound the rights and property of individuals; they transmit animosities, as a legacy, from father to son; and in all their consequences, tend evidently and immediately to overthrow the peace and good order of society. But there is manifestly none, or imperceptibly little of all this in the case of slaves. The reasons are obvious. The most that usually comes of bigamy, for example, among them is a disturbance between the parties immediately concerned, which the authority of the master is perfectly adequate to quell. The evil example does not pass up into and overspread that population, whose virtues or vices give complexion to society and character to government. For the law of caste fixes a great gulf betwixt the two races. Nor, with a vigorous administration of domestic justice on the part of masters, would the evil example be so seriously felt even among the blacks. If men will still declaim upon the sinfulness of African lewdness, as a reason for interposition on the part of the State to suppress it, we can only reply that the common sense of the country must see the solid ground for the distinction here indicated.

Let us now, in confirmation, appeal to the tribunal of practical experience. We do not have to go far for a fit subject. There is the free negro. Legislation of the kind proposed has had unchecked play upon him. The law of marriage extends to him in its full breadth. With what result? He is filthy still—miserably below the average of slave intelligence and morality. Let any man who looks at reforms with a view to practical effects, consider the condition of the free negro, and the reasons for it, and he will be persuaded that a slave marriage law can do no more towards changing the morals of the lustful Ethiopian than towards changing the skin.

What then? Is there no legal remedy for the deplorable sensuality of our Africans? We fear there is none. If the instructions of the pulpit and the sabbath-school—if the salutary influences of church and household discipline fail, we have no hope elsewhere. But they will not fail. They have not failed. The past is full of their trophies. Where, in all human history, do we read of another instance of a people elevated, within so short a period, from such a depth to such a height? What other laboring population would have borne themselves so loyally in the presence of a run-mad crusade, undertaken for their enfranchisement, with every temptation to disobedience and rebellion? And so intimately has this institution identified itself, by its material results, with the wants and happiness of civilized mankind, that if it should fall under the armed assault now making upon it, there must come such distress of nations, with perplexity, as centuries have not witnessed. Indeed, African civilization in America, to the thoughtful student of events, must appear *the* transcendent fact connected with our continent since the discovery of the new world. That fact we owe to the wise neglect of the laws, to the wholesome discipline of fire-side authority, and to the transformative power of everlasting truth. Enough has been accomplished to repay our efforts. The future is hid:

"Shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it."

We leave its issue with God, invoking His Spirit to inspire us with the knowledge of our obligations as the law-givers, under Him and the State, to these hopeful millions around about us; with faithfulness to discharge these responsibilities as those who must give account to our Master in Heaven; with wisdom to reject the schemes of a daring empiricism; and with resolution to keep steadily in the old paths, which is the good way.

As our object, in reference to the subject-matter contained in the Address, is singular and distinct, we might well close here. We beg, however, to say a word upon two other points.

The real objection to that dead-letter legislation which forbids us to teach our slaves the simplest elements of knowledge, it seems to us, is not stated at all, or at least with any distinctness. It is, that such legislation is an irritating and meddlesome interference on the part of the civil authority, with that salutary house-rule which has been the burden of our discussion. Indeed, here we have a fair illustration of all that we have said. If the State can properly do what she has done in those enactments, suppose she takes it into her head to turn the tables, and require us to send our slaves to school a certain number of months or years; or suppose she should command us how many hours of the day they shall work: what would men think of these propositions? Yet either of them, especially the first, would have better sense to recommend it, than that upon which we are animadverting. We know not in what considerations, or whether in any at all, these statutes against instructing our slaves originated. They are certainly not entitled to the praise accorded by Bacon to the laws of Henry the Seventh, as "not made upon the spur of a particular occasion for the present, but out of providence of the future, to make the estate of the people still more and more happy, after the manner of the legislators in ancient and heroical times." They were absurd from the start, and are condemned alike by common sense and political economy. They have never been enforced, nor would any community submit to their execution for a moment.

The matter of further provision in our laws, for the protection of the lives and persons of slaves, is well presented in the Address. We venture to offer an additional suggestion. Some of the States, where a slave suffers death for a capital felony, make remuneration to the owner to the extent of half or two-thirds of the slave's value. This is wrong in principle, and works, we believe, as a sort of purchase of the right to kill him. In the administration of public justice, the idea of property should be excluded altogether. *Civiliter*, the slave is property—*criminaliter*, he is a person. In fact the very ground upon which either the State or the master punishes him, in any case, for crime, is that of his distinct moral personality. A pecuniary compensation to the master throws the slave's character as property into the scale against his life, and, we doubt not, often occasions an unevenness of justice. For the master, who is his natural and legal protector, no longer feels the same interest in having him defended. The law should rather, by every proper contrivance, quicken the master's zeal and energy. The slave ought to stand before the court exactly as any other person. We know it is said, on the contrary, that, where this is the case, out of a tender regard for the loss which the unfortunate owner must sustain, juries can hardly be brought to hang a slave at all. And some jurors are weak enough, it must be admitted, to be governed by such considerations. But experience shows, we think, that the weakness is not common; and, at most, it is on the safe side—the side of life and mercy.

An "Authorized" Commentary.—The Guardian (established Church of England journal) contains the announcement of a new commentary on the Scriptures, which is to be an authoritative work, so far as the Church of England has power to make it such. Indeed the Guardian sanguinely hopes that the work will be second in importance only to the Septuagint, or to the English version made under King James' authority. The plan originated, it seems, with the Speaker of the House of Commons, who consulted several of the Bishops on the subject, and the Archbishop of York, at his instance, undertook to organize a plan for producing a commentary which should "put the reader in full possession of whatever information may be requisite to enable him to understand the Word of God and supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentation of its contents." The plan has received the sanction of the Primate. "A committee, consisting of the Archbishop of York, the bishops of London, Litchfield, Llandaff, Gloucester, and Bristol, Lord Lyttleton, the Speaker, Mr. Walpole, Drs. Jacobson and Jeremie, takes the general supervision of the work. The Rev. F. C. Cook, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, will be the General editor, and will advise with the Archbishop of York and the Regious Professors of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge upon any questions which may arise. The work will be divided into eight sections, the first of which will consist of the Pentateuch, a difficult subject, and will be edited by Professor Harold Browne, the Rev. R. C. Pasco, T. F. Thrupp, T. E. Espin, and W. Dawhurst contributing. The historical books (is the Pentateuch, then, not historical?) will be consigned to the Rev. G. Rawlinson, editor and the Revs. T. E Espin and Lord Arthur Hervey, contributors. The Rev. H. P. Plumtre, W. T. Bullock, and T. Kingsbury will annotate the Poetical books. The four great Prophets will be undertaken by Dr. McCaul as Editor, and by the Revs. R. Payne Smith and H. R se, as contributors. The Bishop of St. David's and the Rev. R. Gandell, will edit the twelve Minor Prophets and the Revs E. Huxtable, W Drake, and F. Meyrick will contribute, The Gospels and Acts will form the sixth section; the first three Gospels will be edited by Professor Mansel; the Gospel of St. John by the Dean of Canterbury, and the Acts by Dr Jacobson. The editorship of St Paul's Epistles is appropriately assigned to Bishop Ellicott, Dr. Jeremie, with Dr. Gifford, Professor T. Evans, Rev. J. Waite, and Professor J. Lightfoot as contributors. To the Archbishop elect of Dublin and the Master of Balliol is assigned the rest of the sacred canon." All this looks very promising. There can be little doubt that if the men named really give their minds to the work, a very valuable exposition of the sacred writings will be the result. One eminent name, indeed, that of Dr. McCaul, has within the week, been struck out by death; and it is not easy to replace him by a man equal to him in Hebrew scholarship, in the Church of England. The names of Rawlinson, Mansel and Trench, will, of themselves give character to the work; and even Dean Alford will probably refrain from his accustomed rashness in treating the Gospel of St. John.

They that rightly make suit to God, will probably see the day when others will make suit to them, as the foolish virgins to the wise, *give us of your oil.*

POWER OF PRAYER.

Prayer is the distinctive mark of the Lord's mighty servants. With considerable differences, they have this common feature—they are men who pray frequently. Consider the prayers of Jacob: he wrestled with the Lord a whole night, till he had prevailed over the Lord himself, who allowed him thus to triumph in order to exercise the faith of his servants. Consider the prayers of Moses and Samuel: of Moses, the law-giver of Israel: of Samuel, the reformer of Israel, of whom Jeremiah says, in the beginning of the fifteenth chapter, to show that God had resolved not to grant a certain grace, "though Moses and Samuel stood before me, yet my mind could not be toward this people." And now, let us try to substitute our own name for that of Moses or Samuel. Though such or such a one amongst us should have prayed, the petition would not have been granted. * * What a fall! What a humiliation! What a contradiction! Consider the prayers of David—the Psalms; those prayers that were able to support not only himself, but which are like the hundred and fifty pillars that have sustained generation after generation, and that will sustain all the generations of the people of God to the end of the world! Consider the prayers of King Jehosaphat, who overthrew by prayer alone, the combined armies of the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the inhabitants of Mount Seir; and of King Hezekiah, his grandson and follower, who by prayer alone called down the exterminating vengeance of God on an army of an hundred and eighty-five thousand men, who were only waiting for a good opportunity utterly to destroy Jerusalem.

Consider the prayers of Nehemiah and Ezra, to rise and reform their people like Moses and Samuel; the one reviving the spiritual state and restoring the observance of the law; the other rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem and re-establishing its civil constitution.

Consider the prayers of Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who, though he was Jesus, though he was the Son of God, nevertheless he prayed—spent whole nights in prayer, and did nothing but by prayer. By prayer he appoints the apostolic body; by prayer he supports his apostles; by prayer he triumphs over the devil in the desert, in Gethsemane, and at Golgotha; by prayer he accomplishes the whole work of our redemption, having been rendered capable of suffering inconceivable pain, of which our sufferings, even the most excruciating, are scarcely able to give us the faintest image. And after Jesus, consider a succession of men of prayer. Paul, what a giant in prayer! Prayer is the soul and spring of all his labor. Paul is Paul above all by means of prayer. Consider the prayers of St. Augustine; the prayers of Calvin; of Luther, who, when he appeared before the Diet of Worms, passed three hours taken from the best part of the day, crying aloud to God, not knowing that his friend Dietrich was listening at his door to gather for the Church those burning prayers. Consider the prayers of Pascal, who, though suffering when still young the most cruel and unremitting pains, is enabled to overcome them with fortitude, and a piety which we find deeply impressed in those beautiful and fervent prayers of his that have been handed down to us. Consider prayer in all the saints of every age; it is their faith, their life, the main-spring of all their actions, their work—*Adolph Monod.*

Individual Responsibility.—The commanding officer of the little garrison of British heroes at Lucknow, ascribes their salvation from destruction by the infuriated Sepoys, during that dreadful siege of three long months, to the fact, that owing to the extreme paucity of their number, "each man was taught to feel that *on his own individual efforts* depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position; and so thoroughly did this consciousness incite every officer, and man, to discharge his whole duty, that the overwhelming force of the enemy could never succeed in gaining an inch within the bounds of their feebly fortified quarters. Were every member of the Church of Christ impressed with a like sense of the results depending on his own individual efforts to save souls from the power of the great adversary, what victories would be achieved to the glory of his great name!

It is not the *prestige* of an army, or the reputation of its officers, that insures the victory; that is the result of the persistent, unflinching discharge of his duty by each officer and man, in the face of danger and death. "England expects every man to do his duty," was the inspiring charge of her greatest naval hero, on the eve of one of the bloodiest engagements; and well he knew that, were that realized, he would be triumphant.

So *each individual* Christian has a work to do, and a work which no one else can do as effectively and as well. There are some souls to be reached, some ignorant mind to be reclaimed, some prodigal around whom he can throw the arms of Christian sympathy and love, to win him back to his Father's house. This work, if done, he must do. It can not be delegated to others. Let each Christian seek diligently to know what he can do in his own peculiar sphere, and labor to accomplish it with all faithfulness, as if fully impressed with the conviction that it depended alone upon his efforts, under God, and the active aggressive power of the Church would be largely increased, and by his blessing multitudes be rescued from eternal death.

Envious men grow lean at the success of their neighbors.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs, and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*. " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D D, the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me, as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Ch'm of Committee of Arrangements, Charlotte, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Committee of Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th of April.

The following is a list of the members: R. L. Dabney, B M. Smith, E T. Baird. T E Peck, B. M. Palmer, *Ministers*; W. P. Webb, T. O. Perrin, W L. Mitchell, W. P. Finley, J. G Shepherd, *Ruling Elders.*

The Chairman is authorized by the Presbyterian people of Charlotte to assure the Committee of a cordial welcome.

JOHN B. ADGER, *Ch'm.*

THE SEMI ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY COMMITTEE of Fayetteville Presbytery, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—At the commencement of the present year we erased from our books the names of some who were in arrears for subscription. Those who had paid up punctually heretofore were retained, in cases where we had heard nothing from the parties as to whether they wished to have their paper discontinued or not. Three months of the year have now almost gone, and from a number of these we have not yet heard. The price of paper and of labor is too extravagantly high to furnish newspapers upon uncertainties; and we hope that these persons will not longer let the matter remain in doubt. Forward your subscriptions *at once.* The abundance of money in the country renders any one inexcusable who neglects to pay for his paper. No one should expect to receive it without payment *in advance;* and when he fails to pay, he ought to expect his paper to be stopped. This hint to *some* to whom we are sending the *Presbyterian*, we hope will not be unheeded.

As heretofore announced, Confederate Treasury Notes of all denominations, except the one hundred dollar notes, will be received in payment of dues—the tens, twenties and fifties with the 33⅓ per cent deducted. Those who have these bills, now become uncurrent with many, can send them to us to pay for their own papers, or to send papers to the soldiers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Mrs. S. C. S., for Bible Society, $10; from the same, $5, for tracts for soldiers. From J. A. Dumas, $240 for Bible Society, to constitute Mrs. Louisa A. Burns, Miss Mary F. Burns, Mrs. Sarah R. Cox, Miss Julia F. Cox, Miss Emeline E. Cox, Mrs. Maggie E. Austin, Mrs. Emeline A. Bradley and Miss Fannie Dumas life members of the society. Mrs. E. R., $3 for *Soldier's Visitor.* From Concord church, $93, to send Bibles and Testaments to the 4th and 7th Reg'ts N. C. T.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Poplar Tent church, $156 00; S. A. F., $5.50; J. H. G., $4.00; Clinton church, $80.00; Mrs. M. C. Colvin, $10.00; Mrs. L Bowden, $5; Mrs. E A. Lamb, $5 00; Mrs. T. W. Playne, $6 00; Miss E. C. Bowden, $2.00; Miss A. A. Armstrong, $2.00; Miss P M. Simmons, $3; Miss Mary S. Bowden, $1; Miss Julia A. Bowden, $1.00; Miss Mary C. Bowden, $1.00; Miss Lizzie Bowden, $2.00; Mr. Isaac Lamb, $10.00; Mrs. R. W. Moore, $1.50.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Says the *Confederate Baptist*: "Every community is just what the women choose to make it, and if they are judiciously educated they will make it the abode of refinement, intelligence and virtue."

THE APPROACHING JUDGMENT.

"It is appointed unto men once to die, and after that the judgment." "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ;" when "each one of us must give account of himself to God."

And we know not how near this appointed day may be. It may be now at hand, even at the door; it cannot be very distant. Life is uncertain, while it cannot be prolonged beyond a few years. Death is ever abroad; and he grants to no age or condition an impunity from his ravages. The little one is taken, that has not learned to discern between good or evil, and has "not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression." The young and hopeful is taken, just as the bud of life begins to unfold, exciting hopes and expectations in the hearts of friends and kindred. The strong and vigorous is taken, while the work of life is crowding upon him and a whole community—perhaps a nation—feels that he cannot be given up. The old and decrepit falls naturally and inevitably into the grave, as the shock of corn fully ripe is gathered in its season, or as the fruit, mellowed by time, drops from the stem that has nourished and sustained it until its full maturity. But how very few are permitted to pass thus through *all* the stages of life, until its utmost limits are reached, and the worn and weary framework fails to perform its functions! But should these limits be reached in your individual case, how long ere they shall be attained! What portion of three score and ten, or four score, is already gone? What point on the journey do you occupy to-day? How long ere you shall be in the sere and yellow leaf, when the almond tree shall flourish, the grasshopper become a burden, and desire fail?

But remember, impenitent sinner, you have no lease on life until this period. The probabilities are many against you, that long ere this you shall be cut down, and your destiny for eternity fixed. Death is abroad in the land, revelling in the carnage of battle and in the diseases of camp; but he is not unmindful of the homes of those who remain far from the dangers of war. You may be visited any day—any hour—whatever your fancied security now. As with him who thought to tear down his barns and build greater, and then enjoy the fruits of his labor many years, the decree may have gone forth, "this night thy soul shall be required of thee!" Then delay not! There is not a moment to be lost in carelessness. In the dread uncertainty that hangs over life, true wisdom urges you to come at once to the Saviour and secure the blessings He gives. Attend to the interests of the soul NOW; for "*now* is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation."

IMPLICIT FAITH.

God is wise in counsel, mighty in strength and faithful to His promises. When He speaks, it is not for us to question the truth of what He says. When He commands, it is for us to obey unhesitatingly. Though it may be "a hard saying," "with God *all* things are possible." Though we may see no way by which the order can be obeyed, the effort must be made. The way of obedience leads to the accomplishment of everything that God has imposed upon us as a duty. He opens the way, when we set ourselves towards the keeping of His commandments. Yea, He *leads* the way. He goes before those who take Him at His word, and go forth in the path of duty. There is nothing too hard for the Lord; and through Him strengthening us, we may do *all* things.

And there is nothing so acceptable to Him as this spirit of implicith faith in His word. It is *the* grace in which He delights; and it always secures the reward of His favor. From Abraham down, through the long track of ages, in the history of His people, He has always honored them who have thus honored Him. They have never been forsaken in the day of trial or adversity. Though darkness is round about them—though the cloud may have threatened angrily—though the way may have seemed closed up before and behind—God has never really left them. It is, at most, but a temporary hiding of His face. At the moment when every other resource seemed lost and every other refuge fled, He manifested Himself for their deliverance. The darkness is dispelled; the cloud is removed; the light beams forth; strength is imparted; and all is again going prosperously. And "that which hath been is that which shall be; there is nothing new under the sun." Trust God implicitly, and He will lead you in a plain path.

TO MEMBERS OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—We are requested to say to the brethren who may come to Presbytery at Centre by railroad, that the train on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, leaves Wilmington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Shoeheel Depot at three o'clock in the afternoon. Shoeheel Depot is within the bounds of Centre congregation, and arrangements will be made to meet the brethren there with carriages to convey them to the homes assigned them.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—The Second Presbyterian church, Petersburg, Va, have just given nearly *twenty seven hundred dollars*, as an annual contribution to the Assembly's Publication Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

In another column will be found the proclamation of President Davis, calling the attention of the people to the resolution of Congress appointing Friday, April 8th, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the Confederacy, and adding his own recommendation to that of the Congress. Like everything of the kind emanating from our Chief Magistrate, the proclamation is in good taste and sets forth forcibly the object for which the call is made upon us.

Never did a people have more at issue in the events of a few months, than we have in the campaign of this spring. Every indication from the enemy's country is hopeful of a speedy peace, unless some marked reverse should befall us within the next six months. The term of enlistment of many of their best troops expires in May and June, and comparatively few of these are re-enlisting. Volunteering has ceased, while their conscription is a failure for the purpose of raising troops. The drafted men pay their three hundred dollars and go free, adding something to the treasury at Washington, but nothing whatever to the strength of the armies under Meade, or Grant, or Sherman. War cannot be carried on without armies; and such a war as the enemy inaugurated against us must have large and efficient armies, or it must cease from the want of material to keep it alive. Unless there is a very heavy increase in the Yankee forces the war cannot continue twelve months longer. Of this we are perfectly certain. Add to this the derangement of the finances, daily becoming more and more critical, and the foreign complications that will most certainly spring up as hope of ultimate success in the project of crushing the rebellion diminishes, and the prospect before us is anything else than discouraging. Nor will the approaching presidential canvass, with the discussions and developments that it will bring with it, be injurious to us. The war party in the United States, heretofore the great mass of the people, will be split up into two or more factions, each embittered against the other, as family quarrels are proverbially vindictive; so that there will be many things brought to light that will tend to weaken the energy with which the war has heretofore been conducted, and secure the triumph of the peace party at the polls. Unless the rebellion is crushed before the Presidential election in November next, *the Republican party will be defeated in the election of their candidate.* Though no prophet, we feel perfectly certain of the truth of this prediction.

Does not then every consideration urge us to gird up our strength for the approaching campaign? Life, liberty and property are at stake. Our people have suffered and are now suffering; but what are these sufferings compared to what would befall them were the enemy to succeed? Let the condition of the districts of country overrun by his forces answer; though this answer would not express the whole truth. The vandals are restrained somewhat by the knowledge that we are still strong and have large armies in the field. On the other hand, one more united, vigorous effort will secure us peace with independence. The blessings for which we took up arms, and for which so much treasure has been expended and so much blood shed, will be attained.

But no people can be fully equipped for war unless they have the presence and blessing of God with them. "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." God giveth the victory, whatever may be the relative strength of the parties, or the material preparation with which they go forth to battle. We have great cause for thankfulness that the contest has not gone worse with us heretofore than it has. God has not permitted the enemy to triumph over us. The results of recent military movements, to which the proclamation of the President directs our attention, are fresh cause for gratitude and thanksgiving. But while God has given us these tokens of His favor, He has not granted us such decisive victories as to win for us the peace and independence for which we are fighting. He has continued to chastise us for our good, while he has restrained the enemy. Are we not sufficiently scourged? Is not the time at hand, when God will more powerfully aid us and give us the desire of our hearts? We humbly hope and believe the favored moment is approaching. The next campaign will thoroughly convince our enemy, as well as every one else, that we cannot be subdued—that we will not wear the yoke of Federal bondage, but can and will maintain our independence of any other earthly authority than that which we voluntarily and of our own free will acknowledge. Then peace must come.

Let us humble ourselves, and with preparation of heart, approach God on the day designated by Congress and the President. Let us secure that protection for our brave men in the battle that He only can afford, while He shall pour confusion and dismay into the ranks of the enemy, causing them to flee before us and leave our land free of the polluting tread of an invader. Then shall our land yield her increase, and the people shall rejoice in God as our Saviour from the cruel foe.

Rev. Dr. Moore has gone South, expecting to sojourn in Ga. for about two months.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IMPRISONED.—Among the items of news from Northern papers, copied into our exchanges, we see it stated that the Rev. James D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va., has been sentenced to be imprisoned at Fort Hatteras, by Gen. Butler, for having, after taking the oath of allegiance, given utterance to disloyal sentiments. Hatteras seems to be a favorite place of imprisonment with Butler. The Rev. Geo. M. Bain, a pious and exemplary local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Portsmouth, Va., has been sentenced to hard labor at Hatteras. Mr. Bain was cashier of the "Portsmouth Saving's Fund Society," and the crime for which he is sent to Butler's penal colony on Hatteras was, a refusal to divulge by whose authority the funds of that institution were sent to Richmond.

DR. BOYD.—It was stated some weeks ago that the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, D. D., of Winchester, Va., had been arrested by the enemy and carried off. A correspondent of the *Christian Observer* states that he is now on parole and reporting to the Yankees at Martinsburg every ten days, either in person or by letter. Measures are in progress which, it is hoped, will release him from this unpleasant situation. The Yankees took him to Martinsburg, but kept him only three days.

ARMY MISSIONS.—The North Carolina Baptist Board of Missions has decided to secure, if possible, one missionary or chaplain (the latter preferred) for every brigade of North Carolina soldiers in the field; and instructed the Superintendent, Rev. N. B. Cobb, to pay adequate salaries to missionaries and to supplement the salaries of chaplains—so that brethren in both positions may be able to support their families.

THE TORCH AND THE DAGGER.

The daily papers have given full particulars of the late attempts of the enemy upon Richmond. We need not attempt an account in our limited space. It is, however, an event too extraordinary to be passed by unnoticed. It was a scheme—

1. *In its character thoroughly devilish*—It was not lawless outrage of one or more soldiers. It was nothing less than a plot, deliberately laid, to put the torch of the incendiary to Richmond, *to sack it*, and apply the assassin's dagger to certain persons in it. Its conception was at General Mead's Headquarters and in all probability at the Cabinet Council board in Washington. To call this horrible conspiracy war, is to pervert language. Fiends from the bottomless pit could hardly have lesgued themselves in a darker, baser design.

2. *In its execution a miserable failure*—Some injury of course has been done to public and private property. In one family we know, they stript the negroes of nearly all their clothing. As to the main object a righteous providence kept watch against them. Wherever met, they were whipped like dogs by forces far inferior in numbers.

3. *Its results are a solemn warning.*—These wretches expected public admiration. They will receive the scorn of the world. About four hundred have been led to prison; some others have found an ignominious grave. Gen. Dahlgreen, on whose person was found written evidence of the diabolical plot, and who was a ring leader, is said to have been a young man of gentle, winning deportment. No doubt he was "as mild a mannered man, as ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat." The evidence now is beyond question that he was a villain. A just God did not allow this chief of the assassins to escape death. His degraded body meets a proper fate. The papers intimate the disposition made of it. We know of nothing which so completely fits the case as the prediction of Jeremiah, concerning one of the royal house: "They shall not lament for him saying, Ah his glory! He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem."

5. *Good will grow out of this extraordinary proceeding.*—It will stir up our cavalry, and give greater vigilance to our whole army. It will stimulate and encourage Richmond and all its citizens in defending themselves. It will more effectually than ever lift the veil upon the real designs of our enemies, and show that we are dealing with robbers no better than the Sepoys of India, or the Thugs of Hindoostan. God will overrule it all for our good, both at home and abroad. When the devil comes down in great wrath, it is a sign that his time is short, and that he knows it.—*Central Presbyterian.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR:—It cannot be denied that if we look only to 'second causes'—as we may term human agency and material resources—there is much to discourage us in the prosecution and probable results of the war which our enemies have forced upon us. Their superior numbers and their command of the ocean giving them access at once to our coasts and to all foreign nations, place us at an immense disadvantage.—Whatever hopes we may once have entertained that they would abandon the contest through a sense at length gaining control of their breasts, of its injustice in the sight of God and man, the indications of the last twelve months all tend utterly to extinguish. We have nothing to expect from them but the prosecution of the war to the utmost extent of their means. Nor does the attitude of foreign nations permit us to rely upon them, even if we desired any intervention which is likely to bring the strife to a close. All these things are against us, and hence the remark which one so frequently hears, "the war must continue until one or both parties shall be wholly exhausted." Now, as our enemies greatly surpass us both in men and materials for the prosecution of the war, the inference which would naturally be drawn—and which some who use it intend shall be drawn—from the above remark is, that we must yield in the end, and would, therefore, do wisely to yield at once. Others utter the words because they seem to be a just exponent of their own dejection of mind, without desiring that it should be supposed that they despair of our ultimate success.

But, Mr. Editor, is there not an overruling Providence, whose history, so far as we are able to trace its workings, establishes these two facts: First, that its resources are absolutely unlimited, and, Second, that it often accomplishes its ends in a way and at a time least expected? Is there not such a Providence? At such a time as this, ought we not, whilst patiently enduring the ills that such Providence has permitted, calmly and confidently to trust the same Providence to bring us deliverance in its own manner and at the season it shall appoint? In our prayers for our country we often ask that God would end the war in that way which shall redound to His own glory. Have we well considered our words? Are we willing to abide by them? If so, then we are prepared to suffer as long as He shall think proper to delay His interposition, and to accept relief in the way, and that way alone, which shall evince to us and all others, that it came directly from His hand.

Our trust has been all the while in Providence. It is so now, neither more nor less in degree than at the first. Is it not a safe and a sufficient trust? I have just perused a sermon by Dr. South, under the title, "*All contingencies under the direction of God's providence,*" in which I have found some thoughts and illustrative facts, which with your permission, I would transfer to your columns for the instruction and encouragement of your readers. K.

"If we allow God to be the Governor of the world we cannot but grant that he orders and disposes of all inferior events; and if we allow Him to be a wise and a rational governor, He cannot but direct them to a certain end. In the next place, He directs them not only to a certain, but also to very great ends. He that created something out of nothing, surely can raise great things out of small, and bring all the scattered and disordered passages of affairs into a great, beautiful and exact frame. This overruling, directing power of God may be considered in reference both to societies or united bodies of men, and of particular persons; yet we must allow Providence to be more intent and solicitous about nations and governments than about any private interest whatever; upon which account it must needs exert a peculiar influence upon the creation, continuance and dissolution of every society. Which great effects it is strange to consider by what small, inconsiderable means they are oftentimes brought about, and those so wholly undesigned by such as are the immediate actors in them. Examples of this we have both in holy writ, and also in other stories.

And first, for those of the former sort. Let us reflect on that strange and unparalleled story of Joseph and his brethren; a story that seems to be made up of nothing but chances and little contingencies, all directed to mighty ends. For was it not a mere chance that his father should send him to visit his brethren just at the time that the Ishmaelites were to pass by that way, and so his unnatural brethren take occasion to sell him to them, and they carry him into Egypt; and then that she should be cast into prison, and thereby brought at length to the knowledge of Pharaoh in the unlikely manner he was? Yet by a joint connection of every one of these casual events, Providence served itself in the preservation of a kingdom from famine, and of the Church then circumscribed within the family of Jacob. Likewise by their sojourning in Egypt he made way for their bondage there, and by their bondage for a glorious deliverance through those prodigious manifestations of the divine power in the several plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians."

Here follow some other instances from the Scriptures of signal interposition of Providence to a similar effect. The preacher then turns to profane history.

"And then for examples out of other histories, perhaps there is none more remarkable than that passage about Alexander the Great, in his famed expedition against Darius. Whose in his march towards him, he chanced to bathe himself in the river Cydnus; through the excessive coldness of those waters he fell sick near unto death for three days, during which short space the Persian army had advanced itself into the strait passages of Cilicia, by which means, Alexander with his small army was able to equal them under those disadvantages, and to fight and conquer them. Whereas, had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and promptness of mind, would beyond all doubt, have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the vast open plains of Persia, where his paucity and small numbers would have been contemptible, and the Persian multitudes formidable, and in all likelihood of reason, victorious. So that this one little accident of that prince's taking a fancy to bathe himself at that time, caused the interruption of his march, and that interruption gave occasion to that great victory which founded the third monarchy of the world. In like manner, how much of casualty was then in the preservation of Romulus, as soon as born exposed by his uncle, and taken up and nourished by a shepherd! (for the story of the shewolf is a fable). And yet, in that one accident was laid the foundation of the fourth universal monarchy.

How doubtful a case was it, whether Hannibal, after the battle of Cannae, should march directly to Rome or direct into Campania! Certain it is, that there was more reason for the former, and he was a person that sometimes had the command of reason as well as of regiments; yet his reason diverted his conduct at that time, and by not going to Rome, he gave occasion to those recruits of the Roman strength that prevailed to the conquest of his country, and at length to the destruction of Carthage itself, one of the most puissant cities of the world.

Sometimes the misunderstanding of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been even in the possession of victory, and wholly turned the fortune of the day. A spark of fire or an unexpected gust of wind may ruin a navy. And sometimes a false, senseless report has spread so far, and sank so deep into the people's minds, as to cause a tumult, and that tumult a rebellion, and that rebellion has ended in the subversion of a government."

After enumerating many other instances of the same character with the foregoing, showing both in their variety and multiplicity the presence and effectual control of a divine Providence over events which concern nations and individuals alike, the preacher concludes the discussion with the following inference:

"These considerations should arm us against despondency in a time of adversity. As he who possesses, steps into the throne of God; so he that despairs limits an infinite power to a finite apprehension, and measures Providence by his own little, contracted model. Of those many millions of casualties which we are not aware of, there is hardly one but God can make an instrument of our deliverance. And most men when they are delivered from any great distress, indeed, find that they are so by ways they never thought of—ways above or beside their imagination.

And therefore let no man who owns a belief of Providence, grow desperate or forlorn under any calamity or strait whatever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts, and rest his amazed spirits upon this one consideration, that he knows not which way the lot may fall, or what may happen to him; he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction but in making God our friend, who is the sole and absolute disposer of all things, and in all casualties and dangers to promise ourselves the best events from his Providence, to whom nothing is casual and nothing impossible, who constantly wills the truest happiness of those that trust in Him, and works all things according to the counsel of that blessed will."

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

ORANGE C. H., VA.,
COOKE'S BRIGADE, March 14, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: I have just terminated my month's labor in the Army of Northern Va. I preached twice in Davis' Brigade, and once at Orange C. H. The rest of my labor has been given, during the month, to Cooke's Brigade, consisting of the 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th Regiments of N. C. T. I never made a more pleasant visit scarcely in my life. Oh, it is blessed to preach to the crowded and interested congregations there, one has every day or night in the army. I have preached some twenty or twenty-five times, and the interest has been steadily increasing all the while. Now is the time, while the men are in quarters, and the terrible impending campaign not yet commenced, to embrace the opportunity of preaching to them the glorious gospel of the blessed God. In Cooke's Brigade, the chapel is the largest in the whole army of Northern Va., and it is and can be filled day and night. During the past month, about 30 to 35 have professed conversion, and some 50 to 60 have publicly manifested interest on this subject. Last Sabbath morning, at the chapel, at the Bible class in the afternoon, and at preaching at night, the audiences were large and more serious and solemn than ever. *I write immediately, hoping that some of our brethren will go to Cooke's Brigade and labor there.* I received 9 on last Sabbath into the communion and fellowship of the Church, and baptized 6 of them, and I heard of some others that wished to connect themselves with the church. There is not a brigade in the whole army where the prospect for usefulness is better, and where the call and the need are greater at this very moment.

The very night I closed my services and finished my month's labors, I got a pressing note from Bro. Rumple, saying that the Lord was blessing his labors, that some 20 had already professed conversion and about 50 were enquirers. Several other brigades of N. C., and other troops, are enjoying a special visitation of the blessed Spirit. Go brethren, go, and preach to those immense and interested crowds that throng with solemn and anxious faces every appointment for religious services. Go and proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ. It will do you vast good and you will do good. A few more weeks and many of them may or will be cut down in death. It is its own sweet, rich reward to make these visits. Such interest in preaching, in Bible study, in reading tracts and religious papers, I never saw. You can distribute hundreds of the latter in less than an hour. If you feel that you need a personal reviving go to the army; if you are gloomy and dispirited go to the army. No man can mingle among these noble fellows without finding that his faith, hope, zeal, courage, self denial and cheerfulness have all increased. God is with our armies and God is with our cause, as preachers, christians and as patriots. Cooke's Brigade specially needs good, earnest preachers at this critical and auspicious moment. Will not some one who has failed to go at the time of his appointment or who is yet to go before the meeting of Presbytery next month, direct his course to this noble brigade. Carry whatever you can in the way of tracts, or a box of eatables; be content with rough fare, and labor and pray for the souls of our brave boys, and you will be welcomed and blessed.

J. HENRY SMITH.

DESECRATION OF CHURCHES.—At Charlestown, Va., the Yankees have entirely destroyed the Baptist church and demolished the organ in the Episcopal church. The Lutheran church has been used as a hospital, and the bell carried off, and the graveyard filled with the Yankee dead.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

MORE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

DEMOPOLIS, March 14.—Major General Loring published an address to his division, and effective speeches were delivered by Judge Gunn, General Featherston and Captain Barksdale, when the whole division, which is largely composed of Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianians and Arkansians, unanimously re enlisted for the war.

Ragsdale and Robinson, of the 9th Arkansas regiment, sentenced to be shot to-day for desertion, have been reprieved.

FROM GEORGIA—MOB LAW IN OHIO.

DALTON, March 15.—The Dalton, Ohio, *Empire* office was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on the 8th. Several citizens and soldiers were killed during the melee. The *Empire* was a Valandigham organ.

Over one hundred thousand dollars have been funded by the army since Saturday. The weather has suddenly turned cold.

DALTON, March 16.—Lieut. Gen. Hood had a grand drill of his corps to-day. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather it was largely attended, especially by General officers. After the drill a sham battle was fought by the entire corps. The musketry and artillery firing drew forth the warmest praise of all who witnessed it. Weather exceedingly cold.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 14.—Telegraphic communication has been re established to Jackson, and north to Senatobia and Waterford, and south to Brookhaven and Amite.

An arrival from New Orleans reports the death of Mrs. Gen. Beauregard.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 16.—At auction to day Confederate Eights, due 1881 brought 114 and interest; five years Bonds opened at 107 and closed at 1 3; registered fifteen million loan, 138 1 2; Gold 21 1 4; Silver 19 1 4. Sterling Exchange 20 3-4.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Our pickets report increased activity among the enemy's steamers between Folly and Cole's islands. The enemy are again at work on Battery Gregg, and also engaged hauling ammunition. No firing on the city to-day.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, March 14.—Advices from Jackson report that Gen. Sherman is moving down the river from Vicksburg with troops. It is supposed that he is going up the Red River.

GOV. Clark has ordered a meeting of the Legislature at Macon on the 24th instant. The telegraph is working as formerly in Mississippi, all the damage done the line by the Yankees having been repaired.

A large force is at work on the Railroads, and repairing is going forward rapidly.

THE CURRENCY.—The idea prevails extensively among the people that after the 1st April, Secretary Memminger will again flood the country with paper money, and that, consequently, Treasury notes will again depreciate, and prices rise, as soon as the money "mills" are put into active operation. Everybody should understand that the "Currency Act" of Congress expressly revokes all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make and issue notes. He has no longer the authority to issue one dollar, except *in exchange* for the present currency, at the rate of $2 of the new for $3 of the latter which may remain unfunded on the 1st April. The revenue of the Government is to be derived from taxes, and from the sale of six per cent bonds, exempt from taxation.

The new currency will be kept in constant circulation between the Treasury and the people, until $500,000,000 of bonds are sold. The sale of the bonds from time to time will withdraw from circulation a portion of the currency, and the disbursements from the Treasury will put it into circulation again. It is important that these facts should be generally comprehended in order that more confidence in the new currency should prevail. The days of Confederate "shucks" are passed.

ANOTHER RAID.—We learn through the *Whig*, that information has been received at Fincastle, from the West, that Averill, with large reinforcements, is preparing for another raid into that section. The enemy apparently despairing of accomplishing anything in Virginia with the "Grand Army of the Potomac," seem to have abandoned the policy of pitched battles, and concluded to try what virtue there is in frequent and extensive raids. Unable to break through the living wall of brave men on the line of the Rapidan, the Regency at Washington are endeavoring to undermine it by starvation.

This intelligence comes in apparently reliable shape, and the authorities, forewarned, will doubtless be prepared to give them a suitable reception. The adventurous Averill will try to repair the disastrous failure of Kilpatrick's expedition; but there is no reason why his should not end in the same manner. These raiders come commissioned to do the deeds of land pirates, and all who are captured should meet the fate which their abuses of the laws of civilized warfare deserve.

FIGHT IN PROSPECT.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph of the 15th says, the Yankees on Sunday advanced their lines to a position near Rogersville Junction, but retreated to Whitesburg, on the advance of our forces to meet them, Monday morning. The Telegraph thinks a battle between the opposing forces in East Tennessee imminent.

CONGRESS AND GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Macon Telegraph understands that the Committee on Confederate Relations in the Georgia Legislature have reported substantially that they saw nothing in the recent acts of Congress requiring the interposition of the General Assembly.

DECLINE IN PROVISIONS.—The Augusta *Chronicle* is happy to note a sensible decline in the price of the necessaries of life in that market. Wednesday good beef sold at $1 40 round to $2 per pound, and the market was well supplied. Pork was abundant at $1 50 to $2. Corn in the ear sold from wagons at $13 per bushel—a decline of $4. Corn meal sold at $14 to $15 per bushel—considerable was purchased at the former figures. A much further decline is anticipated as money gets tight.

APPREHENSIONS OF REBEL INVASION.—A letter from Hagerstown, Maryland, says that owing to the apprehensions of a rebel invasion early in the spring, many of the farmers in that section of the State are selling their farms and stocks, preparatory to moving West. Washington Co. is one of the largest and best wheat-growing counties in the State of Maryland, but since the breaking out of the rebellion the farmers have been such heavy losers, by having their crops destroyed by the rebel army, that many of them put in an unusually small crop of wheat last fall.

[From the Examiner.]

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN

—The Grand object to be the Capture of Richmond—the Armies to be Concentrated against it—the Recognition Rumor, &c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

FREDERICKSBURG, March 15, 1864.—From the unlimited access to United States journals, and the advantages your correspondent enjoys for a correct ascertainment of the "situation" and *status* of the Northern mind, he is induced to attach much more importance to the last rumor of the intentions of the French Emperor than is thereto generally ascribed. The reasons consist in the fact that Mr. Dayton did not entrust these dispatches on this vital subject to the mails, the ordinary medium of communication with his government, but he sent his son to deliver them personally. The extraordinary reticence of the United States on the subject and purport of these dispatches, and the evident censorship which has been exercised over the public press, together with the effect of the rumor in the rise of gold in Wall street, and of the Confederate loan in London and Liverpool, constitute the sum of the convincing considerations of the real character of these reports. The embarrassments of the Lincoln administration, however, are not confined to those growing out of, or connected with, its foreign relations. The internal dissensions of the United States are daily growing more serious. By no means among the least of these indications, is the disaffection of the whole Catholic Church and fraternity. Since the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, whose undisguised impartiality for the Yankee Government largely influenced the opinions of that numerous and highly respectable body of christians, a remarkable feeling and expression of hostility to the war, its savage prosecution, unholy purposes is manifest throughout the church. This feeling and expression not only pervades and controls the private circles and co operation of this class, but manifests itself in the most direct and ferocious denunciation of the war with all its objects and ambition, through the newspaper organs of the church, and calls upon the people of the North "to cease their crusade against the dearest and most sacred of human rights—he right of self government."

In addition to the disaffection, may be mentioned that of the Irish element of the United States population. From the minds of this simply honest, and brave people, the delusion that they are fighting for constitutional liberty has been dispelled. They are neither volunteering or re-enlisting. In the loss of this ingredient of his armies Mr. Lincoln is losing the flower of his military force. In the desperate encounters of this war his generals have shown their sagacity and valorous discretion in the selection of this people for the work. Your correspondent remembers well, in passing over the bloody battle field of Fredericksburg, remarking the striking peculiarity that of the countless corpses in front of that stone wall of immortal memory, there were twenty sons of Erin to every Yankee. Add to these divisions the opposition of the old Democratic party proper, who have publicly proclaimed their antagonism to the prosecution of the war, and recently declared in several States that they will resist *vi et armis* the military despotism heretofore exercised by Lincoln over the ballot box, and it will be perceived that organization and system are only needed for the complete overthrow of the bestial knave who is fast becoming the scoff of his own people and the scorn of strangers.

So much for the general aspect of the war question. I send you full files of Northern journals to, and including, the 12th inst. To the issue of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 11th your attention is especially directed for interesting information. I may, however, add, by way of special reference to operations concerning Richmond, that *I state with certainty*, that Meade's army is now in progress of reorganization preliminary to active operations and that a few days since a council of war was held in Washington, over which the new Lieutenant General, Grant, was the presiding genius. It was then and there arranged that the capture of Richmond should be the primary object of the spring campaign. The city is to be approached by three columns, according to the opinion expressed by your correspondent some weeks since. To ensure success, and render the attacking force numerically sufficient, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps will be brought from Chattanooga, and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps from the Mississippi river to co operate in the undertaking. The Yankees consider that with these additions, and by drawing from various quarters all the available troops, an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men may be concentrated against Richmond at an early day. In the war council Grant protested against any further attempt to penetrate the South until Richmond is taken, the possession of the Confederate capital being regarded by him of the highest strategetical importance. Although Grant has returned to his immediate command, it is understood that he will direct the movements against Richmond—Meade being, probably, reduced to a corps or division commander. By the way, there has been a strong talk in Washington to the effect that Meade would be court martialed for alleged misconduct at Gettysburg.

Kilpatrick and his command have returned to Alexandria on transports.

In the Yankee Congress nothing of interest had transpired saving the passage of the bills equalizing the pay of white and colored troops, and what is known as the "Gold Bill," a law authorizing Secretary Chase the use of $35,000,000 in gold coin now in the United States Sub Treasury for the purpose of bearing down the gold market and buoying up greenbacks. Vain delusion! Simple Secretary, thy thirty-five millions of gold will bid this vain world an eternal farewell in less than sixty days, and greenbacks will certainly sink out of sight.

A BAD JOB AT CHARLESTON.—The secret is let out by the tattling New York papers, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the siege of Charleston is virtually abandoned. Gen. Gilmore is coming North; most of his troops have been sent, or are going elsewhere, and the iron-clads, with the exception of the New Ironsides, are to be sent to the Gulf. Thus ingloriously terminates the most tedious and costly enterprise of the war. Charleston cannot be taken with the forces we brought against it. The monitors cannot cope with the forts and the obstructions, and the New Ironsides, which is really the only vessel fit to engage the forts, draws too much water for the harbor. The capture of the city by our land forces is totally impracticable. After the expenditure of many millions, and after a bombardment and waste of powder, scarcely ever exceeded in warfare, we are compelled to confess our inability to accomplish what we undertook. We presume that all the batteries we have constructed will be held by sufficient garrisons, and that the blockade of Charleston will be maintained as strictly as ever. But, until we can have the right kind of iron clad fleet to go into the harbor, no further attempt will be made to capture Charleston.

The *South Eastern* (Eng.) *Gazette* states that two steam vessels, the Garland and the Jupiter, lately belonging to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway company, have been purchased for the Confederate States of America.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day may be recommended to the people, to be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language following, to wit:

"Reverently recognizing the providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriot Fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the Independence of the American Colonies, and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for Civil and Religious Freedom, and for the right to live under a Government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity at the same time, of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment in humble reliance upon His Gracious and Almighty power:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of these states, that Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities; that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their representatives in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition; and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and, while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure as administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and with resolute courage and patient endurance let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now, Therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate states of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to set apart Friday, the 8th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, and I do hereby invite them, on that day to repair to their several places of public worship and beseech Almighty God "to preside over our public counsels and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage perseverance; and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe all to the Honor and glory of His Name."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, March 19.—The Herald of the 14th received, but contains nothing of importance.

Gov. Bramlette, (yankee,) of Kentucky, has remonstrated against the enlistment of slaves in that State and has notified Lincoln that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take the slaves from their owners without consent.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks.

RICHMOND, March 20.—United States papers to the 17th have been received at City Point.

MEADE TO BE REMOVED.—Washington dispatches state positively, Meade is to be superceded next week, successor not named. It is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith is to be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac at the particular request of Gen. Grant. Grant has formally taken command of the Federal armies, headquarters for the present with the Army of the Potomac. Fremont supercedes Gilmore.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—Lincoln has ordered another draft for 200 000 men on the 15th of April, to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies.

TROUBLE IN THE WEST.—A dangerous state of feeling is growing up in the West. The Democrats are organizing to protect themselves against soldiers committing outrages without rebuke from the military authorities. The Chicago Times advises armed resistance and retaliation. A letter from Vallandigham gives similar counsel to Democrats.

The small pox is spreading in the West. At Cincinnati it is worse than before. At Cleveland 120 cases are reported.

GOLD.—The bill authorizing the sale of gold passed both houses of Congress. Gold closed at 160. On the afternoon of the same day at 168 in New York.

BUTLER.—The New York World denounces Butler as a malicious human brute.

MRS. BEAUREGARD'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Beauregard, at New Orleans, was attended by over 6,000 persons on the 3d inst.

FROM EUROPE.—European advices of the 6th have been received. Nothing confirmatory of, recognition rumors, except a statement that Mason has returned to London, it is supposed in connection with alleged recognition negotiations.

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported he will embark from Mexico on the 25th.

SIGNIFICANT.—A northern paper says there is not at present a single cotton spindle in operation in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. The mills, which formerly gave employment to about thirty thousand females, are now as silent as the tomb.

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of the Confederate Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State East of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes received before the 1st day of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a scaling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the Legislature, which does not meet till the 3d Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury *before* the 1st April next, any money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I therefore respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject. This will place all tax payers on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, March 15, 1864.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—There are now four candidates regularly in the field for the vacancy occasioned in the Seventh (N. C) Congressional District by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian, viz: Hon. J. M. Leach, Wm P. Taylor, Esq., M. Q. Waddel, Esq., and A. G. Foster, Esq.

REBEL CURRENCY AND RESOURCES.—In reply to the assertion of one of the radicals, "that because the rebel currency is depreciated, therefore the armed resistance of the Rebels must soon cease," Mr. Nesmith, Senator from Oregon, recently said in the United States Senate: "With their present resources they have the ability to resist our military power for the next ten years, and indeed, to protract the war indefinitely."

The Mobile *Register* says that the rolling stock from the Mississippi and Alabama road is being transferred to the Mobile and Ohio to operate on the upper end of that road until it is completed through again, which it will be in less than thirty days. Heavy forces are at work on all the damaged roads to repair the breaks.

MARRIED.

In Granville county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. G. W. Terrill, BENJAMIN H COBBS, Esq., and Miss REBECCA F ROGERS, all of Granville.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm Pritchet, by the Rev. Jas. C. Alexander, Mr. JOHN A. WATSON, of the 8th N. C. Cavalry, and Miss FANNY V. HOOPER, of Guilford county.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On Sunday night, 20th inst, MARY SPARE DYE only child of M. E. and A. D. Dye, aged one year and seven months.

I think it due to the friends and relations of Lieut DOHERTY, and I hope you will allow me space in your columns that I may briefly portray his christian character and soldierly demeanor. The subject of this obituary was one of the first to respond to his country's call. Early in 1861, he left his home and friends, and cheerfully tendered his life as an oblation upon the altar of liberty; and proved from that time forward, as well as previous, his conduct as a christian soldier. While in the army, Providence had favored him with excellent health. He was always ready for duty and had participated in many most sanguinary engagements. He first became a member of the 1st N. C Cavalry, and his bravery and patriotism were the admiration, not only of his comrades, but of all in the sphere of his acquaintance. While in the army and subjected to the ordeals which try the souls of men, he showed himself to be singular for his decision of character. Nothing could hinder him from his devotional exercises. No temptation could make him forgetful of his honor. No allurements could make him forgetful of his duty. While marching to Pennsylvania he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in Company C, 57th N C. Regiment. He joined us June 25th, 1863, and marched with us to Gettysburg, where, on the 3d July, while nobly battling for rights and liberty, his body was pierced by an enemy's ball. His work was done. He sealed his devotion to his country with his blood, commended his soul to God, died like a freeman, and fills the martyr's grave. His loss is irreparable, but may heaven accept the sacrifice.

E. H. T.

In Morganton, on the 6th inst., of scarlet fever, ROBERT and FRANK, infant children of Rev. W. C. and L. W. Sheets.

These beautiful children were jewels of rare value, that the bereaved parents have lost. They came on earth only to bloom for a short while, then as the flowers of Summer, bitten by the frosts of autumn, so faded those little cherubs. Four hours only intervened between their deaths. In life they were lovely, in death undivided. God sent His guardian angels on earth, to bear them to His happy home above; and now they are jewels in heaven and among the brightest of his infant choir, singing "songs of praise to Jesus' love." The depth of such an affliction, to see two such little angels, so young and so interesting, is indeed great. Their infant breasts, were indeed heaven's own dwelling place. They never knew a touch of the sin and sorrow of this world; naught save innocence and love. They have now passed from this sinful world, into that spirit-land of bliss. And now they both sleep in the same grave, until the last day, when we shall all be aroused from that long slumber, to give an "account of all the deeds done in the body." Blessed children! Theirs is indeed a happy lot.

"From adverse blast, and lowering storms,
Their favored souls He bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms,
They live to die no more."

A. M. M.

JAMES INGLES, Sergeant Major of the 58th Regt., N. C. T., fell mortally wounded on the 25th ult., in the battle of Tunnel Hill, Georgia, and expired in a few hours. For seven years he had been an esteemed and respected member of the Presbyterian church at Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C. He emigrated from Scotland to this country while quite a youth. He was about 34 years of age. The Colonel of the Regiment, in announcing his death to a friend of the deceased, said, "a better and more gallant soldier never died in the defence of his country." He had previously said, in endorsing his application for a furlough, that it any man deserved such a favor for uniformly correct and soldierly conduct, Ingles was the man." He leaves a wife and three small daughters to mourn an irreparable loss.

J. R.

In Granville, N. C., on the 2d of Feb, after years of painful confinement, Mrs AMY W., widow of Col. Moore Smith, deceased.

The place in the church and the community which has been left vacant by the death of this venerable mother in Israel will be hard to fill. Though a great sufferer, and for the most part confined to her chamber for years, she was seldom without something to give or to do for the relief of the poor, or for the advancement of the cause of her Saviour. The memory of such as one is sweet.

E. H.

RECEIPTS TO MARCH 21, 1864.

Wm Connell, Hendersonville; T H Tate, Burgaw; E N Fairley, Montpelier; W McBryde, Hogan's Creek; R Searcy, Tuskaloosa, Ala; E C Forrest, Mebanesville; J S Davis, Charlotte; U Tickle, Concord; Mrs A McKay, Pleasant Retreat; J G Tate, Pleasant Grove; Mrs O Brown, Randalsville; D C McIntyre, White Sul Springs Ga; H S McNeill, Bunn's Level; Miss M Foust, Gibsonville; Mrs Dr Foust, Graham; B Hazell, McRay's Store; Rev. Jas Watson, Summerfield, Ala.; Rev D A Todd, Monticello, S C; Col W L Davidson, 7th N C T; Rev J B Adger, Pendleton, S C; I Brown, Pink Hill; J A Worth, Fayetteville; Jno McCallum, Sr., Affordsville; L McCallum, Smithville; N McCallum, Bald Head; J Rankin, Lenoir; Dr Jno Shaw, H Leach, D C Campbell, J L Covences, A Jones, H Black, Carthage; W R Hunter, Salisbury; N Southerland, Gilopolis; J H Gouger, Harrellsville; Rev T E Davis, Davidson College; D McDonald, Ready Branch; N Priest, Solemn Grove; R M McNair, Cowper Hill; Miss F McLeod, R McDonald, Centreville; G P Moore, Moore's Creek, Mrs M M Worthington, Mrs Dr Taylor, Oxford; J McDuffie, Black River Chapel; Mrs I Neagle, Pleasant Ridge; Mrs H L Owen, Hillsboro; J G Walker, Cedar Grove; Misses Robinson, Geo Robinson, Dobbinville; J M Earnhardt, R J Sloan, G W Houston, Quary's; A H Stewart, 35th N C T; C H Gingles, Fort Deposit; G H Alexander, Ar of Tenn.; T T Maxwell, Mocksville; Mrs C Bogle, Taylorsville; Mrs I Nicholson, Lethe; Mrs S Eagle, Jno Bullock, Williamsboro, Mrs L O Gregory, Sassafras Fork; Mrs E J Stallins, Wilmington.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The 188th Session of Orange Presbytery will commence at Bethesda Church, Caswell county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

Clerks of Sessions are requested to send up their Statistical reports to me not later than the meeting of Presbytery.

J. D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD

Stands adjourned to hold its next semi-annual meeting in the Church of Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C., on Thursday before the third Sabbath in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessions of the Churches are requested to send up full and correct statistical reports.

R. H. LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

Stands adjourned to meet at Centre Church, Robeson county, N. C., on Wednesday, before the second Sabbath in April, the 6th day of the month, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Church Sessions are expected to send up full reports as to their collections for benevolent objects; including the amounts contributed for the education of the children of deceased soldiers, and disabled ministers.

The Churches will please bear in mind, that the full amount of their assessments to the Contingent Fund of Presbytery will be required.

The Churches would do well to forward all funds collected for the above objects, to the Treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. Archibald McLean, Fayetteville, before the end of March.

J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

Feb. 25, 1864.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 50@$4 00
BEEF, retail	$3@$3 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5 00@$6 00
CORN	$22 50@$25 00
COTTON	$1 50@$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20 00@$30 00
COFFEE	$15 00@$20 00
COPPERAS	$5 00
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$20 00@$240 00
IRON	$ 8 50@$5 00
LEATHER	$15 00@$20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS, retail	$5 00
PORK	$2 00@$2 50
PEAS	$25 00@$30 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$3 00@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 3 00@$3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$ 3 50@$5 00
SALT	$23 50@$40 00
TALLOW	$2 50@$2 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Western Railroad.
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE STOCKHOLDERS on Monday, adjourned over to Thursday the 24th, in consequence of the weather, and will meet at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock

March 24, 1864w1 JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23tC JOHN W. BAKER. C. S. C.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, March 19, 1864

To the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company

THE TAX due the Confederate States for the present year on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Co. will be returned and paid by this corporation.

Under regulations issued by the Sec'y of the Treasury, the stockholders will be exempt from return or payment of this Tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO M ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

march 23w2

List your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last 20 working days in April next, commencing on Friday the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell, on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
March 23—w6 List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

TAX IN KIND!
NOTICE TO FARMERS.

OFFICE P. Q. M., 4TH CORPS DIST., N. C.,
Fayetteville, March 10th, 1864.

BY ORDER from Controlling Q. M. of the State, Farmers are required to haul 12 miles instead of 8, to be paid the excess of 8 miles at 5 cents per cwt per mile.

Farmers are hereby notified that their Bacon must be sound and in good condition when delivered, or it will be received as Salt Pork. They are also requested to pay in their Tithes in Kind, or five times the value of the estimate will be collected.

By order of Major BADEAU,
Controlling Q. M., N. Carolina.
J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. and P. Q. M., 4th Dist., N. C.

March 16, 1864-2t

BANK OF CLARENDON,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,
March 8, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and corporations having balances due them on the books of this Bank, that the same must be drawn by the 26th inst., and that no deposits will be received after that day before the 1st of April. All deposits remaining undrawn after the day above named will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States, and paid to depositors at par. Any check drawn on this Bank previous to the 26th inst., must be presented for payment by that time.

J. W. SANDFORD,
Cashier.

March 9, 1864, 3t

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 20 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pasterate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver*. His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders; Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 300 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine*.

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DEVIS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864.-8t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., FEB. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPT BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA, Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders, No. 83, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2 Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of

COL. PRESTON, Sup't.
[Signed] C. E. DEFIELD, A. A. G.

March 4—w1

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,

S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till the close, without deduction, except in case of illness, protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course	$30 00
Intermediate do	60 00
Classical do	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil	10

Tuition fees payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C.

[Feb. 10, 1864w6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	2 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. VIII.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp't Gen.

Feb. 10, 1864-w6

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.

DAVID MURPHY.

Nov. 19, 1863—tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.—tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to

Nov. 05, 1863—tf A. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Salem, N. C.,) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Bow Street, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished.

Jan. 6—3mos*

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 3d Session will comm

Miscellaneous Reading.

GREED FOR GAIN—THE COUNTRY'S CURSE.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* truthfully remarks: The canker that is eating at the very heart of the Republic and threatening its destruction, is the almost universal greed for gain—the desire to accumulate money and lay up wealth. It is rapidly poisoning the fountains of the public patriotism, and laying the foundations for the betrayal of these great principles in which our revolution had its birth. Every class of society, and men of every peculiarity of character, from the boy not yet out of his teens, to the grey-headed miser trembling upon the brink of the grave; from the merchant in his store, to the soldier in the camp, are almost without exception more or less infected with this evil spirit of accumulation. It is manifested everywhere, and seems to enter into every man's thoughts, and to-day it controls the actions of thousands of men, whose minds ought to be employed upon the paramount questions of securing our independence and bringing this war to a close. In the wild pursuit of dollars, men have forgotten that our liberty is pot yet secure; in their unpatriotic thirst for wealth, they have lost sight of the startling fact which should be ever before their eyes, that if the rebellion fails, all they have legitimately acquired as well as their ill-gotten gains will be involved in one common ruin—that the Confederate notes which they now clutch with such frantic eagerness, and make so many sacrifices of principle to obtain, would not in the event of our subjugation, be worth the paper upon which they are printed; that the day which witnesses our subjugation, will see every man in the Confederate States a bankrupt. Rapine, forfeitures, confiscation, military exactions, and unmeasured and unreasonable taxation, will sweep away the last remnant of wealth and will leave the people a nation of beggars and the slaves of northern taskmasters, who will extort from our future toil what they fail to obtain from our present store.

How is it that this mania for getting rich has so suddenly seized upon a people who, only three years ago, would have considered themselvelves incapable of trafficking upon their country's distress? Men who were then alive with patriotic emotions, and considered no sacrifice of means or of personal comfort too great, are now found rushing madly into the vortex of speculation, apparently regardless of the condition of the country, or the tendency of their ungodly trafficking upon the result of this struggle.

If this race for wealth affected only those who are actually engaged in it, it would even then be censurable, for what right has any man to be thinking of self, and his own interests, while his country is rocking and tossing in the throes of revolution and national birth, and the liberties of himself, his neighbors, and his posterity, are trembling in the balance? But when the mad passion for accumulating money, and the mania for speculation can only be indulged at the hazard of every political interest, the lives of his countrymen who are battling with the foe, and by jeopardizing our ultimate success, his conduct is not only unpatriotic, but positively criminal.

It is the greed for gain, and the spirit of speculation which has taken possession of a portion of our people, which has depreciated our currency, and produced the financial difficulties now so seriously threatening the Government. It is this which has enhanced the price of every article of food and every garment of clothing. By its pernicious influence, it has infected men, whose only thought was of their country, and the mighty and fearful dangers that environed it, and transferred them body and soul from the service of their country, to the unholy worship of mammon.

Let these men not be deceived. The eyes of the devotees of liberty are upon them; they will be branded hereafter with an infamy as enduring as time, and more terrible than death. They will be marks at which the unmoving finger of scorn will be pointed, long after this war is closed, and will perhaps live to curse the day when the devil first prompted them to disregard the mandates of conscience, and the outcries of a bleeding, struggling nation, and speculation upon distresses they should have aided to avert.

CURE FOR COLDS.—Take a large tea-spoonful of flax seed, with two pennyworth of extract of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put it into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table spoonful of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice. Note. The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it be put in the whole, it is liable in a little time to grow flat. Drink a half pint on going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome.

This recipe generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds, that have almost been settled into consumption, in less than three weeks.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.—Take one pint of scalding milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces, and bake not less than three hours; the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious yet simple puddings made.

HOARSENESS.—One drachm of freshly scraped horse radish root, to be infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for four hours and made into syrup with double its weight in vinegar, is an approved remedy for hoarseness; a teaspoonful has often proved effectual; a few teaspoonfuls it is said, have never been known to fail in removing hoarseness.

From the Petersburg Register.

I was indebted, a year ago or more, to a friend in Richmond for the loan of some numbers of the "Historical Magazine," published at New York, which had "run the blockade," and I made some extracts from them, some of which, it occurs to me, may be interesting to your readers in the present juncture of affairs, and I communicate them to you.

Extracted from a letter of Rev. Charles Inglis, a tory, to Joseph Galloway, a tory, dated at New York, Feb. 25th, 1779. [The third year of the war.]

"The Congress money is now so low that in Philadelphia 20 Congress dollars are purchased for one Spanish dollar. This of itself must ruin their cause, unless some remedy is applied. The only one that can be effectual is the acquisition of a large sum in specie.

"The recruiting parties for the Continental army are called in, as none could be prevailed on to enlist, notwithstanding a bounty of £300 has been offered to each soldier. Their army is to be composed of drafted men from the militia and of such as are hired at an enormous price by Loyalists to serve in their place.

"The people in general are more tired of the war than ever, and the depreciation of their paper money fills every department with discontent and perplexity. Even the Continental soldiers curse the Congress as a set of villains. A scarcity of provisions is universally felt, and it is the opinion of many that famine must ensue if matters are not soon made up.

"The affairs of Congress are in as bad a way as you could expect or desire at this time. They are broken into the most violent factions and parties.

"Washington is now at Middlebrook, in New Jersey, with about 2500 men; but how they will be able to support their army is beyond my comprehension.

"Our cruisers have been very successful. About one hundred privateers have been fitted out of this port—more are preparing. They have already 150 prizes besides those sent in by the King's ships. You may readily conceive how much the rebel trade must be distressed by these, and what scanty supplies they must receive from Europe."

John Langdon, in a letter dated at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June, 1776, and addressed to Josiah Bartlett, says:—"I like the resolutions of Virginia well, they ever have been firm as rocks; near relations to the Yankees."

Extracts from a diary kept at Valley Forge, by Albigence Waldo, Surgeon in the Continental army, 1777–78.

Dec. 28—Yesterday upwards of fifty officers in Gen. Green's division resigned their commissions. Six or seven of our regiment are doing the like to day. All this is occasioned by officers' families being so much neglected at home on account of provisions. Their wages will not by considerable purchase a few trifling comfortables here in camp and maintain their families at home while such extravagant prices are demanded for the common necessaries of life. What then have they to purchase clothes and other necessaries with?

"Adjutant Selden learned me how to darn stockings and to make them look like knit work—1st, work the thread in a parallel manner, then catch these over and over as above. [Probably referring to a pen and ink drawing of it.]

"Fresh beef and flour made me perfectly sick—especially as we have no spirits to drink with it, but others stand—so must I.

"The brig taken from the enemy is the greatest prize ever taken from them. There is scarlet, blue and buff cloth sufficient to clothe all the officers of the army, and hats, shirts, stockings, shoes, boots, spurs, &c., to finish complete suits for all. A petition is to be sent to his Excellency that this clothing may be dealt out to the regimental officers only at a moderate price, excluding commissaries, bull drivers, &c., There are 4000 or 5000 epulettes of gold and silver, many chests of private officers' baggage, and General Howe's silver plate and kitchen furniture, &c. This cargo was sent to clothe all the officers of the British army."

THE DEPTH OF SPACE.

In 1837, Professor Bessel, of Germany, commenced a series of astronomical measures for the purpose of getting the exact distance of the fixed stars, a thing that had never been done. The instrument which he used in connection with a powerful telescope, in his experiments, was a heliometer (sun measurer.) After three years hard labor he was so fortunate as to obtain a parallax, but so minute that he could hardly trust his reputation upon it. But after repeated trials and working out the result, he was fully satisfied that he could give the true distance to 61 Cygni. But who can comprehend this immense distance! We can only convey an idea to the mind of this distance, by the fact that light which travels 12,000,000 of miles a minute, requires no less than ten years to reach it! Just let any one try to take in the idea. One hour would give 720,000,000 of miles; one year, then —8,760 hours—gives 6 307 200,000 000, and this multiplied by ten gives 63,072,000,000,000.

This, according to Bessel, is the distance of the nearest fixed star to the sun. All astronomers confirm the correctness of Prof. Bessel's calculations. But this distance great as it is, is nothing to be compared to the distance of the Milky Way. Sir William Herschell says that the stars or suns that compose the Milky Way are very remote that it requires light, going at the rate of 12,000,000 of miles in a minute, 120,000 years to reach the earth. And he says there are stars, or nebulæ, five hundred times more remote! Now make your calculation: 120,000 years reduced to minutes, and then multiply that sum by 12,000,000, and the product by 500. What an overwhelming idea! The mind sinks under a thought; we can't realize it; it is too vast even for comprehension. David says, "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom (or government) ruleth over all." Oh infinite, glorious Monarch!

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.—The New York *Herald* says the signs indicate that Fremont will be a candidate for the Presidency beyond a doubt, if Lincoln should be renominated. In the latter event Chase will resign his pretensions and support Lincoln; but Fremont's convention is to meet on the 10th of May, while the struggle between Lincoln and Chase will be decided in the June Convention. The probability is that McClellan will be the Democratic candidate, with Lincoln and Fremont as competitors.

A COINCIDENCE.

In 1763, John, Duke of Bedford, the grandfather of the present Earl Russel, negotiated the treaty of Paris. The treaty was so disadvantageous to England, whose forces, both land and naval, had been triumphantly successful during the war, that it created almost an insurrection in England, and a charge was openly made by a man who professed to know, that the Duke had been *bribed* by the French Minister. The accuser was tried for a libel, and, we believe, punished; but the charge continued to be credited by the great body of the English people, to whom the Duke continued to be an object of intense hatred during the rest of his life. In his severe attack upon him, six years after, Junius did not hesitate to express his firm conviction of his guilt, and in a private letter to Woodfall, who seems to have feared a prosecution for libel, in consequence of his having printed the letter, he tells him that he is confident the Duke will not *dare* to prosecute, for that he has reserved some things which would make him tremble even in his grave.

The Duke, it seems to have been agreed, was extremely avaricious, and this well known failing gave a color to the story. From this charge, among others, the Duke of Bedford was defended by various writers in Woodfall's paper at the time, and of late days by Lord Mahon, Lord Brougham, and, we believe, Lord John Russel himself. Nevertheless, a few months ago an extract from some English paper or magazine went the rounde of publication in our journals, in which it was stated that among the Woburn papers and correspondence, lately published, was a diary of the Duke of Bedford in question, kept while he resided at Paris on this mission, some portions of which, if they did not precisely justify the assault of Junius, went very far to mitigate is heinousness.

This charge of bribery was brought against the Duke of Bedford in 1764, the transaction on which it was founded having occurred the year before. Exactly one century afterwards a charge of the identical nature was brought by the Richmond *Whig* against Earl Russel. The *Whig* said that an English gentleman of high respectability, just from England, has stated to the editors that the belief in England was very general, if not universal, that both Russel and Lyons had been bribed by Seward. That on a late occasion, when the latter visited Canada, he was, in consequence of the prevalent belief in that province, treated with the utmost contempt, the Governor General not even having put himself to the trouble of receiving him in Montreal, but leaving him to find his way as best he could from the wharf in a cab, or hack, or some such conveyance. The duke of Bedford was the richest nobleman of England at that day. His descendant is poor and encumbered with a new Earldom, which he has not money enough to support.

Whether the charge in both these cases, or in either, was true, we cannot, of course, undertake to say. But the coincidence is a little singular, and the suspicion even seems to indicate that the avarice of the Russels is hereditary, and well known.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GEN. FORREST.—Wherever Forrest goes he makes his mark. No matter what opinion may be expressed of his military capacity, his genius never fails. He always wins, and not less by wondrous strategy than by heroic pluck. The Mobile *Register* says:

The Confederacy, and especially the State of Mississippi, owe it to Gen. Forrest to erect a monument to his heroic energy and courage. What he did for Georgia last year, in throwing his shield between that State and the invading band of Streight, he has now done for Mississippi and Western Alabama. It was he who defeated the Yankee campaign. It was owing to his address, courage and celerity of movement, not only that Smith and Grierson were whipped and chased out of Mississippi with immense loss, but that Sherman was forced to take the back track, because the combined movement in which he was engaged had been frustrated and brought to naught by Gen. Forrest. If our infantry and artillery had been put into the fight as Forrest did his troopers, there is every reason to believe that we should have been rejoicing now, not only in a baffled attempt of the foe, but in a victory that would shine alongside of Finegan's splendid success in Florida. Gen. Forrest made a complete job of the Grierson column. That braggart cannot repeat his jocular boast of his successful canvass of the State of Mississippi. Forrest has whipped him soundly, and sent him howling and bruised back to Memphis. So much for that street report that Grierson was returning and Forrest retreating before him.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.—There appears, says the Philadelphia *Era*, to be a considerable feeling in and around Gettysburg, that a place be set apart for the burial of the Confederate dead who are now buried promiscuously over the battle field or in the visinity. The recent rains have washed the places where they are buried, and the bones are exposed; besides which, in a short time, the land will be put in cultivation, and no trace of their last resting place will be left. Common humanity would dictate a removal to some spot, not in or about our own National Cemetery, but the purchase of ground somewhere, where their Southern friends may, when this rebellion is crushed, and all is peace, make their pilgrimage here. Our State should not make the purchase, nor could it be expected, but if the Southerners should express such a desire, and would carry it to completion we should say let it be done, for the sake of our common humanity. The hostility of the dead has ceased, but let them be in a spot where a father, a mother, can visit their last resting place, "when this cruel war is over."

A HERO.—The *Sentinel* says:

"We have learned that among the Confederate prisoners who reached here by the late truce boat, there was a color sergeant of a North Carolina regiment, who deserves to have his name printed in all the papers of the Confederacy, and to receive the special compliments of the President and of our whole people. He was shot down on the bloody field of Gettysburg where he was subsequently picked up as a prisoner. As he fell he resolved that the Yankees should not have the colors which he had borne so proudly and so long: and stripping them from the staff he hid them in his bosom. Watching his opportunity he subsequently sewed them beneath the lining of his jacket and has worn them ever since, and wore them home!

Will some one who knows, give us the name and regiment of this noble soldier?'

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing from Raleigh, under date of Feb. 19th, gives the following:

At a dinner party the other day, in the town I write from, some severe strictures were passed on North Carolina, who it was alleged, had permitted an impression to prevail that a good deal of dissension existed among her people at home. "North Carolina," replied a distinguished officer of the army, who was present, "is not at home. She is on a visit to Northern Virginia, and has, I understand, concluded not to return during the war."

There is even more truth than wit in the remark of the distinguished officer.

THE WOMEN OF SPARTA.

Editors Mobile Tribune.—Looking over the miscellaneous books, magazines, &c., that fill the shelves and tables of the "Soldiers' Library and Reading Rooms," on Conception street, I met with the following lines. Do they not breathe the very spirit of the Southern mother, wife, sister? Have they not proved themselves worthy of the synonym of Spartan? Who can doubt from experience of the past, that Southern women are prepared to exhibit the like sacrifice for their "loved homes in the South," and testify to the world that when these homes are 'trampled from the earth," Southern "women can die and be free?" I annex the historical extract, which forms the basis of the lines—please give them an insertion in your paper.

"Pyrrhus next advanced against the city. It was resolved to send the women into Crete, but they remonstrated against it; and the Queen, Archidamia, being appointed to speak for the rest, went into the Council Hall with a sword in her hand, and said they did their wives great wrong if they thought them so faint-hearted as to live after Sparta was destroyed."

The chiefs were met in the Council Hall,
Their words were sad and few,
They were ready to fight and ready to fall,
As the sons of heroes do;
And moored in the harbor of Gythium lay
The last of the Spartan fleet.
That should bear the Spartan women away
To the sunny shores of Crete.

Their hearts went back to the days of old;
They thought of the world-wide shock,
When the Persian host like an ocean rolled
To the foot of the Grecian rock;
And they turned their faces, eager and pale,
To the rising roar in the street,
As if the clank of the Spartan mail
Were the tramp of the conquerer's feet.

It was Archidamia, Spartan Queen,
Brave as her father's steel;
She stood, like the silence that comes between
The flash and the thunder peal;
She looked in the eyes of the startled crowd;
Calmly she gazed around;
Her voice was neither low, nor loud,
But it rang like the sword on the ground,

"Spartans," she said—and her woman's face
Flashed out both pride and shame—
"I ask by the memory of your race,
Are ye worthy of the name?
Ye have bidden us seek new hearths and graves
Beyond the reach of the foe,
And now by the dash of the blue sea waves
We swear we will not go.

"Is the name of Pyrrhus to blanch your cheeks?
Shall he burn and kill and destroy?
Are ye not sons of the deathless Greeks
Who fired at the gates of Troy?
What though his feet have scatheless stood
In the rush of the Punic foam?
Though his sword be red to its hilt with the blood
That beat at the heart of Rome?

"Brothers and sons we have reared you men;
Our walls are the ocean swell;
Our winds blow keen down the rocky glen
Where the staunch Three Hundred fell.
Our hearts are drenched in the wild sea flow,
In the light of the hills and the sky;
And the Spartan women, if need be so,
Will teach the men to die.

"We are brave men's mothers, and brave men's wives;
We are ready to do and dare;
We are ready to man your walls with our lives,
And string your bows with our hair.
Let the young and brave lay down to-night,
And dream of the brave old dead.
Their broad shields bright for to-morrow's fight,
Their swords beneath their bed.

"Our breasts are better than bolts and bars;
We neither wail nor weep;
We will light our torches at the stars,
And work while our warriors sleep;
We hold not the iron in our blood
Viler than stranger's gold;
The memory of our motherhood
Is not to be bought and sold.

"Shame to the traitor heart that springs
To the faint soft arm of peace,
If the Roman eagle shook his wings
At the very gates of Greece.
Ask not the mothers who gave you birth
To bid you turn and flee;
When Sparta is trampled from the earth
Her women can die, and be free."

THE END OF THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* has the following facts relative to the manner in which the United States government "colonized" the poor negroes stolen from the South:

We are in possession of information direct from the West Indies that the infamous scheme gotten up by the President and optimists of the State department, for the extradition of the negro element of the United States to the Isle de Vanche, has utterly failed, and that the colony planted in that place, under their auspices is on the very verge of ruin. An agent of the government who was sent there by the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the affairs of the concern has just returned; and reports that the country is well nigh starved to death, and that unless the government send a steamer to return them to the United States very soon, not one of them will be left alive. It appears that the parties upon whom Seward conferred this profitable job have been treating the colonists with the most shocking barbarity, and that nothing is more common with the local agents of these philanthropists than to administer public flagellations and long confinement in the stocks. While this has been going on, and in the face of the fact that the Administration of the colony have offered to sell it, with the poor creatures left alive upon it, as its "stocks," for the sum of $15,000, they have constantly been bedeviling the Secretary for $50,000 as charges for transporting and maintaining them. It was those demands which first induced the Secretary to send out an agent to inspect, and the result of his report is that Mr. Usher will not pay a cent.

The agent, moreover, reports that all the original statements of the company where false. That the island which was represented as an earthly paradise, bearing two crops a year, is a barren sand bank, capable only of growing wild weeds and prickly pear. The negroes, sinking under their misfortunes, are dying rapidly, while those which survive are begging to come back to the United States to enter the armies of the country. Thus ends Seward's African Utopia, and we fear that unless a little wholesome direction be imparted to its finish, it may wind up in a wholesale horror. There is the greater reason to fear this as the managers of the concern have recently sent letters to Washington, threatening unless relieved, to sell the whole concern out.

"SAVING BACON."—A friend in this city has told us how to keep skippers out of bacon during the summer. It is to give all we cannot eat during the winter to the wives and children of poor soldiers. He says he tried this plan last winter and it works like a charm.—*Mississippian.*

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LITTLE LENA'S GRAVE.

Go to the far corner of the grave-yard, in the western part of the little village of M———; there you will see the sweet violets peeping up through the beautiful verdure, filling the air with their sweet and fragrant odor. But do they not call fresh to our memory, many sunny days and pleasant hours? Do they not call forth the lovely image beneath them? This loved household pet, who has bidden adieu to her dear parents, to cross the dark stream of death, with hope for her anchor, and faith for her guide; she will be gently wafted by the heavenly zephyrs, together with the bright, bright angels that brought the golden bark, and sparkling crown which she longed to wear. Mother, this loved one will no longer linger near thy side; will no more recline on thy bosom, to seek comfort and repose from her wearied playings. She will never again be seen waiting for her dear "Papa," or bounding again with her quick step to meet with a welcome kiss as she was wont to do. No, no, the bright face, those mild, loving eyes and rosy cheeks, those dimpled hands that were ever clasped at family prayers, are now cold and lifeless. She has gone, to meet thee no more here, but will await thee on the other side; with a crown upon her forehead and a harp within her hand, she calleth for thee. Oh! how sweet to know and remember, that she hath an eternal home. She has passed through the great gate—has walked the golden streets of the "new Jerusalem." She no longer needs thy bosom, but with her golden harp leans on her Saviour's breast singing, sweetly singing to Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

OLIVIA.

SPARE MOMENTS.

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of the principal of a celebrated school and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else told, him to go around to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon appeared at the back door.

"You want a breakfast, more like," said the servant girl, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"Thank you," said the boy, "I should have no objections to a bit of bread; but I should like to see Mr. ——, if he can see me."

"Some old clothes, may be, you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched trowsers. "I guess he has none to spare; he gives away a sight;" and without minding the boy's request, she was away about her work.

"Can I see Mr. ——?" again asked the boy, after finishing his bread and butter.

"Well he's in the library; if he must be disturbed, he must; but he does like to be alone sometimes," said the girl in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it very foolish to admit such an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence; however, she wiped her hands, and bade him follow. Opening the library door, she said:

"Here is somebody, sir, who is dreadful anxious to see you, and so I let him in."

I don't know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened business, but I know that after talking a while the principal put aside the volume which he was studying, took up some Greek books, and began to examine the new comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question which the principal asked the boy was answered as readily as could be.

"Upon my word," exclaimed the principal, "you certainly do well," looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles. "Why my boy, where did you pick up so much?"

"*In my spare moments*," answered the boy.

Here he was, poor, hard-working boy, with but few opportunities for schooling, yet almost fitted for college, by simply improving his *spare moments*. Truly, are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?" How precious they should be! What account can you show for them? Look and see. This can tell you how very much can be laid up by improving them; and there are many, many other boys, I am afraid, in jail, in the house of correction, in the forecastle of a whaleship, in the tippling shop, who, if you should ask them when they began their sinful course, might answer, "In my *spare moments*."

In my spare moments I gambled for marbles. "In my spare moments I began to smoke and drink." It was in my spare moments that I began to steal chestnuts from the old woman's stand. "It was in my spare moments that I gathered wicked associates."

Oh, be very careful how you spend your spare moments! Temptation always hunts you out in small seasons like these, when you are not busy; he gets into hearts, if he possibly can, in just such gaps. There he hides himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your spare moments—*Mrs. C. Knight.*

LAME AND LAZY.—A FABLE.—Two beggars, Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch.

Lame called on Charity, and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker he received a loaf.

Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed—"What ask for a cracker and receive a loaf!—Well I will ask for a loaf."

Lazy now applied to Charity, and called for a loaf of bread.

"Your demanding a loaf," said Charity, mildly, "proves you are a loafer. You are of the class and character who ask and receive not; you ask amiss."

Lazy, who always found fault, and had rather whine than work, complained of ill-treatment, and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and pious promise—"Ask, and ye shall receive."

Charity pointed him to a painting in her room which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope and Charity. Charity appeared larger and more fair than her sisters. He noticed that her right hand held a pot of honey, which fed a bee disabled, having lost his wing. Her left hand was armed with a whip, to keep off the drones.

"Don't understand it," said Lazy.

Charity replied—"It means that Charity feeds the lame and flogs the lazy." Lazy turned to go.

"Stop," said Charity. 'instead of coin I will give you counsel. Do not go and live on your poor mother, for I will send you a rich ant."

"Rich ant!" echoed Lazy, "Where shall I find her!"

"You will find her in Proverbs, sixth chapter and sixth verse."

Moral:—Instead of waiting for an uncle to die, go and see how rich ants live.

BLESSED INFLUENCE OF ONE LITTLE GIRL.

A little girl, some ten years of age, had her mind deeply impressed with the truth of God in the Sunday school. Upon retiring to rest one night she was in trouble about her soul; and at the midnight hour her anxiety so increased that it woke up the servant girl, who was sleeping in the same apartment. Upon being asked the cause of her trouble, the little girl replied that she felt she was a great sinner—that she could not help herself, and that unless she obtained help sue must go down to hell. She then requested the servant girl to pray for her; but she replied that she was not a Christian—she could not pray. The little girl then sent for her father. Upon entering the room she asked him to pray for her; but he made the same reply that the servant had made—he was not a Christian—he could not pray. But sympathizing with his child's anxieties, he called her mother to her bed-side.

This good woman had often been to the throne of grace; but never on an occasion like this. She poured out her soul to God for her child. God heard and answered her. During the same night in the same room, by witnessing the melting scene, the servant girl was hopefully converted, and in a few days the father became a Christian.

But the good work did not stop here. The little girl went from house to house, telling what a precious Saviour she had found, and inviting others to seek him; and as a result of these labors, a glorious revival of religion, embracing the conversion of some forty souls, was attributable, under God, to her.

Advertisements.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY
HOME JOURNAL.

A Magazine of Romance, History, Poetry and Music. Leading writers of the South, and competent Translators of French, Italian and German Literature, comprise the corps of its contributors.

Terms of Subscription, Twenty Dollars per annum, or Ten Dollars for six months. Agents supplied at the rate of Twenty Dollars per Hundred.

WM. A. J. SMITH, Proprietor,
march 25, '68y1* Richmond, Va.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '60.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62ly

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by
D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,652.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now Insured,	$1,526,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,668.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
G. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 13. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. WHOLE NO. 325.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	15 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular dealings must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

GOD'S CONSCRIPT.

Come forth, my precious first-born, come,
Away with weeds of soft delight;
Adieu to joys of peaceful home—
Come, we must dress thee for the fight;
For at my gate
God's heralds wait,
And claim thee for his warring host:
Heaven's Conscript, haste and take thy post.

Thus, to fight the world designed!
Lo! first around thy boyish head
Salvation's starry helm we bind,
Its blood-red plumage o'er thee shed,
Proof to hell's dart,
Across thy heart
Is holy confidence we press
The seven-fold plate of righteousness.

Next, clasping round thy loins, we brace
Truth's radiant belt; upon thy feet
The sandals of the gospel place;
Now is thy vest of steel complete.
Go, warrior, go,
Defy the foe,
Thy head is clad, thy feet are shod
With all the panoply of God.

Last, to that right hand we entrust
The Spirit's sword—uplift, and wield;
And blazing on thy left, adjust
Faith's broad, impenetrable shield.
See to the air
Thy banner glare,
Christ's blood-red cross—there, there, my Son,
Ten thousand saints have fought and won.

Now is thy every want prepared,
And ready stands this chosen train,
In battle's heat thy body-guard,
Reproach, and Hatred, Care and Pain
Fear not, my child,
Their aspect wild,
A seraph each disguis'd will prove,
Glory and Gladness, Peace and Love.

Thou shalt with gliding wounds be gor'd,
But see what healing balm I bring;
Not costlier that which Mary pour'd
Upon the everlasting King.
All pangs of hell,
Its virtues quell,
Nerve with new strength in battle's strife,
Accept, my son, the word of life.

Ha! thee' that blood and manly brow,
Inward lament, and tears I scan.
O yea! 'tis sad aside to throw
The stay and sympathy of man.
With rude control,
The yearning soul
To wrest from twin-born flesh, and lean
In spirit upon things unseen.

Upon thy Master's gory cross,
Unflinching heart and will to bend,
Feel joy in sorrow, gain in loss,
Torture in ease, and foe in friend—
Deem hate, want, sword,
Thy richest hoard,
Find death in life, and life in death—
Go, boy—God claims thy latest breath.

Now thou hast had my last embrace,
Hast heard thy father's last command,
Turn, turn from home thy longing face,
Go, take in God's bright host thy stand;
The battle's din
Comes rolling in,
God's saints are shouting; hie thee, hie,
March, boy, and share their victory.

—*Robert Wilson Evans.*

SLANDER.—The more prominent any person's character is, the more likely he is to suffer in this way,—there being in the heart of every man, unless greatly subdued by grace, a pleasure in hearing anything which may sink others to his level, or lower them in the estimation of the world. We seem to ourselves elevated in proportion as others are depressed. Under such circumstances I derive consolation from the following reflections:—

1. My enemy, whatever evil he says of me, does not reduce me so low as he would if he knew all concerning me that God knows.

2. In drawing the balance, as between debtor and creditor, I find that if I have been robbed of pence, there are pounds and talents placed to my account to which I have no just title.

3. If man has his "*day*," God will have his. (See 1 Cor. iv: 4, the marginal reading.)

THE HEART AND TONGUE.—The anatomists teach that the heart and tongue hang upon one string. And hence it is, that as in a clock or watch, when the wheel is moved the hammer striketh, so the words of the mouth answer to the motions of the heart; and when the heart is moved with any perturbation or passion, the hammer beats upon the bell and the mouth soundeth.—Psa. 45: 1; Rom. 10: 10; Luke 6; 45. The reason why so many are tongue-tied in their devotions to God, is because they are heart-bound; they cannot bring out because there is no stock within; their words stick in their mouths because they have no form in their hearts.—*Dan. Featly.*

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

SIN OF ANANIAS, WHAT?

To many the sin of Ananias may seem very small, if any sin at all. He had sold all his land and brought a part of the price of it, and without, as it seems, saying a word, cast it down at the Apostle's feet Where was the sin? Had he not the liberty to give or not give—to give a part or the whole just as he saw fit? And for him quietly and silently to come and give the half, more or less, of his property for a benevolent object—to feed the hungry—to feed the anxious that they might stay and hear the gospel of Christ—that their souls might be blessed—that saints and angels might rejoice, and that they might go home rejoicing, and live to do good and enjoy God forever; where was his sin? Does it not seem as if, instead of being punished, he should have been commended and loved? If some one now should sell all he had and bring half the money and without boasting give it to the church for any urgent benevolent object, would you not think he deserved the favor of God and man? If so, why not Ananias? He did not say what he gave was all or only a part. And what mattered it, if they did not know or did know it was or was not the whole or only a part? They were simply to receive what was given, and give to those for whom it was given.

Where then was the sin? 'Twas not in the giving—'twas not in giving only a part, 'twas not in giving at that particular time, or giving to whom they did or for the object they did. No, it was not in any or all of these; for they were all right and proper, good and praise-worthy. Where then was the sin, or was there any? Ah! there is an Achan—a lie somewhere, and a great one too. If man does not see it, God does; if thou hast not lied unto men, thou hast unto God, and since it is really a lie and unto God, it is no small matter to be trifled with, but sufficiently great to meet a *public, immediate* and *condign punishment*. Ananias and Sapphira belonged to the church, and perhaps did very much for it, and likely were esteemed the most pious and zealous members in it; but somehow or other they are guilty of a lie, and though it may seem hard to tell what it is—though man may not discern it or know it—yet it is a lie, and, as every lie is, it is awful—awful as being not unto men, but unto God. God seeth and knoweth all things, and man may lie and it may not be known by man or punished by man, yet the vengeance of God will overtake him and not suffer him to escape. The wrath of God abideth upon him; the lie has left its foul impression upon the heart, and the man where e'er he goes feels mean and guilty; he knows that God knows it and is angry with him, and he is afraid that man will find him out: God is punishing him in his restless, guilty conscience, and he is afraid man will also punish him. He is miserable now, and he dreads the eternal future.

Ananias lied not unto men but unto God; the lie was not in his words to men but in his heart to God. He conceived the lie in his heart. Man could not look into the heart, but must judge by the words. God looketh at the heart and judgeth by the thoughts—and men often lie, really lie in their thoughts to God when they do not with their lips to men. Thus did Ananias, and *here* was his sin, and his awful sin. We may often think, as perhaps Ananias thought, that if we do not lie with our lips—*tell* a lie to our fellow men, that we are pretty fair christians and good citizens. So we may appear to men, and have the praise of men, but not of God. For he is not a christian who is simply one outwardly, but inwardly in heart. Ananias was outwardly before men a christian, but not inwardly before God. His heart was not right—like Simon Magis, he was in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity. He was a whited sepulchre, fair without but loathesome within, approved and admired by men but abhorred and condemned by God. His thoughts were sinful—lying thoughts; and as he thought in his heart so he was—so God saw him to be and dealt with him accordingly.

His lie was a suggestion of Satan, for Satan filled his heart to lie; but he permitted Satan to do it. He embraced and cherished the evil suggestion. He conceived the lie in his heart, and it became his own and sinful. He might have banished the evil suggestion of Satan, as Christ did, and so have been free from the lie and its awful guilt before God. But he did not, for Peter asks him, why Satan filled his heart—why he permitted Satan to do it? He conceived it in his heart, but why did he do it? What good reason can a reasonable man give for sinning—for letting into the heart such a guest as Satan, and for being led captive by him at his will? Why, what good reason for conceiving such a lie or any lie in the heart? Why did Ananias do it? If Satan had persuaded him to *tell* a lie to men, without wishing it in his heart, it would not have been so bad, but why hear him and allow him to urge thee to lie to the Holy Ghost—to indulge it, to wish and conceive it in thy heart? For in thy heart thou hast lied to the Holy Ghost, not to men but to God.

He lied in his heart, but what was his lie? It was that he would sell all and give but a part, and without saying it was a part or the whole—give it as if the whole, and thus get the credit and praise of giving all—as others were doing. Why, then, did he lie? 'Twas to get the praise of men; and who tempted him? 'Twas Satan, that old serpent, the father of lies. But did he get the praise of men? No, no—his name is handed down to posterity stained with the awful guilt of lying—lying to the Holy Ghost—to God. His name and his lie will be memorable while the world stands, yea, while eternity endures. But did he get the praise of God? No, far from it. He lost God's favor which is life, and felt the fierceness of his anger and wrath in eternal death. The lie was in his heart and his action spoke it out—if not to men at least to God. God discerned his thought afar off, but he waited till he told it in his action, then God's anger overleaped the eternal throne and struck the heaven-offending culprit down—*down* to the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh! beware, beware, puny man, how you offend the eternal Majesty of high heaven. You may not come forth and lie with your lips to your fellow men, but you may have the lie in your heart and you may act it out in your life. Man may not see nor know it, but God sees and knows it; and though you escape the vengeance of man, the vengeance of God will not suffer thee to escape. Be sure your lie will find you out, and you will have to reap the evil fruit thereof, either in this life or in the life to come—perhaps in both. B. S.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

PROFANE SWEARING.

MR EDITOR:—It is said by those who have had better opportunities for observing than I have possessed, that profane swearing is a common vice among our soldiers. To express surprise at this might seem to indicate that I knew little of the reputed habits of soldiers in all countries and in all ages. I am not ignorant of the fact that the vice has been so prevalent amongst the class, that some persons would appear to think that to be a soldier is to be a profane swearer—that the two are at least almost identical. But, Mr. Editor, I have not been accustomed to rank *our* soldiers with others who have borne the same name. Ours, for the most part, are from a different class of society, have been brought up under different influences, and in a social point of view, have far more at stake. They are not mercenaries, pursuing war as their trade and for pay. They are not seeking to make conquests through motives of ambition or for the sake of plunder. They are patriots repelling invasion; husbands defending their wives and children; freemen risking their lives for the maintenance of [illegible] rights, civil and religious. I cannot [illegible] them with common soldiers, and I cannot feel that I ought to look for the prevalence of the debasing vices among them which are characteristic of the army in other countries. The dignity of their position and the sacredness of the cause in which they are so nobly perilling their lives, ought to give an elevation to their feelings and character, which should lift them far above the corruption of the ordinary camp life.

Still, the report comes to us that profane swearing is a prevailing iniquity even among our soldiers. Many who never uttered a profane oath before, and perhaps had thought that nothing would ever induce them to utter one, have learned the fearful art since they have entered the army. Some of these, as if they would avoid all suspicion on the part of their comrades, that they had ever felt a scruple on the subject, are said to be the most frequent, open and foul-mouthed of all about them in profaning God's most holy name. Alas! what will avail the earnest and incessant prayers of God's people at home, to secure His blessing upon our country and its cause, if those who stand forth in the front rank of their country's defenders, daily and hourly insult Him on His throne!

Allow me, Mr Editor, to commend to the special attention of our soldiers, the subjoined eloquent remarks from the pen of the late Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina. You are aware that he was one of the most gifted men ever raised on the Southern, or on American soil. He was also one of the most ardent as well as able advocates of our country's rights, in the present struggle. Though an eminently pious man, he was as far removed as any other man, from every thing that is "puritanical," in any bad sense of that term. You will see from the tone of deep and stirring earnestness which he employs, how great and awful a sin he regarded profane swearing to be. Oh! that every reader of your columns would ponder well these words of wisdom and of power. K.

"The highest authority has assured us the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. So sacred were oaths esteemed among the Romans that they needed no protection from law. The perjured man was simply exposed by the censor, and that was enough. The brand of infamy was upon him, and like the taint of leprosy, debased him from the fellowship of his species, and left him to the vengeance of the insulted God.

And yet what gives to perjury its malignity above a common lie, is perhaps the most common of all the sins that are daily committed—it is want of reverence for God. The oath or vow breaker carries it to the point of positive contempt. He openly defies that august and terrible majesty before which angels bow and arch-angels veil their faces. It is a sin, the enormity of which the imagination cannot conceive, because no thought can compass the excellence of Him whose prerogative it is to be, who sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grass-hoppers, who spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in. That a puny creature of the dust, born to-day and gone to-morrow, should have the audacity to pour contempt on that glorious name which seraphs adore with rapture, is enough to astonish the heavens and convulse the earth. Yea, still more wonderful is that miracle of patience which endures the monsters, when one word would arm all nature against them, make the ground treacherous beneath them, heaven terrible above them, and hell ready to meet them at their coming. The magnitude of the sin cannot be exaggerated, and yet the principle to which it is indebted for its pre-eminence in guilt, is constantly exemplified in the speech and intercourse of those who would be shocked at the imputation of any thing that approximates to perjury. *Profane swearing*, light and frivolous appeals to the Almighty, the indiscriminate use of the lot, all these are only different forms of expressing irreverence for God. They contain the ingredients of the same poison with perjury and vow breach. It is a startling fact that the very circumstances which distinguish these from an ordinary falsehood and have armed the sentiments of mankind against them, brand the speech of the *profane swearer* with the same species of crime. It is not, I admit, the same in degree, but it is the same in kind. The thoughtlessness which is often pleaded in extenuation of the guilt, is a confession of the fact. It is a proof how little veneration the name of God inspires, when we can repeat it in reiterated blasphemies, without even being conscious that a word is escaping our lips which fills heaven with awe. It is a proof how near we come to despising it, when we can use it in the mere wantonness of sport, as a convenient expletive to fill up the chasms of discourse. It is a proof that all respect for it is gone, when we can use it to point a jest, to season obscenity, and to garnish a tale. It is enough to make the blood curdle to think of the name of God bandied about as the bauble and plaything of fools.

This offence cannot go unpunished. If there be a God, He must vindicate His own majesty and glory. There must be a period when all shall tremble before Him, when every knee shall bow and every heart do reverence. The sword of vengeance cannot always be sheathed, nor the arm of vengeance slumber. Engrave it on your minds, fix it in the very depths of your souls, that it is a fearful thing to make light of God. It is the very spirit and essence of all evil, the very core of iniquity. There is no language of earnestness in which I could not warn you against it; no language [illegible] entreaty in which I [illegible] you against it. If you could see it as the angels see it, or as the spirits of just men made perfect see it; if you could see it as you yourselves will see it in the day when God shall arise to shake terribly the earth—when Jesus shall sit upon the throne of His glory and the tribes of the earth shall be gathered before Him; if you could see it as it is, in the naked deformity of its guilt, you would flee from it as from the very pestilence of death. You may sport with the whirlwind and trifle with the storm; you may lay your hand on the lion's mane and play with the leopard's spots, you may go to the very crater of a burning volcano and laugh at the lava which it belches out in thunder—you may trifle with any and every thing, but trifle not with God. Let there be one holy thing upon which you dare not lay a profane hand, and let that be the name of God. Above all things let His throne be sacred and His praise glorious. Who would not fear thee, Oh, thou King of Saints!"

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE DUTY AND EXTENT OF PRAYER.

MR. EDITOR: The duty of prayer is made very plain in the Bible. Our Saviour consecrated one of his most beautiful and instructive parables to illustrate this great truth, that men ought always to pray and not to faint. An Apostle says, "I will that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands without wrath or doubting." There are some who think that the obligation to pray is not binding upon them, because the Bible teaches that "the sacrifices of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord." There is no obligation resting upon any one to offer upon the altar of Jehovah the sacrifice of the wicked. But there is a solemn obligation resting upon every one to offer to God the sacrifice of broken hearts, of broken and contrite spirits, such as he will not despise. For if men are to pray everywhere then the inference is inevitable that all men are to pray.

Again, the Apostle says pray without ceasing. Passages of Scripture might be indefinitely multiplied bearing upon this point. But these are more than sufficient to indicate the path of duty in relation to this subject. We are not only to pray for ourselves, but for all men. For the Apostle says, "I exhort, first of all, that prayers, supplications and intercession be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty." There is only one class of the human family excluded according to the Bible from an interest in our prayers—those who have committed the unpardonable sin. For it is written, "I do not say that ye shall pray for them." But if this sin can now be committed, it is impossible for us to determine with certainty who of our race have been guilty of this great sin. We are, therefore, to encircle the world in our devotions, and to hold up in the arms of our faith before a common mercy seat *all men*.

There is no class of persons more in need of the prayers of God's people than our rulers. This is especially true in times of revolution, such as that through which we are now passing. In the Bible it is written, "thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." It is more than probable that if we could be permitted to examine the archives of the Most High, and look into the records of eternity, we would find that the violation of this plain Scriptural rule is one of the national sins for which the judgments of heaven are now so heavily resting upon us as a people. The mantle of charity has not been sufficiently thrown over the infirmities of those whom God in His providence has raised up as rulers in the land. There are some who seem to act as if they had received a commission to denounce, revile, and even curse the rulers of their people. If our people would pray more for our rulers, and revile them less, it would be better for us. For if we are ever permitted again as a people to live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty, it must be by the blessing of the God of nations, secured in answer to the prayers of his own elect, who cry day and night unto him, saying, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach.

W. W. P.

Selections.

PATIENT HOPE.

We often think of you, brave and suffering soldiers, in your privations and perils, and gladly would we relieve them if we could. But we too are suffering at home, in many a way that you are exempt from. We are common sufferers. Let us then cherish a common patience of hope. No great end in this life was ever purchased without sufferings. Christianity was established in the world only after the unparalleled and mysterious sufferings of Jesus had been followed by the prolonged sufferings of "the noble army of martyrs." The Reformation, with its rights of civil and religious liberty, was purchased by a thirty years war, in which a whole generation passed away. Holland wrung her freedom from Spain by sufferings from battles, sieges, starvation, sickness, military and financial mismanagement and incompetence, of which we have now but a very feeble conception, and the result left her strong and glorious, as long as she was true to the principles for which she contended. England struggled for half a century, passing from Charles to Cromwell, and from Puritan to Cavalier, and from Jacobite to Orange and Hanoverian control, before she settled down into her present condition. Every people must have their birth-throes, and they are usually throes of agony. When passing through them, we must suffer.

But let us be patient. The end will come at last, and when it does come it will be more glorious and enduring than if it had been bought at a smaller price. The first Revolution lingered on for seven years, but it came to an end, and those who were at first denounced as rebels, traitors, &c., were in the end honored as patriots and benefactors. These sufferings may be severe, but they have not yet reached to what men have often endured to purchase the right of self government, nor have they reached to what would probably be the inevitable result of the loss of that right. Then be patient and hopeful, and the end will come at last, and to you all the more joyfully, because of these antecedent sufferings.

HINTS INTENDED TO PROMOTE PEACE AND HARMONY IN A FAMILY.—1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed in the day; so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper of each individual.

4. To look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.

5. When any good happens to any one, to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to lift up the heart in prayer.

7. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to their state.

9. To watch for opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of everything, of the weather, etc., and encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly to servants, and praise them for little things when you can.

12. In all little pleasures which may occur to put self last.

13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves, "Have I not often done the same, and been forgiven!"

15. In conversation, not to exalt ourselves, but bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with the younger ones, and treat them with respect, remembering that we were once young too.

17. Never to judge one another, but attribute a good motive when we can

18. To compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of the day.

JOHN BUNYAN'S FLUTE.—A Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, Eng., has in his possession the flute with which Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours. Bunyan is said to have manufactured it in prison out of the leg of a stool, which being reported in the stool, when the turnkey attracted by the sound of music, entered the cell to take it away, escaped "confiscation."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

We must use the powerful weapon of prayer while we wield carnal weapons. We must learn to subdue ourselves while we fight against our foes. Prayer gives us the victory over our evil hearts. It is the death of pride, that great sin of our nature. No proud man prays; this may be taken as an axiom.

Our Lord has given us the contrasted pictures of a proud and an humble man in the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. Turn to the place and read. Hear the proud man congratulating himself that he is not as other men are, and recounting before the Lord his good deeds; then listen to the poor, down-cast Publican, who, smiting his troubled breast, cries out: "God be merciful to me a sinner." "This man went down to his house justified rather than the other: for every one exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." Prayer not only destroys pride, but it calms the troubled heart; it inspires hope, it kindles love, it sustains faith, and nerves the soul for endurance. "Prayer," says the pious Bishop Hall, "is like an arrow shot towards Heaven; it always returns with a blessing on the point."

Prayer is the best preparation for battle. When Jackson (our Stonewall Jackson,) was on the eve of battle, his servant knew it by the fervency of his prayers. "We shall have a hard fight to morrow," he would say, "for the General is praying a good deal to-night." God invites us to call upon him. He will hear our cry and will send us help. Oh! let us come before the Lord with humble and contrite hearts. Let us try the power of prayer. Think of the wonders that have been accomplished by prayer. God rules. Wars are chastenings from his hands. He rules the world now by the means that he did in olden times. If people sin, He punishes them; if they repent and turn away from their sins, He will be merciful, and will pardon and bless and establish them in the earth. We need more prayer among our people. Let Christians everywhere, in the army and out of it, cry mightily unto the Lord for help.—*The Southern Paper.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH.—"Awake, put on thy strength, oh Zion." The church then has the strength. Wherein does it consist?

Not in age. It may have lived through the lapse of centuries. It may have outstood revolutions which buried empires. It may have witnessed the setting up and throwing down of many successive thrones. It may have connection pure and unbroken with the first Church which the Redeemer planted on the Plains of Judea and yet not be strong.

Not in wealth. I care not how boundless that wealth—how exhaustless its treasures. It may gather into itself all the discovered and the undiscovered wealth of all worlds, and yet be weak.

Not in numbers. We like to have a large church. We believe that it will eventually become co-extensive with the world. This consummation of the church's hopes and prayers might, however, be realized, and yet the church not be strong.

Not in the earthly dignity and rank of its members. The names of kings, and courts, and cabinets might have a place on its roll. Men of honor and influence—all the dignitaries of the earth might be, nominally, sons of the church, and yet it have no strength.

Not in temporal prosperity. There may be no open foes, internal or external—no fires of persecution, or floods of opposition—no discordant views and aims, and no straitened circumstances whatever, all this and yet no strength.

But a church's strength does consist, in the living, growing, shining, active piety of those who compose it. Here is the hiding of its strength—the secret of its might. It may have lived but a single year. It may be absolutely in poverty, in respect of this world's goods. It may number scarcely a score of souls, and these the obscurest in the community. It may scarcely have once been gladdened by the sunshine of earthly prosperity, and yet be strong. If theirs be the prayer of penitence and the life of faith continually, if they have a zeal and devotedness corresponding with their obligations and professions, that church cannot help being strong—strong in God and in the power of His might, valiant for the truth, and wise to win souls unto Christ.—*Rel. Herald.*

SOLID FOOTING.—In a conversation Rev. Mr. Innes had with an infidel on his sick-bed, the latter told Mr. Innes that when he was taken ill, he thought he would rely on the general mercy of God; that, as he never had done anything very bad, he hoped all would be well. "But as my weakness increased," he added, "I began to think, is not God a just being, as well as merciful? Now, what reason have I to think he will treat me with mercy, and not with justice; and if I am treated with justice," he said, with much emotion, "where am I?" "I showed him," says Mr. Innes, "that this was the very difficulty the gospel met and removed, as it showed how mercy could be exercised in perfect consistency with the strictest demands of justice, while it was bestowed through the atonement made by Jesus Christ. After explaining this doctrine, and pressing it on his attention and acceptance, one of the last things he said to me, before leaving him, was, 'Well, I believe it must come to this, I confess I here see a solid footing to rest on; which, on my former principles, I could never find!'"

A SUBLIME POSITION.—What, in the history of nations is more sublime that a single nation contending with a foe three times as strong as itself, with the practical sympathies of all the civilized world against it, with the treasures of earth shut out from it, and open to the enemy—a single nation thus contending against such overwhelming odds, daring to die rather than be slaves. This is the condition of the Confederacy.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Ferdandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, Q. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday (5th day) of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Committee on Commissions will meet in the Lecture Room of the above named Church, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to receive Commissions.

JOHN N. WADDEL, *Stated Clerk.*
JOSEPH R. WILSON, *Permanent Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 18, 1864.

Stated Clerks of Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, are hereby invited to forward to me as soon as practicable, the number and names of delegates from their respective Presbyteries to the approaching meeting of the Assembly. This will greatly contribute to the comfort of the Delegates on arriving in Charlotte, as well as facilitate the labors of the Committee of arrangements in assigning beforehand places for all.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Ch'm of Committee of Arrangements Charlotte, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Committee of Revision of the Form of Government and Book of Discipline, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th of April.

The following is a list of the members: R. L. Dabney, B. M. Smith, E. T. Buist, T. E. Peck, R. M. Palmer, *Ministers*; W. P. Webb, P. C. Perrin, W. L. Mitchell, W. P. Finley, J. G. Shepherd, *Ruling Elders.*

The Chairman is authorized by the Presbyterian people of Charlotte to assure the Committee of a cordial welcome.

JOHN B. ADGER, *Ch'm.*

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.—The confident hope was expressed at the commencement of the present year, that the Rev. James H. McNeill, whose name appears at the head of our columns, would soon return from the army and resume his duties as Editor. This expectation has not yet been realized and may not be for some months to come, though we still hope that his absence will not be very greatly protracted. In the meantime, however, to avoid errors that have frequently occurred in directing letters on business connected with the office, the Editor *pro tempore* places his own name in connection with that of the nominal Editor. Mr. McNeill has been in no way responsible for the editorial conduct of the *Presbyterian* for nearly two years past.

In our last list of acknowledgments of money received for sending *Presbyterian* to soldiers, the name of Mrs. M. C. Colvin should have been Mrs. M. C. Collins.

CURRENCY NOTICE.—All Confederate Treasury Notes are received at this office in payment of dues, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars. The tens, twenties and fifties (old issue) are subject to a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. The others are received at what they call for on their face. We should be pleased to add one or two thousand new subscribers to our present list, either for the army or for the home folks, and take our pay in the much needed tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue, as stated above.

TO MEMBERS OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.—We are requested to inform the delegates living on the line of the Railroads, who design attending the meeting of Presbytery at Poplar Tent, that conveyances will be in readiness for their accommodation at Concord Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, and at Alexandriana on the Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, on the evening of the 13th of April.

PRAYER FOR GEN. LEE.—A lady correspondent, writing on business, makes a timely suggestion, which we give in her own words: "In your last issue, I observe a call to special prayer. Shall we not add to the subjects mentioned there, a special petition that our Heavenly Father will, in his goodness and mercy, spare the life and health of our beloved chieftain, Gen. Lee? One year ago we had our Jackson, whose name was a tower of strength to us, and a terror to our enemies. He was taken from us, and are we not even now in danger of putting our trust too much in the noble instrument by which it has pleased God to chastise our enemies, forgetting from whom comes all things? May He keep our hearts from idols, that in peace and freedom we may worship and serve him in spirit and in truth."

PAUL THE PREACHER.

1 COR. 2: 2.

Of all men whom the history of the world can present for our study, no one has wielded so great or controlling an influence over the social, intellectual and moral condition of our race, as the Apostle Paul. In labors, as a preacher of righteousness he was more abundant and more successful than any of his contemporaries in the primitive church; while, in his inspired writings, he has transmitted the burning thoughts of his heart to all after ages. We, the christians of this day, can now bear witness, as fully as could a Byzantine audience fourteen hundred years ago, to the saying of Chrysostom, that "Paul by his letters still lives in the mouths of men throughout the whole world. By them not only his own converts, but all the faithful even unto this day, yea, and all the saints who are yet to be born, until Christ's coming again, both have been and shall be blessed." And not only has this power over men been experienced by believers in the same glorious truths that he held, multitudes "that no man could number," who have never come to a saving knowledge of the truth, have nevertheless felt his influence, as a mighty stream, bearing them along irresistibly and materially affecting their condition in time. The Jews of Thessalonica uttered a truth, of which the history of mankind can testify, when they designated him as one "who turned the world upside down." Revolutions in social and moral life have always followed in the wake of the Apostle's teachings.

The source of this power is found in the sentiment to which reference is made in the heading of this article. Not only at Corinth, but wheresoever he went in his mission to man, he "determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." And whenever, moved by the Holy Ghost, he wrote to distant ones of truth and duty, "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," was the substance of his message. And it is this subject, entrusted to him as a chosen vessel to bear to others, rather than any transcendent powers of his own, that has given him his preëminence among men. He has done more than any other to reveal "Christ crucified" to the world; and in proportion to his success in this, has been his influence over the hearts and lives of men.

In the Apostle's example, as the text exhibits it to us, we have THE GREAT SUBJECT FOR MINISTERIAL STUDY. To *know Christ* in His peculiar relationship to sinners, as the Saviour, as "Christ crucified," is the subject to which Ministers of the Gospel should devote themselves.

Every profession has its own circle of knowledge. Those peculiar attainments that fit a man for usefulness and eminence in one vocation, by no means enable him to excel in another. The knowledge of *law* does not prepare for the successful practice of *medicine*. The *merchant*, devoted solely to his profession, is poorly qualified for a *mechanical* employment. And so of every calling, however humble. It has a knowledge peculiar to itself, that he must possess who devotes himself to it. Without this he may bear the name—his profession can be nothing more than nominal. He cannot succeed in the legitimate object of his profession.

"Jesus Christ, and him crucified," embraces the circle of knowledge that makes wise unto salvation. Here those peculiar facts and principles are exhibited that are distinctive of the christian faith, as a system of religious truth for such creatures as we are by nature. Here both the disease that afflicts our ruined race, and the glorious provision that Infinite Wisdom has made for our healing are presented.

(1.) In "Christ crucified" the impotence of man is seen. "For if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law." Had it been possible for man to restore himself to the favor of God, the sacrifice of the cross would not have been made. To himself would have been committed the work of restoring the image lost, of rendering satisfaction for the past, and of working out a righteousness for a present acceptance and for an eternal reward. The fact that "we are not under the law but under grace"—that we work not out a righteousness of our own, but accept of a righteousness prepared by another, that when this acceptance is urged upon us, we are exhorted to look away from ourselves even for strength to lay hold of another as our refuge—teaches us that of ourselves we can do nothing. We are utterly helpless, ruined and undone, "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," "without God and without hope in the world," aliens by nature and sinful and only sinful by practice.

(2.) In "Christ crucified" the majesty of God's law is vindicated. On His head was poured out the wrath justly incurred by those who had violated that law. The sinless Saviour was substituted for the sinful creatures He would save. "He was wounded for *our* transgressions, bruised for *our* iniquities, and had the chastisement of *our* peace laid upon Him." "He gave Himself a ransom" for us. "He bore our sins in His own body on the tree." "He was made to be sin *for us*, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." God can now be just and the justifier of the ungodly who believe in Jesus. The way to a full, free and eternal pardon is open to the rebellious sons of men. They have but to lay down their arms, accept of the salvation purchased by "Christ crucified," and be at once admitted into the family of God.

(3.) In "Christ crucified" the most powerful appeals are made for peace and reconciliation with God. Here are exhibited the facts connected with His birth, life and death. The manger in Bethlehem, with its touching story of human privation and suffering; the scenes of poverty and want, of reproach and ingratitude, of love and mercy, through which the Divine Saviour passed during the years of His earthly pilgrimage; the Garden of Gethsemane, with its tale of inexpressible anguish, when darkness covered the soul of the Son of God and the powers of hell combined to overwhelm Him; the Judgment Hall of Pilate, with its mockery and insult, its cruelty and shame, its falsehood and perjury, by which justice was outraged and humanity shocked; the Cross of Calvary, with its dark and bloody tragedy, at which earth shook to its foundations and the sun withdrew his face; all these are at once presented in "Christ crucified."

What a fruitful theme for study has the minister of Christ, who devotes himself truly to the subject matter presented in his calling! Grand beyond all conception, and well worthy of an angel's mind and heart!

CHAPLAIN FOR OUR PRISONERS.

We copy the communication below from the last *Central Presbyterian*. The facts stated by Capt. Strickler in regard to the religious interest among the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island, are certainly most gratifying. We rejoice to hear that God is manifesting His power and love to our brave men in their lonely imprisonment. His ways are in the sea and His footsteps in the deep waters. Imprisonment by cruel enemies may be the very means ordained to rescue the immortal soul from a most intolerable slavery. The appeal for a chaplain to come on and labor for the Master among these anxious prisoners is commended to the attention of ministers. Whether any such arrangement as that suggested by Capt. Strickler could be made we know not. But whether or not a chaplain can go on to minister in word and doctrine to these prisoners, their spiritual interests call for the special prayer of God's people throughout the Confederacy. Though we may not be able to reach them through a chaplain, we can reach them through the Spirit of God. He can bless such knowledge and such means of grace as they already possess to the good of their souls. God is not [illegible] and neither is His word bound. [illegible] to erect a

Here is the communication:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, March 31, 1864.

REV. WM. BROWN,—*Dear Sir*: I trust the subject which I bring to your attention in this letter will be considered of sufficient importance to excuse the liberty which I take in addressing you. My object is to give you a brief statement of the spiritual condition of the officers confined in this prison, and to enquire whether you and your brother ministers in Richmond cannot send us a good man to "care for our souls"—There are about 2,300 officers at this place. A profound interest on the subject of religion pervades the entire prison; but there are too few to break to us the bread of life. The harvest is fully ripe; but alas! the laborers are few. We send to you the Macedonian cry, "Come and help us." I think that one of your best men, strong in faith and intellect, could accomplish more for the Master's kingdom in three months here than he could at home in half a lifetime. We are almost wholly idle, and could, therefore, attend religious services every day without the slightest inconvenience. Indeed such services would be welcomed by even the most indifferent as a refuge from the terrible monotony which now afflicts us. Many conversions have occurred during the last three months, effected by the simple instrumentalities of Bible classes and prayer meetings. What we want is a man who can reach and influence officers of all grades. For such an one there is the best opportunity offered here for doing signal service for God and our people that has occurred during the war. Who can estimate the influence 2,300 converted officers would exert when they returned home? I know not upon what condition such an arrangement can be effected with the U. S. Government; nor, indeed, whether it can be accomplished at all or not, but the great and almost certain good to be gained, seems to demand an effort. I commit the matter into your hands. There is nothing inviting in our prison life; yet nothing that should intimidate a true soldier of Christ from accepting the work here proposed. It is a heavy cross, but we bear it cheerfully for our country's sake; much more cheerfully should it be borne for Christ's sake. The moral effect of a man voluntarily coming into a temporary exile for the sake of immortal souls would be very great. Your nephew, Lt. Brown, is quiet well. I will be glad to receive as early an answer to this as you shall find it convenient to give.

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,
G. B. STRICKLER,
Capt. College Company,
Washington College, Va.

PAPERS FOR SOLDIERS.—The *Central Presbyterian* states that the number of copies of that paper sent to the army is now "much greater than ever." Among the acknowledgements for this object, we see a contribution of *four hundred and fifty dollars* from the Tabb Street church, Petersburg. We hope *our* friends will not take it amiss if we state that, though contributions to send the *N. C. Presbyterian* to the army have been quite liberal, during the present year, the number sent is not "greater than ever." It has somewhat diminished since the advance in price and the resumption of a whole sheet, though the amount of money has increased. There is still a heavy demand for our paper by the soldiers unsupplied.

YANKEE RULE OVER MINISTERS.—We see it stated that the Rev. J. Miller, of the Lutheran church, in Shepherdstown, Va., having received a call to the church at Staunton, was refused permission to leave the former place by the Yankees. The reason assigned was that there are too many rebel preachers already in the South. Mr. Miller has resumed the charge of the church at Shepherdstown, and requested the Staunton church to secure the services of another pastor. The real cause of the refusal was, doubtless to annoy and perplex, as they have on several occasions sent "*rebel*" *preachers* within our lines.

BIBLES FROM THE ENEMY.—A correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder*, writing from Goldsboro', says, that the first installment of the 100,000 Bibles and Testaments from Baltimore, procured through the agency of Levi Thorne, as a donation from the American Bible Society, have arrived. Over 30,000 Bibles and Testaments have already come to hand at Goldsboro', and the rest are expected as soon as the agents for their transmission are apprized of their safe arrival.

SAD DEATH OF A MINISTER.—The Rev. Jos. A. Linn, member of the Evan. Luth. Synod of N. C., was thrown from his horse on Sunday, the 20th ult., returning from one of his churches, in Rowan county, and mortally damaged. He was taken up in a state of total insensibility, and so continued until Monday evening. He spoke but few words. "Tell my brothers in the Ministry," said he, "that I died at my post." The Salisbury *Watchman* says that Mr. Linn was a man of uncommon amiability and goodness of heart—kind and gentle to all, at home and abroad—a highly beloved and useful pastor, and a most excellent citizen.

LARGE DONATIONS.—The Methodist church in Wilmington has given to benevolent purposes within the past three months, about $10,000. Of this, over $3,500 have been for the Soldiers' Tract Association and for the *North Carolina Advocate*, and a larger sum to the Army Mission. This has been done by a community more burdened with scarcity of provisions and high prices than any town in the State.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

MR. EDITOR:—For the convenience of the members of the Committee of Revision and of the General Assembly, I would request you to publish in five successive portions of your columns, the New Book of Discipline in the shape and form in which our late lamented Thornwell left it. It has not yet been acted upon at all by the Committee of the Church in this Confederacy. I would have preferred to publish a few copies of it in pamphlet form but for the expensiveness of such things now.

There are ten chapters, as follows:

Chapter I. Discipline, its nature, object, and the persons subject to it.
Chapter II. Of offences.
Chapter III. Of the parties in cases of process.
Chapter IV. Of actual process.

SEC. 1.

General provisions applicable to all cases of process.

SEC. 2.

Special rules pertaining to trials before session.

SEC. 3.

Rules specially applicable to the trial of a minister.
Chapter V. Of cases without process.
Chapter VI. Of witnesses.
Chapter VII. Of the various ways in which a cause may be carried from a lower to a higher judicatory.

SEC. 1.

General review and control.

SEC. 2.

Of references.

SEC. 3.

Of appeals.

SEC. 4.

Of complaints.
Chapter VIII. Of dissents and protests.
Chapter IX. Jurisdiction.
Chapter X. Limitation of time.

I give you now the first three chapters

Yours truly,
J. B. A.

CHAPTER I.

DISCIPLINE, ITS NATURE, OBJECT, AND THE PERSONS SUBJECT TO IT.

1. Discipline is the exercise of that authority, and the application of that system of laws, which the Lord Jesus Christ hath appointed in His Church. Its ends are the rebuke of offences, the removal of scandal, the vindication of the honor of Christ, the promotion of the purity and general edification of the Church, and the spiritual good of offenders themselves.

II. An offence, the proper object of discipline, is any thing in the faith or practice of a professed believer which is contrary to the word of God. The Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, are accepted by the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America as standard expositions of the teachings of Scripture in relation both to faith and practice.

Nothing, therefore, ought to be considered by any judicatory as an offence, or admitted as matter of accusation, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, as interpreted in these standards, or from the regulations and practice of the Church, founded on Scripture; and which does not involve those evils which discipline is intended to prevent.

III. All baptized persons, being members of the Church, are under its government and training, and when they have arrived at years of discretion, they are bound to perform all the duties of members. Only those, however, who have made a profession of faith in Christ are proper subjects of judicial prosecution.

CHAPTER II.

OF OFFENCES.

I. Offences are either personal or general, private or public.

II. Personal offences are violations of the Divine law considered in the special relation of wrongs or injuries to particular individuals. General offences are heresies or immoralities, having no such relation, or considered apart from it. All personal offences are, therefore, general; but all general offences are not personal.

III. Private offences are those which are known only to one or a few persons. Public offences are those which are notorious.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PARTIES IN CASES OF PROCESS.

I. In ordinary cases original jurisdiction in relation to ministers of the Gospel pertains exclusively to the Presbytery, and in relation to other church members to the session. But any court may take immediate cognizance of offences committed in its presence, and the higher courts may institute process in cases in which the courts below having been enjoined to do so, have refused to obey.

II. In the case of personal offences, the injured party can never be a prosecutor without having previously tried the means of reconciliation and of reclaiming the offender required by Christ.—Matt. xviii. 15, 16. A church court, however, may judicially investigate them as general offences when the interests of religion seem to demand it. Neither in the case of private offences can those to whom they are known become accusers without having previously endeavored to remove the scandal by private means.

III. General offences may be brought before a judicatory either by an individual or individuals, who appear as accusers, and undertake to substantiate the charge; or by common fame.

IV. In cases of prosecution by common fame, the previous steps required by our Lord, in the case of personal offences, are not necessary. There are many cases, however, in which it will better promote the interests of religion to send a committee to converse in a private manner with the offender, and to endeavor to bring him to a sense of his guilt, than to institute actual process.

V. In order to render an offence proper for the cognizance of a judicatory on the ground of a common fame, it must first be determined that a common fame really exists; and no rumor is to be considered as such unless it specify some particular sin or sins, is widely spread, generally believed, and accompanied with strong presumption of truth.

VI. It may happen, however, that in consequence of a report which does not fully amount to a general rumor as just described, a slandered individual may request a judicial investigation, which it may be the duty of the judicatory to institute. If, upon investigation, he should be found guilty, he may be dealt with, as if he had been convicted by regular prosecution; and in case of an appeal, the judicatory may appoint some one to represent an accuser, as in prosecution by common fame.

VII. Independently of any such request, every church court has the inherent power to demand and receive satisfactory explanations from any of its members concerning any matters of evil report.

VIII. In all cases of prosecution on the ground of common fame, the judicatory may appoint one or more individuals, being members of the court, or if it be a session, being communicating members of the same church with the accused, to represent common fame.

IX. The original and only parties to a trial are the accuser and the accused; and in case of prosecution by common fame, common fame, or the person representing it, is the accuser, and has, in all the courts, all the rights of an original party. These parties, in the appellate courts, are known as appellant and appellee.

X. Great caution ought to be exercised in receiving accusations from any person who is known to indulge a malignant spirit towards the accused, who is not of good character, who is himself under censure or process, who is deeply interested in any respect in the conviction of the accused, or who is known to be litigious, rash, or highly imprudent.

XI. Any prosecutor, but especially the prosecutor of a minister of the Gospel, shall be previously warned, that if he fails to show probable cause of the charges, he must himself be censured as a slanderer of the brethren in proportion to the malignity or rashness that shall appear in the prosecution.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

MADISON, N. C., March 17th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—I send you some account of my visit to the army, which you can use as you see fit.

I reached the camp of Scales' Brigade on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, and found there Rev. J. Rumple, of Salisbury, Rev. Mr. Vann, (Baptist) chaplain of the 13th Reg., and Rev. Mr Wood, (Methodist) chaplain of the 22nd. The Twenty-second, being encamped at some distance from the other regiments, had built a chapel for their own use and the other four regiments had united and were just finishing a "brigade chapel" with seats for about four hundred and fifty persons, and four large chimneys. These chapels are, of course, of the most primitive style. They are made without nails or planes; rude, simple, unadorned. But they are tolerably comfortable, and the congregations that meet within them are as earnest and attentive as any I ever saw. I attended a meeting of the chaplains and missionaries of Gen. Lee's army and was much struck with the grave, earnest, devoted spirit manifested, and with the amount of work done and yet remaining to be done. The entire harmony prevailing among these brethren of all denominations is indeed a godly sight. They have evidently "determined to know nothing among our soldiers but Jesus Christ and him crucified."

Feeling that what was done for some of our soldiers must be done speedily, the ministers present in Scales' brigade determined to begin laboring and looking, with prayer, for immediate results. We therefore instituted nightly services in the chapel, besides our daily visitations in the regiments. Soon a deep and solemn earnestness was visible and then plainer evidences of anxiety, till at last it became evident that a revival was in progress among us. The tokens of the Spirit's presence were too plain for doubt. Numbers came to ask "what they must do to be saved," and then one and then another began to hope that they had found the Saviour. Daily the number of both classes increased and when I was obliged, unwillingly to leave, the blessed work seemed to be still increasing in power and extent. May the blessing of God be yet more abundantly given to our brave soldiers and to those who minister to them in holy things.

We organized Bible classes in all the regiments, and a christian man's association for the brigade. The Sabbath before I left, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Bro. Rumple, in the brigade chapel, to about eighty communicants. And now let me say that in all my life I have never seen men who value the word of God given in any form as these soldiers value it. Never once did I meet an unkind or disrespectful response to the subject of religion brought to the attention of a soldier.

D. E. J.

ARMY LIFE FAVORABLE TO HEALTH.—The general impression at the commencement of the war, that the hardships and exposures of active army life would be extremely unfavorable to health, has been removed by subsequent experience. Newly enlisted men have often suffered, but after the "seasoning" process, they have become more robust and healthy than ever in their lives. Some have so much improved in their appearance that on returning home on furlough their friends hardly knew them. Even on short rations the soldier seems to preserve his stoutness and appearance of excellent keeping.

What is true of the soldier is also true to a considerable extent of chaplains. We have recently received a letter from a minister, who before the commencement of the war, had been compelled temporarily to give up his charge on account of feeble health, and it was feared might never be able to resume his labors. He now writes:

"I have been chaplain of these troops for nearly three months, and you will be glad to learn that my health *never was better in my life*; although I have already undergone a great amount of exposure in the camp and on the march and preached every night in the week except Saturday. I am thankful, too, to say that the Lord's blessing has already to some extent been added to my labors."—*Soldiers' Visitor.*

ARMY CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES.—It is gratifying to know that the cold and storms of winter have not frozen up or quenched the zeal of our ministers for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. We confess that we had our fears during the autumn that the approach of winter might be the signal for the return of many of the missionaries to their charges and their comfortable homes. We are happy to know, however, that these apprehensions have not been realized. Where any have returned, others have taken their places. Indeed the number has been much increased, rather than diminished. The Presbyterian Church, last summer, had something over fifty of her ministers in the good work; now there are upwards of one hundred,—more than eighty of whom derive their support from the churches at home without expense to the government. So it is, we trust, with other churches. In this noble work, we would forget all denominational distinctions, and look only at saving the souls and building up in the faith our brave men in arms; and we trust the only rivalry will be, as to which shall do most to accomplish that glorious end.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

DEATH OF DR. HITCHCOCK.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, formerly President of Amherst College, died recently at his residence, in Amherst Mass., in the 71st year of his age. In 1822, Dr. H. was the Pastor of the Orthodox Church, in Conway, Mass. From this church he was called to a professor's chair in Amherst College. In 1845, he was chosen President of the College,—which office he resigned in 1854. He has been extensively and favorably known for many years as a scientific geologist and an able and highly approved writer.

OUR SLAVES AND OUR SOLDIERS.—Of the $444 contributed for our army missions, at the recent session of the Florida Baptist Convention, $30 were the gift of the blacks at the Sabbath afternoon meeting. "Had they known beforehand that a collection was to be taken up the amount would have been much greater. While the hat was passing round, many were seen going about trying to borrow money to throw in."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

FUNDING.—The Macon *Confederate*, of the 15th, says the amount of bonds funded in Georgia is about $12,000,000. The *Confederate* thinks $25,000,000 will be funded by the 1st of April. If the nine States—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas will fund so much as this only $277,000,000 of the $600,000,000 now in circulation will be withdrawn from circulation and converted into bonds, leaving $375,000,000 still outstanding and in the hands of the people.

BURNSIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* understands official information has been received at the War Department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington N. C. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—RICHMOND, March 28th.—Official dispatch from Mobile on Saturday gives news from New Orleans to the 18th. The Yankees met a severe reverse near New Iberia, two regiments reported captured. All the gunboats, eight, have left for Red river. Col Holmand, 31st, Mississippi, attacked the enemy at Chocktawhatchie bay, killed 25 and captured over 500 of the. The Banks of this city have reconsidered their resolution, rejecting old 5's after 1st April. Will receive pay in them until further notice.

THE SENTIMENT OF EUROPE.—The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, delivered an address in Milledgeville, Georgia, a few nights since, on the sentiment of Europe in reference to the Confederate States. Mr Lamar went to Europe over a year ago, and had good opportunities of ascertaining the tone of European opinion. He found the intelligent people everywhere candid in expressions of sympathy for the Confederates, and of admiration for the dignity and statesmanship of our rulers, and the valor, endurance, and the fortitude of our soldiers and people; but there were considerations of a political character, operating to deter any official recognition, or intervention by the Governments of Europe. Still the approval of intelligent European opinion was cheering. Great Britain was sensitive of any act that should incur the hostility of the United States. France was deterred by the refusal of other powers to join her. Russia alone was open in her partiality for the United States. The ignorant populace of Germany had been beguiled by Northern fanatici m and had sent recruits to the Northern armies. The Pope has declared our nationality an established fact.

The financiers of London had taken the Confederate loan, while they refused to touch that of the United States, which was a financial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement which the Richmond *Sentinel* makes upon full information from the Treasury Department, will be acceptable to the public.

The four per cent. Certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, *or of any assignee*. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for $300. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more—viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand.

HARD IT TRUE.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Southern Guard an* of the 10th, commences the publication of a series of letters giving an account of matters and things in Knoxville, Tennessee. The writer is a clergyman, who has been driven from his home for his devotion to the South, and has taken refuge with his family in Columbia. Speaking of Knoxville after its occupation by the Federal forces he says:

"There are some men whom we can always confide in, men whom danger, calamity, threats of tyrants commanding wrong, only press closer to our side, but alas! how few. When friendship is to be maintained at the expense of jeopardy to property, to reputation, to life, then we are furnished with the test and measure of its strength. I saw many in Knoxville tried in this furnace and they came out of the fire unscathed, and I thank my God faith in my kind is established. But the wretched, drivelling, money makers in Knoxville, I found unfaithful to friend, to country and to God. This is a lesson for those who will learn. I know no one in Knoxville who has made a fortune, during this war who has not, to save that fortune become a Judas. We cannot serve God or country and Mammon."

FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—The hoarder of five dollar notes will soon be glad to produce them and throw them into the circulation. After the first of April they will be undesirable as compared with the new currency, and the smaller notes: for they will all have to be funded in four per cents. prior to the 1st of July, or submit to a tax of one third. So the small note famine will be ended in a few days.

It has been asserted, says the Richmond *Whig*, that Mr. Davis was unfriendly to Gen. Johnston and had no confidence in him. Nevertheless he has placed Johnston in command of the most important army in the Confederacy, next to Gen. Lee's. Many have believed that the President was inimical to General Beauregard, and yet it is whispered that the close of the campaign in Florida (which cannot be very long delayed—unless Gillmore suffers to be besieged) will find Beauregard once more in the vicinity of the Great River and among a people to whom his name, more than any other, is a tower of strength.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Another flag of truce boat is expected at City Point in a few days. Several hundred sick and wounded prisoners will be sent off by the next boat. There is a proposition now pending to enlarge the number sent by flag of truce to three or four thousand each trip.

From appearances it looks as if the exchange was growing into regular system again. It is to be hoped it will not be again interrupted by any new complications.

GOV. VANCE IN THE ARMY.—ORANGE, C. H. March 27th.—Gov. Vance, of N. C. addressed the troops of Daniel's brigade in an able and eloquent speech for two hours yesterday—will speak again to-morrow and every day this week. Generals Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnson, Rodes and many general officers were present to hear him yesterday. Weather fine. Roads drying fast. Nothing from the front.

LONGSTREET MOVING.—Advices from East Tennessee represent that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. Our forces are now at Morristown. The Yankee army is on yonder side of the river, having been forced by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.—*Richmond Enquirer, 26th.*

EAST TENNESSEE.—We have the report from East Tennessee that the Yankees, who have advanced as far east as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some 15 or 20 miles from Knoxville. This retreat of the enemy has dissipated for the present, at least, all prospects of a fight

FROM THE NORTH.

YANKEE SPECULATIONS OF THE WAR. WHAT IS THE PROSPECT OF ITS TERMINATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing of the probable termination of the war, says:

The administration is still endeavoring to make the public believe that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that the war will be ended with the campaign of next summer. Never was there a greater delusion. To those who know the real facts, it is evident that the end of the war, so far as the conquest or the subjugation of the South is concerned is as *far off now as it was two years ago.* The South may not have as many troops in the field in 1864 as they had in 1863. But, if they only have only three hundred thousand they can give abundant employment to over six hundred thousand, and if they have four hundred thousand, they can attack Washington besides.

It is understood that the South will act entirely on the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far as possible into the interior of the country, where they expect to defeat them. And there is very little doubt that they will depart from the defensive system, so far as to make an attack upon Washington. If they do this, and act on the defensive everywhere else, they have means and material for carrying on the war for five years more. I am satisfied, from the information that reaches me, that Richmond will never be abandoned so long as the Confederacy can put fifty thousand troops in the field.

THE REVERSE IN FLORIDA.

The reverse in Florida hangs heavily on the Northern mind. The New York *World* says:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will shortly take up the Florida affair, with a view of ascertaining who is responsible for that disaster. Gen. Seymour, who commanded the expedition, and who is now under arrest, has been sent for. Mr. Hay, the President's private secretary, who carried the instructions to Gen. Gilmore, will be examined by the committee. Both Mr. Stanton and Gen. Halleck, it is said, wash their hands of the affair.

Speaking of the expedition into Florida, the *World* says:

We hear of the final abandonment of the Florida expedition. Jacksonville is to be held, but the bulk of the troops have been withdrawn to their old quarters. Twelve hundred Union troops have been sacrificed, but Mr. Lincoln has not secured his three electoral votes. Nor are Mr. Hays' prospects for a membership in the next Congress flattering.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST "JOKE" ON THE FLORIDA MASSACRE.

The President, on hearing of the bad generalship which, as it at first appeared, characterized the management of our forces at Olustee, in Florida, and the heavy slaughter which followed, burst out with the following exclamation: "It seems to me there are no heads down in Florida except dead heads." Of course every one in the vicinity laughed as heartily as the President himself did when Ward Lamon sang for him, as they rode over the graves and among the burying parties after the battle of Antietam, the negro melody of "Jump Jim Crow."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The radicals will either persist and try and nominate Chase or Butler at Baltimore for the Presidency, while the Germans will run Fremont. One of the St. Louis Germans papers says it would rather have a Democrat than Mr. Lincoln for another term.

It appears from official documents in the State Department that during the year ending with December nearly two hundred thousand foreign immigrants arrived in the United States.

After the passage of the Lincoln resolutions in the Indiana Legislature, the President sent in to the Senate the nomination of four Indiana colonels to be made brigadier generals. The President is up in his "etcetera."

The house Military Committee have had under consideration the question of increasing the pay of soldiers. They have nearly matured the bill, and it will fix the rate of advance about as follows: Privates, eighteen dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; sergeants, twenty two dollars; and orderly sergeants, thirty dollars. The increase is as large as the Government can afford to pay.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19, 1864.—I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of judge Brewer, Dr Alfered G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant is due here to morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of Gen. Grant, and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

The mass meeting in New York city, in favor of McClellan for the Presidency, was held according to the announcement, already noticed in this paper. James Kendall presided. Cooper Institute was crowded. The resolutions declare in favor of the "speedy suppression of the rebellion" and so forth. We do not see that we have any interest in the struggles of the war parties, save that Lincoln is likely to wear out sooner than a fresh man, and therefore, to be preferred. The meeting was "mammoth" of course. New York is populous enough to give any party a mammoth meeting.—*Sentinel.*

The following remarks of Garret Davis, of Kentucky, in the U. S. Senate a few days since, are too good to be lost. They were offered in reply to the charge that he (Davis) had offered a resolution in 1861, for the expulsion of his colleague, Mr. Powell:

"Now, Mr. President, with near three long years of a bloody and terrible experience in relation to this matter, and to the dark and threatening future before us, I here declare explicitly that the wisest patriotic man in the land may well doubt whether the position of my colleague against military coercion was not right, and whether the true mode of treating this great schism and rebellion was not by refraining from the shock of arms and appealing to patriotism, fraternity, and the interests of the great sections of the United States. Upon that proposition I doubt now myself. If I had had then the same lights I now have, I neither would have spoken or voted for the expulsion of my colleague."

From the Examiner.

SUBJUGATION HOPELESS.

Northern confidence in subjugation begins to decline. It has been very strong for eight months past. It has been so buoyant that Federal bonds, which, intrinsically, are not worth ten cents in the dollar, have been supported at ease at about seventy cents, compared with gold. They are now below sixty; and the Washington Government have found it necessary to order a sale of the public specie as a means of producing a temporary fall in gold or corresponding rise of Federal credit. The case is felt throughout the North to be alarming. The war has now been prosecuted so far, that even if checked at this point a full and final settlement of the public obligations will produce a Federal, State and municipal debt of not less than four thousand millions of dollars. This is far more than the whole property of the South, available for confiscation, would produce, if seized and sold. Deducting for the expenses of sale and dishonesty of agents, that property would not produce a net result to the Treasury of one thousand millions. One year still remains to Lincoln; and that year will suffice to run up the Federal debt, exclusively of all sums available for reducing it, to a net aggregate exceeding the public debt of the British Empire. This view of the subject begins to fasten itself upon the reluctant mind of the North. Financially, the war has become a great disaster; no matter how it may eventuate. Succeed or fail, the case must be virtually the same;—an intolerable public debt, loss of prestige, loss of character, loss of constitutional liberty, and more afflicting than all to Yankee pride and self esteem, a prodigious loss of money.

The opinion which went farther than any other to establish the conviction for some time past so strongly felt by the Northern people, that the "rebellion" was about to break down, was the specious one that a prostration of Southern finances was equivalent to the utter failure of the Southern cause. This conviction was natural to a people in the habit of looking at every question from a dollar and cent point of view. If Southern armies could be arrested by no other means than tempting pecuniary bribes proffered in the name of bounties; if supplies for these armies could be procured only by virtue of "highest bids" of money for agricultural products,—then the Yankee idea of the identity of military and financial resources would be well founded. But the very weakest of all the inducements which bring Southern soldiers to enlist, is that of the *pay*. The entire Southern army have just re-enlisted for the war; at a time when the public currency, in which the soldiers receive their pay, was at the lowest depreciation; and yet the money inducement was no more feeble in the crisis just past, than it was at the beginning of the war, when the money promised them was nearly equivalent to specie.

But even if Southern armies were not thus indifferent to the virtues of the dollar, they could still be maintained at the standard strength, even during a complete suspension of public credit. For the war which the South is fighting is a war of necessity, nor, not liberty alone, but for very existence. It is felt to be such by every man, woman and intelligent child in the land; and this universal conviction not only fills up our muster rolls with volunteers, but would, if volunteering did not supply the requisite military strength, support Government in the harshest enforcement of a universal conscription. Of what importance is the mere pecuniary credit of Government, when it is clothed with complete power over the citizen's person for any military duty which it may require of him—especially when the duty would be volunteered by the citizen, even if the power to compel it did not exist; and when public opinion is so strong as at once to induce a voluntary tender of service, and to afford the amplest support to any compulsory measures which Government might resort to on finding it necessary to coerce it? The very success of the enemy in bringing our liberties into serious peril, has reduced the resource of mere financial credit to the smallest importance.

The same stress of necessity applies to the subject of military supplies. If Government could not obtain credit for a dollar among outside capitalists, over whom it had no power or jurisdiction, it still has absolute control over all supplies at home. This control is more than equivalent to the advantage which would be afforded by the most flourishing finances. Government's power over provisions is not resisted by the community, but thoroughly acquiesced in. There may be a little murmuring from individuals, and a little discontent in exempted localities; but these cases are exceptional. It is a general fact, that the Government has full power over supplies, and that this power is acquiesced in and supported by the community. This is the case, without any reference to the market value of money, or to the financial credit of Government.

The anomaly does not often occur in modern times; but it now exists in this Confederacy, that military vigour and financial credit have become distinct and independent circumstances. The credit of the Confederacy was never lower than during the last six weeks; and yet, it is doubtful, whether its military success was ever before so great during the same length of time. The French Republic achieved all its military renown after the disastrous ruin of its credit, and during the period of a hopeless bankruptcy. But it did so when surrounded by external circumstances very much like those by which the Confederacy is now beset—when cut off from all external communication, and beleaguered by armies threatening ruin and fierce revenge upon Government and people. Military necessity superseded all other considerations. Men were conscribed and supplies impressed to the full extent required by the emergency. Soldiers fought without any reference to their monthly pay, and citizens surrendered supplies with out any regard to the precise returned. The two circumstances of rebellion and overshadowing danger conspired, as they now conspire in this Confederacy to deprive financial credit of all military importance.

The North has learned by this time that military vigour may remain after a financial bankruptcy almost complete and irretrievable. It may be this time discovered that so long as the South can muster and feed an army, it will continue to fight on indefinitely; and may fight even more bravely and successfully with an empty exchequer than with a full one. It is more often the case than not, that the greatest and most glorious achievements of nations have been effected amid circumstances of financial ruin and general desperation. It is almost a truth, that nations are thoroughly great and heroic only when they have lost the illusions of arrogant hope, and the love of wealth and material prosperity. The independence of North America was achieved in the "times which tried men's souls." The first Revolutionary war was fought by the American fathers without a Government, without a treasury, virtually without an army, and by means of what it would be a mockery to call money. The only hope which remains to the North of subjugating the Confederacy rests in the fact that it has never yet reduced the "rebellion" to complete desperation. It has never yet applied the pressure of its power so cogently as to force into exertion all the heroic qualities of the Southern character.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.—At the last sale of bonds, stocks &c, by Messrs. Lancaster & Co., gold sold at 2034 to 2014 averaging 21. This was paid for in currency subject in a few days to a reduction of 3313 per cent. The amount realized, therefore, by the sellers of the gold is only two thirds of the nominal price received, or fourteen dollars in Confederate currency for one in gold. This is an immense decline from thirty for one—the price gold commanded here about the time of the passage of the currency act—and strikingly illustrates the beneficent operations of that measure. Other prices have not yet come down in like ratio with gold, but they will infallibly follow the lead of that imperial guide. The opinion is expressed by sagacious men that in two weeks gold will be worth not more than ten for one.—*Richmond Whig, 26th.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *five cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Departed this life at his residence in Asheville on the morning of the 1st of March, 1864 JAMES ALFRED PATTON, in the 34th year of his age. Here he was born, and here he resided, adorning the relations of son, husband, brother, master, friend, and creditably filling offices of honor and trust in the community; but vacant is his place in the family circle, and at the Council Board! Deaf now is his ear to the voice of affection, and the communings of friendship! Dark indeed are the dispensations of Almighty God! If the love of kindred—the affection of friends—the tears and prayers of those bound to him by tenderest ties, could have availed, death's hand had been stayed—this useful life been spared! Endowed with talents—educated for usefulness—with a high sense of the good and the beautiful—and possessed of sensibilities that made him the friend of the unfortunate and the poor, we anticipated for him a long, bright, honored and useful career. But the Almighty has ordered otherwise—the relations he sustained and the offices he filled, have been vacated by death. Although feeble in health, he was among the first to volunteer for his country's defence, mingling in the battle scenes of Bethel, and the first campaign of the Peninsula. Driven from the army by chronic disease, from which he was long a sufferer, he bore its pangs with martyr meekness, and uncomplaining fortitude, not ceasing from active usefulness until utterly prostrated. Patriotic, public spirited, liberal as he was just, he has passed away from the earth, lamented by an entire community. We cherish the memory of his manly virtues! Let us imitate them in life, and be admonished by his early decease to set our house in order, that we may be ready for "the coming of the Son of Man!" H.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the morning of the 20th ult, Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, in the 88th year of his age.

For about seventy years, the deceased was a consistent, zealous member, and for upwards of sixty years, a faithful Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Ashpole. Although for the past few years, he was prevented from attending regularly to the church of his choice, by the infirmities of age, still his devotion to her interests and his zeal for her prosperity, continued unabated even to the last. He truly rejoiced in her prosperity and mourned over her adversity. His connection with the church dated back beyond the memory of any of its living members, and he was appropriately regarded by all as the spiritual father of Ashpole church. And now that he has ceased from his labors, and the great Head of the church has taken him from the church militant to the church triumpant, his godly example and his many christian virtues will long live in the memory and be cherished in the hearts of his successors. To the church of Ashepole his memory will ever remain fragrant—as precious ointment poured out. But while we mourn his loss, especially as an exemplary christian and a model Ruling Elder in the Church of Christ, he was also a good citizen, and a kind and obliging neighbor, a devoted father and friend, and charitable in all the private relations of life. Mr McLean was emphatically a good man—discharging all his public and private duties with much prudence and in the spirit of meekness, charity and love. He said to the writer a few days before his death "that he had no enemy in the world to his knowledge." The death of such a man is not only a sore bereavement to the church to which he was devoted, and the community in which he lives, but it is a public calamity—the loss of his example and his influence will be widely felt. But while we mourn his death our sorrow should be coupled with thanksgiving to God, that He spared his useful life to such an extended age, and that he was permitted to leave us such comfortable and conclusive evidence of his discipleship with Jesus Christ, and his willingness to depart and be with Him, which is far better. Among the last broken accents that fell from his lips were these, in substance: "Lord Jesus come quickly." Truly "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

A. McQ.

Of congestion of the brain, near Fort Caswell, Feb. 12th, Mr JOHN ARCHIBALD McKAY, aged thirty-nine years, eight months and ten days, a member of Capt McBryde's company from Richmond county.

Although he was called away unexpectedly, there is satisfactory ground for a good hope that he was prepared for his solemn exit. He had been for many years a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and a Deacon in the same. He was a man of a pure and honest heart. And no higher praise can be awarded him than that the wicked and malicious can find no point in his character to assail. He was one of the many thousands who have fallen victims to this cruel war. Though he fell not in the shock of battle, yet he fell at his post in the discharge of his duties. May the God of all comfort be to his aged and afflicted mother and to all the bereaved friends, a very present help in this the time of their peculiar need. C.

On the 22d inst., at the Charlotte Female Institute, after a brief illness of pneumonia, MAGGIE S., daughter of the late Rev F K. and Margaret S. Nash, aged 17 years.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Company H, 18th Reg. N. C. T; occasioned by the death of their late Captain, THOMAS P LAWSON, who died in camp on the 24th day of February, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the Company has lost a gallant and serviceable officer, and we regret his death as that of a well tried friend whose right hand was ever ready to render him aid in our behalf.

Resolved, 2nd. That while the Confederate Army has been deprived of a prompt and zealous officer in the death of Capt. Lawson—a loved and useful member has also been stricken from the social circle around our homes.

Resolved 3rd. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved friends and relatives, and particularly to the partner of his sorrows and life; with the reflection that his soul he trusted to the God who "doeth all things well," and confident in his trust his spark of life was breathed out as sweetly as in the quiet repose of a peaceful slumber. May the same God temper the winds to the afflicted and direct them to that haven of rest where strife is at an end, and peace is the Summer sun that never knows a setting.

Resolved 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy of the same be forwarded for publication to the N. C. *Presbyterian, Biblical Recorder*, and *Milton Chronicle.*

LIEUT R. L. MOIR,
SERGT J. C RATCLIFFE,
CORPL S. W. CARTER
PRI. T S FEATHERSTONE, } Com'tee.

FORT HOLMES, March 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of Company E, 40th Reg. N. C. T, Sergt D. C. Bale, and privates N. McCallum, and A. C. Oliver, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the company's feelings in regard to the death of our fellow soldier, JOHN A. McKAY, who died at Fort Campbell, on the 19th day of February last.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we do acknowledge the hand of God in calling from our midst one of the most estimable members of our company, and humbly bow to His will in so doing.

Resolved, That it is our belief (founded upon the knowledge of his christian conduct while a soldier with us, and in his passage through the dark "valley of the shadow of death") that for him to die was gain, and that he is now enjoying that "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Resolved, Lastly, that we do tender the bereaved family our most sincere condolence, and would say to them that their loved one will rise from his slumbers in the tomb, at the resurrection of the just, and live forever more.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, and Fayetteville *Observer*, with the request that they be published.

J. M. McKINNON, Ch'm.

H. W. McARN, Sec'y.

RECEIPTS TO MARCH 27, 1864.

J McDuffie, Black River Chapel; Mrs I Neagle, Pleasant Ridge; Mrs H L Owen, Hillsboro; J G Walker, Cedar Grove; Misses Robinson, Geo Robinson, Dobbinville; J M Earnhardt, R J Sloan, G W Houston, Queryle; A H Stewart, 35th N C T; O H Gingles, Fort Deposit; G W Alexander, Army of Tenn.; T T Maxwell, Mocksville; Mrs C Bagle, Taylorsville; Mrs P Nicholson, Lethe; Mrs S Ezzle, Jno Bullock, Williamsboro; Mrs L O Gregory, Saunders Fork, Mrs E J Stallins, Wilmington; A Jones, A Black, Carthage; W D McMillian, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs M Brown, Villa Berry; Miss S T McPheeters, Raleigh; J H Stevenson, New Sterling; Wm Smith, Ocks; J C Kirkpatric, Sharon; Jno Baird, Bethel Hill; M M Boulk, Newton; Dr D C Mebane, Greensboro'; Mrs D Winecoff, Concord: S A Harris, Tally Ho; H Barcler, Hillsboro'; M T Alexander, Dallas; H Query, Charlotte; Mrs M Davis, Mrs E A Keesler, Science Hill; M Shaw, Jr, Dundarroch; W R Utley, Wilmington; M E McArthur, Faisons; Rev G H W Petrie, Montgomery; A G McDonald, Pine Level, Ala.; J N Kelly, Western Prong; Lt J A Kelly, P M Will, J E Alford J H McDonald, Camp Wyatt; Mrs R Stevenson, Statesville; J N Raiser, Col J H Wood, 4th N C Troops; J R Johnston, Castinia Grove; Mrs M A H ster, Oxford; A Norwood, 27th N C T; Mrs M McLennan, Rush's Mills; Mrs J Campbell, Affordsville; Mrs L J Robeson, Prospect Hall; Miss J McVicker, Dundarroch.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The 188th Session of Orange Presbytery will commence at Bethesda Church, Caswell county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April 1864, at 12 o'clock, M. JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

Clerks of Sessions are requested to send up their Statistical reports to me not later than the meeting of Presbytery. J. D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD

Stands adjourned to hold its next semi-annual meeting in the Church of Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C. on Thursday before the third Sabbath in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessions of the Churches are requested to send up full and correct statistical reports.

R H LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

Stands adjourned to meet at Centre Church, Robeson county, N. C., on Wednesday, before the second Sabbath in April, the 6th day of the month, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Church Sessions are expected to send up full reports as to their collections for benevolent objects, including the amounts contributed for the education of the children of deceased soldiers, and disabled ministers.

The Churches will please bear in mind that the full amount of their assessments to the Contingent Fund of Presbytery will be required.

The Churches would do well to forward all funds collected for the above objects, to the Treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. Archibald McLean, Fayetteville, before the end of March. J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKETS:

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$3 50@$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1@$1 25
BEESWAX	$ 2 75
BUTTER,	$ 5 00@$6 00
CORN,	$80 00
COTTON,	$ 1 50@$1 75
COTTON YARNS,	$20 00@$50 00
COFFEE,	$15 00@$20 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	220 00@240 00
IRON,	$ 8 00@$5 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@$20 00
LARD,	$3 00
NAILS, retail,	$5 00
PORK,	$ 06@$2 50
PEAR	$25 00@$30 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$8 00@$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 3 00@$3 25
SHEEPING, 4-4,	$ 3 50@$5 00
SALT,	$3 50@4 00
TALLOW	$2 5 @ 2 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

A DIVIDEND of Nine per cent. has been declared out of the funds of this Company, payable on and after Monday, 28th inst. Stockholders will please call and collect the same before Thursday the 31st inst., or the funds will have to be subjected to a tax of 3½ per cent., and will be paid accordingly to the stockholder.

J. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R Co.

March 30w2

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD CO.

THIS Corporation will give in and pay the Tax due to the Confederate States on the shares of this Company. Stockholders will therefore be released from giving in and paying said Tax.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R Co.

March 3w2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County. } *In Equity Petition for Partition.*

Dugald McPhail, John McPhail and others, heirs at Law of Robert McPhail, Dec'd,

AGAINST

Thomas McPhail John Geddie and wife Margaret, James D. McPhail, Virginia Caroline McPhail, minor heirs of Archd. McPhail, of Texas, and Mary Isabella McPhail and Nancy Jane McPhail, minor heirs of Wm. McPhail, of Missouri

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are non-residents of this State it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the North Carolina Presbyterian, requiring the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*, and a judgment *pro confesso* taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Hustead, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

W. A. HUSTEAD, C. & M. E.

March 30w6

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, March 9, 1864.

To the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company

THE Tax due the Confederate States for the present year on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Co will be returned and paid by this corporation.

Under regulations issued by the Sec'y of the Treasury, the stockholders will be exempt from return or payment of this Tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO M ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

march 23w2

List your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last 20 working days in April next, commencing on Friday, the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell, on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL,
List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
March 23-w6 List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket. Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

march 23t0 JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.

WANTED

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a young lady, well qualified, to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "Tally Ho Female Academy." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and a pleasant home will be given. Apply to

March 30tf J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 20 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Address, GEORGE W. DIXON,
Goldsboro, N. C.

March 16, 1864.-8t pd.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING,

NO. 88 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C.
JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.

March 9, 1864m6

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., FEB. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPT BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864

Paragraph X of General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground or appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of

GEN. PRESTON, Sup't.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

[Signed]
March 4-m1

English & Classical School,

CLINTON, N. C.,

S. FRONTIS, Jr., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL is now open for the reception of pupils. The present Session will close on Friday, June 17th, 1864. Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of entrance till its close, without deduction, except in cases of illness protracted one month or longer.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Primary course,	$30 00
Intermediate do.,	60 00
Classical do.,	75 00
Incidental tax per each pupil,	1

Tuition fees, payable one-half in advance. For further particulars, address the Principal, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. [Feb. 10, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, July 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday, 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R Co.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS per pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 19, 1863.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 hundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the state. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Bank Stock For Sale.

APPLY SOON, to

Nov. 28, 1863.-tf A. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

DR. D. A. CAMPBELL (late of Marion, S. C.) has removed to Fayetteville and taken an office on Bow st reet, where he may be found at all times, with an ample stock of medicines, to answer professional calls—satisfactory references furnished

Miscellaneous Reading.

STEAM AND WATER POWER.

A Virginia gentleman, of much experience, in alluding to the use of steam in Agricultural operations, says:

"I think the use of *steam*, particularly in threshing, grinding, etc., is likely to constitute a new and important era in agricultural operations and its incidents. I look forward to the time when steam engines will be so simple and cheap as to be considered important and almost indispensable operatives on every large farm. I have been using one as an important and valnable adjunct to water power. It is, perhaps, enough now to say, that steam and water work together in perfect harmony. I have a grist mill, flour mill, saw mill, and many other machines, all of which can be propelled by water power alone, or steam power alone, or combined in equal quantities, or by using more of one and less of the other. It would be useless to describe the particular *modus operandi*, as no two situations would allow the same fixtures. Suffice it to say, that nothing more is required than a band wheel on any part of the machinery allowing it, to which the band from the engine wheel may be applied; the size of these wheels to be regulated by the motion required. It is for each individual to calculate whether the nature of his operations justifies the expense of the preparation. I would not consider that a grist mill alone would justify it unless on the principle that the owner could afford to use the engine at a loss a small portion of the year, to enhance his custom greatly during the remainder. But it is not often that such a power is confined to a single operation; for after procuring it these addenda cost comparatively very little. Nothing but an extra band and threshing box is necessary to thresh wheat; nothing but a band and bark mill is necessary to grind bark for a tannery; and an engine to heat the water to extract the substance of the bark, grind it etc., is almost indespensable in a large tannery; so that, without coming in conflict with the prudent and proper injunction not to have too many irons in the fire, it may still be judicious and proper, when you have a certain power, to make it work for you as many different ways as possible, particularly where the same supervision will answer for all. Indeed it may be important to combine several in order to justify the expense of procuring the power. I have bestowed more time on this branch of the subject because I know of nothing more essential to the development of the resources of the country. Many a bold stream is allowed to carry its tribute to the ocean unemployed, merely because of itself it is regarded insufficient to accomplish the desired objects—a deficiency conveniently supplied by the combination discussed. * * * * * * If anything could be done effecting the cheap introduction of steam into our agricultural operations, such as grinding corn, threshing wheat, sawing plank, etc., I should regard the measure of agricultural importunity and aspiration as completely filled. There is a comfortable degree of humanity in conducting arduous and laborious avocations without the exhaustion of animal muscle."

Sugar.—It is stated in an Albany (N. Y.) paper that, when the navigation of the Mississippi closed, the Yankees took immediate steps to supply a substitute for the sugar which the Western States had usually procured by that route, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of sorghum syrup were produced in the West last year. They are endeavoring to find a mode of refining sugar from the syrup, in which they will doubtless succeed.

Besides this, the Yankee government procured from Europe, last spring, seeds of various kinds of sugar beet, and distributed them through a range of two hundred miles in Illinois, so as to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to their growth. The result is said to have been most gratifying.

Beet sugar is said to be the most important crop in France, 148,000 tons having been produced in 1861 against 9,000 tons in 1839. In all Europe, 200,000 tons, worth $40,000,000, were made in 1861.

These facts may serve as hints to some of the Confederate States, in this time of scarcity of sugar and molasses.

Effect of Light.—A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant being deprived of Heaven's free light would only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valois, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.—*Dr. Moore.*

Soap for Chapped Hands, &c.—Take one bar of yellow soap; cut it up small; add to it the gall of a beef; put it over the fire until the soap is entirely melted; (a marine kettle is the most convenient vessel to melt it in;) then add one ounce of fine pulverized saltpetre and one pint of alcohol; pour it into a vessel (previously greased,) of a size to make the soap at least one inch thick. When firm enough to cut before it hardens, cut it into cakes of a convenient size. This soap will be found excellent for taking grease spots out of woolens and silks, and is a capital preventive of chapped hands.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM EMBODIED IN THE TAX AND FUNDING ACTS.

These two acts constitute one scheme, and should be studied in connection. They will be best understood by an explanation of the practical duties of the tax payer and currency holder under each. To begin with.

THE TAX ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

This act is additional to the act of April 24, 1863, which it also modifies, and in some respects repeals. The duration of the act is for the year 1864, alone; though it imposes a retrospective tax upon certain profits of 1863. Its operation is through the same machinery with the old law. It imposes taxes.

1. Upon Property.—Upon the value of all property, (unless specifically taxed otherwise) held Feb. 17, 1864, and assessed at its value in the year 1860, is levied a tax of five per cent., payable June 1, 1864.

The list of exemptions will be seen below; also the property taxed otherwise by the act. Merchandise is not included in this act.

Embraced in the tax are land, negroes, horses, mules, cattle, and all live stock on plantations; also, plantation tools, instruments and provisions of every description, constituting the whole agricultural property of the country.

2. Houses and lots, furniture, books, household and kitchen utensils and provisions, and all sorts of supplies, constituting real estate, and establishments in cities and towns.

3. Cotton and tobacco, (held as an investment—not as merchandise—so we construe the law) and, in general, all property not named in the remaining items of the act.

If the land, negroes, cotton or tobacco were purchased after July 1, 1863, they are valued at the price paid for them.

From the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, is deducted the value of the tithes delivered to the government; provided that if the tax in kind should exceed the five per cent. tax, the whole tithe is to be paid, nevertheless.

This tax is due and to be collected on 1st June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable. A question of some importance occurs here, viz:—whether the tax on agricultural property is to be paid in advance, and the value of the tithes refunded from time to time, or whether the tithe is to be first delivered, and the ascertained *residue* to be paid? We think the latter the correct mode, for reasons to be hereafter given.

2. On the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewelry and watches—assessed at the same rate, viz: of the year 1860, ten per cent.

3. On the value of shares in any bank, railroad company, or other joint stock company—assessed not at its value in 1860, but at its value February 17, 1864, a tax of five per cent.

4. Upon the *amount* of Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, and upon the *amount* of all bills of exchange on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent. Also, upon the amount of solvent credits, bank bills and currency, (unless such credits are used in a registerd business, the profits of which are taxed, and except also, non interest bearing Confederate money,) a tax of five per cent.

This tax includes notes, accounts, (except mercantile or others used in taxed business,) bonds, whether State Corporation or Confederate; also, 7.30 notes. *Query*—Does it include call certificates? We think not, they being regarded as the currency they represent. It is not clear, however.

An important question arises, whether this tax is payable in *currency* or in *kind? i. e.* whether five per cent. of the actual gold coin, for example, is to be paid? We incline to the affirmative opinion, for the reasons hereafter given.

5. Upon moneys held abroad five per cent. of *their value* February 17, 1864, at the place where the tax is assessed.

The foregoing taxes are all applicable to the year 1864, alone, and payable. (except the agricultural property tax,) June 1 1864.

TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFITS.

1. There are, in addition to the taxes of 1863:

A tax of ten per cent. levied upon almost every species of profits made by buying and selling between July 1, 1863, and July 1, 1865, viz: Upon the profits made on liquors, agricultural products, cattle or live stock, manufactures, or merchandize, in gold, exchange, coin, stocks, bonds, notes or credits, and on any PROPERTY OR EFFECTS, (sweeping words.)

Are profits on cotton and tobacco included? We think not, these items being taxed as property by section 1.

2. On the excess of profits over twenty five per cent. by any joint stock company, bank, railroad, factory, &c., during the year 1863, a tax is levied of twenty five per cent.

These two taxes are payable *now*.

A like tax with number 2 is levied upon joint stock companies for 1864, payable July 1, 1865.

EXEMPTIONS.

1. For each head of family, $500; for each minor child, $100 more, and for each son in the army or died in the service, $500 more.

2. For each soldier's widow or family of minors, $1,000.

3 For each soldier in service or disabled, $1,000, provided his property (not including furniture) is less than $1,000.

4. Provision is made for deduction from value of property injured by the enemy, or of refugees.

5. Confederate bonds held for minors or lunatics are exempt, if the interest is less than $1,000.

Such are the provisions of the tax act. We come next to.

THE FUNDING ACT.

The general effect of this law is to compel funding, or submission to heavy taxation.

The holder of currency may be either an individual, a bank or a State. Section 12 refers to the duties and privileges of a State holding currency; section 10 to those of a bank

EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The *individual holder* of ordinary Confederate Treasury notes, not bearing interest, is affected as follows:

1. If he holds $100 bills non interest bearing, he must fund said notes in four per cent. Confederate bonds (described more fully hereafter) before April 1, 1864, or else pay then a tax of 33 1-3 per cent, and on May 1, 1864 another tax of 10 per cent. and so on monthly 10 per cent. until the bill is absorbed in October. After April 1st, the said taxes attach to the note as if credits were written thereon. The note is no longer receivable for public dues, and no longer exchangeable for the new issue of currency hereafter described but may be exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds, after deducting the taxes due.

These provisions necessarily enforce the funding of $100 bills.

2. The holder of 50's 20's and 10's must fund said notes by April 1, 1864, in four per cent. bonds, or pay 33 1-3 per cent taxation attaching to each bill. He can exchange the bill so taxed for a new issue of treasury notes at the rate of $9 of new for $8 of old bills, or for four per cent. call certificates at the same rate, payable on call in the new issue or four pencent. bonds; he can also pay taxes, postage and the like at the same rate. On January 1, 1865, however, a tax of one hundred per cent. is imposed upon all such old bills not funded or exchanged.

3. The holder of $5 bills must fund or exchange them in like manner—the date of funding however, being July 1, 1864.

The 100 per cent. tax, payable Jan'y 1, 1865, on bills not funded, does not seem to apply, however to $5 bills.

4. The holders of bills under $5 are not affected by the funding act. So much for holders of non interest bearing notes.

5. Holders of 7,30 notes cannot use them longer in payment of public dues. They are converted, by the direct operation of the act, into bonds payable two years after peace.

6. Holders of call certificates are governed by the same provisions as holders of the currency into which these were convertible. If not converted, interest will be paid on two thirds of their face, after April 1, 1864, and they continue convertible into treasury notes of the new issue at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old. Holders of such certificates under the act of March 23d can (by section 18) receive the bonds therein provided for.

TALLYRAND AND ARNOLD.

There was a day when Tallyrand arrived in Havre on foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the French revolution. Pursued by the bloodsheds of his reign of terror, stripped of every wreck of property, Tallyrand secured a passage to America, in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer to a strange land to earn his daily bread by daily labor.

"Is there any American staying at your house?" he asked of the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated for a moment, and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs either from America or England, I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Tallyrand, who in his life was bishop, prince and minister, ascended the stairs a miserable suppliant, stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly lighted room sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows, and upon Tallyrand's face with a peculiar and touching expression. His face was striking in outline, the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form, vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, was clad in a dark but rich and distinguished costume.

Tallyrand advanced, stated that he was a fugitive, and, under the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, solicited his kind and feeling offices.

He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English.

"I am a wanderer; an exile. I am forced to fly the New World, without friend or home. You are an American. Give me then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn by bread. I am willing to toil in any manner; a life of labor would be a Paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends; a gentleman like you, doubtless, has many friends."

The stranger gentleman arose. With a look that Tallyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he retreated backward—his voice was full of meaning.

"I am the only man of the New World who can raise his hand to God and say—I have not a friend, not one, in all America."

Tallyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied these words.

"Who are you?" he cried, as the strange man retreated to the next room; "your name?"

"My name," he replied, with a smile that had more mockery than joy in its convulsive expression, "My name is Benedict Arnold."

The Finances of the North.—The vast expenditures of the North and the rapid accumulation of her debt excite serious alarm with her people. A New York paper, speaking on the subject, says:

"Our national finances are involved in extreme peril. It is clear that we are approaching a fatal catastrophe. Nor is this the most alarming symptom. Gold must rise much, with a corresponding increase of our debt and expenditures. Indeed should the war continue, and there be no alternative than additional Treasury notes they will, before the close of the next fiscal year fall to command 40 cents on the dollar in gold, and our debt exceed several thousand millions of dollars. Indeed, our enemies at home and abroad, the rebels and their allies in the North and in Europe, already announce impending national bankruptcy and repudiation, and there are many devoted patriots who fear such a catastrophe.

"That the danger is imminent is a truth which must not be disguised. Here lies the great peril of the Government. It is not the rebel armies that can ever overthrow the Union. It is the alarming increase of the public debt and expenditures, and the still more appalling depreciation of the national currency, that most imperil the great republic. We are upon the verge of ruin. We are hanging over the gulf of an irredeemable paper system, and its spectral shade, repudiation, is seen dimly in the dark abyss."

Gov. Seymour, in a message to the New York Legislature, referring to the rapid accumulation of the debt of the North, says:

"There are varying ideas as to the amount of indebtedness which will cause national bankruptcy, and as to how long a war can go on without causing national ruin; all agree in this: there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy; that there is a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is, "How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us?"

Referring to some statements in Congress of the enormous expense of the war, an New York paper says:

"Behind all this expenditure there is a system of deception. False estimates are made; the amount of debt is concealed, and deficiency bills help along the short comings of the appropriations. The 37th Congress appropriated $2,123,300,200, and at the same time authorised debts in paper issues to the amount of $2,700,000,000. That was the work of a single Congress!"

Witty.—The Yankees having elected Anthony Kennedy, a Union man, Judge in the Jefferson (Va) District, one of them asked a lady "what she thought of it?" She replied that she thought, under the circumstances, it was very appropriate." Being surprised at such a reply from a Southern lady, the Yankee asked her, "why she thought so?" "Because," she replied, "as you have kept your horses in the Court House, and thus made a stable of the temple of justice, it is altogether proper that you should put an ass upon the bench."—*Staunton Spectator.*

A Gallant Feat.—The Atlanta *Appeal* has just learned the particulars of the capture of a large lot of cattle by some of Longstreet's men, reported some weeks ago:

The drove had reached a point about nine miles from Knoxville, and was under the escort of three companies of the Indiana six months men. A party of Gen. Longstreet's scouts, eleven in number, discovered the prize, and notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, at once determined to secure it if possible. Placing themselves in ambush at a favorable point, at the proper moment they delivered a fire from their carbines, which disabled some eight or ten of the Yankees. Immediately drawing their revolvers, they made a charge, firing as they ran. So dismayed were the Yankees that all broke and fled, except one captain and forty three privates, who surrendered without resistance. The captors immediately started for Gen. Martin's camp, twelve miles distant, which they succeeded in reaching with all their prisoners, and nine hundred and eighty of the cattle. Not satisfied with this, they procured aid from Gen. Martin, and returning on the road, picked up over two hundred more of the cattle that had escaped from them on the route.

We regret our inability to give the names of the daring actors in this affair. They deserved, as they received, a public acknowlegment of their services, which was made by General Longstreet, in a general order, and they were also granted a furlough of sixty days. Seven of the number were members of Terry's Texas rangers, and four of the 3d Arkansas cavalry. We should like to record their names, if possible.

Gen. Lee on Short Rations.—A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* writing from the Army of Northern Virginia, says:

"The rations now issued are better than they were some time ago, and are likely still to improve. General Lee has issued a beautiful address upon the temporary scarcity of rations, and he gives example as well as precept. At a dinner to which he was invited the other day, he refused the rich viands with which the table was loaded, and made his dinner off *beef and bread*—remarking that *he could not consent to be feasting, while there was a scarcity of rations amongst his men.* If a similar spirit existed amongst the people at home, the scarcity of provisions in the army would indeed, be temporary. If instead of constantly croaking about the dangers of starvation, the people would *reduce their rations* in order to feed the army, this goblin of Yankee invention would soon disappear. The soldiers are grateful for the sympathies bestowed upon them so lavishly, but they say that they can't live on *sympathy*—they must have meat and bread as well."

A Cavalry Exploit.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has the particulars of a very handsome affair which occurred last week, near Snickersville, in Loudoun county. A party of seventeen men, of different companies of the 6th Virginia cavalry, "disbanded" until the 15th instant to recruit, heard that a party of Yankees were coming up towards Snickersville, and determined to go into "active service" and attack them. The Yankees numbered twenty-three men, of of the 21st New York cavalry. They were charged as they came up the mountain, four killed, four wounded, and all the rest captured except three. These three were pursued until they took refuge with a body of 50 of their comrades who were approaching, and who were too strong for our men to attack. The prisoners were brought off safely. Only one of our men was wounded.

Earnings of Blockade Running.—The Herald has been a very fortunate ship, and while others and faster ones have been caught on their first and second trip, has succeeded in eluding the Northern cruisers for upwards of a year and a half. Her owners can well afford to lose her now. Her earnings have been enormous—as may be gathered from the following specimen, relating only to her voyage outward from the South. The Herald has made eighteen runs and has brought out on an average 800 bales of cotton each run, making in all 14,400 bales. Allow a margin so as to bring the figures within bounds of a certainty and call these 12,500 bales, put them on a very moderate computation at £50 a bale all around, and it appears the Herald has been successful in bringing into the market no less than £600,000 or $3,000,000 worth of cotton during the last 18 months or if we take the full number as given above £720,000 or $3,600,000.—*Bermuda Advocate.*

A Good Example.—In the obituary column of the *Religious Herald*, we find a touching incident related, that will interest our readers:

"A poor man who lost his eye sight from a spell of fever and whose sister's children read for him, was a great lover of the Herald, and last year he wished to subscribe for it, and get it regularly instead of depending on some other subscriber. Having no money, what was he to do? He would not ask a friend, though he knew many who would have furnished it. He adopted this plan: As soon as the chinquepins opened in the fall, he took to the bushes, and there, feeling for the fruit, he picked away, and sold until he raised the desired amount, and instantly paid for his paper." Surely, wherever there is a will to secure the weekly visits of a religious journal, there is a way to meet the expense; and those who live without one, deprive themselves and families of it, without necessity.

Spirit of our Prisoners at the North.—In speaking of Confederate prisoners, the New York *Herald* says: "As a general rule, the prisoners seem happy and contented. There are but few, if any, that would subscribe to the President's amnesty. Two only have done so, and these have been sent away. On the contrary they are exceedingly obstinate in their adherence to the bogus Confederacy, and no sentiment of a contrary nature is permitted among them. The two mentioned as subscribing allegiance to the Federal Government had a narrow escape from assassination at the hands of their fellow-prisoners, rendering their removal necessary. Stories have been set afloat, of a large and growing Union sentiment among them, which are simply absurd and groundless."

It is horrible to think what discoveries science is constantly making. It is not sufficient that some eminent astronomer at Cambridge should discover a comet per month, but Prof. Tyndall must state that the weight of this earth is such, and the velocity with which it moves so great, that if it should suddenly stop, the heat it would create would be sufficient to reduce it to a thin vapor. Prof. Tyndall adds that "if after the stoppage of its motion the earth should fall into the sun, as it assuredly would, the amount of heat generated by the blow would be equal to that developed by the combustion of five worlds of solid carbon."

Apple Custard Pie.—Take the weight of ten eggs in sugar, the same of stewed apples, half the weight of butter; use only half the eggs, and season with nutmeg. The same receipe is equally good for potatoes.

Children's Department.

LITTLE FREDDY'S SONG.

One morning when Freddy's mother was sitting sewing by the window, she heard him singing in the garden below. He was singing "The Happy Land," and as she listened she heard that he changed a line of the song, and she called him up to her room to ask him to sing it over again, because she wished to know why he had changed the words.

"Come here, darling, mother wants you," she said,

The little boy jumped up at once, for he was a very obedient child. As he entered his mother's room he said, looking up with a bright smile, "What is it mamma? What do you want with your little boy?"

The mother kissed the upturned face as she replied, "I want you to sing the 'Happy Land to me, dear."

Freddy did as he was bid. He sang on and on till he came to this verse—

"Bright in that happy land
Beams every eye;
Catch hold of father's hand—
Love cannot die!"

"What do you mean, my dear," said his mother, "by these words: '*Catch hold of father's hand?*"

Freddy looked thoughtful for a moment; then his face brightened up. "Why, mamma," he replied, "when I'm out on the street for a walk with my father, and we come to the broken stones and bad places in the pavement, *I just catch hold of father's hand*, and he helps me over quite safely. Yesterday when we were out, he had to help me over the piles of brick and stone where they are building the new shop, and he said I would find rougher places than that in the path of life when I grew older; but if I loved the Lord and trusted in him, he would always help me over them. My father was right, wasn't he mamma! The Lord will help me, won't he, on the way to the Happy Land?"

"Yes yes, my darling," said the mother, kissing the sweet face of her child. "Your father was right. The Lord will help you all through the journey of life, if you put your trust in him. All you have to do, when trials and temptations come, is to *catch hold of your heavenly Father's hand*, by faith and prayer, and he will help you over the difficulties, my boy, just as surely and safely as your earthly father helps you over the rough places in the street."

Freddy smiled. "I will remember it, mamma," said he. "I'm sure its very pleasant to think the Lord takes notice of such little boys as me."

"Yes," said the mother, "It is very pleasant; and now, darling, you may go to your play, but do not forget what we have been talking about,"

Ever after this, all Fred's mother had to do when he grew cross or naughty, was to say, "*Catch hold of father's hand, now, darling,*" and he would breathe a secret prayer for help to conquer himself and brighten up in a moment.

Several years have passed away, and Freddy is almost a man now. He is at college and though he is far away from his mother, whenever sorrow, temptation, or trial, comes to him he fancies he can hear her gentle voice, saying, "Catch hold of Father's hand now, dear, and he will help you over it.

CHRIST AND THE LITTLE ONES.

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah the mother one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of his finger, they say.
And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel, and Samuel, and John,
I shall carry the baby, sweet Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head and smiled;
"Now who but a doating mother
Would think of a thing so wild?
If the children were tortured by demons;
Or dying of fever—'twere well;
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel;'—

"Nay do not hinder me, Nathan,
I feel such a burden of care,—
If I carry it to the Master
Perhaps I shall leave it there.
If he lay his hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know;
For a blessing for ever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So over the hills of Judah,
Along by the vine-rows green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between;
'Mong the people who hung on his teaching,
Or waited his touch and his word,
Thro' the row of proud Pharisees listening.
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now why shouldst thou hinder the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how from morning till evening
He teacheth, and healeth disease?"
Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children;
Permit them to come unto me!"
And he took in his arms little Esther,
And Rachel he set on his knee;

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth-care above.
As he laid his hands on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love,
As he said of the babes in his bosom,
"Of such are the kingdom of heaven"—
And strength for all duty and trials
That hour to her spirit was given.

Julia Gill.

Things worth Knowing.—I Know—that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

I Know—whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him, against that day.

We Know—that all things work together for good to them that love God.

We Know—that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

We Know—that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is.

We Know—that He was manifested to take away our sins.

A LESSON FOR CHILDREN.

"There is," says one, a tree called the Manchaneel, which grows in the West Indies; its appearance is very attractive, and the woods of it particularly beautiful; it bears a kind of apple resembling the golden pippin. This fruit looks very tempting and smells very fragrant; but to eat of it is instant death; and its sap or juice is so poisonous that if a few drops of it falls on the skin it raises blisters and occasions great pain. The Indians dip their arrows in the juice, that they may poison their enemies when they wound them. Providence has so appointed it that one of these trees is never found, but near it there also grows a white wood, or a fig tree, the juice of either of which, if applied in time, is a remedy for the diseases produced by the Manchaneel.

Now, when I read this account, I thought of sin and salvation. Sin, like this poisonous apple looks pleasant to the eye, and men desire it—eat of it and die. We may think there is no harm in such a thing—it is only a sin; but who would eat only a little poison? The least sin if not forgiven, will ruin our souls forever. This is fruit that must not be tasted; yea, it ought not to be looked upon, or thought of. It is sin that gives to the darts of Satan all the fiery qualities, and to the arrow of death all its bitterness. Now, all who have looked upon the fruit of this tree have desired it, and have eaten of it; and if not delivered from its fatal effects, will surely die; but there is a remedy at hand the precious blood of the Son of God, which soothes the troubled conscience and cleanses it from all sin,

"Not balm, new-bleeding from the wounded tree,
Nor bless'd Arabia with her spicy groves,
Such fragrance yields."

"Apply therefore to this means of cure, and fly to a crucified Saviour! there is no time to be lost!—the disease every moment is increasing! Go to the great Physician without delay, and say, 'Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean!"

Beautiful Answers.—A poor Sabbath School girl was found by a lady in a hospital, very near her end. The lady asked her, "My child, what do you most of all things desire?"

She replied, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me me!"

Lady. Have you no fear of death?

Child." Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

L. But are you not afraid that some of your sins are yet unpardoned?

C." If we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another and the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

This little story shows us, first the importance of storing the memory with texts of Scripture in youth; and secondly, the value of texts in a dying hour."

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 19, '64.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS---FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] E. E. BEDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Cirdled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y]

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,686.56

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 30. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 342.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS A. COWAN,

Co. A, 38rd Regiment N. C. T. Aged 18.

Long months had past, no tidings came,
Long weary months of grief and pain,
Till Hope was dead, and sad and sore,
The Mother wept for evermore.

A Father's anxious care had failed,
A Brother's love the task essayed,
No tidings came, though day by day,
The Mother never ceased to pray.

The tardy news; *at last it came*,
Their loved one was in battle slain;
On the hard fought field we know full well,
At Gettysburg he fought and fell!

So young in years, so brave in heart,
So full of youth's bright joyous hopes;
So cheerful, 'mid the wearing cares,
A Southern soldier's lot requires.

His comrades meet in anxious care,
"Where is he, dead or wounded, where?
Can he be gone, our joy, our pride,
No more to journey by our side?"

They miss his merry cheerful voice,
Amid the camp-fire's social joys;
They miss him when on march they go
To meet the cruel vandal foe.

That voice is hushed, that eye is dim,
He joins no more the evening hymn,
His race is run, "Alas, Alas!
For the lonely grave in the rankling grass."

That lonely grave in a far off land,
Far from the rest of the household band!
Oh Gettysburg, upon thy plain,
How many precious ones lie slain!

Weep not fond Mother, weep no more,
Sorrow and pain for him are o'er;
You gave him to his God in prayer,
By faith you'll meet at last up there.

LAURA I.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REPORT

Of a Committee of one Minister and one Elder from each Synod represented in the General Assembly of 1864, *at its Sessions in Charlotte, N. C, and adopted by the Assembly on the Union of the United Synod and the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America.*

The General Assembly having received the report of the Committee appointed last year, to confer with a similar Committee of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the Union of the two bodies; and having heard the explanatory statements accompanying the said report, do adopt the following resolutions, as expressive of their views on the whole subject, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the Assembly express their approval of the diligence and fidelity of the Committee, in regard to the important trust with which they were charged, and also the great satisfaction with which they have heard of the brotherly love and spirit of harmony in which the conference of the two Committees was held.

2. *Resolved*, That the Assembly believe the most satisfactory terms of union to be, the cordial adherence of the two bodies to their existing symbols of faith and order.

3. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Committee be adopted, after amendment in the following particulars, viz: 1st, From the preamble omit the words, "removing the dishonor done to religion by former separations," and modify the provisions as to the name and charter. 2d, Omit all of the first Article, after the first paragraph. 3d. Amend the 2nd Article, so as in every case to require the reception of the Presbyteries under the care of the United Synod into the Synods of this Assembly, so as to preserve the undoubted succession of the latter; and add to the Article the following words; viz: "Should providential hindrances prevent the consummation of any of the measures above mentioned during the year 1864, they shall take effect as soon thereafter as practicable." 4th. Omit all of the last Article, after the words, "in full force."

The Plan of Union as thus amended is as follows, viz:

The General Assembly and the United Synod of the Presbyterian Churches in the Confederate States of America, holding the same system of doctrine and Church order, and believing that their union will glorify God by promoting peace and increasing their ability for the edification of the body of Christ, do agree to unite under the name of "*The Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America*" and under the existing charter of "the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America," on the following basis, viz:

Article I. The General Assembly and the United Synod declare, that they continue sincerely to receive and adopt the Confession of Faith, and the Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and approve of its government and discipline.

Art. II. The General Assembly and the United Synod hereby agree that the Presbyteries composing the Synod of Virginia under the care of the United Synod, together with the Presbytery of New River, shall be received into the Synod of Virginia under the care of the General Assembly, at their meeting in Lexington on the — day of October, 1864. The Presbytery of Texas under the care of the United Synod shall be received into the Synod of Texas, under the care of the General Assembly, at its next meeting. The Presbyteries of Lexington South, Clinton and Newton, under the care of the United Synod, shall be received into the Synod of Mississippi under the care of the General Assembly at their meeting in Brandon on the — day of October, 1864. The Presbyteries of Holston, Union and Kingston, under the care of the United Synod, shall be received into the Synod of Nashville, under the care of the General Assembly, at their next meeting. And the ministers and churches of the Presbytery of North Alabama, under the care of the United Synod, which are within the State of Alabama, shall be united to the Synod of Memphis; and those ministers and churches of said Presbytery, which are within the State of Tennessee, to the Synod of Nashville; and the Presbytery of Orange, under the care of the United Synod, shall be attached to the Synod of Arkansas, under the care of the General Assembly. Should Providential hindrances prevent the consummation of any of the measures above mentioned during the year 1864, they shall take effect as soon thereafter as practicable.

Art. III. These Synods at their next annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall define the boundaries of Presbyteries, where ministers and churches under the care of the General Assembly and the United Synod exist in the same territory; and shall so distribute said ministers and churches, that those within the same geographical limits shall not belong to different Presbyteries. It is recommended that in such changes, that Presbytery shall hold its name and succession which has the major number of ministers and shall receive the records and Presbyterial funds of the other Presbytery, assuming also its existing pecuniary obligations. And it is agreed that no other condition shall be required of the members constituting said Presbyteries, except the approval of this Plan of Union.

Art. IV. Whenever organized churches, under the care of the General Assembly and the United Synod exist in the same neighborhood—if their union is necessary to the successful sustentation of the Gospel, they are affectionately exhorted to unite immediately, postponing private convenience to the glory of God. But no organized churches or existing compacts with pastors or stated supplies shall be extinguished by this act of union, except they voluntarily agree to combine with neighboring churches. And when such union of churches takes place, they with their sessions shall be organized under the direction of their own Presbyteries.

Art. V. Inasmuch as the General Assembly and the United Synod have similar agencies for aiding pious youth in their education for the ministry, for circulating divine truth by printing, and for missions, home and foreign, it is agreed that the committees of the General Assembly, from and after the union, shall receive and sustain, according to existing compacts, all colporteurs, beneficiaries studying for the ministry, and home and foreign missionaries then under the care of the United Synod, as well as those of the General Assembly; and that all funds and other property now held for the above objects by the United Synod, or its committees, or other agencies, shall be passed over to the appropriate committee of the General Assembly. And these committees shall thereafter solicit contributions for these evangelical labors in all the churches alike, as they are enabled.

Art. VI. Whenever the above written Plan of Union shall have been adopted by the General Assembly and the United Synod, it shall be in full force.

4. *Resolved*, That the Assembly proposes the omission of the doctrinal propositions of Art. I, on the following ground solely, viz: that believing the approval of these propositions by the Committees of Conference, and extensively among both bodies, has served a valuable purpose, by presenting satisfactory evidence of such harmony and soundness of doctrinal views as may ground an honorable union; the Assembly yet judges that it is most prudent to unite on the basis of our existing standards only, inasmuch as no actual necessity for other declarations of belief in order to a happy union, now exists. Adopted by a vote of yeas 57; nays 7.

A true extract from the Minutes, and an exact copy of the Report.

JNO. N. WADDEL,
Stated Clerk Gen. Assembly.

OURSELVES AND OUR SAVIOUR.—O, did we know ourselves and our Saviour! We are poor, but He is rich; we are dead, but He is life; we are sin, but He is righteousness; we are misery, but He is mercy; we are lost, but He is salvation. If we are willing, He never was otherwise. He ever lives, ever loves, ever pities, ever pleads. He loves and saves to the uttermost all who come unto Him.

THE IDOLATRY OF WEALTH.

Wealth is the goddess whom all the world worshippeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolical discernment, it may be seen, that it is almost wholly given over to idolatry. If a man look no higher than to his money for his enjoyments, then money is the god. It is the god of his dependence, and the god upon whom his heart is staid. Or if, apart from other enjoyments, it, by some magical power of his own, has gotten the ascendancy, then still it is followed after as the supreme good, and there is an actual supplanting of the living God. He is robbed of the gratitude that we owe him for our daily sustenance; for, instead of receiving it as it came direct out of his hand, we receive it as if it came from the hand of a secondary agent, to whom we ascribe all the stability and independence of God. This wealth in fact, obscures to us the character of God, as the real, though the unseen author of our various blessings; and as if by a material intervention, does it hide from the perception of nature, the hand which feeds, and clothes, and maintains us in life, and in all the comforts and necessaries of life. It just has the effect of thickening still more that impalpable veil which lies between God and the eye of the senses. We lose all discernment of him as the giver of our comforts; and coming, as they appear to do, from that wealth which our fancies have raised into a living personification, does this idol stand before us, not as deputy but as a substitute for that Being, with whom it is that we really have to do. All this goes both to widen and to fortify that disruption which has taken place between God and the world. It adds the power of one great master idol to the seducing influence of all the lesser idolatries. When the liking and the confidence of men are towards money, there is no direct intercourse, either by the one or the other of these affections towards God; and, in proportion as he sends forth his desires, and rests his security on the former, in that very proportion does he renounce God as his hope, and God as his dependence.

And to advert, for one moment, to the misery of this affection as well as to its sinfulness, he, over whom it reigns, feels a worthlessness in his present wealth, after it is gotten; and when to this we add the restlessness of a yet unsatiated appetite, loving it over all his convictions, and panting for more; when, to the dullness of his actual satisfaction in all the riches that he has, we add his still unquenched, and indeed, unquenchable desire for the riches that he has not; when we reflect that as, in the pursuit of wealth, he widens the circle of his operation, so he lengthens out the line of his open and hazardous exposure, and multiplies, along the extent of it, those vulnerable points from which another and another dart of anxiety may enter into his heart; when he feels himself as if floating on an ocean of contingency, on which, perhaps, he is only borne up by the breadth of a credit that is fictitious, and which, liable to burst every moment, may leave him to sink under the weight of his overladen speculations; when, suspended on the doubtful result of his bold and uncertain adventure, he dreads the tidings of disaster in every arrival, and lives in a continued agony of feeling, kept up by the crowd and turmoil of his manifold distractions, and so overspreading the whole compass of his thoughts, as to leave not one narrow space for the thought of eternity; will any beholder just look to the mind of this unhappy man, thus tossed and bewildered, and thrown into a general unceasing frenzy, made out of many fears and many agitations, and not say, that the bird of the air which sends forth its unreflecting song, and lives on the fortuitous bounty of Providence, is not higher in the scale of enjoyment than he? And how much more then, the quiet Christian beside him, who, in possession of food and raiment, has that godliness with contentment which is great gain—who, with the peace of heaven in his heart, and the glories of heaven in his eye, has found out the true philosophy of existence; has sought a portion where alone a portion can be found, and in bidding away from his mind the love of money, has bidden away all the cross and all the carefulness along with it.—*Extract from Dr. Chalmers.*

MAN'S WRATH PRAISING GOD.—Among the many instances of the power of God to compel praise from the deeds of those who hate Him, is one connected with the early history of the church in this country.

The year 1685 was memorable in Scotland for bitter persecution of the church of Christ, much bloodshed and terrible cruelties inflicted by those who hunted the sheep of His fold. Many who were not slain were "banished to the plantations." Among the latter was Walter Ker, who was sent into perpetual exile, September 3, 1685, for his earnest, zealous activity in the cause of the truth.

This godly exile reached New Jersey, and with his companions made his way to what afterwards was Freehold, and there sowed the golden seed of future harvests.

In the year 1730, a revival began at this place, under the ministry of the Rev. John Tennant, and among all the laborers out of the pulpit none displayed more zeal and wise activity than this banished Walter Ker, in forwarding the cause of the revival, and in holding up the hands of those who preached the blessed word.

The blaze of this revival, fed by the labors of Ker, spread to New England, and in 1734, under Dr. Jonathan Edwards, the great work began in which, during the course of three or four years, some twenty or thirty thousand were gathered in.

Nor was this all. The work extended to the old world, and was followed by scenes that cheered the hearts of all who loved the Master in all the world—scenes in Wales, in England and in Scotland—at Canterbury, at Kilmarnock, at Kilsyth and at many other places.

Thus the Prince of Darkness made himself a great deal of trouble by sending those exiles abroad. But this is not uncommon. He throws pebbles into the air and they come down rocks on his head. It will doubtless be the source of infinite annoyance to all opposers of the truth to find that they have not only failed in their aims, but have actually been hewers of wood and drawers of water for the builders on God's temple.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TRINITY.

God; Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; one God; distinct, yet not divided; separate, yet still one. The *Son*; co-equal and co-eternal with the Father; yet begotten of the Father. The *Holy Spirit*; proceeding from the Father and the Son. The Son sent by the Father, and filled with the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit received from the Father, and sent by the Son. The Father God; the Son God; the Holy Spirit God; and yet there is but one God. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one God." God saying of himself, "I am, and there is none else; I know not any." God saying to himself, "Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness." What human understanding can grasp this? There is a revelation unexplained; the Trinity is an imperfect discovery, not a contradiction. There is a great difference between these two things. The intellect, to which nothing is mysterious, must be infinite: but a finite intellect can take cognizance of a contradiction. There may be seen to be a contradiction in the truth; but the cause is in the infirmity of the creature and not in the infirmity of the truth itself. The subject matter of the proposition is too high; it is beyond our reach. We cannot demonstrate a contradiction, for we cannot enter into the matter of the statement. If such a statement were made concerning three men being one man, the subject matter of the proposition being within the boundaries of our cognizance, so that we can reason concerning it, one should be capable of proving the contradiction; but when such a statement is made of God, the subject matter of our proposition is beyond our reach; and though this statement may seem contradictory, the fault is here—in man's understanding, not in the truth.

Is not this the same in other things, as well as in religion? Do we understand ourselves? The metaphysician inquires into the human mind; and the anatomist searches into the veins, and arteries, and joints of the human body; and they each make many discoveries; but there is a point at which they are both baffled—the union of mind and matter, and the power of the one over the other. It is a mysterious region, the fact of which cannot be denied, but the explanation of which cannot be given. They guess about it: and some, fastening upon the material structure, deny mind altogether, and would confine the man to organized matter. What I wish to show is, that in the science which connects itself with the existence of a man, there is a region of mystery; there is a fact: and in philosophy, facts hold the place which revelation holds in religion. This Book contains our facts. Experience gives the philosopher his facts; and facts bring him to a point where he must confess mystery. Where is the metaphysician that hath ever explained the action of mind upon matter, and the ready movements of flesh and bone, at the secret bidding of the mysterious visitant within? And where is the anatomist who hath discovered its origin, with its searching knife? No; there is a mystery in it. Now, where would be the philosophy, where would be the reason of the man, who would deny the proximate facts which are discovered by the anatomist, and the proximate statements which are made, truly, by the metaphysician, because, if you press them both a little further, you come to a mystery? Would there be reason, would there be philosophy in rejecting both of these branches of human learning, because they bring you, when legitimately pursued, into a region where you must confess yourself a little child, and receive the fact unexplained? For a mystery in philosophy is a fact unexplained; as a mystery in religion is a revelation unexplained.

Now, where is the sense, the reason, the philosophy, the superior discernment; where is the more reasonable religion, of rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, because there is a mystery in it, and rejecting the proximate statements of redemption, which all hang upon the Trinity, because, that when pressed home, they involve the human mind in a mystery, and make man feel, what he ought to feel, that he is a little ignorant child, at his highest attainments, in the presence of his Maker? No; this boasted reason is pride. This rational religion is the refusal of the mystery. It looks very like the determination to be what the devil said man should be "as God," instead of being as a little child. And, verily, I say to you, dear brethren, except a man receive God's truth as a little child, willing to understand what his Father explains, he shall not enter into the kingdom of God.

My object in this much, has been to reconcile you to the existence of a mystery as regards the Godhead; revealed, but not explained in the Bible. The Trinity is in the horizon, the Trinity in Unity; it is the horizon of revelation to us upon this point; it is the gravitation. Granting it, the whole statements of redemption are capable of demonstration: rejecting it, the whole scheme of redemption is a nonentity; for there is no Mediator, there is no atonement, there is no Sanctifier. Reject the Trinity, and the gap which sin has made between God and man finds no one that can fill it up. All false glosses upon Christianity leave this gap unfilled up. Admit the mystery; and by the assistance of it, and resting upon it, we are in possession of the fundamental element of truth; which invests with infinite importance, and with demonstrative clearness, the mediation, the atonement, the recovery of the fallen creature back into the very bosom of God, which is salvation.—*Rev. H. M' Neille.*

THE MANHOOD OF JESUS.

There is something inexpressibly tender and affecting about the idea of the Saviour's manhood; something that speaks directly to the heart. Not an angel, but a man, is our blessed Lord. A common nature and common sympathies, joined with Godhead, alone would meet our human condition and necessities. An angel, even with the most tender, outgushing sympathies, could not have been "touched with the feelings of our infirmities," because with his different nature he could not have been "tempted in all points as we are." A deep and melting truth is contained in the words of the apostle: "Forasmuch, then, as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also himself likewise took part of the same; that He might deliver them who, through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage," etc.

The humanity of Jesus is the point of contact between Him and His children. Humanity meets humanity in Him. It is this that brings Jesus so near, and makes Him so precious to our hearts. Sin excepted, He felt, suffered and was tempted, as we feel, suffer and are tempted; the same wicked world that buffeted and ill-used Him, opposes and maltreats us if we are faithful; and He died and went down into the grave, as we shall one day die and make our home in the dust. All that is incident to this mortal life—trial, suffering, pain and death—He, in His own human experience, has hallowed and sanctified. It is this that brings Jesus home so closely to our hearts. He has been before us in the way we go and are to go, and as our "elder brother," He feels for and sympathizes with us. It is this human sympathy—sympathy all the more active and overflowing as we are tempted and tried—that makes Jesus so precious to us. Our Mediator is, oh, the breadth and meaning of these blessed words, "the man Christ Jesus." "We have not a high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities." Oh, no. That kind, throbbing human heart is always touched with tenderest pity and feeling when ours are touched by trial, suffering or pain. It is in view of this that we are counseled by Paul to "look unto Jesus"—His own personal suffering and patient endurance of the cross for the "joy that was set before Him"—"lest we be wearied and faint in our minds." The personal human example of Jesus on earth, and His precious human sympathy in heaven, thank God, we have to direct our feet and cheer our hearts amid all life's trials and changes. Yes,

> "The Man of Sorrows had a feet
> In every place that rends the heart;
> He sympathizes in our grief,
> And to the sufferer sends relief."

In the ministry of Rev. Richard Cecil we have a touching incident on the subject of the manhood of Jesus. "Sir," said a sick woman to him one day, "I can form no notion of God. You talk to me about Him, but I cannot get a single idea that seems to convey anything." "But you know how to conceive of Jesus Christ as a man," replied Mr. Cecil; "God comes down to you in Him, full of kindness and condescension." "Ah! sir, that gives me something to lay hold on. There I can rest. I understand God in His Son!"

Have we not "something to lay hold on," reader, in the humanity and sympathy of Jesus, our Advocate and interceding Lord in heaven? Can that warm human heart that beats for us above, ever cease to overflow with tenderness and love towards us while we are in vital union with our Lord! Ah, no! Sooner shall the heavens fall than that the heart shall ever fail in its wealth of affection and sympathy to one of the least of His children.—*Stansbury.*

JUST AS YOU ARE.

Anxious sinner! if you would save your soul, hasten to Christ, just as you are.

Just as you are; for he came to save you just as you are. Had there been no sinners, he had never made atonement; he had never invited men unto himself; he had never authorized the offer of mercy. If you come in any other character than that of a guilty, ruined sinner, you mistake the grand characteristic of the Christian religion, and will assuredly never experience its blessedness.

Just as you are; for you will never be any better prepared. You have spent a whole life-time, long or short, in trying to make yourself good, but God loathes you more and more as you go about to establish your own righteousness. All you can do has no merit, and will never propitiate the favor of Him from whom must come your blessings.

Just as you are; for he waits to be gracious to you. He has invited you as a sinner, why should you wish to present yourself in another character? Can you doubt that graciousness will secure you assistance as soon as you come unto him?

Just as you are; for his grace is infinite and cannot fail to cover the whole extent and enormity of your guilt. Did he not know the whole case of ruined sinners when he undertook the work of redemption? Has he not all fullness in himself, and can there be a case so desperate that he cannot rescue and save?

Just as you are; for it is only as a sinner saved that you will have any disposition or capacity to rejoice or to join in the blessed anthems of the redeemed. O! what is the theme of their present and their eternal praises, but the grace that has made them clean in the blood of the Lamb!

Just as you are; for he may not wait longer if you delay. Oh! hell is peopled with those who have refused until the compassionate Saviour has turned from them, and wept over their infatuation that decided their ruin.

Just as you are; for you have nothing else to give. Penances are of no account with him; all your righteousness is as filthy rags; even your confessions and lamentations, and self-reproaches render you no more acceptable in his sight. It is only your polluted soul that he wants, and only that have you to give. O, then wait no longer, but make the resolve to go to Jesus just as you are. Give yourself up to him to be saved just as he sees fit to save, and say—

> "Here, Lord, I give myself away—
> 'Tis all that I can do."

REV. JOHN BERRIDGE'S LETTER

TO LADY HUNTINGDON ON THE DEATH OF HER DAUGHTER.

The peculiarities of this gifted preacher of the last century manifest themselves in the quaint but lofty and truly consoling thoughts of the following letter. They may prove a word in season to some poor Lady Huntingdon in this time of general bereavement:

"My Lady: I received your letter from Brightholmstone, and hope you will soon learn to bless your Redeemer for snatching your daughter so speedily. Methinks I see great mercy in the suddenness of her removal, and when your bowels have done yearning for her you will see it too. Oh! who is she snatched from? Why, truly, from the plague of an evil heart, a wicked world and a crafty devil—snatched from all such bitter grief as now overwhelms you—from everything that might wound her ear, afflict her eye, or pain her heart. And what is she snatched to? To a land of everlasting peace, where the voice of the turtle is ever heard, where every inhabitant can say, 'I am no more sick!' no more whim in the head, no more plague in the heart, but all full of love and praise; ever seeing with enraptured eyes, ever blessing, with adoring hearts, that dear Lamb, who has washed them in his blood, and has now made them kings and priests unto God for ever and ever. Amen. Oh, madam! What would you have? Is it not better singing in heaven, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain,' &c., than crying Oathall, O wretched woman that I am? Is it not better for her to go before than to stay after you? and then to be lamenting, 'Ah my mother!' as you now lament, 'Ah my daughter!' Is it not better to have your Selina taken to heaven than to have your heart divided between Christ and Selina? If she was a silver idol before, might she not prove a golden one afterwards? She is gone to pay a most blessed visit, and will see you again by and by, never to part more. Had she crossed the sea and gone to Ireland, you could have borne it; but now she is gone to heaven 'tis almost intolerable. Wonderful strange love this! Such behaviour in others would not surprise me, but I could almost beat you for it; and I am sure Selina would beat you too, if she was called back but one moment from heaven to gratify your fond desires. I cannot soothe you, and I must not flatter you. I am glad the dear creature is gone before you. Lament, if you please; but glory, glory, glory, be to God, says JOHN BERRIDGE."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.—We are inclined to think that the Christian people of the South, have been praying for our success, with unwonted fervor and earnestness.—There has been an increase of concern as to the result, shown by the importunate manner of urging our petitions. We still need more faith.

Already, this campaign has been signally marked. Never before have the losses of the enemy been so great, nor ours so comparatively small. God has shielded many of our brave men in the day of trial, and though we mourn the loss of many, yet the casualties in Grant's and Sherman's armies have been so large as to excite wonder.

Let our prayers be pressed still more urgently, and in stronger faith. "All things are possible to them that believe." The prayers of God's people, then, must aid the skill of our leaders and the bullets of our men, to end this war speedily. It can be done, and must be.—*Chris. Advocate.*

A SHARE IN A MINE.—When the Elector, John the Constant, 1529, designed to honor Luther with a share in a productive silver mine at Schneeberg, as a compliment for his translation of the Bible, he replied, "It better becomes me to pay the amount of my share with a prayer that the ores may continue productive, and the product may be well applied." This he confirmed soon after with these words: "I have never taken a penny for my translation, and never asked it." And at another place he says: "If I did not feel such a painful concern for His sake who died for me, the whole world could not give me money enough to write a book or to translate any portion of the Bible. I am not willing to be rewarded by the world for my labor, the world is too poor for that."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNoill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The attention of those interested is called to the notice in another column for a meeting of the Trustees of Davidson College, on the 17th of August.

A YANKEE LETTER.—A friend sent us some days ago a yankee letter, picked up recently on a battle field in Virginia. It will be published next week.

OBITUARIES.—Persons sending us obituaries should observe the terms of publication and comply with them. If they fail to do so, they need not expect to see their notices in print. We must ask our friends also to be as brief as possible, in writing these notices. Our columns are loaded down with matter of this kind. Tributes of respect are treated as obituaries.

REPORT ON UNION.—The reader will find in our columns this week, the paper adopted by the Assembly at Charlotte in regard to Union with the United Synod. When this plan shall have been adopted by the Synod, of which there seems to be little doubt with those who are acquainted with the views of the ministers and churches of that body, the matter will then come up before the Synods named, belonging to our Assembly, for final action.

A FAST DAY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday of next week as a day of fasting and prayer. On the object of this appointment for prayer, a contemporary happily remarks: "It is imploring the Lord to grant them the power to reduce our happy homesteads to ashes, to devastate our fair fields, to ravish our maidens, to murder our tender infants and gray-haired fathers; it is soliciting the blessing of that God whose throne is established upon justice and judgment, who cannot look upon sin with the least allowance, upon robbery, arson, murder and every crime within the power of mortals to commit."

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, at its recent session, Montgomery, Ala., reported the receipt since the war began of $86,515.28, and a balance on hand of $62,032.27. It calls during the present year for $200,000 for army missions. The Soldiers' Tract Association, at the same meeting, reported the receipt of $174,659.47, and a balance on hand of $46,552.17.

CONVENTION OF LOCAL MINISTERS.—The Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, within the State of North Carolina, are requested to meet in *Convention* in the City of Raleigh, on the last Friday in August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of interchanging sentiments, and adopting such regulations as shall increase their usefulness as a body of ministers. To this call a number of names is appended. Of the object of the call, the *Christian Advocate* remarks: "The names of the signers will be a sufficient guaranty to the church, that the object is a good one. We trust that it may tend to promote the usefulness and efficiency of our local ministry, and be the means under God, of making them, if possible, a thousand fold more successful in winning souls to Christ. We have the assurances of the brother who handed it to us, that the object is simply fraternal, and designed to promote the greater usefulness of the body."

TESTAMENTS.—The *Southern Christian Advocate*, edited by the Corresponding Secretary of the Confederate Bible Society, says: "There are still many inquiries of us, as to where Scriptures may be had for the soldiers. We are glad to be able to say, that the Bible Society of the Confederate States has received lately several cases from England, and its officers will be happy to meet the demand so long as the supply continues. Address G. M. Thew, Esq., Treas., Augusta, Ga."

DYING GRACE.

The humble and intelligent christian looks forward to death with the expectation, that when the deep waters shall break upon him he shall not be overwhelmed by them. He goes not up towards the stream as the galley slave to his fate, or as the trembling culprit to the gallows, or as an irrational animal sporting in view of the knife, but as one who has a good hope that through grace he will be sustained in the trying hour. For this hope he has a sure foundation, obtained:

1. *Through his own experience.*—Though the believer has never been called to pass through the deep and dark waters, he has been called to many posts of danger, difficulty and peril; and has always found strength equal to his day. In six trials, God has been with him, cheering, comforting and sustaining him, shall He forsake him in the seventh? Shall He who has so long stood by him in the walks of life—who has been "a friend that sticketh closer than a brother" through years of checkered scenes here—who has been a help in every time of trouble—his strength in weakness, his light in darkness, his joy in sorrow, and his hope in despondency—leave him to himself *in the hour of death?* No; he has not so learned his Heavenly Father, Friend and Saviour. This is not the inference he draws from the past dealings of his God with him. He believes that He who has uniformly supplied him with the grace needful for him—who in every emergency has shown Himself ever ready and all-sufficient—will not, at the most trying hour in the existence of an accountable being, leave him to be overwhelmed; but will stand by him and uphold him as he passes from one state of existence to another.

2. *Through the experience of the Righteous in all ages.*—He finds the testimony of the Psalmist to be: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." And that of the Apostle to be: "I know whom I have believed, and I am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him against that day." "I am now ready to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but to all them also that love His appearing."

All the teachings of the word are of like encouragement. Whom the Lord loveth He loveth even to the end. If they once truly give themselves away to Him, no evil shall befall them, more than He permits for their chastisement and instruction in righteousness. Whatever may be their situation in life, He is near them and will not suffer an enemy to triumph over them. He makes ALL things, even death itself, to work for their good.

But the christian does not appeal to examples in the sacred scriptures only. The history of God's people in every age is a record of examples to encourage the heart and to give confidence in the goodness of the Lord, even in the trying hour of death. It is not uncommon for the believer, ere the hour arrives, to feel some shrinking, some hesitation, some fear. But this almost uniformly disappears as the enemy approaches—as we see more of his form and features—as the dim outline gives place to the well defined prospect that his presence reveals. All that we can expect—all that we should ask—is strength sufficient for our day. God does not give grace until it is needed. The bread of life, like the manna in the wilderness, is given in *daily* supplies. And we are only authorized to ask for it daily. Supplies are only given as required. Were it otherwise—were more grace given than is necessary to meet the exigencies of life—it might become a dangerous snare. By giving only what is needful for the time, we are kept mindful of our own weakness and helplessness, as well as of the true source of supply. Let our treasure then remain in God's hands. He is the best guardian and keeper of it. He is the best judge *when* it is needful to bestow it, as well as of the *quantity* requisite for every situation. Be assured, doubting, trembling, believer, that your real wants will not be overlooked. His eye is ever open; His ear is never heavy; His arm never powerless. Dear as the apple of His eye are all those who put their trust in Him; and He will ever make their cause His care. In life they shall have *grace to live;* in death they shall have *grace to die.*

GEN. FORREST'S THANKSGIVING ORDER.—After his recent victories, Gen. Forrest issued the following order:

"Divine service will be held at these Headquarters, at which all soldiers who are disposed to do so are kindly invited to attend. Come one, come all.

Chaplains, in the ministration of the Gospel, are requested to remember our personal preservation with thanksgiving, and especially to beseech a throne of grace for aid in this our country's hour of need.

By command of

Maj. Gen. FORREST.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.—It is stated that Rev. Mr. Janvier, a devoted Presbyterian missionary in Northern India, was cruelly murdered a few months since by one of the Sikh fanatics.

HOW IT IS WORKING.

Elder A. McDowell preached a sermon on the 28th of May last upon *Covetousness*, before the Bertie Union Meeting; and the sermon was published in the *Biblical Recorder*, at request of the Meeting. The preacher, in the course of his remarks upon the present mania for high prices, speaks of the injustice done to many classes of persons by the producers and speculators of the present times. To make the present high prices act and react fairly, there must be a corresponding increase in the income of all classes. For instance: The President of the Confederacy instead of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, must receive one million. The Governor of the State, instead of five thousand, must receive two hundred thousand. The soldier, instead of eleven dollars per month, must receive four hundred and forty. The doctor, who formerly charged you ten dollars a visit to your family, must now charge four hundred. For the board of your child, for which you formerly paid ten dollars per month, you must now pay four hundred. For his tuition, instead of one hundred dollars a year, you must pay four thousand. To your preacher, instead of five hundred dollars, you must pay twenty thousand. To the orphan whose money you hold, instead of six dollars on the hundred, you must pay two hundred and forty: unless this be done, the orphan is actually defrauded to the enormous amount of two hundred and thirty-four dollars on every hundred; and the whole class of non-producers (except speculators, or those who have managed in some way to avoid it,) are defrauded in the same proportion. This may well be denominated a stupendous fraud; the effect of which is to impose the most crushing sacrifices on the whole class affected by it. Those who have other means than their annual incomes, have to draw largely on their means to procure the common comforts of life and thus rapidly to waste their estates; while those who have no other means, are reduced to the barest necessaries, and many to actual suffering.

The thoughts of the Rev. preacher ought to be pondered. The inequalities in the present state of things, among different classes, are bringing great distress upon many, and if continued, must work great evil in society.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.—In our news columns to-day will be found a telegraphic synopsis of a recent correspondence between certain Confederates and the notorious Horace Greely, in relation to peace. Whether our authorities at Richmond had any knowledge of this movement on the part of Messrs. Clay, Holcombe & Sanders, until made public, is not known. The result of this, however, as of every other movement in the same direction, indicates that the Washington authorities are not yet prepared for negotiations with the Confederates. Even before they would consent to negotiate, we must give, in advance, certain assurances that *we will come to their terms*—that we will permit them to fix the conditions of peace. In this manner of proceeding we see no *negotiation*. That implies a discussion of the points at issue and a settlement by mutual concessions and compromises. But the Lincoln government will not hear to this. The "rebels" must lay down their arms and yield everything—*in advance*, ere they can obtain a hearing at Washington. Who amongst us, with a spark of manliness or christianity in his nature, would consent to this?—would be willing thus to throw ourselves into the clutches of Black Republicanism, stripped of all means of self-defense? The only reasonable hope we have is to whip the yankees this summer and fall, so that they will change their rules at their approaching election and place men in authority at Washington willing to negotiate—willing to hear some reasonable and just proposition from us. With the blessing of God, this can and will be done; and *then peace follows.*

THE DUTY OF PRAYER.—We are permitted, says the *Charleston Courier*, to take from a private letter the opinions and testimony of a brave officer and soldier commanding one of the best companies in Confederate service from any State. A friend of this city having occasion to write to this officer on business and inquiries, referred to the prayer-meetings for the country now held daily in some cities and largely attended weekly in others. The officer replies to this part of the letter as follows:

For your good wishes and prayer receive my heartfelt thanks. O that all who are not able to bear arms, would regard it as their sacred duty to pray for our holy cause; then soon would peace dawn over our desolated homes and gladden every heart with its sunshine. The power of prayer is wonderful; the Holy Bible tells us of thousands of instances where it was successful in former times, and why should it not be so now? The same good God lives yet, and looks down upon his children. You at home uphold the arms of our fighting men with prayer, and we *must* be successful. Hoping that God will soon make an end of this cruel war and deliver us from our foes, and give us our independence, I remain yours.

BISHOP POLK.—The *Southern Churchman*, in allusion to the death of this clerical hero, says: "That Bishop Polk was actuated by high motives in taking the position of a General in the army, we have never for a moment doubted; yet we never felt satisfied that he was in the place Christ would have him."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP 48TH REG'T N. C. T.,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 17.

MESSRS. EDITORS: After so long a time, in the providence of God, I am permitted to seat myself to write a line or two to let you and the friends of Cooke's Brigade know where we are and what doing. We are now about a mile east of Petersburg in the trenches. Our position is in an open corn field on the right of the line, our picket line nearly half a mile in front of us. During the day the weather is intensely hot, and were it not for a fine breeze which we have nearly all the time, the heat would be intolerable. The nights, however, are quite cool, so much so that our blankets are called into use to keep us comfortable. We have plenty of very good water within a few hundred yards of us, which is one very great advantage we have over the Yankees. The want of that or some other cause has compelled them to withdraw from our immediate front. Our rations are as good as we can expect the government to give us now, consisting of a pound of meal, a third of a pound of bacon and a little sugar and coffee a day, and sometimes a small quantity of rice, peas or cabbage, as can be got. Since the commencement of the campaign, our Brigade has suffered severely in killed and wounded. (I would have sent you a list of casualties long ago, had it not been for my own sickness.) But as the greater number of casualties were wounds, we have very great reason to be thankful to God for his goodness and mercy to us, in sparing so many of us through the terrible engagements we have been called upon to pass. The health of the Brigade is generally good considering the heat and dry weather. Very few cases of severe sickness, as far as I know.

So much for our temporal affairs. Now as to how we are getting on spiritually, I am glad to say that our brave men are still feeling a good deal of interest in the matter of their souls' salvation. At all hours of the day, almost, can be heard some of the sweet songs of Zion, sung as only soldiers can sing them, and every night there are prayer-meetings in several companies, and occasionally preaching. The soldiers take a great interest in these meetings, and the only thing necessary to get one up is for two or three to get together and commence singing. Very soon the men will begin to drop in, and in a short time there will be quite a number assembled. Great respect is shown to these meetings, even by those who do not engage in them. Even here in line of battle, there very seldom if ever occurs anything to interrupt them. I have very frequently at home seen more to interrupt a meeting or distract the attention, on one occasion, than can be seen here in a week. We have had divine service twice already to-day, and there will be preaching again this afternoon. The number present and the attention paid is always sufficient to satisfy any minister, and repay him for his labor, if he is properly imbued with the spirit that ought to actuate him. I know it would refresh a great many of our preachers at home who are in the habit of preaching to careless, inattentive and *sleepy* hearers to come on and preach to the soldiers awhile; and I assure you that we would be very glad to see and hear them. Of course I do not wish to even insinuate that the preaching we have is not good or acceptable to us; far from it, but you know that good things from *home*, be they either temporal or spiritual, are gladly received by the soldiers. The words spoken by our preachers last winter are not lost, but are treasured up in the hearts of our men, and by the blessing of God will yet bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness and godliness.

Owing to our active operations in the field for the last two months, our Christian Association has not been able to hold a meeting, but it is still in existence, and we hope to have a meeting in a few days, as we are comparatively quiet now.

Tell God's people at home to remember us in their prayers.

Yours truly,
HAL.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REV. GEORGE W. LADSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Shepherd of the Church to remove from this earthly sphere the Rev. George W. Ladson, who for some years past has labored for the spiritual good of the colored people of this congregation and for the last three years has sustained to them, as an evangelist, a more close and special relation; this church and congregation would hereby express their high appreciation of his worth, of his consuming zeal and persevering labors; their sorrow at what appears to our feeble perceptions, his untimely death; their deep regret that his faithful efforts for the salvation of our servants have terminated, while so much that it was in his heart to do remains unaccomplished. We tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to the protection of Him who is the widow's God and Judge, and the Father of the fatherless; and we sincerely hope that his patient instructions, his faithful rebukes, his holy example, his triumphant faith, and his kind considerate counsels, will never be forgotten by the people of his charge, for whose salvation he poured out his life.

And it is hereby Resolved, in testimony of our regard for his sorrowing family, that his salary be continued to them until the first day of October next.

Resolved further, That a copy of these proceedings be sent by the Chairman to the widow of the deceased, and be published in the religious papers of the Presbyterian church.

CONSIDERATE GENEROSITY.—The editor of the *Christian Sun*, Petersburg, acknowledges the receipt, from three ladies in Halifax county, of a barrel by express, freight paid, containing a bag of flour, nice cured hams, potatoes, beets and berries.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MAJOR R. S. YOUNG.

POPLAR TENT, July 17th, 1864.

Session of Poplar Tent church met at the call of the Moderator. The following minute was adopted with reference to the death of Maj. R. S. Young:

WHEREAS, God in His righteous but mysterious providence, has removed from the scenes of time and the labors of earth, our beloved brother, Robert S. Young, Maj. C. S. A., and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Hoke, who was mortally wounded at Petersburg on the 7th of July, and died the following day. Therefore

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the will of a righteous God, whose providence ruleth over all, and who ever doeth that which is right and best, still we cannot but feel the loss and mourn the death of one who had been so long an esteemed member of our body—an active, judicious and respected ruler in our church, and who was fitted, by a ripe experience, a sound judgment and a conscientious devotion to principle, for eminent usefulness in the church of Christ.

Resolved, That we shall ever fondly cherish the memory of our departed brother—strive to imitate his virtues, and should be reminded by his death that we too must soon give an account of our stewardship.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family and humbly pray that He who has promised to be the Father of the fatherless and the Husband of the widow, may abundantly sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian* for publication.

D. A. PENICK, JR., *Moderator.*
W. S. HARRIS, *Cl'k of Session.*

AN ARMY COMMUNION SEASON.

On a recent Sabbath it was my privilege to enjoy a communion season with the 1st Regiment Va. Artillery in their camp below Richmond. It was an occasion I cannot soon forget. No vaulted roof nor fretted arch, nor gorgeous windows, nor "dim religious light," of man's great Christian temples were there, but we had the far more majestic and impressive temple of nature. Old forest trees were the columns, the azure sky the roof, and the turf-clad ground the floor. The preacher stood at the foot of a large tree, and used a horse trough set on end, as his desk. The men,—all not on duty apparently being present, were seated in a circle on the ground. Though fresh from fields of carnage, and though in the back ground stood their powder-blackened guns, ready at a moment's warning again to hurl death and destruction into the ranks of the foe, yet all now looked as gentle and peaceful as if they had never heard the sound of war. Faces bronzed and scarred by exposure and battle, were upturned with fixed gaze upon the preacher; and when those manly voices joined in songs of praise, it was music far surpassing in effectiveness, the pealing notes of the grandest organ or the harmonies of the best trained choir. I love to preach to our noble soldiers. Rarely if ever have I seen such listeners to divine truth. And there is something specially affecting in the reflection that they have been so often face to face with death in its most terrific forms, and are probably soon to be called again to confront the deadly storm. Even in the little time I have been on this ground, I have heard pronounced with subdued and saddened countenance, the names of officers and men who have been stricken down in the recent battles; and whilst assembled for our worship, we are reminded of the proximity of the threatening foe, by the constant booming of heavy guns, and the incessant crack of the sharpshooter's rifle. The preacher who does not feel his heart unusually affected, as he proclaims the gospel to such a congregation, must have but a poor conception of the importance and solemnity of his mission; and his sensibilities must be callous indeed.

This first Regiment of Artillery embraces a choice body of soldiers,—including amongst others two companies of the Richmond howitzers, and the Rockbridge Artillery, rendered illustrious by its gallant and brilliant services under the lamented Jackson. An unusual proportion of the regiment are young men of liberal education. Eight of them are Masters of Arts of the University of Virginia, a large number are graduates of Colleges, and fifteen are candidates for the ministry. At least such were the statistics a short time ago; how many of them have since gone to sleep in the soldier's grave, I do not know.

At the close of the morning sermon, the Rev. Henry M. White, their faithful and beloved chaplain,—brother of the noble and gifted Capt. Hugh White who fell at the Second Battle of Manassas,—baptized and received into the Church one of the young soldiers; after which all who love our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, were invited to join in commemorating his sufferings and death at the Sacramental table. We had no "table" indeed; the horse trough supplied the place, and a soldier's tin plate held the bread, and a soldier's tin cup the wine, which represented the broken body and shed blood of our Redeemer. Humble and rude were these paraphernalia, for so august a service, but who can doubt that, received in penitence and faith the bread from that unpretending platter, and the wine from that soldier's cup, were as refreshing to the soul, and as acceptable in the sight of God, as if partaken of from the golden utensils of the proudest chapel royal. For myself, I do not doubt that our ascended Lord looked down with special tenderness and love on this band of manly warriors, thus pausing in the hot strife of battle and bowing around his altar to testify anew their allegiance to him. It was a strange conjunction of things,—our quiet, subdued, penitent band under those old trees celebrating the dying love of that Redeemer who came to bring "peace on earth and good will to man," and the booming of the cannon and the ring of the sharp shooter's rifle! God's unspeakable compassion so affectingly set forth, and "man's inhumanity to man" so strikingly illustrated. Possibly,—perhaps probably, some of the young warriors, are sitting for the last time at the Sacramental table. Their next communion instead of being under these old trees, and with these rude appliances, may be with their Lord amid the splendors of his upper sanctuary, where they shall drink the wine new with him in his kingdom. It was so, with a similar communion I attended last autumn: some with us, soon after fell on the ensanguined field, and went up to that peaceful world, where no enemy shall ever harm them, and where no sound of battle shall ever disturb their long repose.

And heart cheering has it been to-day, to see so large a number of this gallant band, confessing Christ;—one half of the entire congregation apparently uniting in the communion,—among them two officers with colonels' stars upon their collar.

In the afternoon we were again assembled for preaching, with a congregation quite as large and equally attentive with that of the morning. May God grant that the seed sown may bring forth a rich harvest. To the writer of this, that communion day, near Gaines' Mill, amid the solemn surroundings of war, will long be remembered as among the most interesting and affecting Sacramental occasions it has ever been his privilege to enjoy.

L.

—Soldier's Visitor.

PEACE IN TROUBLE.—"Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee" How cheering the assurance! Our country, invaded and shaken by the strife of arms, by the plottings of the enemy, by the diminished security of wealth, by the gloom which overhangs our future; the prosperity of the Church overclouded, and a sorrowful wail heard at many a domestic hearth, and men's hearts failing them through fear; when our sorrow is deepened by the contrast of former happier times, and we look arround in vain for the men or measures which can restore us the blessings of peace; and when troubled thoughts perplex us, and our minds begin to prey upon themselves, it is refreshing to hear that there is a Refuge to which we may resort, and a God whose power and mercy never fail. There is such a thing as peace; yea, perfect peace, in which the mind may be kept, though the earth be removed, and the mountains be cast into the sea. It is our covenant God, who in his faithfulness has promised those who put their trust in him, that he will keep them in perfect peace. It is a peace not to be interrupted by the outer commotions of the world—it is a peace passing understanding, and filling the heart and mind.

INSANITY.—Dr. Kirkbridge, in his report of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, records an enormous increase of female patients, rendered insane by the loss of relatives in the war.

REV. T. G. WALL, when the war commenced, pastor of the church in Newbern, is now at Eaglewood, N. J.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPT. ROBINSON.—Our old friend and companion in arms, Capt. Benjamin Robinson, arrived in town this morning, we learn, looking quite well for a wounded man. Capt. R. was wounded at Spottsylvania in the leg and rendered unfit for service. The country will lose a gallant and brave defender by this unhappy event. Long may he live to enjoy that independence for which he has so bravely fought.—*Carolinian 25th.*

VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, July 26.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26.

To the Secretary of War:

Gen. Early states that he attacked Maj Gen. Crook on the 24th, on the battle field of Kernstown, completely routing him and pursuing him 5 miles below Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day. The pursuit was continued by cavalry. Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Mulligan, mortally wounded. Brig. Gen. Lilly and other officers and men, captured on the 20th, were recovered. The strength of the enemy must have been 15,000 infanty besides cavalry under Averill.

Signed R. E. LEE, Gen.

ATLANTA, July 20.—The enemy made a strong demonstration yesterday and this morning on our right near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at four this afternoon at Peach Tree creek, near Chattahoochee. In a few minutes the enemy were driven into their works. The colors of the 33d New Jersey and about 300 prisoners was captured from Hooker's corps. Our loss not heavy, mostly all slightly wounded. Brig. Gen. Stephens, of South Carolina, was wounded, it is feared mortally. Maj. Preston, formerly of Gen Johnston's staff, was killed.

Some skirmishing occurred on our right where the enemy attacked our entrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur yesterday evening.

Reynolds' Arkansas brigade which crossed Peach Tree creek drove them back taking two stands of colors and 130 prisoners. The troops are in fine spirits.

ATLANTA, July 20.—Reynolds' brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their breastworks. He then charged their reserve pickets supported by Dilworth's corps, capturing 150 prisoners. The 85th Illinois Reg't lost in killed and wounded alone 100, while that of the 50th Ohio was severe.

ATLANTA, July 22.—About two o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our left under Stewart with great vigor, and were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge. Our troops left their breastworks, charged with great gallantry, driving the enemy from two lines of their entrenchments, inflicting immense slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery.

Among their killed was Gen. McPherson, shot throug the heart. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith and Yankee Gen. Hood. Gen. Graham lost a leg.

Gen. Hardee, having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear doing great execution. The fighting still continues.

RICHMOND, July 23rd.—The following was received at noon to-day:

HEAD Q'RS ARMY TENNESSEE,
July 23, 10 P. M.

To the Secretary of War:

The army shifted its position, fortifying on Peach Tree Creek last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed in line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to day about one o'clock. He drove him from his breastworks, capturing 16 pieces of artillery and 5 stands of colors.

Cheatham attacked the enemy, capturing 6 pieces of artillery.

During the engagement we captured about 2,000 prisoners.

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to day, capturing his camp. Our loss not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker killed; Brig. Generals Smith, Gist and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen'l.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Gen. Wheeler, last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur and drove them back, capturing 500 wagons with supplies and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing. Very little fighting after dark yesterday. 2000 prisoners, 75 commissioned officers, 25 pieces of artillery and 7 stands of colors have been brought in. The loss on either side not yet known, ours was severe in officers, comparatively. Quiet reigns this morning; some little skirmishing on our left.

RICHMOND, July 25.—An official dispatch from Gen. Hood, on the 23d, says that in the engagement on the 22d, 18 stands of colors were captured instead of 5, and 13 guns instead of 22, as previously reported. Mercer is not wounded.

Another dispatch on the 24th says all is quiet, except a little picket firing and occasionally shells thrown into the city.

ATLANTA, July 25.—Continuous skirmishing for the past few days; many shells were thrown from the enemy's batteries, but few have entered the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage done. The enemy's extreme right endeavoring to gain possession of a commanding eminence between there and our lines, were repulsed by the 11th Texas. All quiet this morning.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says the latest advices from Missouri are exciting. Guerillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent. It is confidently ascertained that 50,000 men, under General Price, have also entered the State. The authorities seem alarmed at the aspect of affairs, as they are not in a condition to meet the emergency with an adequate material force.

PETERSBURG, July 20th—There has been no change in the situation, and no indications of any immediate hostilities on the part of Grant.

The weather is warm and sultry; a heavy rain yesterday refreshed every thing.

Reports of Grant's death are contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

There is the usual skirmishing and cannonading.

RICHMOND, July 20.—An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Gap on the 18th, at 3 P. M. They were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Ous loss is stated between 200 and 300; that of the enemy greater.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The latest dates by flag of truce are to the 18th, and were received at Varina on that day. Another boat is expected at Varina next week.

The *Examiner* received the *Herald* at a late hour last night.

Gold closed on the 18th at 262 1-2. The *Herald* says the negotiations of Fessenden with the banks proved a barren result and the prospect looks badly for the Treasury department.

The rumors of Grants death were unfounded.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for 500,000 men. If not forthcoming within 50 days, a draft will be enforced to supply all deficiency.

The *Herald* says the proclamation has come too late.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Nothing additional from the Valley since Wednesday. It is reported that we captured 4 guns and 800 prisoners in the fight at Shicker's Gap.

RICHMOND, June 22.—European advices to the 6th have been received.

D'Israeli moved a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry. Lord Malmsburg will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords. The debate in the House of Commons, was postponed after long speeches by Cobden and others.

American cotton a half penny higher; breadstuffs advanced.

PETERSBURG, July 22.—Brisk artillery firing was kept up all last night; also rapid musketry skirmishing. This morning it slackened. At noon there is a most perfect quiet along the lines.

The enemy brought some men and some new guns and very heavy mortars into action last night. Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday has been received. Nothing of interest from Grant or Sherman. The former has been expected to attack and preparations have been made to meet it.

A telegram from Harrisonburg says that Cook overtook the raiders at Snicker's Gap and defeated them, capturing 300 wagons. The Gazette says that no confirmation of this story has been received from Washington.

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippi.

Hunter has asked to be relieved of his command of the department of Western Virginia, his troops having been transfered to the command of Wright.

It is rumored that Stanton has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with Secretary Blair.

On failure to obtain a loan in New York, Fessenden proposes to issue interest bearing notes, for three years to run.

Gold closed 262 7 8.

RICHMOND, July 22.—European advices to the 10th have been received. In the House of Commons, on the 7th, the debate on D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed. A fierce party debate ensued. Layard severely denounced D'Israeli's argument and charged him with having garbled Parliament with an array of papers. Hardy indignantly replied and said Layard's statement was calumnious. This word was objected to. Palmerston argued it was not permissible. A turbulent scene ensued, the whole opposition side defending the remark. After an apology from Layard, the debate proceeded.

In the House Palmesston applied a calumnious epithet to Layard a few years ago. The Speaker then ruled the expression in order. The debate was renewed on the 8th amidst great excitement. The Speakers were Osborne, Wallpoole, Palmerston and D'Israelii. The division resulted in 18 majority against the motion. Overwhelming cheering from the Ministerial side greeted the announcement.

The same evening, in the House of Lords, Malmsburg moved a resolution similar to D'Israeli's and denounced the foreign policy of the Government. Derby was absent from illness. After several speeches the motion was sustained by 9 majority.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

Confederate loan advanced, being quoted at 70.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, July 24.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 22d inst. was received to-night.

The *Gazette* contains a correspondence of Messers. Clay of Ala., Holcombe of Va., and Geo. N. Sanders, with Horace Greely, in reference to Peace. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greely applied to Lincoln, who sent documents saying that he would consider peace propositions based upon the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, &c. Messers. Clay and Holcombe, enclosing a letter to Greely, repel the conditions proposed by Lincoln.

A fuller report of the correspondence will be sent to-morrow.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Greely says in his paper, that the only part taken by him in the recent correspondence, related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, with the view of an active and earnest effort for peace. From Washington his general information is that the pacification of our country is neither as difficult nor so distant as seems generally supposed.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Sanders' letter to Greely dated Clifton House 12th, requests a safe conduct to Washington of Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greely replied on the 18th that the understandings were that the bearers of propositions from Richmand were tendered a safe conduct from Lincoln.

They replied that they were not accredited with such proposition, but felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances were disclosed in the correspondence and communicated to Richmond, they would be invested with full powers. Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sent documents declaring any proposition embracing a restoration of peace and integrity of the whole Union, and an abandonment of slavery, coming by authority from those that control the armies now at war against the U. S., will be received and considered by the executive government of the U. S., and the bearers thereof have a safe conduct both ways. Clay and Holcombe reply to Greely on the 21st that the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions, was accepted as an evidence of gratifying charges in the policy of Lincoln, but could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give requsite authority.

Instead of the safe conduct solicited a document was presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise, and precludes negotiations, as it prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. They have no use whatever for the paper and could not present it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity and incurring the scorn of the country.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, July 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jacob Doll, Col. A. J. BOYD, to Miss SALLIE A. RICHARDSON, daughter of Robt. P. Richardson, Esq, all of Rockingham county, N. C.

In Rowan county, N. C., on the 12th inst, by Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr JOSHUA MILLER and Miss SALLIE C. McLAUCHLIN.

In Greensboro', N. C., 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Smith, Col. JOHN A. GILMER, 27th N. C. T., to Miss SALLIE L., daughter of Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Suddenly, near Affordsville, in Robeson county, on 7th inst., of disease of the heart, Mrs MARY McCALLUM, wife of Mr. John McCallum, in the 61st year of her age. The deceased was the daughter of Mr. Angus and Margaret McNeill, of Richmond county, and joined the Presbyterian church at Laurel Hill, about the year 1820. Soon after her marriage, her membership was transferred with her husband's, to Ashpole Church, where, for a period of forty years, she sustained a uniform christian character, bearing the fruits of a faithful and devoted servant of God. Mrs. McCallum had endeared herself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by acts of kindness and charity, and her loss will be universally mourned throughout the community in which she lived. But although she was suddenly and unexpectedly summoned of God, still we have comfortable evidence to believe that her house had been set in order, that her lamp was found trimmed and burning, and that she was prepared to enter with the Bridegroom to the marriage supper of the Lamb. Still this bereavement falls heavy and with almost crushing weight upon her aged and devoted companion, who is now left entirely desolate and alone. May God who has multiplied of late his bereavements and sorrows, increase also, to a corresponding degree, his grace and spiritual comfort, in christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will. May he be enabled to say with the Psalmist, "The lord gave and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." A.

In the vicinity of Barbacue church, Harnett county, on the 26th of June, aged 83 years, Mrs. EFFY CLARK, relict of Jno. Clark, late Elder in Barbacue church.

Mrs. Clark had been early instructed in the word of God, and the catechism of her church by her father, A. Buie, also an elder of the same church, which she had joined in 1802, and of which she continued a consistent member to the end of her pilgrimage. She was a widow for 44 years, and raised a large family of sons and daughters. The frailties of old age prohibited her attendance on public ordinances during the latter years of her life, but as she often said, she was there in the spirit; and although the grasshopper might appear a burden to the outer man, the inner man was full of light and joy in believing. Her Pastor as often as his opportunities permitted, visited her, and to him these visits while listening to her christian experience, lively faith in Christ's atonement and strong hope of eternal life, were as the oasis is to the weary traveler in a sandy desert. She is gone to her grave as a shock of wheat fully ripe, having for 62 years adorned the profession she had made of her faith in Christ in 1802. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." May those she left behind her copy the example of her humble faith and holy resignation to the will of her heavenly Father.

J. C. S.

At Mt Mourne, on the 2nd of July, Mrs. JANE K. LATTA, relict of the late Mr. James Latta of Hopewell, in the 89th year of her age. The deceased was remarkably venerable and dignified in appearance. Distinctly recollecting the scenes of the Revolution, she delighted to converse with others about the trials and sufferings to which the family of her father were subjected by the British. Rich and useful instruction was afforded by her counsel and example to all her friends and especially to the young. She connected herself with the church when but 14 years of age, and always lived in accordance with her profession. Although her memory had signally failed amid her increasing infirmities, she fervently expressed her views of truth and christian obligations and experience with great satisfaction and comfort. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

S. C. P.

At Stanuton Hospital, Va., July 7th, of typhoid pneumonia, ALEXANDER MURDOCH, of Ewell's corps, A. N. V. The deceased was a native of Ochiltree, Scotland, but had been for some years a resident in N. Carolina. He joined the Southern army at the commencement of the war, and remained on duty till the time of his last sickness. Suddenly stricken down by disease, he spent his last days far from every relative; not even was he permitted to bid adieu to the wife whom he had not seen for a year and a half. But the testimony of those who stood by his dying bed is, that he died a christian's death, calmly, peacefully, leaning on the arm of his Saviour and Redeemer, he waded through the dark valley, fearing no evil for Jesus was with him. May God grant a like end to all of our brave soldiers.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d of May, 1863 JOHN R., infant son and only child of Pascal and Sarah Hunt. He was a bright and beautiful boy, giving rich promise in the bud of being a comfort and stay to the heart of his widowed mother, whose husband was killed in the battle of Seven Pines. Alas! how soon the mother's last remaining earthly hope was blighted! But she should remember that her heavenly Father doeth all things well, and endeavor to fix her hopes on Him who died to save a lost and ruined world.

M. F. L.

At the residence of his father, in Guilford county, on the 8th July, ARTHUR, son of Joseph and Nancy Gilmer, aged 3 years and 5 months.

"I give thee to thy God—the God that gave thee,
A well-spring of deep gladness in my heart!
And precious as thou art,
And pure as dew of heaven, He shall have thee,
My own, my beautiful, my undefiled,
And thou shalt be His child"

In this county, on the morning of the 18th inst., Dr. ROBERT H. TATE. Dr. Tate was one of the best men in our country, which he at one time represented creditably in the Legislature of the State, and his death will be a severe loss, not only to his immediate family, but to the whole community in which he resided, and of which he was a most valuable member. He had been for years a consistent Christian, and was at the time of his death an elder in the Presbyterian church, illustrating by his practice the principles which he professed. The deceased was the youngest son of the aged and venerable Rev. Robert Tate, so long known and loved as "Father Tate" by the people of the upper part of New Hanover and portions of the adjoining counties.

On Sunday morning, 24th inst., FLORENCE, daughter of J. C. and M. J. Poe, aged one year and seven months. Another sweet flower has been transplanted to the garden of eternal life.

In Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., May 3d, 1864, ROBERT A. JOHNSTON, in the 37th year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, N. C., ROBERT HARRISON, son of Robert A., and C. C. Johnston, aged 18 months.

On the 10th inst., ADAM GILCHRIST, youngest child of Jos. and Amanda Utley, aged 8 months.

Near Concord church, Sussex county, Va., on the 29th June, JOHN R. STIREWALT, a member of Co. F, 1st N. C. Cavalry, deeply regretted by a devoted family, a wide circle of friends, and the officers and members of the command to which he belonged. Receiving a shot through the breast just above the heart, he departed almost instantly, aged 23 years and 5 months. His body having lain in the enemy's possession all night, was reclaimed the next morning by his sorrowing companions. For three years has this young soldier been bravely battling for his country's rights; three years have passed since he went out from a quiet home, fearless and determined; feeling, as expressed in his own words, that he who fears his God has nothing else to fear. Alas! that the shadow of desolation which fell upon that home at his departing footsteps has deepened into the darker one of death! Suddenly the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken. A moment, no doubt, the home of his childhood rose before his dying eyes in fair vision; a moment his home and the faces of its loved ones gleamed before him, but brighter and fairer shone that Cross beneath which this young soldier had years ago laid down the burden of sin and found life. In 1856, he, by public profession, connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Poplar Tent, Cab. county, N. C.; and since then has given to those around him unmistakable proofs of having passed from death unto life. To say he was a consistent church member is not enough—many reach that point who are yet far behind his attainments—he was preeminently and devotedly pious; the feeling of his heart shone conspicuously, not in words but in his daily walk. Abundant consolation is the legacy of his daily walk to those who mourn his loss; it tells as far as human eye can judge that he was blessedly prepared to meet his God. Although gifted with high personal attractions, loved and honored by brother and sisters, as well as all who knew him, he was nevertheless extremely unassuming, quiet and humble in manners, of rare simplicity and thoughtfulness of mind and was always found walking in the path of duty. Few young men as ignorant of the seductive ways of the world as he was, and sent forth into its bustling scenes and busy temptations, have withstood its influences as uniformly and walked in the paths of religion with as firm a tread as did John R. Stirewalt. But his strength came from above, and, as a faithful servant he has entered into the joy of his Lord. Dark as is this dispensation, painful as is the pang of separation, could his mourning friends catch but one glimpse of him as he now bows before the eternal throne, rapture would forever quell the throes of bereavement. Ere this, yea, even while the twilight stars shone down on the face of the cold, still sleeper, a golden harp, a glittering crown, and the white robe of heaven's host were his. O weeping parents, brother and sisters, and mourning friends, while it is meet that tears should flow over the bier of the loved one, judge not as harsh the hand that has afflicted you. Like as a father pitieth his children, even so the Lord pitied his young servant in death. A loving Saviour has compassionately called unto him, "John," and joyfully has he answered, "Rabboni" Even so Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.

H.

At the residence of her father, in Asheville, June 29th, Miss HELEN CHUNN, in the 21st year of her age. Any providence which takes our friends from the world, ought to arrest the attention and lead to serious meditation; but this dispensation has a special solemnity and a peculiar force. It is one in a series of many heavy bereavements, which this community has sustained in little more than twelve months, and which have occurred mainly in the same church and in the same family connection.—The chastisements of the Lord have fallen upon His people in blows so rapid, so continuous and so withering, that it requires all the energies of a strong faith to be able to settle down calmly upon the hallowed truth, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." How many fond and well-grounded hopes have withered in the early death of Helen Chunn. Just blooming into womanhood, with a mind decidedly vigorous, admirably disciplined and well furnished, her friends could not but expect much from her. Much could be said of those virtues and gifts, which made her so attentive to her companions, so lovely to her friends and so dear to her home circle. But there were other excellencies in her life, immeasurably above these, and every natural gift of the mind and heart. One of these excellencies which ought always to be remembered and imitated, was, her devotion to the Bible, as a study. Few obey the injunction "Search the Scriptures," as she did. With her the Bible was an object of systematic and laborious study. The questions which she asked and answered, showed that she had made such progress in this divine pursuit, as few of her age could claim for themselves. Another excellency worthy of all remembrance and imitation, was, her rapid growth in grace. She had not been long a member of the church, but her christian life was beautiful. It was as lovely and full of promise as the earliest rose bud of early spring. Her never failing attendance at church and prayer meeting, her efficient labors as a Sabbath school teacher and her devotion to the Bible class, were not the principal evidences of her growth in grace. Its distinctive marks were even more manifest in her private walk, in the tone of her life. Young and timid as she was, the world could not know how hard she tried to follow the Saviour and how near she lived to Him; but those who watch for souls could mark the evident steps of her rapid growth. Her connection with the church was just a summer's day, with its bright sun, its warmth and its golden fruits. With these antecedents, we were prepared to expect that her end would be just what it was—peaceful and happy. To say she was prepared and resigned, says much, but not all the truth. Though there was so much to make this life desirable to her, and though it was desirable, yet she felt real, positive joy in contemplating her departure out of it. Even the loved ones of home were almost forgotten in that hour; not that they had become less dear, but because Jesus Christ had revealed Himself "the chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely." We are commanded to watch because we know not the hour of our death; and we are told that our Lord may come "at even or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning." Her summons came in the dark and silent watches between midnight and the cockcrowing. But she was ready. Her lamp was trimmed and burning. With expressions of unwavering faith in the care of the good Shepherd, and without a shudder, she entered the cold waters of the Jordan: and when she had passed almost through to the eternal shore, the last intelligible sounds which came back to the loved ones of earth, were those touching and telling lines,

"Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy Cross I cling."

Killed on the battle field in the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, Sergt. L. A. CURRIE, Co. H, 26th N. C. Troops, aged 24 years and 1 month. In the days of his youth did this noble young man remember his Creator, and cast in his lot with the people of God, after which he set out in pursuit of an education, with the view of becoming a watchman on the walls of Zion. He was among the first to respond to his country's call, having volunteered in the first company that left his native county (Moore.) For three long years of war and bloodshed he was found at his post battling against our common enemy, till at last he was pierced by the fatal ball which ended his short but noble career on earth, and ushered his spirit into those glorious habitations which awaiteth the children of God. In the death of this young man, the Confederacy has lost one of its noblest soldiers, the family circle one of its most valuable members, the community and church to which he belonged one of its brightest ornaments. The loss of one so noble, so generous, so kind, is really a sore bereavement, yet it was God's will, to which we should submissively bow. We have the blessed consolation left us that our loss is his eternal gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." In the last letter which this brave and noble patriot wrote to his parents, he said, "I beg you all not to be uneasy about me or my fate; commit me to the care and keeping of God, be resigned to His will whatever it may be, He knows what is best for us. So far as I know my own heart, I can say Thy will be done concerning me." One of his comrades writing to a wounded brother says, "Sergt. Currie died the death of a truly brave and christian soldier; he was ever attentive to his duty, and was well beliked by his companions and his death is much lamented by Co, H." "Oh let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

In Randolph county, 12th July, Gen. ALEXANDER GRAY, in the 90th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM.

The shaft of death has hit another shining mark in the death of Col. C. M. ANDREWS. The same family is again called to weep for the loss of another son, and the community at large to mourn that another of its generous, gifted and brave defenders, has fallen upon the bloody field of battle.

Clinton M. Andrews was born on the 2d of December, 1830, in Rowan county, N. Carolina. When about fourteen years of age, he left his home, for Doylestown, Pa., where he was prepared for college by his uncle, the Rev. Silas Andrews, D. D.; after which he returned to North Carolina and connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Greensboro', whither his parents had removed. After spending some time as a Colporteur, in the western part of the State, he returned in 1851 to Pennsylvania and entered La Fayette College where he graduated with honor in 1855, and was married about the same time to a lady in Easton. Returning to his native State, he engaged in teaching, and was conducting a fine classical school in the town of Statesville, when the war broke out. He forthwith raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, which was placed in the 2d North Carolina Cavalry, in June 1861. In August 1862, he was made Major, and on the death of the lamented Col. Sol. Williams, he was made Colonel. He shared the marches, the fatigues, the fighting, the perils and renown of this gallant regiment. The country knows its history, which is identified with his, and illustrated by his valor. When the thousands of Sheridan's horses were dashing up to our entrenchments, around Richmond, in May last, and while Genl. W. H. F. Lee's Division was rushing upon their rear and flank, the gallant Gordon fell, and the command of the Brigade devolved upon Col. Andrews. Since that time until he fell, he was constantly on the field. On the 23d of June the enemy were advancing on the Nottoway road, between Black's and White's and Nottoway C. H., when about 12 o'clock M. Genl. W. H. F. Lee struck his column, cutting off his artillery and a considerable portion of his infantry and cavalry. Our forces fought the enemy until dark, and prevented his junction with his advance. About 2 o'clock, Col. Andrews was wounded above the ankle, and carried from the field. Amputation was performed, but his system never rallied, and as the shades of evening fell and the sound of battle died away, his spirit ascended to his God. On the next day he was buried with military honors

"Slowly and sadly they laid him down.
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory,
They carved not a line, they raised not a stone,
But left him alone in his glory."

Thus the generous and brave man fell, in the 34th year of his age. Deeped loved, he is early dead; but he was a child of the covenant, and an Elder in the Presbyterian church, and is now, doubtless, enjoying his reward in his Father's kingdom, for he was a good man. Let not his lonely widow and only son weep as those who have no hope; the promises of a covenant keeping God are theirs. The christian soldier sleeps well—he has done his duty. These are times when carnage has set down to her repast, and the wing of death sweeps over the land, but God is everywhere. Let the living remember that,

"Life is short, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave."

J. G. R.

*** *Confederate* please copy.

These lines are dedicated to the memory of Lieut. J. J. ACREE, who was born July 6, 1837, and died April 16, 1864. This gallant youth has left behind him many devoted friends to lament his death, many dear ones whose hearts will keep sacred the image of the departed one, till the chilling winds of time shall extinguish life's fitful gleam, and obscure the present in oblivion's boundless sea. If devoted, filial affection and exalted patriotism demand our tears, if the most undaunted courage in the performance of every manly duty, with the patient endurance of every privation demand our admiration, then he was indeed one of the heroes of earth. This brave soldier possessed aspirations high and noble, and had his days been long on earth, no doubt but he would have become one of the leading men of the South. He was devotedly attached to books and earnestly pursued the rich treasures of science and literature; but his school days were scarcely ended before the sound of war was heard far and wide throughout our native land, and with the impulse of a patriotic spirit he bid farewell to home and loved ones, and hastened to obey his country's call, to defend our homes and firesides from the cruel invaders. Sweet and pleasant to him were the scenes of his early life, where oft he had sported by the limpid stream of old Holston in youthful hilarity, but his country was in peril and he bid adieu to those endearing scenes for the stern realities of a soldier's life. In the year 1861 he was sent to Eastern Virginia to aid in repelling the foe, and remained there for near twelve months; suffering all the privations and disadvantages attending a severe campaign. He was at the memorable battle of Manassas, and witnessed the awful destruction of human life on those bloody plains, while the shouts of victory from our brave southern boys were wafted over the green hills of Virginia in honor of the great victory achieved over our enemies. And the following year he again returned to Tennessee, where he was consigned to active service until his health was greatly impaired; but before it was completely restored he returned to his command, preferring to die among his comrades rather than his duties should devolve upon others. He was a true, brave and faithful soldier, never absent when apprehending danger. When the alarm tones of the war drum were heard at Chickamauga, he stood bravely by his company, cheering and encouraging them, while the swift messengers of death fell thick and fast around, and though many a brave Southern boy fell there to rise no more, yet he was permitted to survive that bloody scene, and to return to his peaceful home, (though languishing under the withering hand of affliction) where he lived many months to experience the sweet pleasure of mingling with the dear ones there, and receiving their kindest sympathies through his long illness. How sweet and pleasant it is to his surviving friends, to know that he has left behind him a lasting testimony that his spirit has gone to rest, for he often spoke of his death and his willingness to die at any time, that he might be a recipient of those celestial joys of high heaven that never fade away. During his last hours he often asked his friends to read the Bible to him and pray with him, and a short time before his death, he sang the sweet lines of the poet:

"Jesus reigns, he reigns victorious;
Over heaven and earth most glorious."

And when the angel of death came to execute the great subpœna, angels pure and lovely were waiting to bear his immortal spirit to that haven of bliss where the "weary are at rest." Then fond parents, brothers, and sister, mourn not for thy "loved one" as those who have no hope; but prepare to meet him in that sun bright land, where grief is a stranger and parting never comes.

A FRIEND.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JULY 25th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$2 00@2 50
BEESWAX	$8 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$45 00
COTTON,	$1 25@1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@35 00
COFFEE,	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@6 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	150 00@180 00
IRON,	$2 50@4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$3 [illegible]
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@[illegible]
PORK,	$4 00@[illegible]
PEAS,	$18 00@25 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50
SALT,	$25 00
TALLOW	$2 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED tenders his sincere regards to to the people and soldiery of Robeson county, and announces himself a candidate, on the Holden and Peace platform, to represent them in the ensuing legislature. He is for an immediate peace, in *some* way.

A. A. McBRYDE,
C. S. Navy.

Charleston, S. C., July 27,-2w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Capt. MALCOM H. McRYDE, of the 40th N. C. Troops, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Richmond county.

Fort Holmes, July 27, 1864 -2tpd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE PATRICK McCRIMY, Esq., a candidate to represent the county of Sampson, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

July 27, 1864, 2t*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE READ J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 56th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 22te

For the Senate.

THE FRIENDS OF WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the next General Assembly.

July 13-tc.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT CO'S.

A. J. BETHUNE of Co. "A," 5th N. C. Cavalry, is a candidate, and if elected, will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature, with what ability he may possess.

July 13,4w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Pen. A. D. McLEAN, as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 13, 1863-tc.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 8, 1864-tc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 22, 1864 -tc.*

SMYTHE'S GRAMMARS.

OUR OWN PRIMARY GRAMMAR, Ed. Edition, Pps 72.

OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, pps. 148

Published and for sale by

STERLING CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro', N. C.

July 27, 1864-4t*

NOTICE.

WE FAILED TO HAVE A QUORUM of Trustees at Davidson College at our annual meeting, July 19th. At the request of the Executive Committee, there will be a called meeting of the Board at Davidson College on Wednesday, 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WALTER W. PHARR,
Pres. of the Board.

July 27th, 1864.-4m.

To Teachers.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A TEACHER for a Family School. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 23, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.

July 27, 1864. 6t.*

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. MacIntyre

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12 Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 27 yards each.
7 " White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70 " English Shirting, 40 yards each.
60 " Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70 Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40 " Fancy Neck Ties.
800 " Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
150 Lbs Ball Shoe Thread.
20 Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900 Gross Steel Pens.
800 Great Gross English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
125 Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35 Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200 Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5 Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 bbls Alum.
3 Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2 Barrels Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre.
3 Bags Back Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10 Kegs Bi-carb. Soda.
50 Sacks, 20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.

July 27w5

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 27th,-4t.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T. U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lulie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Mudie Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

T. U. FAUCETTE,
Oxford, N. C.

July 6,-6w

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF N. C., SUBSISTENCE DEARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27th, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties in this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

July 6w4 THOS. D. HOKE, Maj. & C. S.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
June 29w4* Augusta, Ga.

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 8!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agt

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is base upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29w6 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Terms will be made known in a circular at an early day.

Address Rev. R. BURWELL,
July 6, 6w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. E. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20-f

SOUTHERN SEED STORE.

WE *purchase* and *sell* all the most desirable *Garden* and *Field Seeds* for Southern culture. Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write us, stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. FROST & CO,

June 29w4* Box 85, Augusta, Ga.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.

Cut off as we are from intercourse with the world beyond the Yankee lines, the intelligence given in the portion of a very interesting letter in the Charleston *Courier*, which we publish will be acceptable.

The sensation book of the day is the "Life of Jesus," by M. Renau, of the French Academy. The author writes with great beauty and power, and in supreme adoration of the subject of his work, whom, however, he regards as "a man" only. He has brought down upon him an avalanche of replies from the Protestant and Catholic clergy in France and England, and even the Emperor Napoleon has gone to the trouble to denounce the book in a letter to the Archbishop of Paris. Meanwhile, a famous Jewish publishing house in Paris, Levy Freres, has announced a cheap edition for the working classes, and the French priests are thundering against it from the pulpits. It has been re-published in New York by Carleton, and the Reviews are full of the subject.

A novel of the "Uncle Tom" species is having a run in Yankeedom. It is called "Cudjo's Cave," and the scene is laid in East Tennessee, where the hero practices the calling of a Yankee schoolmaster, and is horribly persecuted by the secessionists. The abolitionists are all in tears over the sufferings of the pedagogue, and an impossible nigger, named Pomp. The war stories in the sensation weekly papers are funny affairs. I had a long laugh over a tale which appeared in a New York Sunday sheet. The scene is laid in the suburbs of Charleston. Colonel Somebody has a magnificent plantation there laid out with magnolias and palmettos and orange groves, *et cetera*. He is a Union man, of course. His beautiful and heroic daughter is also a Union man. They are persecuted for their loyalty to the old flag. The youthful sons of the colonel are seized by rebel conscription and dragged into the army. The daughter falls in love with a gallant Yankee officer at Port Royal, who visits her stealthily o' nights, coming through the rebel ranks on horseback, and guided by a faithful contraband. Finally the Charleston people get mad at the Union planter. They organize themselves into a mob, and proceed to the magnificent plantation, seize the colonel, and notwithstanding the heroic daughter kills about a dozen of them with her own hand, and defies them and denounces her anxiety to "die for that glorious flag," they suspend him to one of his own wide spreading magnolias. Then they send the heroic daughter to the North per flag of truce, and she swears vengeance on her father's murderers, and dresses herself in breeches, and volunteers and fights, and kills hundreds of rebels, and helps her brothers to desert and saves her lover's life, and marries him, and finally dies in a hospital of a disease of the lungs, brought on by her arduous services and exposures in defence of that same old flag. The novelist's description of the fierce, bloody-minded, ragged, uncouth, long-haired and swaggering Charleston soldiers, would open with astonishment the eyes of our good-natured boys in the Washington Light Infantry, or the Washington Artillery, or the Palmetto Guard. But to the books. Charles Dickens' new novel, to be called "Our Mutual Friend," commences in the May numbers of Cornhill and Harper. The same magazines are publishing the fragment of Thackeray's last work, "Dennis Duval." The lamented author had completed about twenty chapters when he died. It was suggested to get Dickens to finish the story, but he objected, as Thackeray's friend, to the plan. It will therefore, remain forever a fragment. An English female poet, calling herself "Jean Ingelon," has published a volume and found herself famous. The reviewers say she has more than the true fire than any of the candidates for poetic honors since Tennyson and Browning began to write. The other most noted books of the season are Captain Speke's Journal of the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile," Ticknor's "Life of Prescott," Burke's "Charles the Bold," "A History of John Law and the Mississippi Bubble," by Adolph Thiers, the statesman, and the last volumes of Merrivales' "History of the Roman Empire," which bring the story down to the period where Gibbon commences. The Emperor Napoleon the Third's Life of Julius Cæsar is announced as ready for the press.

Our Men.—Happening to be at the railroad depot last night, we had the opportunity of witnessing something of the spirit of true soldiery. One brave fellow, whose leg had been amputated, called for an ambulance to go to a hospital, but not being able to get a conveyance, he said—"well, lay me over on this plank. It's as good as the ground, and I have tried that, and was as Bob Lee. We'll soon whip out of it, and—and all go to bed."

We saw another wounded man, who was craving a little milk. He is the last of five brothers—four of whom have been killed. This one and his son have both been wounded, and his wife has become blind since he last saw her. "Yet," said he, "if I were not wounded, I would rather go back to the company than to go on home; and I said he, "I want to see them out." These are noble instances of true patriotism. Made up of such material, the army is invincible.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Summer News.—The Conference to settle the British War has adjourned *sine die*, its proposals rejected by both parties, and foreign dates to the 31st say that the war has begun again with the prospect of England being in it. It is thought that the Derbyites would beat the Palmerston Ministry and break it up on the Danish question. As to American affairs the London *Times* says it is obvious that Grant only resorts to these manœuvres because his original plan has failed. He has expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results, and begins, to all appearance, a new campaign, with the disadvantages of an army diminished by enormous losses and disheartened by obvious failures. The Herald's London correspondent says that a splendid ship has been fitted out by Tom Bold, of Liverpool, for the Semmes. Two rebel cruisers are reported having the Kearsage off Cherbourg.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Alabama reached Cherbourg on Saturday the 11th of June, from Cape town. She entered the harbor for the purpose of making repairs, as she was in an unseaworthy condition. While there, the Captain of Kearsage challenged Semmes for a fight between the two vessels—the challenge was accepted, and on the 19th the Alabama steamed out to attack the yankee boat. At the same time, the Deer Hound, a steam pleasure yacht, owned by John Lancaster, an English gentleman, steamed out with Mr. L. and his family to see the fight. Mr. L. furnishes the London Times with a copy of his log, showing that at 11 1-2 o'clock the Alabama commenced firing on the Kearsage, the distance being about a mile. The Kearsage immediately replied and a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the manœuvering both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At half past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabama's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about 40 men including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers. At 1 P. M. we steered for Southampton. I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsage was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, &c., was as follows viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Capt. Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand. The Kearsage's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors."

Hon. Jas. M. Mason sent a copy of Semmes' official report to the London Times, of which we find the following republished:—

"In an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes I had hopes of reaching the French coast; but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation would not have done this intentionally.

"Some 20 minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

"There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deer Hound, together with 40 others.

"Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this onward alternated with shot and shell.

"At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron coated; this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking which gave no indication of the armor beneath.

"This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

"The enemy was heavier than myself, both in a ship battery and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was also ironclad.

"Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30, to wit; Nine killed and 21 wounded."

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The sinking of the Alabama has been the theme of every tongue, and the gossip of every coterie. Capt. Semmes is the hero of the hour. As one of the daily papers expressed it, he "is the guest of England." And before he had been on shore forty-eight hours, arrangements were made for furnishing him another ship, more swift and powerful than the ill fated craft that has just met such a righteous retribution in Cherbourg bay. A gentleman told me yesterday he had seen the steamer that was now fitting out for Capt. Semmes here in the Thames. And he added that she would be put under his command in such a way that the Government could not possibly interfere. I believe every word of this is true.

"There is a malignant spite in this English metropolis, coupled with a love of gain, that would rig out and arm a hundred Alabamas, utterly regardless of public morality, national right or public policy.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a long conversation with the second officer of the Alabama, and he gave him these particulars: The arrangement was made at Cherbourg with the captain of the yacht Deerhound to go out and witness the fight, and rescue Semmes if he were defeated. The officer also said they had only four or five days' provisions on board, and the French Government had forbidden them a supply; so they had to go out and meet the Kearsage or have the ship sold and the crew disband ed. Trusting in that luck which had ever attended his craft, the bold buccaneer sailed out to meet more than his match.

"In a few days a new Alabama, and part of the old crew, will be cutting the salt foam at a speed of sixteen knots an hour, sinking and burning what merchant vessels, "yet remain under the Stripes and Stars," and fitted out, as before, with British gold, mounted with British guns, and supplied with British shot and shell, and accompanied by the malignant joy of ninety nine hundredths of Englishmen."

The French papers are exceedingly complimentary to the Alabama. Capt. Semmes' gallantry in accepting the fight against large odds, say they, has made a decided impression in favor of the South. The Captain knew the odds, but expected to board the Yankee and thus make short work of her. The Southern and Federal sailors in Cherbourg were very near recommencing the action in the evening on *terra firma*. The population is decidedly Southern in its sympathies, and the survivors of the gallant cruiser received a perfect ovation from the French men-of-war's men in port.

[From the London Times, June 21.]

On Sunday morning just as all good people were coming down to breakfast, an awful Sunday morning's work was preparing within sight of the British isles. From Cherbourg just about nine o'clock there issued the Alabama, the ship that for two years has struck terror into the heart of the most confident and almost the strongest naval power in the world. More than a hundred times over the very name of the Alabama thundered through a speaking trumpet, has brought down the rival flag as if by magic, and compelled the luckless crew to submit to the inglorious process of examination, surrender, spoliation and imprisonment; to see their ship plundered and sent to the bottom. In the shape of chronometers and other valuables the Alabama carried the *spolia opima* of a whole mercantile fleet. This time however, it was not to order a merchantman to lie to while his papers were examined that this scourge of the Federal navy came out of Cherbourg. It is not in our power to say why Capt. Semmes, who has gained so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encounter a foe larger, better armed, better manned, provided as it turned out, with some special contrivance for protection, and quite as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama should she have the good luck to catch her; indeed the Captain of the Kearsage had assumed there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Captain Semmes see that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity which the greatest generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the defenceless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecast of the result. As the ordinary duelist hands his watch and his pocketbook to a friend, Capt. Semmes sent on shore his sixty chronometers, the mementoes of so many easier conflicts, his money, and the bills of ransomed vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal combat with the enemy, first exchanging shots at the distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance our fathers would have called it: not so now.

As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such occasions, an English yacht was in the harbor, and its owner, Mr. Lancaster, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements likely to occur in his time was worth the risk of a stray shot. His wife, niece and family were on board; but, no doubt they shared his interest in the spectacle.

The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the first lesson in the morning service. As the guns of the Alabama had been pointed for two thousand yards, and the second shot went right through the Kearsage, that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were nearer than a quarter of a mile. The Alabama fired quicker, in all about 150 rounds, the Kearsage fired about 100, chiefly 11-inch shells. One of these shells broke the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time, however, after about an hour's work, the Alabama was sinking, and could only make the best of her way in that direction of Cherbourg. Pursuing our comparative chronology, this brings us to the beginning of the sermon; and it was at the very time that our congregations were listening, as well as they could, to the arguments or the eloquence of our preachers, that the very moving incidents of death and of rescue took place off Cherbourg—the gradual sinking of the Alabama, the picking up of the drowning seamen, and the final departure of the Deerhound, with Capt. Semmes, his surviving officers, and some of the crew. The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns; and as they swam for life, all they cared for was that their commander should not fall into Federal hands. He reports that he owes his best men to the training they received on board the Excellent. To all appearance the superiority of the Kearsage lay partly in her guns, and of course somewhat in her more numerous crew, but not loss in her more powerful machinery, which enabled her to move quicker and manœuvre more easily.

We are becoming accustomed to scenes that only four years ago would have been thought appalling, horrible and portentous. Think of a quiet gentleman, with wife, niece and family, perhaps governess and maid servants, having witnessed at their ease on Sunday morning, a fight, not between two cocks or two dogs, but two men of war, a few hours' sail from Southampton. In fact, they and the survivors of the ship destroyed were walking. There appears to have been a very respectable allowance of killed, wounded and missing, and among the latter is an English surgeon, who is supposed to have gone to the bottom in the midst of his bleeding patients. We shall know very shortly whether the chains hung outside the Kearsage saved her men. To all appearance they did not; and, but for the melancholy fact that some of the Alabama's wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides.

Northern Items.—A friend at Weldon, who has somehow got or seen late Northern papers, writes to us that the New York *Herald* of June 30th, quotes actual sales of Gold at $238 in greenbacks for $1 in gold. The rates asked generally were $2 40 to $2 50. The issue of greenbacks is restricted by law to $450,000,000. Chase's new issue of bonds—$550,000,000, to run 40 years, interest payable in coin, drags heavily, although the short time 7.30 bonds and other bonds expiring in 3 years, are exchangeable for them at par. The last steamer that left before the publication of the paper, took out, about $500,000 in gold to Europe. Financial affairs at the North are becoming daily more embarrassed and all articles of merchandise rising rapidly.

The Bank Loan Scheme for raising $2,000,000 by the City Council of New York to pay for the exemption of the city's quota of troops had failed. Less than $250,000 had been subscribed, with no prospect of the complement being raised. The banks give as an excuse for not subscribing, that the Legislature had not authorized the loan. Chase's financial embarrassment so weighs upon his energies, that he cannot sleep at night. His last loan scheme was a perfect travail of the brain. Under these circumstances there may be some truth in the report of his resignation.

The New York Daily News is clamorous for peace upon any terms—any conditions. Fernando Wood lately made a very bold speech in the U. S. House of Representatives, and said if he ever had any design in aiding to raise troops for such purposes as they had been employed in, he hoped that God might consign him to eternal punishment.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Capt Semmes' New Ship.—A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Capt. Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will at that date be completed. The seamen of the old Alabama will form part of the crew of the new.

THE BURNING OF GOV. LETCHER'S RESIDENCE.

We print below a document destined to become historic. The calm, dispassionate and truthful recital it gives of one of the wanton and barbaric acts of the war needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly bosom. Our soldiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retaliation, have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of mankind and the verdict of history. It is due to Gov. Letcher to say that this letter was written with no view to publication, and in response to a private communication addressed him by the Mayor of this city. The passages omitted relate to personal matters:—*Rich. Whig.*

Lexington Va., July 5th, 1864.

* * * * Finding the Yankees would take the town on Saturday (11th), I left home near midnight Friday night, and went to Big Island, in Bedford, where I remained until Wednesday morning following, when, hearing the vandals had left, I returned, I had previously heard that my house had been burned, with all its contents. The threats made by the Yankees against me for the past two years, satisfied me that they would destroy my house when they came to Lexington; but I always supposed they would allow my furniture and my family's clothing to be removed. In this, however, I was disappointed.

When the Yankees took possession of the town, Dr. Patton, medical director for Hunter's army, and who hails from Marion county, Va., went to my house, told my wife he was unwell, and said he must have a room in the house. He took the room, supped and breakfasted, and when breakfast was nearly over, remarked, in a manner half jocular, half earnest, to Lizzie, that it was the last meal she would take in the house. Shortly after, he left, without taking leave of any of the family, nor was he again seen by any of them.

The threats made by soldiers on Saturday evening, induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr. Patton, and Capt. Towns very promptly said that I, being a private citizen and the house being private property, burning it would be an inexcusable outrage, and proposed at once to go to Hunter's headquarters and ascertain. He went, and was directed by Hunter to assure my wife that the house would not be disturbed. The sequel shows that the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apprehensions, and thus prevent anything from being removed. About half past 8 o'clock, a. m. (Sunday), Capt. Berry and his Provost Guard rode up, and the officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when Berry informed her that he was ordered by Hunter to fire the house. She replied there must be some mistake, and asked for the order. He said it was a verbal order. She then said to him, "Can it not be delayed until I can see Gen. Hunter?" The order was peremptory, he replied, and you have five minutes in which to leave the house. She then asked leave to remove her mother's, sister's, her own and her children's clothing, which was insolently refused. Immediately thereafter camphene was poured on the parlor floor and ignited with a match. In the meantime, my daughter had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out when he discovered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphene in the wardrobes, bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing, taking out my clothes which he said he intended to take North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a small granary over my ice house. Not a particle of flour, meal, or anything edible was left, all having been carried off on Saturday.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot adjoining my own, having with her one of her grandchildren and a servant. After my property had been fired, the fiends fired the stable, located about forty feet from her house, with no other view than to burn her out also. The house caught twice, and would have been consumed but for the untiring efforts of Captain Towns, who made his men carry water and extinguish the flames. This Captain behaved like a gentleman towards my own and my mother's family.

Generals Averill, Crook, Sullivan and Duffie denounced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and stated that Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities.

* * * * * * *

I feel grateful to you and other kind friends in Richmond for their generous sympathy and kind tender of a home. There are no people on the earth who have been more uniformly kind than the good people of your city, and I assure you I appreciate their kindness, as does also my family. Accept our thanks. * * So soon as I can visit Richmond I will do so—perhaps this month.

I am truly and in haste, your friend.

JOHN LETCHER.

Joseph Mayo, Esq., of Richmond.

Maximilian in Mexico.—Advices from Havana to the 21 instant, say that the Emperor Maximilian had arrived in the city of Mexico. He was then enthusiastically received, processions formed, guns fired, a *Te Deum* sung, addresses made, and other signs of public satisfaction manifested. Several addresses were presented—among them one to the Queen Charlotte, which was couched in particularly affectionate language. The Emperor immediately proceeded to organize the French Mexican Court, and gave his prompt attention to the condition of the Mexican finances.

The Two Great Cathedrals of the World.—St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London rank as the largest edifices in Christendom. Undoubtedly St. Peter's is superior to London's metropolitan church, but there is a sense in which this national edifice exceeds even St. Peter's, for St. Paul's occupied 145 years in building, was the work of 12 successive architects, and exhausted the revenues of 19 successive popes. St. Paul's was completed under the direction of one architect in the space of 37 years; the expense was entirely defrayed by a small tax on coals.

Childreus' Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Messrs Editors: I send you an extract from the letter of a little girl of five years, written just after the defeat of Hunter's expedition against Lynchburg. Her home was directly in the line of the enemy's retreat. O for the faith of a little child.

"My Own Dear Grandma: I love you a whole parcel and I'm mightly obliged to you for sending me that beautiful little letter with the flowers and angels on it. . . .

The Yankees came here; but Papa and uncle Ebbie and Mr. Withrow hid some of our meat and flour and they didn't find it; but they took every bit of the meat and flour and meal Mammy had, but a little, and they left that 'cause I told 'em please to leave something for me and Annie and Mamma to eat. Father in heaven didn't let em hurt us 'cause I prayed to him a heap about it, and He didn't let em get Papa and uncle Ebbie either. I prayed about Mr. Kelso's mill, and He didn't let em burn it up; but they cut it all up inside. The Yankees just galloped up here in knots, one after the other; but I prayed to God and He didn't let 'em hurt me. I told 'em they couldn't kill me because I prayed to God about it, and they laughed. They took mamma's pickles and preserves and lard and butter and soda and buckets and cans and tin cups, and three spoons, and Papa's bags and blacking, and Harris's shirt (Harris is a negro boy,) and every thing mammy had to eat too, *and her pipe.*

I want to see every body at Carolina's house (i e in N. C) mightly.

Your loving little M—."

SCHOOLMASTER'S FABLE.

A venerable teacher once related to his boys the following fable: a certain knight was confined in a high tower, at the foot of which his wife used to come every day and weep.

At length he asked her why she did not seek to release him, instead of spending her time in tears. She inquired what she should do, and he told her the way by which she might readily aid him in his escape. So she procured a large black beetle, and after tying to his legs a very small silken thread, she put a little butter upon one of his horns, and then placed him upon the tower.

Attracted by the smell of the butter which seemed to be just above him, he travelled up the high wall, dragging after him the thread, until he reached the window of the room in which the knight was confined. The captive warrior then told his wife to tie to the thread a cord, and to that a still larger one, and then a ladder of ropes. When this was done, he gently pulled up the silken thread, and after that, the cord and the rope, and all of the ladder which he fastened securely, and so easily let himself down and escaped. Methinks, every little scholar can tell what the teacher meant by his fable. Ignorance is the name of that tower, and from it all ought to be anxious to escape. That little silken thread is the alphabet, and that small cord the little words that are first learned; and which help the child to attain larger ones, and thus to bring in the instructions of the wise and good that help to free him from his captivity.

And like the captive knight, he who would gain his freedom must use the means himself. No one can study in his stead. He must himself draw in these silken threads of knowledge, or he will remain ignorant for ever. Will my young readers, when they are sometimes disposed to think it hard that they should have to study, and when they wonder why they have to learn this and that lesson, remember the knight in the tower.

And then there is another thing to be learned from this table. All of us are captives to sin until we are rescued by the grace of God. Sometimes serious thoughts enter the mind of a child, which he is disposed to put aside. Let him think that they may be the evidence that the holy Spirit is near, and is willing to release him; and that those serious thoughts and feelings, if they are suitably entertained, may lead to deeper convictions, which may be followed by the entrance of grace into the heart. How important then is it to attend to the first whisper of the Holy Spirit?

Remember, when you listen to your teacher in the Sabbath school, or to your parents as they tell of Jesus at your fire side, or when you hear the words of life from your pastor or when some solemn providence warns you, or when you read the Bible in your closet, that there are different methods by which the Holy Spirit seeks to gain entrance to your hearts. And never put away one serious thought, but pray that it may be the means of saving from sin and Satan.—*S. S. Visitor.*

Honesty in Little Things:—"Matilda," said little Thomas, "do you not know that one of the boughs of Mr. C.'s apple tree hangs over our garden wall, and when the fruit gets ripe and the high winds blow, we shall get some of the apples?" "*Indeed you will not,*" replied his sister, "for they are not *ours*, and *you must be honest, even in little things.*"

"Oh, then," said Thomas, his eyes brightening while he expressed his thoughts, "we will throw them over the wall again, and he will be sure to find them." Admirable intention! All through life may principles of true rectitude direct the little boy. My dear readers, let me now impress upon your minds the absolute need of the most *scrupulous honesty* on all occasions. You cannot tell how pilfering an apple, or stealing a pear or a book may stamp your character for life. Should your friends ever see anything like duplicity in your conduct they could not help being suspicious, which would make you feel very uncomfortable; therefore say indignantly to the tempter, when he would incline you to that which is wrong; "how can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"—*Youth's Friend.*

The Sabbath School.—It is like a stream which has no thundering cataracts to astonish us; but winds tranquilly along the valley, proving its existence only by the life and verdure along its course.

CHRIST'S GOLDEN RULE.

Who knows the Golden Rule? You all know it, I hope. You may repeat it:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do you, do ye even so to them."

Who made the rule?

Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Then we may be sure it is a right rule. Have you all got the rule? Have you all got it by heart?

Now, children, what is a rule made for?

To make things right by.

That is what Christ gave to us the Golden Rule for. You have it in your heart, just as the young carpenter had his footrule in his pocket. But I am afraid that a great many of you are so foolish that you don't use your Golden Rule. When some playmate, whom perhaps you do not like very well, asks you to do him a favor, and you say, "No, I won't; you won't do anything to oblige me, and I won't oblige you," that's not going by the rule. Stop, little boy, little girl, take out your rule; here is something to measure. What does the rule say? "Do as you would be done by." Go by the rule. That's what the rule is for. When some boy strikes you, or calls you names, and you clench your hand to strike him in return—stop. Where is your rule? You would be more foolish than the carpenter's apprentice if you were to strike back, while all the time you had Christ's Golden Rule in your mind, which tells you to do as you would be done by.

Remember that Christ's Golden Rule is given to you to measure things by. That rule is always right. If you see a man or a child doing something that is contrary to that rule, you may be sure they are doing wrong. And remember how foolish and how wrong it is for us, who have the rule, to forget all about it, and to disobey it.

Let us all try to make a good use of Christ's Golden Rule.

God Hears.—"Jessie," said a little boy to his sister, "don't talk naughty, for *God hears.*

Indeed he does; but how many children *feel* this—how many grown up people? The Bible says, "There is *not a word* in my tongue, but thou O Lord, knowest it altogether."

Oh, how much complaining, cross, hard, thoughtless, wicked and lying words, God has to hear. Even if they are whispered, He hears. In the hubbub of voices, nobody's word is so drowned but God hears it and *knows it.* Don't talk naughty, for *God hears.*

How sweet to work all day for God, and then lie down at night beneath his smile!

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 19, '50.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Agt.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,585,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins an C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agent
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 8, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 32.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 344.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MY BROTHER.

[A lament for the Rev. J. A. Barr, who died July 18, 1863, near Searcy, Ark.]

The night winds fan my cheek, Brother,
And cool my aching brow;
But they cannot sooth the spirit
That seeks thee even now.
I am bowed beneath my sorrow,
Bereft and lone I weep,
For 'neath the Southern daisies
They tell me that you sleep.

Away from home and kindred,
Surrounded by the foe,
Which brings its darkling sorrows
Where e'er its minions go;
When thy Mother, weak and weary
Leant on thee as her stay,
God loosed thine earthly fetters
And summoned thee away!

I've thought me of thy boyhood,
The calme, days of youth,
When I looked into thy bosom
Which mirrowed only truth;
Of thy manhood full of promise,
Which unto God you gave,
And I weep to think that promise
Is blighted in the grave.

Short was thy warfare, Brother,
But many a priceless gem,
You gathered for your Saviour Prince,
To grace his diadem.
He stripped thee of thine armor,
"Thy weapons laid aside,"
And bade thee take a soldier's rest
Forever by His side.

We loved the pale stars, Brother,
We loved in youth to roam,
To watch the heaven-lit lamps that shone
So brightly o'er our home;
But oh! they now seem nearer,
And Heaven is nearer too,
Since the starry portals opened
To let my Brother through.

Selections.

From the True Presbyterian.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DR. McPHEETERS. PERSECUTION OF CHRIST'S SERVANTS THE TOKEN OF FINAL APOSTASY.

Until we read the discussion in the Assembly, with the documents laid before that body, we know little of the history of Dr. McPheeters' persecution. Nor had we known more would we have felt at liberty to say much on the subject, for fear of involving him further by furnishing his enemies the opportunity, in some way, of making him responsible for our utterances, or confounding his views with ours. We remembered that in the Assembly of 1862, though agreeing with our doctrine of the Church, he did not concur in our judgment that the only possible method of staying the fanaticism, was a bold, uncompromising assault upon it, exposing the hypocrisy of its leaders before they had gotten the halter about the neck of the Church. Following rather the amiable impulses of his own gentle nature, and shrinking from the conflict, he persuaded himself that he might still compromise and keep the peace until better days should come. Under these circumstances, while we not only participated in the universal affection and esteem of ministers and people for Dr. McPheeters, but also felt bound to him by the strongest feelings of personal friendship, we thought it the part of prudence not to risk exposing him to the fierce malignity of his enemies by the strong terms in which, if we spoke at all, truth would require us to speak of their villainies.

But the case having now been issued in the highest Court of the Church, and on principles which endanger the reputation and the relations of every honest man in it, we feel free to speak. It is no longer Dr. McPheeters' quarrel with a squad of canting, ranting, ecclesiastical cut-throats in his congregation and Presbytery, but the quarrel of every sincere friend of liberty of conscience, with perhaps the fiercest and most fanatical tyranny in all the history of the Reformed Church. When neither the native loveliness of character of Samuel B. McPheeters, nor his christian meekness and modesty, nor his attractive gifts as a preacher, nor his eminent devotedness and efficiency in the pastoral work can secure for him, under the Constitution and Courts of the Church, protection against such lawless, graceless, godless, cowardly and assassin-like creatures as have hounded on upon him alike the clamor of the outside mob, the fanaticism of religious bigotry, and the sword of the military satraps, for two years past, who can feel safe any longer? When the highest court of the Church once licenses and endorses an ecclesiastical *Thug-ism* as ferocious and fanatical as ever disgraced Hindooism, who knows when he may rest in quiet?

We present in the briefest possible compass the material facts in the history of this case, as gathered from the authoritative documents before us.

It will be remembered by our readers that during the Assembly of 1862, at which Dr. McPheeters opposed the Breckinridge paper, the author of that paper threatened, in the presence of several members, that certain four pastors in Louisville and St. Louis, of whom Dr. McP. was one, would have to be removed. This we are disposed to regard as the key to much that follows.

Soon after his return from the Assembly, a faction in his congregation, headed by one Geo. P. Strong, (one disaffected elder out of seven,) demanded of Dr. McPheeters, as pastor, some public avowal of his opinions touching the great political and military questions of the day, on the plea that his loyalty was suspected. To this silly and impertinent demand, Dr. McP. replied, as any right-thinking minister must do, that, as a minister and pastor he had no mission to expound political and military questions. The war thus began was kept up until the end of the year, when, obviously at the instigation of Strong & Co., Gen. Curtis enacted this most singular and most infamous military order; (we give its substantial sense.) Whereas, Dr. McPheeters refused to dogmatize on politics at the demand of Strong & Co., whereas, *he spoke and voted against the Breckinridge paper in the Assembly of 1862!!* whereas, he refused to recognize President Lincoln as Head of the Church in not observing his appointed fasts, feasts, and Liturgies; and whereas, said McPheeters has allowed himself to be "stimulated and encouraged, if not *led on by his wife;* therefore he shall cease his ministerial functions in Missouri, and leave the State in ten days, and the Pine street Church edifice and records be put in the hands of Strong & Co., who shall procure a loyal preacher."

The Pine st. Church seems to have been blest with a singularly wise and able session. On receiving this remarkable order, at a session held Dec. 20th, 1862, they entered it on their records, accompanied with a calm, passionless, unanswerable exposure of its violations of the law and privileges of the Church, of their rights as elders, and of the vested rights of property in the church building. As a matter of course, they were practically excluded from the control of the services in the building, and the sexton receiving an order from the traitorous Elder Strong "to lock up the Church," the services of the congregation were suspended until Strong & Co. invited a supply. But this military committee soon found themselves puzzled to know what to do with the elephant they had won. The utter incongruity with Presbyterianism of a stated worship by the congregation over which the session had no control, soon became palpable even to their obtuse perceptions, and, on the 4th March, '63, they obtained a military order releasing them from the charge of the Church, and addressed to the session a letter denying they had ever undertaken to hold and control the Church under the military order, but on the ground that they and certain members of the congregation had the same right of property and control that the session had; yet asking the session to find a supply for the pulpit. This paper the session quietly put on record, March 12th, 1863, accompanied with a dignified exposure of its falsehood in statement of facts, its flimsy apologies for the course of Strong & Co., and its singularly absurd and stupid theory of the government and proper control of the Church. They proceed to arrange, as requested, for a supply of the pulpit, as far as it can be done without impairing their obligations to the pastor. To this action Strong entered protest, obviously for the sake of an opportunity to enter on the records a diatribe against the session for claiming to control the worship of the congregation, and a malignant attack upon the pastor. At the same time he presented a petition of fifty-two members of the congregation for a congregational meeting, which was laid over for consideration. The session with great forbearance admit the protest to record, with another exposure of its falsehood of statement, its shallow pettifoggery, and the unbrotherly intrigues of its author, who it seems, after President Lincoln had revoked the order of Curtis both as to Dr. McPheeters' preaching and the Church control, had gone to Washington and prevailed with the President (we think little to the President's credit,) to modify again his revocation, so as merely to allow Dr. McPheeters to remain in St. Louis.

The fifty-two petitioners for the meeting, because their request was laid over for consideration, undertook, under the lead of Strong, to call a congregational meeting in spite of the session, who, with their usual calmness, simply referred the matter to Presbytery, and this body declared unanimously, April 8th, 1863, an opinion fully sustaining the views of the session, that all meetings in reference to the spiritual concerns of the congregation, should be called by the session. In face of this decision, read after a meeting for religious service, to the people, Strong & Co. remained, organized a meeting, and elected out of their own little clique, not only two Elders, but also a board of Trustees, in lieu of the permanent board in whom the title to the property is vested, and which board the title deed requires to be charged only by a meeting of the congregation called by the session!

Next, Strong & Co., through their fellow conspirators, certain ministerial hangers-on of the Presbytery of St. Louis, procure a called meeting of that body for May 15th, 1863, "to remove grievances," and "*dissolve the pastoral relation* of Dr. McPheeters with the congregation," not even conditioning their purpose, "if the way be clear." Dr. McPheeters, on what ground we know not, (as this remarkable Presbytery afterwards refused to admit his reasons to record,) but we presume chiefly from a sensitive delicacy about his relation to a people whom he could not serve, in view of such a wish, expressed by even a handful of conspirators in his congregation, placed the matter of his resignation in the hands of Presbytery, who eagerly seized upon it to entrap him, and cited the congregation to hold a meeting on the subject, and appear before that body on the 3d of June, afterwards postponed to 24th June, 1863.

A meeting of the Church was held accordingly, and by a vote of 91 to 56, almost two to one, protested against the dissolution, and requested Dr. McPheeters to *withdraw his resignation* from before Presbytery—Near midnight, after this full vote, Strong & Co., finding the majority had retired, constituted themselves a sort of "Rump" meeting, appointed Strong the Commissioner to Presbytery, and in face of the resolution just passed, instructed him to insist on the dissolution!! And though again the people met and by a large majority ordered him either to represent truly the protest of the people against the resignation, or resign his place, still he was received as commissioner, and permitted in two speeches to assail the pastor, absent by military constraint, in the most cowardly manner. A letter from Dr. McPheeters, presented by a friend, desiring in compliance with the wishes of near two-thirds of his people, to withdraw his resignation, was ordered to be withdrawn and refused record, and all discussion and remonstrance being gagged by the previous question, Presbytery solemly voted the falshood "that the *request of Pine street Church be granted*, and the pastoral relation be dissolved." It is due to the real Presbytery of St. Louis to say, however, that this vote was in a meeting of only twenty members, and passed by only *eleven* out of the *sixty members* that compose the body. It is also an important fact illustrative of the wisdom of the great and good men in the Church who have protested against the right of ministers to sit in Presbytery who have no connection with the people and the work of the Church, that out of the eight ministers who voted this infamous procedure, *six* were of that class of ecclesiastical *loafers* who have no charge of any Church or work of the Church. This class of members have generally proved a curse to all large city Presbyteries on all occasions when important issues are at stake. Under military tyranny, naturally enough, these mere jobworkers and *stereotypes* in the Church are made use of as the pliant tools of demagogues and tyrants.

Thus matters continued until the end of '63, when President Lincoln, on the representation of some reasonable and candid men of his party, seems to have discovered the misrepresentations of Strong, and, under the impulses of a native aversion to be the instrument of oppression to an honest, conscientious minister, revoked the order restraining Dr. McPheeters from pastoral duties. As was most natural, his devoted people immediately desired him to resume his labors. Having appealed to the Synod against the outrage of the Presbytery, and thereby, as all parties understand, *stayed* the sentence of dissolution, he resumed work, to the great joy and edification of the people—not excepting even some whom Strong & Co. had led astray. And whether they made the opportunity by instigating Gen. Rosecrans, as before they had instigated Gen. Curtis, or whether Gen. Rosecrans of his own motion, made the order requiring the oath to Cæsar as a qualification for sitting in Christ's court, we cannot say; but so it was that, under that order excluding nearly all from the meeting but men of such conscience as Strong & Co., a Presbytery met April 6th, 1864, consisting of eighteen out of sixty members, just such a Presbytery as suited Strong & Co.'s purpose, to thwart President Lincoln's well-meant intentions, and drive Dr. McPheeters out of his pulpit. *Nine members* of Pine street Church petitioned Presbytery to forbid Dr. McPheeters to preach in the pulpit. Elder Strong, though not a member of the Presbytery, was invited to address the pliant court, and on motion of Rev. J. J. Porter—one of the notorious Love, a renegade New School man at that, whose chief business for years past seems to have been to make mischief within the Presbytery, and thereby inflict a vengeance upon Old Schoolism, which he and his former confreres could not inflict from without—the Presbytery, after a false statement of the grounds of their previous action, ordered that Dr. McPheeters shall cease to serve the Pine street Church.

Such is the history of this infamous case as it came before the Assembly—evidently the whole of it the work of one unscrupulous man, endeavoring to work out the threat or prediction made at the Assembly of 1862. Of this man Elder Strong, we know absolutely nothing beyond what appears in the published accounts of this case; nor, were we less ignorant, have we space to waste on such as he. He is plainly another of the too numerous instances of men called, through haste or carelessness, into the Eldership, on whom neither nature, grace, nor education has bestowed a single qualification for the office. His relation to Presbyterianism and knowledge of it, is obviously about equivalent to the knowledge of, and relation to, the prophesy of Baalam's ass, which, in the ups and downs of asinine life, happened to fall into the hands of a prophet. It would be injustice to the ass, however, to compare the logical ability which led even Baalam to reflection, with the illogical stupidity which signalizes all the reasonings of this Elder when the rights and duties of Pastor, Elders and people are the subject. We infer from the whole history that Mr. Strong is probably a pettifogger by profession, and a Yankee of low instincts by birth, or, at least, by religious training. His mind is utterly incapable of comprehending the idea of a Christ-appointed order in his Church, or any constitution and law but the law of the strongest. His conscience seems utterly callous to any impression of the sinfulness of covenant-breaking, chicanery, faithlessness and falsehood. His imperturbable self-complacency is impervious alike to shame from indelicacy and dishonor, or to ridicule from the perpetual blunders into which headlong stupidity ever hurries him, so long as the strong arm of military power protects him from the consequences alike of his blunders and his dishonorable deeds. It is from among men of his constitution, only with a less vivid sense of the inexpediency of crime, that the State prison and the gallows gather their victims.

Still, it matters not, now, how poor a creature Strong may be, since the supreme court of Christ's Church has endorsed and become responsible for his conduct. For in the light of the foregoing facts it will be seen that, though Dr. McPheeters with the Elders and people of Pine Street Church appealed specifically against this action of Presbytery on petition of Strong and the nine members, yet, in sustaining the action of Presbytery in that case, the Assembly necessarily sustained and endorsed the whole series of disgraceful acts of which this last was but the disgraceful culmination. Nor is this merely a logical inference, for the general tone of the opinions delivered in the Assembly clearly evinces that the majority of the judges meant very distinctly to endorse the entire spirit and conduct of Strong & Co. throughout. Ministers—at least those that disgraced their title—and Elders, who, as in solemn caricature, sported the soubriquet of "Judge," justified Rosecrans' impious and infamous order of Cæsar's oath as a qualification for sitting in Christ's court. Others prated of Dr. McPheeters' treason, while perpetrating themselves a worse than Iscariot treason against the constitution, both of the Church and the country. Others, in the very slang of Strong & Co., declared the issue to be Dr. McPheeters' loyalty or disloyalty, though even military judges found no fault in him, as though it were a function of the Assembly, not only to settle for the State the standard of loyalty, but to revise the decisions of the President and the judges, civil and military, on that subject. Others higgled about the technicalities of the villainy perpetrated by the "Rump" Church meeting and the "Rump" Presbytery as a screen to hide their murderous sentence. One poor creature sporting the title "Rev.," is reported as declaring "Dr. McPheeters should have copied the example of the loyal Israelites, and said, when questioned, '*Thine am I, Abraham Lincoln, and on thy side will I remain*'—then all this trouble would have been avoided." And all this folly and wickedness was uttered in face of two or three most manly utterances from the minority judges, which left no excuse for ignorance.

The review of this action of the Assembly has constantly suggested to us, in spite of ourselves, the singular and startling analogy between the trial of Dr. McPheeters before this court, and the trial of his master before a similar Church court, whose action betokened a speedy final apostasy and judgment. It is not irreverent, within proper limits, to compare the disciple with his Lord. Nay, Jesus has taught us that in such cases it is the Lord himself who is on trial still. "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my disciples, ye did it unto me."

The circumstances and the times of the two trials are remarkably similar. In both cases the times are highly revolutionary, and the issue is, "under which King?" In both cases a *High Priest* of the reigning fanaticism gave counsel before hand. "It is *expedient* that one man die." (John 18: 14.) In both cases the fundamental fallacy which blinded the minds and stupefied the consciences of the judges, was the assumption that God's purpose must be to aggrandize and give dominion to one particular people and party. As we heard Dr. Geo. Junkin blasphemously express it, in the Assembly of 1862, "God Almighty *cannot afford* to allow the dissolution of this Union." Had Jesus assented to the self exalting political notions of the times, and been *loyal* to Judaism, as the court understood loyalty, no fault would have been found with him. Had his disciple assented to the court's definition of loyalty in face of the constitution and of the teachings of the ancient seers, as to its true intent and spirit, no sentence of condemnation would have passed upon him. Nay, even in the particular *form* of the offence the analogy is startling. It consisted in nothing positively done, but simply in failure to do. The Master, when pressed to an answer, said simply, "My Kingdom is not of this world, else my servants would fight." The disciple under similar circumstances, declared, "My mission is not to settle questions between the kingdoms of this world." Even in the judgments of the two courts we find the same differences of character developed. In the firm and just rebukes of such men as Presidents Maclean and Breckinridge, we seem to hear the very utterances of conscientious Joseph and Nicodemus, "Doth our law condemn a man before it hear him?" And doubtless among the private, if not the public utterances of members of the court, the like response as of old was heard, from logic-made-easy, "Art thou also one of his disciples?"—a *sympathizer* with rebels?

Whether the parallel is to be carried out in the final apostasy and judgment of God upon the modern as upon the ancient court, it is not ours to predict. Yet who can fail to feel alarm at the thought that the formal condemnation and anathematizing of the witnesses for Christ's truth is the ordinary token of the approach of final apostasy and judgment.

However this may be, what pastor and people in the land, however loved and loving, can tell what a day may bring forth, when it needs but the chicanery of some Strong to commence the devilish work of sundering the holy tie, in order to ensure an edict from the supreme court of the Church, to sunder the tie and clothe the suffering martyr in the wild beast's skin to incite the fierce war dogs to devour him?

A SCRIPTURAL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND *Historical View of Slavery; from the Days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the 19th Century. By Bishop Hopkins, Vt.*

This is the title of a work of rare merit and of a rare history. Prior to the commencement of the war, the venerable Bishop of Vermont became somewhat famous at the North, by espousing the cause of southern slavery. Although a foreigner by birth, a northerner by adoption, and in no way whatever associated or connected with domestic slavery, and even with his sympathies all enlisted against it, he became convinced, early in his career, that slavery was the arrangement of Divine Providence, and that the Abolitionists' interpretation of the Constitution was erroneous. He delivered a lecture in New York in 1850, in which he set forth his views openly, and proved the validity of slavery, from the Bible. He repeated similar vindications of this institution, from time to time, until a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia addressed him a letter dated April 15, 1863, soliciting his views in writing with leave to publish them. Bishop Hopkins furnished a pamphlet embodying his views, with leave to publish. This pamphlet, although the most conclusive argument in vindication of slavery I have ever met, yet gave serious offence to Bishop Potter and his clergy, of Pennsylvania, whereupon these gentlemen addressed Bishop Hopkins a note of disapproval of his course, and they did this in very strong language. They protest against the Pamphlet and denounce the author of it. The Protest, dated September 1863, called the Bishop of Vermont to his pen; and he then went to work in good earnest to add to his Scriptural argument a complete vindication of slavery which he does in a masterly manner, proving his point by a most thorough research of the writings of Fathers, Reformers, and other writers, in all ages, Ancient and Modern; citing friends in all periods and in all lands, from such classes as Tertullian, Chrysostom, Gregory, Melancthon, Calvin, Henry, Clarke, Scott, Doddridge, Bishop of England and Church of Rome, Oriental Churches and the Church of Russia, Wilberforce, Roberson, Cummins, Washington, Jefferson, and a host of names which present a most felicitous contrast with such names as Beecher, Stowe, Parker and the like.

The learned Bishop examines the theories of these modern enthusiasts, and shows them up in their true colors, and satisfies them very fully, first, of the validity of the institution itself, and then of the infidelic tendencies of the men and theories that oppose the domestic relation of master and slave.

In the course of his book he administers some well merited and handsome rebukes to his assailants, and the ultra abolitionists; and especially does he deal in a gifted manner with that enemy of pure religion, civil order and harmony, Theodore Parker, who though deceased, has left behind him a progeny of seditionists, who, though too obtuse to originate, yet lack not the depravity and the cunning to perpetuate the heresy of their leader.

You rise from the perusal of this book with a feeling of complete satisfaction, and admiration of an author of so much learning; of the clearest style; and of singular independence, coming out as he does at such a time as 1863, and in the face of such a people as the Yankee nation, with such a book.

The work is published by Pooley, of New York, and a single copy of it has found its way to this city, through the hermetical paper blockade.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

STRONG DRINK IN CAMP.—Dryden, in his "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," says:

"Drinking is the soldier's pleasure."

There is a spirit of mischief in this line. It has served to foster the idea that indulgence in strong drink is especially excusable on the part of those who follow the military profession—that to 'put the bottle to the lips' is a more natural and less blameworthy thing in camp than at home. Many a wise scruple has been laid at rest by it; and many a brave man beguiled into habits which proved the germ of drunkenness, dishonor and death.

And how shall we hope to break its force? We cannot deny that the soldier may find pleasure in drinking—that the exhilaration attending it may relieve the monotony and tedium of camp life—that the gloomy thoughts inspired by a sense of danger may be chased from the bosom for a season. All this we admit. But let the soldier look beyond the pleasure, to that which follows after. Let him judge the indulgence by its inherent tendencies and its ultimate results. Let him correct the error of the poet who was nominally a Christian, by the higher wisdom of the heathen philosopher who said, "The vine bears three kinds of fruit; the first, pleasure—the second, intoxication—the third, remorse." Let him ask himself whether for the sake of a transient gratification, he is willing to contract the weakness, and bear the reproach and sink into the degradation and suffer the ruin of enduring vice! Let him seriously consider whether the enjoyment of to-day is not purchased too dearly when he pays for it with the risk of an enfeebled body, and a wasted fortune, and an alienated friendship, and an impaired intellect, seared conscience, and blighted name, and a broken life, and a hopeless death, and a lost soul, and a resurrection of shame, and a sentence of wrath and a home in hell, and an eternity of measureless, unmitigable woe! Oh, if he truly does this, will not drinking be his dread and his abhorrence? Ought it not to be? Is possibility and in likehood, *all these things are in the bottle*—in the bottle *for him*—if he does not put it away from him. Can he see that they are there, and not shrink from them? Alas, then, *his undoing is already more than half accomplished.* He needs at once to arouse himself, and fly from an impending danger, from a destruction that threatens to overwhelm him straightway.

A GROUND OF HOPE.

The atrocious wickedness of our foes is a ground on which we bottom the hope of eventual success. In entertaining that pleasing expectation, we do not claim to have attained such righteousness as makes us pleasing to God, or even such as the nature of the cause we are engaged in makes becoming. We are deeply sensible of the number and magnitude of the transgressions written down against us as a people, and so far are we from expecting any manifestation of the divine power in the rebuke of our foes on account of any goodness there is in us, we are painfully conscious that were God to visit the demerits of our crimes upon us, the worst evils that ever befall a people would long ago have been poured out upon us.

But while we are bad our enemies are worse. We have angered God; they have made His wrath burn with vastly greater fierceness. We have reckoned upon final success on the ground that God had taken part with us; they have contemptuously refused to implore the divine help and blessing, and placed all their dependence in physical agencies, brute force. Reverses and disasters have again and again caused us to bewail our sins and iniquities and implore pardon; they have obstinately persisted in their wicked courses, and been made the more stiff-necked by every successive defeat and failure. We have tried our utmost to conduct the war on the principles of morality and humanity; they have systematically outraged those high and generous principles, and made their boast of the vilest and most bloody deeds. We are contending for rights and liberties vouchsafed our ancestors, through the blessing of God, upon their heroic endurance and valiant resistance; they aim to wrest those priceless blessings from us, to dishonor, enslave and and destroy us. We are willing to retire from this contest the moment our enemies consent to let us alone; they continue to wage a barbarous warfare under the promptings of the basest passions of their fallen nature.

The war itself is a palpable violation of that Constitution they falsely say they are fighting to uphold and maintain, and their rulers have not only set at naught that instrument in their dealings with us, but have scornfully disregarded its spirit and letter by the manner in which they have treated their own citizens. They proclaimed to the world that the object they desired and designed to accomplish by means of the war was the restoration of the Union, and they have done their utmost to make that result impossible. They have done their utmost to inflame the base passions of our slaves, exhorted them to rapine, murder and robbery, and supplied those under their authority with the appliances for the execution of their fiendish suggestions. They have stolen our slaves, forced the young and able bodied men into their army, taking care to place them in the front of the battle, and abandoned the young, the aged and the sick to cold, starvation and death. The course of their armies has been marked by ashes, blood and tears, and for more than a twelvemonth they have continued to throw shells into a city inhabited by thousands of old men, women and children. They take especial pleasure in the burning of flour mills and barns and smoke houses, in destroying agricultural instruments, and in devastating fields waving with the generous yield of the soil. They murder parents under the eye of their children, and compel gray haired mothers and fathers to witness the ravishment of their pure and lovely daughters. They rob defenceless women of clothing, gold and silver plate, money and marriage rings, break in pieces what they cannot carry away, and apply the torch to the homestead.

But how idle the attempt to array against that infamous people one tenth of the enormous crimes that stand recorded against them, or to present those crimes in their true colors? Their enormities are without a parallel in number, variety and magnitude. They have been given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind. They have been abandoned to their own lusts. All divine restraining grace has been taken away from them, and a righteous God hath said to all moral influences and agents, "let them alone!" *They shall utterly perish in their own corruption.* God will smite them in the fierceness of His anger with a terrible stroke.

It may be the purpose of God to permit this war to go on, and to permit our enemies to inflict sorer evils upon us than any under which we have yet groaned and bled. Concerning that we have no revelation; but of this we are confident, that if we meet the high and solemn obligations imposed upon us, He will not permit our enemies to triumph over us in the end, that when His purpose towards us has been accomplished He will send us deliverance, and that He will assuredly punish the outrageous wickedness of the Yankee nation in a most signal manner.—*Charleston Courier.*

WHAT THOU DOEST, DO QUICKLY.—Quick, young man! Life is short. A great work is before you, and you have no time to lose. If you would succeed in business, win your way to honor, and save your soul, you must work quickly. The sluggard dies. The wheels of time roll over him and crush him while he sleeps. Aim high, and work hard. Life is worth the living, death worth the dying, because heaven is worth the gaining.

Quick, ye men of might in the road of life! Your life is more than half gone already. You are going down the hill, and the shadows begin to fall around you. If ye have aught to do, before ye die, do it quickly. The morning has fled, midday has passed, and the night cometh.

Quick, ye aged men, quick! Once you thought three score years and ten to be an endless time, and that they could never pass away. They have come, they have gone, and what have you left? The days of pleasure are passed, and the days of darkness are here. Have you left any work undone? Have you come to infirmities and trembling with no preparation for death? Ah, quick, ye aged fathers and gray bearded sires. Already are the messengers of death beginning to tender their services, to bring you to the sepulchres of your fathers. With the feeble remnants of existence struggle for heaven. Work, pray, seek, while life lingers, mercy waits, and God is gracious!

HUMAN NATURE IS A BAD CLOCK.—It may go right now and then, or be made to strike the hour, but its inward frame is to go wrong.

A man is apt to think that his personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow-men do just as he pleases.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted or the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE EDITOR *pro tem.* is absent from his post for a week or two. Any matters requiring his personal attention will be laid over till his return.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of communications, received during the past week, will lay over until the return of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, editor *pro tem.*

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—We sometimes receive complaints about the failure of soldiers' papers to reach them in camp. These papers are mailed with the same regularity as are those sent to citizens, and are prepaid in every instance; but it cannot be expected that they will not often fail to reach their destination. We have frequently stated to our readers, that we thought it better to send the paper to hospitals than to soldiers actively in the field, as we think i much more likely to be received.

REV. E. A. BOLLES.—We see from the Charlotte *Democrat*, that Rev. E. A. Bolles, Agent of the Confederate States Bible Society, is now on a visit to the Western portion of the State, collecting funds for the Society. Mr. Bolles has been untiring in his exertions to increase this fund, and is entitled to the gratitude of all christians for his energy and devotion to the great cause in which he is engaged.

THE REVIVAL IN JOHNSON'S BRIGADE.—The daily services in Johnson's old Brigade, says the *Christian Observer*, were commenced about the 9th of July and continued two or three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Taylor says in a note dated near Richmond on the 30th ult., that "during our meetings we have had seventy-two professions and seventy accessions to our Camp Church. Deep interest has been manifested on the part of the soldiers. For the last few days our religious services have been suspended in consequence of military movements. At the time of their suspension we had about thirty-five anxious soldiers, inquiring the way of life, saying, "What must I do to be saved."

On last Sabbath, the 24th inst., we had a communion meeting, in which about two hundred communicants were present. It was in truth a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord."

COL. DAWSON'S LECTURE.—We had the pleasure of hearing the lecture delivered here on the night of the 8th inst., by Col. A. H. H. Dawson, of Mobile, in behalf of the Kentucky soldiers in the Confederate service. He was greeted by a highly appreciative audience, who derived much enjoyment from the rare literary treat served up by this able and eloquent speaker. We have rarely seen an audience more thoroughly entertained, and we advise all our readers, who may have an opportunity of hearing this admirable orator, not to fail to hear him. Independent of the praise-worthy object he has in view, viz: the relief of the sick and wounded Kentuckians in our army, his lecture is a specimen of oratory and eloquence that cannot fail to charm the admirers of those rare gifts.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—The editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, published at Raleigh, N. C., has advanced the subscription price of his paper to $10 per annum. He proposes to issue it on a whole sheet in the future.

TESTAMENTS.—We are happy to be able to state, on the authority of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that the Bible Society of the Confederate States has recently received several cases of Testaments from England, and that its officers will be glad to meet the demand as long as the supply continues. Address Geo. M. Thew, Esq., Treas., Augusta, Ga.

The venerable and distinguished Swiss divine, Cæsar Malan, D. D., calmly and peacefully departed to his rest, after a long illness, on the 8th of May.

"THOU GOD SEEST ME."

A constant sense of God's immediate presence and the fact that His all seeing eye is ever upon us, would, if really entertained, have a most happy influence upon our life and character. It would make every man fair and honest in his calling. The "tricks of trade," that curse legitimate business in all its shapes and forms, would be effectually done away. For these tricks are pursued because of the supposed ignorance of the party upon whom the petty frauds are practised. God is wholly lost sight of when such transactions are going on. His presence is not recognized; nor is is the fact that He sees and knows all things felt in the heart. But when He is always placed before the eye of the mind, and a full recognition of His presence felt, it cannot be thus. It effectually restrains all crooked ways, and lays a bar upon questionable practices and doubtful expedients. Let God go with you to your daily occupations, therefore, whatever these occupations may be. Endeavor to realize His presence there—(for His eye *is* upon you, whether you will or not)—and it will be far better than all human laws and regulations against fraud and deception and cunning. It will make one just and honest and open-handed; for though *man* may not see the little departures from strict integrity and fairness, it is well known and felt that *God sees them.* And the fear of God has much more restraint upon *all* in whose heart this fear abides, than the fear of man.

Thus to set the Lord always before us, would also regulate and moderate the desire for gain; confining it within proper bounds on all sides, and thereby saving from a host of evils that are bearing on multitudes to eternal ruin. The Apostle says, "The love of money is the root of all evil;" and "he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent," says Solomon himself. Now we need not suppose that these sayings of inspired men were wholly prophetic. There were doubtless a great many striking examples of their truth when these "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Solomon had but to cast his eye any day over Jerusalem to behold them; and Paul, in his journeyings from place to place, found them ever multiplying before his face. And what age of the world since has failed to add multitudes of examples of like character, to swell the extent of our knowledge and warn us of the dangers that encompass us? Did these holy men live *now*, with the accumulated evidence of the ages before them, they would not be likely to modify their views of the evils condemned? Would Solomon make a less serious charge against those who "haste to be rich;" or would Paul be less severe against "the love of money?" Certainly not. Whatever truth may be supposed to have attached to these utterances when made, is still true. They were certainly *prophetic* of things with which we are familiar. This "haste to be rich"—this "love of money"—is the bane of society as we behold it. Scarcely a day passes that does not exhibit some striking example of its all-powerful sway, in which the victim has been detected and exposed to the world.

To these sins, people are peculiarly liable at such times as the present. The derangement in all the ordinary channels of trade—the large profits made, and frequently too by those who have no great skill or judgment in finances or in commerce—the weakening of moral principle that always results from political revolutions, such as that through which we are now passing—*these* things increase selfishness and tend to the development of the covetous spirit that rules so much in human nature, even in times of peace. So common have these sins become, that they have ceased to excite surprise; and instead of the indignation that would attach to them in a better state of public sentiment, they are received as a matter of course, disposed of with a jest, and the public mind is ready for the next exhibition of the same kind.

Now, what is the remedy for all this? How may it be met, society preserved, men raised from the groveling pursuit of wealth merely for its own sake, and the church purified from the stains that so often attach to *her* in these very matters? Unless something is done to stay the tide that is now setting in the direction of these evils, to what point of reproach and shame may she not soon be borne? The feeling of Hagar in all the affairs of life would moderate and regulate all the desires of the heart, that might otherwise become ungovernable, and forbid all criminal excess.

The feeling of Hagar would also tend very much to keep us mindful of our dependence upon God for success in all our callings and occupations. Without His blessing, we may rise early and sit up late, there can be no real success for us. It is an old charge, as old as the days of Habakkuk, that men "sacrifice unto their net and burn incense unto their drag; because by them their portion is fat, and their meat plenteous." The instrument by which they succeed, or hope to succeed in life, is worshipped, to the utter neglect of Him who orders their lot in all things. God's presence and blessing is too much overlooked. That which is seen occupies the attention, to the total neglect of the invisible hand that guides all results to their final issue. God is thus ignored.

But were our minds constantly filled with the truth, "Thou God seest me," it would not be thus. We should never fall into this sin. God would not only be ever present, but this presence would be felt and acknowledged. His hand would be seen in all things that pertain to us. The eye would never be averted from God to ourselves, and we would never be guilty of the sin of sacrificing unto our net and of burning incense to our drag. God would ever be looked to as the efficient agent in all the complicated affairs of life; and whatever the result might be, we should feel that the hand of God was there. If prosperity attended us, it would fill our hearts with thankfulness to *Him;* if adversity became our lot, it would be recognized as the ordering of *His* wise and merciful providence.

A REBOUND FROM SUPERSTITION AND FORMALISM.—Senor Garrido, a Spaniard of celebrity, has written a book upon his own country, in which he says: "In general, the Spaniards have ceased to be Catholics; they are divided into two great classes, deists and infidels, and the majority are indifferent to divine worship. Of the two classes, the former say they believe in a Supreme Being, of whom, however, they have no definite notion. They believe in neither the miracles nor the prophecies, nor the Virgin, nor any of the mysteries of the Catholic Church. The latter do not believe in anything whatever, and both classes are so far alike that, for the most part, they do not trouble themselves about questions which have not the slightest effect on their conscience. From motives of personal interest, in order to stand well with their neighbors, to get an appointment, or to avoid the risk of losing one, people imitate the men at the head of affairs, and as they see that these play the hypocrite, follow their example by joining pious fraternities, purchasing tickets for the communion, or even attending it without confession. Other hypocrites frequent the service of the Church."

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN JAPAN.—During a visit of the English Bishop of Victoria to assist the operations of Rev. Messrs. Liggins and Williams at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, he succeeded in raising a sufficient amount from the English merchants, added to what Mr. Williams had received from American merchants, to enable him to erect a Church. It is claimed that this is the first Protestant Church ever erected in that land. Another has been built since by the English and Scotch residents at Yokohama, the port of Yedo. It was first opened in December last, when there were resident there 108 British subjects and 85 Americans. It is not denominational, though the English service is used.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—Our Irish correspondent, says the N. Y. *Evangelist*, writes us that the Magee Presbyterian College, just established at Derry, in the North of Ireland, will probably be opened in October next. Endowments have been obtained for some of the Professorships, and the Irish Society of London promise a hundred pounds a year for five years, in the hope that meantime, funds shall be raised for endowing the others. Latin, Greek, Logic, Natural Philosophy, and perhaps Ethics, may thus have a commencement; and the Theological course, including Hebrew, Systematic Theology, Hermeneutics, and Sacred Rhetoric, will follow in due time. This will be a great boon to the whole Irish Presbyterian population; especially those of the North and Northwest.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Our readers will remember that a short time since, a number of prominent Yankee officers were confined in the city of Charleston within range of the enemy's fire, in retaliation for their barbarity in shelling that portion of the city occupied exclusively by non-combatants. The Yankee authorities, on being informed of this step, selected an equal number of Confederate officers, and were making arrangements to place them on Morris Island, in full range of our batteries. Through the mercy of God, these officers, instead of being kept in a position where they would have been subjected to imminent peril at the hands of their own friends, have been regularly exchanged, and are now at their respective homes, receiving the congratulations and sharing the joys of relatives and friends. We publish, in our news column, a list of the Confederate officers.

A WIFE'S GIFT TO THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.—The *Southern Observer* mentions the receipt, from a Southern lady, for Missionary purposes, of a ten dollar Confederate treasury note, stained with the blood of her husband who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. It was found on his person, after his death, and sent to her. She kept it, for a while, as a sacred and cherished relic of her husband; but afterwards gave it into the treasury of the Lord.

The *Presbyterian* says that the health of Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor of the church in University Place, New York, has suffered so much lately, that he has been compelled to take leave of his congregation for a time, and spend a season in travel, or in complete quiet. A brief letter of farewell was read to his congregation on Sabbath morning, (May 15th) announcing his purpose to cease for a time his usual labors.

THE BELIEVER'S DESTINATION.

"Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am; that they may behold the glory that thou hast given me." This is the prayer of Him whom we know that "the Father heareth always." It is, therefore, enough to give us confidence in the final destination of those who are in Christ. But we can scarcely open the word of God, or sound the depths of the christian heart in any age of the church, and not have our confidence in this precious truth strengthened. It is to this ultimate destination of the believer with God and Christ and holy things—when "every tear shall be wiped away"—when the night of ignorance, sorrow, and sin shall be forever unknown—to which the promises look that give point to the exhortations in the word—that lure us away from the world and the things of the world after a better and far richer inheritance reserved for those who have "run with patience the race set before them in the gospel." It is this ultimate destination that has been the subject of thought and meditation with the children of the kingdom in every age, as they journeyed on through this world of temptation and sorrow, of sin and suffering. While there has generally been much to detain them here—to twine around the heart and bind it to earth—"to depart and be with Christ" has been better for them. They know it. They feel it, whatever be the ties that bind them to this sod. A child of God whose hopes do not rise, often and intensely, above the world and the poor, perishing things of earth, to the glories and the bliss of that state, where "Christ sitseth at the right hand of God"—it cannot be! No such creature can exist. Absent from home, far from his father's house, deprived of the privilege of intimate personal communication with Him, face to face—he cannot but turn often and with intense desire to the time and place where these blessed privileges shall be fully and securely enjoyed.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY MURDERED.—The latest foreign news contains the following:—A telegram from Bombay, of May 14, says—'The Rev. Isidore Loewenthal, missionary to the Affghans, has been murdered at Peshawur.'" The Rev. Mr. Loewenthal was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and was stationed at Peshawur.

Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, a Polish Jew by birth, but a convert to Christianity more than thirty years since, in London, and a minister most of that time in that city, recently died after a long and useful career in endeavoring to spread the gospel abroad, especially among his brethren, the Jews.

A LARGE DONATION.—A generous Christian lady recently sent the editor of the Richmond Christian *Advocate* a barrel of lard, which she desired to be sold and the proceeds used chiefly for the distribution of the *Advocate* among the soldiers. The lard sold for a little over two thousand dollars. We doubt not, that lard aids materially in *greasing* the machinery of the *Advocate.*

THINK OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies are always devising plans for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. One of their last happy thoughts is the making of scrap books for circulation in the hospitals. Our attention was first called to this subject the other day at Charlottesville. A little girl in that place concluded she would make a scrap book for the soldiers, so she collected all the old papers and magazines about the house, and set to work. In a short time she had made a very interesting little book, with which the sick and wounded men were delighted. She sent with it a short and simple letter to the soldiers, which we intended to print with this notice, but we have mislaid it. We commend this matter to the notice of the ladies. In the absence of books in our hospitals they may relieve the tedium of the sick room by making these scrap books in their leisure moments. Take any blank book not too large and unhandy, cut out every other leaf, then paste in neatly your selection, and if possible illuminate each page with an engraving. Be sure in the selections to bear in mind the moral and religious wants of the soldiers.

At Charlottesville several little girls go occasionally and sing in the wards. The soldiers are delighted with the simple and touching music of these children. Tears flow freely as they listen, and the chaplains are often urged to bring these little singers again. The scene is touching and beautiful.—*Soldier's Paper.*

DEATH OF REV. G. W. LEYBURN'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.—In a note from Rev. Mr. Hooper, dated on the 14th inst., he says: "I have just heard this morning of the sudden death of Bro. Leyburn's youngest daughter, Alice. Mr. L., passed through town yesterday on his way for Alum Water, near New London, and told me she was quite sick. Last night she was taken with hemorrhage which caused her to sink in a short time." The Lord grant the consolations of his Spirit to the bereaved parents and family.—*Christian Observer.*

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.—A Virginia correspondent of the *Christian Index* gives a very striking incident illustrative of the power of religion in making good soldiers: "In a Brigade of five regiments, where there has recently been a glorious revival, two of the regiments, which had not shared in the revival, broke, while the three which had been thus blessed stood firm, and changed a threatened disaster into a victory, which elicited the commendation of the higher officers, and will secure the promotion of the Colonel commanding."

STRENGTH AS THE DAY.

"As thy days; so shall thy strength be." Deut: xxxiii: 25.

Here is a precious promise for a trying day! It belongs to every traveller to Mount Zion. It provides for every part of the journey, for every day as each day may require. It is especially to dark days, wintry days, trying days,—days when creatures cannot help us. Fellow pilgrim! are you dispirited, depressed and cast down! Are you looking back upon the past with sorrow, and forward into the future with fear? Cheer up, the Lord will not lay on you more than he will enable you to bear, nor will he allow any other to do so. However weak you may feel in yourself, however rough the road you have to travel, however heavy the burden you have to carry, sufficient strength will be given you. You have never been crushed yet, though you may have staggered under some heavy burdens; and he who has helped you in the past is your helper now, and will help you in all the future. "As the day"—let the day be as it may—"so shall thy strength be." In the day of adversity, and in the day of prosperity—in the day of life, and in the day of death—suitable supplies will be sent, and all necessary aid afforded.

Look not, then, at thy trials, dwell not on thine inability; but lay hold on the promise, and seek grace to exercise faith in the almighty Promiser. Then let Satan suggest what he please, or the flesh object what it may, you will be able to say, "I will not fear; for as my day, so shall my strength be." Blessed Lord, we praise thee for this precious promise? Help, O help us to confide in it; and day by day as duty or trials may require, enable us to look to thee, and expect sufficient strength from thee!

"In the day when I cried thou answeredest me, and strengthenedst me with strength in my soul." Ps. cxxxviii: 3.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

ARE OUR HEARTS IN THE CAUSE?

A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

A secular view of religious duty is not always devoid of interest, or even of profitable suggestions. Outsiders are at least not biassed by the same prejudices that affect those whose interests or professions may somewhat govern their ideas of a given duty, and if their estimate of Christian obligation seem to impose too weighty burdens, it must be admitted that they are burdens not greater than are authorized by religious professions. I address these words to those who profess the Christian faith. I do not aspire to the position of one speaking by authority, but simply make suggestions. Indeed, most of all, would I deprecate uncharitable reflections upon any one. But all are capable of improvement, and surely none should be more desirous of it than the elect.

The war in which we are engaged, however, preceded by church separations, is more than a religious scheme employing secular arms. However much our religious faith and traditions may be concerned in the present conflict, the main motive of the enemy is obviously secular and *mercenary.* And even with ourselves, present and material, as well as future and religious, advantages enter largely into our calculations. But over all true interests Christianity throws its shield; and even while we seek secular ends, if they be right and honorable, we may expect and insist on the largest and best help of the Church. Our right to worship God according to the dictates of our consciencies; all that is sacred in tradition, memory and affections; and constitutional rights, are assailed and endangered by a cruel and insolent foe.

Now, seriously, I ask, even in view of all that the Church has done, Is this great cause as dear and dear to the hearts of individual Christians as it ought to be? Do *all* Christians—*all who profess to be Christians*—do their whole duty towards our country? Do all fight, or pray, or advise, and make noble sacrifices, as the stress of our circumstances and their own Christian obligations require at such an hour? Oh is it their endeavor day and night to secure His great bless ing on our cause, who can alone save us by his strong arm and outstretched hand? If every Christian shall devote himself to his duty, encouraging all who are "ready to halt," counselling those who are perplexed—above all fervently praying for success at the hands of that God by whose wisdom, grace and might we can prevail over our enemies, who can doubt but that out of all our trials we shall have, as a people, a happy and glorious issue?

Will Christians object if an outsider, in an humble and kind spirit, asks a question he finds in the Bible, "What do ye more than others?"

S. C.

WHAT A SPEECH!—Mr. Charles Anderson, Lieut. Governor of Ohio, and brother of the "Hero of Fort Sumpter," is reported by one of the abolition papers of Cincinnati, to have uttered the following blasphemy at the reception of the Second Kentucky Regiment at Cincinnati a short time since:

"Unfurling the tattered and bullet rent flag of the Second Kentucky, the speaker exclaimed, with emotion, 'Ladies behold the work of your fair hands. See it marred by ruthless traitors. Oh, the seamless coat of the Saviour, as it came from the cross, rent by spears and draggled in blood, was not half so beautiful as the stained and tattered uniform of the brave soldier who has defended that flag.'" [Cheers.]

Verily, when the wicked rule, the people may tremble. Here is a man who has fairly caught the spirit of abolition, and its fruit is bald infidelity, and blasphemy of the coarsest kind.

We have been led to believe that this man, some years ago, was a man of good character, probably a professor of religion, but having become an abolitionist, he must needs insult the Christian world with a blasphemy equally as disgusting as any which ever proceeded from the lips of a Tom Paine.—*True Presbyterian.*

THE (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General assembly of this branch of the Presbyterian Church was held in Dayton, Ohio. It was only in session eight days. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Henry B Smith, D. D., from the text, "Till we all come in the unity of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."—Ephesians v: 13.

Rev. Thomas Brainerd. D. D., was chosen Moderator.

The committee on the State of the Country, presented a series of loyal resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, ordered to be read from the pulpits of all their churches, and the same be forwarded to President Lincoln.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., was the delegate from the O. S. General Assembly.

After a very harmonious session the Assembly adjourned to meet next year in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.—*True Presbyterian.*

THE EXAMPLE OF OUR CHIEFTAIN.—When Gen. Lee crossed the James early in June, he called his staff around him and kneeling under the shade of a spreading oak offered up a most fervent prayer for Divine guidance, and strength, and success in the new stage of the campaign upon which he was just entering.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEFENSE AND EXPLANATION.

It is a favorable sign of returning sanity among at least some of the ministers and churches at the North, that the Directors of the American Bible Society, should feel a pressure upon them to make explanation to the Christian world concerning the separation between them and the Virginia Bible Society, that caused the sending of an agent to England for aid. Secretary Taylor and the *New York Observer*, both seem to think the defence and explanation a most triumphant one, and conclusively showing that the American Bible Society has been disposed to do and actually did all that could be done in the way of supplying the South with Bibles. We are not of course, disposed to scan too closely the logic of an apology. It is made plain enough, that in 1861 before the "Northern heart was fired to the point of a barbarous war of robbery, plunder, and extermination in the name of Christianity, the Bible Society was disposed to go on with the good work at the South. It is made equally plain that in 1863 after the successful appeal of the Virginia Bible Society to Christians in England, the American Bible Society was ready to grant Bibles to the South. As to the long intervening period, during the height of the mania for murder and extermination the defense is not so strong as we should wish a defense of ourselves to be, if life, repudiation or property were depending on it. After carefully looking over all that the Secretary, Dr. Taylor and the *Observer* has to say upon the subject, while we rejoice that they feel it proper to make some explanation, we do not feel it our duty to recall our utterance on the subject nine months ago in response to the *Presbyterian's* pious wish that Dr. Hoge might be captured and sent by the Government "to thank the American Bible Society for doing without solicitation, what he has crossed the seas to ask as a favor from strangers and foreigners":

"In the third place, these Southern Christians had no particular human reasons that we can see, for regarding the Christians represented in the New York Bible Society in any other light than as "strangers and foreigners;" nay, in not a few instances than as even "Barbarians and Scathians." They found themselves formally denounced in the name of the Lord, as the vilest of malefactors by general assemblies, conventions and conferences. They found themselves held up in the pulpits of the North as objects of execration to popular fanaticism—to be exterminated by fire and sword, without benefit of the laws of civilized warfare. They found the Generals that conducted the war against them—because their instincts of military honor revolted at the idea of robbery and butchery—cried down into obscurity and disgrace, by a popular fury, led on by the pulpit and religious press, which represents the Bible Society. They read accounts doubtless, in Northern religious papers, which stole through to them, of Northern ministers—members of the Bible Society—who shamelessly boasted of valuable books in their libraries stolen from the libraries of Southern ministers—and of Northern Christians, patrons of the Bible Society, who made full acknowledgment of pianos stolen from the parlors of Southern Christians. (See the New York *Christian Enquirer* and *New York Observer*,—"Achans in the Camp"—and *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, the letter from a minister who boasts of having the manuscript sermons, among "*many valuable books*," from the library of a Southern Clergyman.)

Now we submit whether in view of such notorious facts, these Southern Christians had much encouragement to "solicit" the aid of the Bible Society at New York.

"It might indeed be supposed, that this magnanimous conduct of the Bible Society is an indication of the return of a better spirit and therefore Dr. Hoge should thank them, as the *Presbyterian* demands of him. Unfortunately, however, the *Presbyterian* while it demands this return of gratitude, takes occasion to denounce the Southern ministers as men "lost to all principle of moral responsibility." Does the *Presbyterian* desire for the Bible Society the thanks of men "lost to all principle of moral responsibility?" Verily, the Bible Society has run to a low ebb!"—*True Presbyterian.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION.—We have already the returns from 35 out of 85 counties, in which Gov. Vance's majority is 20,994. It will be between forty and fifty thousand; against 33,975 two years ago.—*Obs'r 8th.*

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Senate, W. B. Wright. Poll: Wright 1138, R. McDaniel 697. Commons, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Gen. A. D. McLean, Dr. John McCormick. Poll: Shepherd 1167, McLean 876. McCormick 841, Neill McKay 809, M. J. McDuffie 618, J. P. McLean 566, W. M. McNeill 378, Jas. Kirkpatrick 188, A. J. Bethune 84. All Vance men.

THE LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.—It was ascertained yesterday, from a letter written by one of Burnside's command, and which accidentally fell into our hands, that the enemy's loss in the fights of Saturday will aggregate between 6,500 and 7,000. As this letter was intended only for the private eye of a friend at the North, it is no doubt correct—*Pet. Express.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. HOOD.—As is reported Gen. S. D. Lee, with from eight to ten thousand troops, has joined Gen. Hood. Within a few days we may look for news of stirring events in the neighborhood of Atlanta.

B. AND O. RAILROAD.—A private letter to the editors of the Lynchburg Republican, says that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been effectually destroyed. For a distance of fifteen miles the ties have been burnt and the iron cut in two so as to render it totally unfit for any future use.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter to the Houston *Telegraph* from Monterey, Mexico, alluding to the arrival of Maximilian, says.

In the meantime it may not be improper to caution your readers to be very moderate in their expectations of benefits from the new Emperor. The problem of Louis Napoleon in Mexico is not only solved, but is still shrouded in a mistery that baffles the research of the most erudite diplomat. Maximilian's position on the chess board, whether as King, Queen or Parson, is too indefined to regard him as aught but the tool of a great mind, as the agency through which something is to be done, what, no man conjectures.

Complications will ensue, new policies will be formed, old theories will be abandoned, and perhaps a monarchy may be founded—all is conjecture, yet amid it all another insult awaits our foe. "The best Government the sun ever shown upon" will humble its proud head, abandon the doctrines of its father, prove traitors to the promise of Juarez and recognize Maximilian among the powers that be. The bargain is made in Paris. The consideration is specified. Grant may be defeated or he may win, the Monroe doctrine is abandoned, the United States is humiliated by the South and stands stultified before the nations.

If Maximilian recognize the Confederacy the signs of the times are out of joint.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP POAGUE'S BATTALION,
Near Chester Depot, R. & P. R. R.,
July 31, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in Charlotte Light Battery, Capt. A B. Williams, Comd'g, from May 6th to this date.

Battle Wilderness May 6th—Killed: Private David Fulbright. Wounded: Privates W. P. Ellington, severely in back. W. G. Hoover slightly in leg, Whitner Broadway slightly in hip, Reuben Underwood slightly in head.

Spottsylvania C. H., May 12th—Killed: Private Tilmon Jenkins. Wounded: Capt A. B Williams severely in side, Private Andrew Kanipe mortally since died.

Near Cold Harbor June 1st—Wounded: Patrick Cain painfully in leg.

Cold Harbor June 3d—Wounded: Private R. C. Nantz severely in leg.

Turkey Ridge June 11th—Killed: Private William S McDuffie.

June 20th, near Petersburg—Wounded: Lt. Abdan Alexander severely in head.

July 8th, Chesterfield Heights—Wounded: Lt. T. L. Seigle slightly in hip, Privates W. W. Shelby slightly in head and shoulder, John C. Fite slightly in knee.

July 11th, near Petersburg—Wounded: Privates Jas. H. Potts slightly in head, W. P. Ellington slightly in face.

July 12th—Private Jesse B Baker severely in hands.

July 22d—Killed: Private Jackson Tourey.

Very respectfully,
T. L. SEIGLE, Lt. Comd'g,
Charlotte Lt. Batt'y, Poague's Batt. Art.,
3d Corps, Army N. Va.

EXCHANGED OFFICERS.—The following officers were duly exchanged off Charleston harbor on the 3d inst:

Major General Edward Johnson.
Major General Frank Gardner.
Brigadier General Geo. H. Stewart.
Brigadier General J. J. Archer.
Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson.
Colonel Wm. M. Barber, 37th N. C. Infantry.
Colonel James N. Brown, 14th S. C. Infantry.
Colonel R. H. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Colonel B. E. Caudice, 10th Kentucky Rifles.
Colonel Novall Cobb, 50th Virginia Infantry.
Colonel B. W. Duke, 2nd Kentucky.
Colonel M. J. Ferguson 16th Virginia.
Colonel Wm. H. Forney, 10th Alabama.
Colonel J. M. Hanks, Kentucky.
Colonel R. C. Morgan, Kentucky.
Colonel Wm. A. Peebles, 44 Virginia Infantry.
Colonel Wm. H. Pell, Forrest's Cavalry.
Colonel Jas. J. Tucker, 7th Kentucky Cavalry.
Colonel A. L. Vandeventer, 50th Virginia In.
Colonel W. W. Ward, Tennessee.
Lieut. Colonel James F. Brown, Forrest's Cav.
Lieut. Colonel P. B. Devant, 38th Georgia In.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. Lee Davidson, North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Jas. P. Fitzgerald, 23d Virginia Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel C. S. Haynes, 27th Virginia Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. H. Lee Martz, 10th Virginia infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. M. Parsley 31 North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel O. A. Patton.
Lieut. Colonel A. L. Swingley.
Lieut. Col M. J. Smith, Louisiana Artillery.
Major D. W. Anderson, 44th Virginia In.
Major J. W. Caldwell, 1st Kentucky Cav.
Major J. T. Carson, 12th Georgia.
Major Wm. T. Ennett, 31 N. C. Infantry.
Major O M. Henry, 4th Missouri.
Major J. E. Gross, Major and A. A. Gen.
Major. H. A. Higley, Kentucky.
Major Wm. H. Manning, 6th Louisiana In.
Major E. A. Nash, 4th Georgia Infantry.
Major L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia Infantry
Major E. J. Sanders, Sanders' Infantry Bat.
Major G. H. Smith, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Major Thos. Steel, 31 Kentucky Cavalry.
Major P. E. Upshur, 13th Virginia Cavalry.
Major F. F. Warley, 2nd S. C. Artillery.
Major Thomas B. Webber, 2nd Kentucky.
Major J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana.
First Lieutenant and Aid C. DuPree, Major General Gardner's Staff.
Aid J. A. Jacques, Major General Gardner's Staff.
First Lieutenant and Aid, T. G. Jackson, Brigadier General G. P. Anderson's Staff.

A CONSPIRACY IN MISSOURI.—The annexed dispatch to a late Northern paper dated St. Louis, July 23, indicates that some new troubles are coming to light in the west.

Much surprise was created here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent secessionists of this city, whose offence was unknown. It has lately come to light, however, that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, having for its object the erection of a North-western Confederacy.

Col. Sanderson, the Provost Marshal General of this Department, has been gathering evidence in the matter for several months, which is in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates several public men, and shows the organization formed to have been a dangerous one. One of the arrested parties here is said to have been so badly frightened that a bond of half a million of dollars has been offered for his release.

It is believed that the recent guerrilla movements in this State have some connection with this scheme, particularly as Thornton, in his speech at Platte city, said the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized and armed to rise throughout the Free States; that Vallandigham was with them; and that he was Vallandingham's man; that he had troops in every county of the State, and men coming up from the South; and that fifteen hundred men had been raised in Illinois, who would join him, destroying the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in their march.

During Colonel Sanderson's investigation of this conspiracy, he discovered the intended renewal of boat burning on the Western rivers, and was able in several instances to avert serious consequences. The whole matter will probably be investigated in a few days.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to day unusually quiet along the lines, no shelling and scarcely any picket firing. Nearly all the force which Grant sent to the north side of the James river, has returned to our front. It is supposed that Grant is busy sapping and mining at other points.

Deserters who entered our lines on yesterday, say there was great dissatisfaction and complaint in the Yankee army on the result of Saturday.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3d.—Affairs are very quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night, but nothing of importance occurred.

Six hundred and fifty prisoners, captured near Newland, were sent south from East Point yesterday. About 1,000 in all were captured.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—All quiet along the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city a half an hour last evening. The enemy is much hurt at the defeat of the raiders in our rear. The enemy is still marching towards our left.

Nashville papers of the 28th ult., mention the death of McPherson, and estimate their losses in the battle of the 22d, at 1,500. Geary's, Wall's, Williams', McCook's, Newton's, Johnson's and Thomas' Federal divisions were engaged.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Yesterday and last night the enemy threw their infantry on Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large. This morning a Federal double ender opened on the transport Dick Keys and then on the fort which is replying slowly.

Gen. Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for battle, and great confidence prevails. A Federal force estimated at 1,600 occupy Holly Springs, Miss.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—Late yesterday afternoon heavy skirmishing occurred at the central line, and continued till after nightfall. Every effort to dislodge our skirmish line was defeated. The firing of musketry and artillery is brisk on a portion of the line.

A few prisoners were captured in our front.

The city is vigorously shelled in the meantime. During the night one young lady was killed by a shell.

ATLANTA, Aug. 5.—The enemy have been unusually active during the last 15 hours. About four o'clock on yesterday afternoon there was a heavy assault upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of them, but were subsequently driven from them, our lines were re established about 10 o'clock last night. The assault upon our skirmish lines extended from the centre to the extreme left. The movement having been anticipated it resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night up to the present time. Both affairs insignificant. Comparative quiet in the city through day and night and but few shells thrown, resulting as usual in no damage.

RICHMOND, Aug. 5.—Baltimore papers say that on yesterday Hooker was ordered to report to Washington for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding to the command now held by Meade.

Early's forces still occupy positions west of Harper's Ferry.

In an engagement near Cumberland Mountain between the Federal forces under Kelly and a body of Confederates under Bradley Johnston, the Confederates are said to be defeated with a loss of the wagons and spoils brought from Pennsylvania:

It is reported that the Confederates are again crossing into Maryland at Dam No. four.

The Louisiana Convention adopted a new constitution on the 22d and will be immediately submitted to the people.

Advices from Europe to the 20th, says that all the islands west of the coast of Schelswig are now in possession of the Germans. Peace negotiations will probably be commenced in Vienna on the 19th ult.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—A special to the Whig from Petersburg says it having been ascertained that the enemy was mining extensively in front of Gracie's brigade on our centre it was determined to stay their operations by countermining. Our culvert being completed was exploded between 6 and 7 o'clock last night, blowing up the enemy's skirmish line and demolishing his mines. The affair was a great success, completely frustrating the object of the enemy at that point by throwing the troops along his lines in great confusion. No infantry attack was intended being made outside of artillery. The firing along the whole line was very rapid for the space of an hour.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Since the explosion on Friday, nothing of interest has transpired, some picket firing and mortar shelling has been going on, but resulting in nothing.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. Grant however, is not believed to have abandoned mining, but is persevering in digging.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—A special to the *Advertiser*, from Fort Morgan on the 6th, says that the enemy's gunboats with wounded left for Pensacola. A communication from Admiral Buchanan, says he is wounded but doing well and his leg may be saved. On the Tennessee 2 were killed and 8 wounded. On the Selma, 8 killed including Lieut. Comstock. Several were wounded at Fort Morgan. The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Loss slight. The enemy are firing wildly. The gunboat Morgan came up last night. The enemy lost 1 monitor and 1 gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended. The city military are in camp three miles from the city. Boats came up within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, but they went back. The enemy have merely carried our outpost.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7th.—The following was received yesterday; Mobile, Aug. 5. Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchannan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured, the Gaine's was beached near Fort Morgan and is safe, she will try to run up to night.

The enemy's fleet approach the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

Signed, D. H. MAURY,
Maj. General.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort. The enemy, yesterday and to day were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray, and great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchannan, Murphy and Bennett of the Navy.

MOBILE, Aug. 8th.—It is with painful humiliation that we have to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaine at half past 9 o'clock, this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson of the 21st Alabama.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce and without the sanction of Gen. Page, who enquired by signal what his purpose was but received no answer. His attention was attracted by the signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "hold on to your Fort." On the same night Page visited Fort Gaines, found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation, and left pre emptory orders for Anderson on his return, not to surrender and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signaled this morning, they received no answer except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—The Baltimore *American*, of the 1st and 2d has been received. It refers to the explosion of the mine in front of the 9th corps near Petersburg on Saturday, and says the sight was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting 16 guns, was blown into the air and rendered a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion an assault was made on the rebel works by the 9th and 18th corps, the 5th held in reserve. This assault was successful, carrying the entire front line of the enemy's works and capturing many prisoners.

The *American* of the 2d says the loyal people are again called upon to show how they can bear themselves under disaster. The assault upon Petersburg failed, and our forces repulsed with a loss of 5,000 including prisoners. The strength of the rebel position is unimpaired.

The rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac 15 miles above Williamsport and passed directly across Maryland into Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg.

About 500 of McCausland's men entered Chambersburg and demanded $500,000. The demand was complied with. The town was fired and nearly the whole of it burned. Gov. Curtain has called the legislature together to make arrangements to defend the State. Wright's column must ere this have reached Winchester, and if the rebels attempt to retain possession of the Shenandoah Valley a desperate battle must be expected.

Detroit *Tribune* asserts that Thompson, Clay and Holcombe had crossed the Detroit river several days ago and are now in the Western States. Gold 258 1-2.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—The *Herald* says the mine at Petersburg was worked by the 48th Pennsylvania, composed mostly of Schuylkill coal miners. The work commenced on the 28th of June, and was done with so much secrecy that the other corps around knew nothing definite about it.

Two hundred and sixty-five public and private buildings were destroyed at Chambersburg. Most of the stocks of merchandise were removed before the rebels arrived. The losses by fire are largely over $1,000,000, and 3,000 people are rendered houseless.

A Lancaster telegram says the raid towards Wheeling was superintended by Breckinridge, while Longstreet is threatening Washington and Early holds the Valley.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The N. Y. *Times* of the 5th has been received. No intelligence of importance from either of the main armies.

A Court of inquiry is about to be commenced to inquire into the cause of the late disaster at Pittsburg. Federal loss is ascertained to be 5340.

The 4th being fast day, the Washington *Chronicle* says that Kelly whipped the rebels under McCausland and Bradley Johnston at New Creek. The rebels loss severe; ours slight.

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th. Curtain calls for 30,000 militia. Telegrams say the greatest consternation once more prevails among the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley. The population are panic stricken. the farmers are moving off their stock.

FAT MARYLAND CATTLE.—Not a few of the well fed, fat cattle of Maryland, captured by Gen. Early's forces, have reached Petersburg, and our troops are now enjoying the luxury of real good beef.—*Petersburg Express*

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS TO THE ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS DURING JULY, 1864.

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Cherokee.*

Elder,	$1,000 00
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Lexington ch, young ladies,	309 00
New Hope ch,	69 25
Macon ch,	155 00
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Concord.*	
Davidson College Sabbath Schoo	10 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Yorkville ch,	119 28
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Summerville ch,	150 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Florence ch, colored Sabbath School,	25 00
Total,	$1,837 46

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING JULY, 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*

New Harmony ch,	$ 73 00
Betsy and Lotus Turner, little girls	20 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Allison Creek ch,	24 50
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Columbia ch, mo con. coll.,	30 50
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Camden ch,	51 00
Total,	$198 00

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Orange county N. C., July 10th, 1864, Mrs. MARTHA A. P. McCAULEY, aged 30 years, wife of H. Crawford McCauley, and daughter of Wm. H. Hall, deceased. This amiable young woman was from early life a regular, and we believe, worthy communicant in the Presbyterian Church at Little River. Her life was exemplary and her influence beneficial. Her death though unexpected, was not too soon: for God who knows the end from the beginning, had appointed the time, and He has called His child home to Himself, to enter upon the great reward in heaven, to associate with all the good gone before, and to welcome the dear ones left behind to join peaceful rest, when their time shall at length arrive. The bereaved husband may rest assured that the large circle of friends and the church from which she was taken, sympathize with her and pray that the chastisement, which is for the present, grievous, may afterwards produce the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and lead to a joyful participation in the bliss and glory of the heavenly state. T. U. F.

***Hillsboro' *Recorder* please copy.

In Cabarrus county, N. C., at the residence of his father, May 3d, 1864, of Typhoid fever, Mr JOHN M MORRISON, in the 18th year of his age. He was an only son, a consistent member of Rocky River church, and an exceedingly agreeable and promising youth.—Such was the nature of his disease, that he was unconscious for many hours prior to his death. Still his uniform christian deportment was such that his parents and many friends have good hope in his death. How important that youth, as well as others, be in readiness to die at a moment's warning PASTOR.

In Orange county, N. C., July 6th, 1864, EDWIN PHILLIPS, infant son of N. P. and M. C. Hall, aged 20 months. It is a great comfort to these bereaved parents to believe that their little boy has been taken from the evil to come, and raised up in His gracious presence, where there is fulness of joy and pleasures forever more.

How live and grow the gentle lambs,
From earth to heaven given;
In pastures green, by crystal streams,
They feed at dawn, and rest at even.

T U. F.

At the residence of Mr R. I. McDowell, in Iredell co., N. C., on the 28th of June, Miss ANNA McINTOSH, of Savannah, Ga.

At Mount Mourne, N. C., on the 2nd of July, Mrs JANE K LATTA, aged 88 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors."

In Greensboro', August 1st, at 1½ o'clock, A. M. of pulmonary consumption, JAMES A. LONG, Esq., aged 45 years, 6 months and 14 days. But a few months ago, Brother Long was called to part with his wife, who died of the same disease—himself too feeble to attend her burial. Only a few days ago, his beloved brother, Dr. Osborn Long, an Elder of the Bethlehem Church, arrived at his house from Danville, so unexpectedly, to die the same day. Thus afflicted and bereaved himself, his death leaves his own household still more desolate and afflicted. May the Lord now "take them up" and shelter them. Bro. Long has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian Church; he bore his afflictions and sufferings, and looked forward to his approaching departure with calm, patient faith. He was disciplined by long months of suffering. He has rejoined the love and sainted of his house and kindred, and sleeps in Jesus.

PASTOR.

In this town, Aug. 5th, MARY LANGDON, wife of Lieut. C. B. Cook, and daughter of the late Doyle and Margaret O'Hanlon.

Near Greenville Court House, S. C., on the 20th of June, 1864, Mrs. THERESA E. NEILL, wife of Rev. Wm. R. Neill, aged 37 years and 6 months. It is not the object of this brief notice to eulogize the dead, but to let her friends know that a good and noble soul has gone to her home in the heavens. Her sickness was a painful one of nearly three months. She was persuaded from the first that she could not recover; but this feeling no doubt fluctuated with the changing aspects of her case; however, long before her death she seemed to have relinquished all expectation of ever getting well. She prayed for patience and resignation, and we have every reason to believe that she was heard. She died at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the evening previous, just about sundown, she remarked that she was afraid she would die a hard death, and might not be able to deliver any messages. This was the only matter that seemed to trouble her. Contrary to her fears, she passed away in a moment, without a struggle or a gasp. She evidently did not know that she was dying. Calling her husband who was in the adjoining room, in a clear and audible voice, uttered an incoherent expression, asked to be placed high on the pillow, and then "breathed her life out sweetly there." Mrs. N. was not unmindful of the Apostle's injunction, "that they do good, that they be rich in good works," &c., but she scarcely ever let her left hand know what her right hand did. It was her habit to work with her own hand to acquire the means of distributing to the spiritual needs of others. From a journal which she kept, we extract the last item entered, dated January 1864: "Years roll on, and are bringing me more rapidly near unto death. This war! Will it ever end? My children scattered—my boy suffering privations in the army—but the very place, above all others, now, that I would have him be. But if death should overtake him! Cheer up my soul; he is in a merciful God's hands. Who knows but that He may accept him! Who knows the heart of another? Give me health, sickness, or death, Oh Lord, but whatever it be, may I feel it comes from Thy hand."

For the benefit of the children, all of whom are old enough to appreciate them, the following lines bearing the same date are transcribed:

LITTLE "BENNIE'S" SONG IN HEAVEN.

Come up, Mother, come up;
We long so much to greet you;
Don't stay for those you'd leave behind,
They soon will come and meet you.

The little boy you thought you had lost,
Yes, "Herman," my dear Mother,
I found him safe in Jesus' arms—
He claim him for a brother.

He tells me that he has not known
A want, and has no care,
And has no use for tears up here:
Oh do not wish him *there*.

And even your little "Mandeville,"
Of whom oft I've heard you speak,
His voice is changed,—no pain—all joy—
While here he sits at Jesus' feet.

For you thought his stay was far too short,
But now we know "'twas best,"
For there 'twas naught but pain and woe,
And here there's naught but rest.

And here is gentle Ida, too,
Your meek and cherished child,
You parted with in tears and sighs—
'Twill be but for a little while.

And tell our little Brother dear,
(He'll surely find the way,)
To trust in Jesus' promise,
Nor from his footsteps stray.

So, come up, Mother, come up;
Here's Bennie and them all.
Don't wait for them you'd leave behind,
They'll surely hear us call.

Our harps are strung, our voices tuned,
We know but praise and prayer,
We'll welcome you with songs of joy,
There'll be no parting here."

The subject of this notice died as she had lived—an humble believer in Christ. It never had been her habit to speak of herself or her assurances, nor did she do it in her sickness; but we are well satisfied that she was enabled to cast her all entirely on Jesus. No doubt she came up from the dark waters a conqueror and a saint.

"The hope of this—the pleasing hope,
Our parting is but brief,
Is all that now remains to us—
Our only balm of grief."

At Ft. Holmes, July 21st, Corp. LAUCHLIN HUGH McLAURIN, of Co. E, 40th N. C. Regiment, and son of Mr. D. L. and Catharine McLaurin, of Robeson county, in the 25th year of his age. Corpl. McLaurin volunteered on the 5th of August, 1861, and for nearly three years was found regularly at the post of duty, rendering faithful and efficient service to his country; and it may be truthfully said of him, "that no truer patriot or braver soldier" has falled a victim to Southern Independence than he. He was firm in his convictions of the justice of our cause, and even sanguine of its ultimate triumph. When the succession of reverses befell our arms during the last year, and the gloom of despondency hung heavy upon so many brows, he writes to his mother, "Our losses during the past twelve months have been severe but if we will stay united and put our trust in the Lord, He will bring us out of these troubles a better and a happier people. I know there are croakers who fear to enter the army and think we are whipped: please tell them for me, we are not whipped yet, and never will be whipped as long as there is one regiment of true men that are true to their country and to their God." He was remarkably cheerful and happy in his disposition, and endeared himself to a large circle of friends at home as well as to all his comrades in arms. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1861, and adorned his profession he then made, by a godly walk and conversation. He took an active part in getting up a prayer-meeting in his company, and was much devoted to the interests of religion, encouraging it both by his presence and by his aid. His letters to his friends breathed a comforting spirit of piety and devotion to Christ, and though they now mourn his loss, they have the pleasant assurance that he was prepared to die; that death to him was but going home and being with Jesus Christ, which is far better. A.

***Observer copy.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$35 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@$35 00
COFFEE,	$12 50@$15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$6 00
EGGS,	$2 00
FLOUR,	150 00@170 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@$20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@$5 00
PORK,	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@$3 50
SALT,	$25 00@30 00
TALLOW	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURKLAND.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE FAILED TO HAVE A QUORUM of Trustees at Davidson College at our annual meeting, July 19th. At the request of the Executive Committee, there will be a called meeting of the Board at Davidson College on Wednesday, 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WALTER W. PHARR,
July 27th, 1864.-tm. Pres. of the Board.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Cumberland county will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving their lists for the year 1864:

At the Office of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday August 9th, to Saturday following.

At Cedar Creek, on Monday August 15th, at B. Culbreth's.

At Lock's Creek, on Tuesday Aug. 16th, at Malcom McMillan's.

At Flea Hill, on Wednesday Aug. 17th, at John Murphy's.

At Black River and Silver Run, Thursday Aug. 18th, at David McNeill's.

At Carver's Creek, on Friday Aug. 19th, at Daniel McKinnon's.

At Rockfish, on Saturday Aug. 20th, at H. McNeill's.

At Seventy-first, on Monday Aug. 22d, at G D Baker's.

At Gaulhiffle, on Tuesday Aug. 23d, at Mrs. J. A. McKeithen's.

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the Assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of Slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Aug. 10w2 Assessors.

COFFEE!
SUGAR, (crushed and brown,)
SHEETING,
COTTON YARN,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Aug. 3,w3

SMYTHE'S GRAMMARS.

OUR OWN PRIMARY GRAMMAR, Ed. Edition, pps 72.
OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, pps. 148
Published and for sale by
STERLING CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
July 27,1864-4t* Greensboro', N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. MacIntyre
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12 Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.
7 " White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70 " English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50 " Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70 Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40 " Fancy Neck Ties.
300 " Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
159 Lbs Ball Shoe Thread.
20 Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900 Gross Steel Pens.
300 Great Gross English Pant Buttons, white and bl'k.
125 Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35 Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200 Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5 Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 b'ls Alum.
3 Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2 Barrels Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre.
3 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10 Kegs Bi-carb. Soda.
50 Sacks, 20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.
July 27-5

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
25 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!!
BLACK PEPPER,
&c., &c., &c.
Just received by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
July 13.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. R. U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Fauntle,	Miss Lillie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie R. Webb, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 3,-6w Oxford, N. C.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 27th,-4t.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1864.-tf

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Aug. 3,w9

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling form a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

To Teachers.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A TEACHER for a Family School. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 23, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.
July 27, 1864. 6t*

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 70 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them.

They are a *safe family medicine.*

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by G. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864.-3t pd. Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIVIC A

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond Sentinel, contains the following [the fullest we have seen] statement taken from the Baltimore Gazette of the 23 inst:

BUFFALO, July 21.—The correspondence with the rebel agents shows that Messers. Clay, Holcombe and Saunders asked on the 12th of Horace Greely the protection of the President or Sec'y of War to visit Washington.

Mr. Greely, in reply, on the 18th, understanding that they were the bearers of propositions from Richmond, looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct of the President. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but in the confidential employ of their Government, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence be communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers.

They ask a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond. Greely answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, it was advisable to communicate by telegraph with him and obtain instructions.

After some further correspondence in relation to Mr. Greely's communication with President Lincoln, the following was received from the President.

To Hon. Horace Greely:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maj. Hay, on the 20th, in a note, asks Messers. Holcombe and others if they have any communication to send to Washington by him.

Holcombe replies on the 21st, regretting that he has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to his communication delivered to the President of the United States, adding that the communication was accepted as a response to the letter of Clay and Holcombe to Mr. Greeley, and to that gentleman has an answer been transmitted.

The letter to Greely says: After alluding to the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, says that this assertion was accepted as an evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President—a change which he felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace, mutually just honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South. "Exacting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door, which had previously been closed against the Confederate States, for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations.

We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character which we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess, but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.

We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence were communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued the counsels of your President.

Had the Representative of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart might not have been terminated, or, if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endure through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of a spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutality.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its right or its dignity, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people, addressed "To whom it may concern."

It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations, at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and of fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been put in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect.

If it can be procured only by their submission to terms of conquest, generations yet unborn must witness its restoration.

If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

Those who control the armies are the servants of the people, not their masters. They have no more inclination than they have the right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States—to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government.

A friend sends us the following, cut from an old number of the New York *Ledger*. It seems to be fragmentary in its character, but will doubtless be read with some interest at the present stage of affairs. It shows up with much spirit, some of the characteristics of the yankee nation that have been wonderfully developed since the original publication of the piece.—[ED. PRES.]

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

By I. B.

A Descendant of Annie Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

If a Yankee had been sent out of the ark, in place of the dove, he never would have returned. He would have located certain in the first swapping place, and removed from that only to go to another still more remote. The centrifugal force had already sprinkled America with Puritans, like drops of water whirled from a mop. And as in certain families of infusoria the act of existence is accompanied with instant reproduction of the species, and the immediate destruction of all traces of animalcule, so no sooner did a Pilgrim Father alight in a quarter, than he at once began to multiply his Hirams and Jonathans and kick up a row with all his neighbors.

I would like you, my reader, to observe, that this meddlesome spirit, which leads to interfere with the business of other people comes directly from Plymouth Rock, and that it is just as active now as it was two hundred and forty years ago. It causes a great deal of trouble now; and no doubt will produce a great deal to come. But you can no more impress a Yankee with the "*laisser faire*" principle, of keeping his fingers out of other folks' pies, than you could have persuaded George Barrington that his own pockets were the properest receptacles for his own. And this, my reader, is the peculiar institution which in so remarkable a degree, distinguished our Pilgrim Fathers from their neighbors. I say "their neighbors." I will tell you what I mean by their neighbors. There was Captain John Smith, who settled Virginia; there was Mynheer van Donck, who settled New Amsterdam; there was Monsieur Jean Crapaud, who settled Canada and Acadie; there was Friend William whose broad brim of peace and good will overshadowed Pennsylvania; there was mine host of Merry Mount, with his jovial companions at Wollaston; there was the Welsh parson, Roger Williams, who settled Rhode Island, and around all these the great original settlers, the multitudinous members of the Buckskin family; all of whom were neighbors of our forefathers, and might, perhaps, have done unto each other as they would be done by, to this day, if the Mayflower, bearing the sacred screw of progress, had foundered on her first trip to Plymouth Rock.

I merely make these suggestions for the benefit of future historians, in order that it may induce a train of novel speculations, concerning what might have been, had Boston never existed.

And since I am upon this subject, I may as well pursue the speculations myself.

What might have been the present condition of the United States, suppose the Mayflower had sprung a leak and sunk in mid ocean! In the first place, the population of the country would have been immense. The issue alone of early emigrants slain in Puritan battle, calculated by the tables of the political economists, by this time would have amounted to more than the entire population of Europe! That this assumption is not unreasonable, any person can decide by referring to any ordinary account of the doings from 1620 to 1690, and working out the sum to the present day with his slate and pencil.

The result being obtained, I will proceed:

Thus with an immense country and an immense population, not an Asiatic community, but a people pregnant with Europe's vital spark, it is impossible to draw any other conclusion than the American Confederation under such auspices would now have exceeded, beyond all comparison, its present condition. I say "American Confederation;" for certainly such a body must of its own weight be separated from parent government. No foreign sceptre, however powerful, could have stretched across three thousand miles of ocean without snapping somewhere, with such a weight at this extremity; and then imagine such a body as this might have been;—cut adrift; luminous with novel ideas of liberty and independence; strong enough to withstand any outward enemies, and bound together by every tie that could unite a people enjoying the highest conditions of civilization. Think of it! Think what cities might have arisen; what harbors might have overflowed with the gathered treasures of the world! what noble impulses might have governed; what codes of virtue prevailed! Not in set places, not in every place; not only in the temple, but in the theatre; not in the works, but by the works of such a nation; by its schools, as by its structures; by its public laws, as by its private actions; by its happy households, as by its public gatherings; where! in any place might the immortal tenet be more fitly proclaimed of "Peace on earth and good will to man" than in America?

Surely there was material enough in the new world for such an empire, had not Puritan enterprise thrust forth its thousand fingers! At that touch individual responsibility, freedom of thought, the sense of justice the love and the rewards of truth, the progress of art, the cultivation of letters, the ennobling influences of christianity; all that hope had dreamed, and faith had taught, shrunk, withered, succumbed and perished! And in their places sprang up a fungi of pedagogues, and the tricks and traps of a community of peddlers.

"In happy climes the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense,
The pedantry of courts and schools;

There shall be hung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of Arts,
The good, and great-inspiring, Epic rage,
The wisest heads the noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay?
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last!"*

"To Berkley, every virtue under heaven"—save that of prophecy!

But to continue: for it is not the duty of the historian to tell what might have been, but what has been done. I shall now proceed to relate what the Pilgrim Fathers did at home, when they had reduced to submission every other power upon their borders.

It is related of Alexander that when he found there were no worlds left for him to conquer, that he sat down and boo ho'od right out; and it is related of an exceedingly amiable insect that when it is deprived of the privilege of trying toxical experiments upon other people, that it turns tail upon itself, and dies—a martyr to science. Thus our forefathers, when the peace of subjugation surrounded their infant colonies, got up a series of philosophical experiments for the benefit of themselves.

I have already had occasion to speak of some of these *experiments*; such as the trial and banishment of Mistress Anne Hutchinson; the trial and sentence of Roger Williams; the execution of Dorothe Talbye, and so forth; a series of indications of the times, and showing, as plainly, as the arrowhead of a Dutch weathercock towards which quarter the east wind was blowing. And, indeed, if I were to continue to relate *all the doings of this kind*, it would require as large a volume as my Magnalia, which indeed contains little else. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few examples, and the reader can imagine the rest. To begin the duties of a Puritan magistrate, in those days, comprehended every privil. of interference with the social life of every person. "The drinking of healths, and the use of tobacco were forbidden; a Yankee could not kiss his wife without filing a declaration of intention, and even then, not on Sundays! The style of dress was regulated by an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, etc., under which the regular gauger and measurer held a court of excise, and directed the limit of scrimp on men's and the full allowance of women's Puritan breeches and petticoats. The latter sex were forbidden to expose their arms and bosoms; female sleeves were to be buttoned to the wrist, and bodies to the throat.† No man was allowed to wear a beard, and that cross eyed high shouldered despot, John Endicott, followed this up by a crusade against long hair after the manner of Russians and barbarous Indians has begun to invade New England, contrary to the rule of God's word, which says it is a shame for a man to wear long hair," etc.‡ all New England was trimmed to the orthodox standard. Such was the interferance with private affairs, that my own illustrious ancestor, Governor Thomas Dudley, the father of Mistress Anne Bradstreet, my own particular ancestress, had a fearful fight about putting to his own parlor wall a wainscot; for it was held to be a vain-glorious adornment, unusual in those parts. But Gov. Dudley protesting that it was only for warmth, as the east wind would whistle through his wall, and besides threatening to go back to England—a free country—unless allowed to wainscot, and continuing *stiff in his opinion*, he was finally permitted. To make bad worse, "the right of petition," which old John Quincey Adams stood up so stoutly for afterwards, was denied; and certain petitioners were fined for pressing their complaints upon the Court, Gov. John Winthrop being uncommonly active and successful in abolishing this last remnant of freedom. Indeed, so impressed were our forefathers with the laudable desire of having everything according to the square, that nothing was left untried to cypher New England down to the lowest common multiple; limit its genius to the circumference of a Harvard diploma, and regulate every condition of life by an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, for the promotion of Boston.

---

* Bishop Berkley, "On the Prospect of Planting arts and Learning in America." Ed. 1752, p. 186.
† Belknap. Ed. 1812, vol. 1., p. 67.
‡ Hutchinson. Ed. 1765, vol. 1., page 151.
‖ Winthrop, vol. 1., p. 73.

LITERARY TOPERS.—The Richmond *Inquirer* recalls names once familiar, and says:

Literary men everywhere seem to have a tendency to inebriation. George R. Graham was one of that celebrated *coterie* who controlled the talent of the times from 1845 to 1849. Poe and Graham, Taylor and Hirst, Stoddard and Conrad, Alexander and Wallace. Herbert and English, Reed and Nunes, and others, whose names were familiar to the reading public of both North and South. Poe is too well known to require allusion to it; Graham lately followed in his footsteps; Taylor still lives abroad, the wreck of what he was; Hirst is a confirmed sot, is deserted by his friends, and lingers on in a wretched existence among the purlieus of Philadelphia; Stoddard drinks deeply of the "wine when it is red," and is only upheld by his relatives; Conrad, after attaining high political, as well as literary eminence, died of debauch; [it was he, as Mayor of Philadelphia, who welcomed, in the old Hall of Independence, in 1855, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, then on a visit to the city of Brotherly Love; times are changed since then;] Alexander, when last heard from was staggering toward the grave, ruined in health, and has doubtles long since gone through "the dark valley of the shadow of death," his path unchered by a single ray of hope, nor his sorrows lightened by a single smile; Herbert fell by his own hand in a fit of despondency, caused by excess; English still toils on, unloved and unhonored. Nunes, the brightest star next to Poe, sank before the wave into rayless gloom, and cast himself into the deep waters of Chesapeake bay. Lippard died a victim to consumption and dissipation. Many others of those whose names used to be familiar have been gathered into the dark womb of the tomb. Read (a few years ago) alone was left, and even his star may have set in clouds, for since the war, we have not heard of him. He was for years a welcome contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger. Graham was a man of brilliant parts and was suited to adorn any society. His prose was agreeable, and his verse smooth and highly polished. He left behind him, most probably, little of either; for, in the hey-day of his career, he spent so much time upon the works of others, that he wrote little himself, and when the tempter fastened upon his soul his hand grew nerveless, and his pen dropped from his fingers forever.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

THE JUDGMENT OF POSTERITY.

The parties to this war are not making history merely, but illustrating character. There may not be to nations, as to men, a great Judgment Day in the world to come; but there is the Tribunal of Posterity, before which they must appear and be adjudged. In days far away, when the Valley of the Mississippi shall be feeding its hundred millions, and great independent communities shall occupy, with balanced power, and with that mutual respect of right, which is the result of balances of power, the Continent of North America, the historian and moralist will pass in review the events now occurring, almost too rapidly to be chronicled, and will evolve from them with unerring accuracy the character of the contest and the moral attributes of the parties to it.

They will not fail to perceive, underneath the juggle that imposed upon the Confederates the necessity of firing the first gun, the great fundamental fact that the war on our part is purely defensive, and on the part of the enemy wantonly, basely and fiercely aggressive. They will see that we were impelled to take up arms by considerations that no brave and honorable people can disregard—to defend our imprescriptible rights, to protect our ancient liberties, to preserve our cherished form of government, to maintain our hereditary institutions, to secure the sanctity of our firesides, the safety of our families and dependents, our franchises, our property, our social system, our civilization and religion. They will see that having exhausted every possible effort to avoid it, we had no choice but to fight or to submit to degradation and ruin.

On the side of the enemy, they will see the reverse of all this—before the war, an unscrupulous and faithless disregard of compacts, a persistent and ruthless pressing upon and invasion of our reserved and guaranteed rights, a perpetual intermeddling in our domestic affairs, an itching desire and the most thievish contrivances to get possession of that which was ours, a fanatical and propagand purpose to impose on us their institutions, their social usages, their morality and their religion, such as they were. And when hostilities began, it will be seen that while we made war only upon armed men, in open and manly combat, they warred upon the helpless and unoffending—that they sought, by torturing the wife and the child, the mother and the sister, to break the spirit of the husband, father and son, whom they could not subdue with their arms. They will see marching in the van of the Yankee armies the horrid spectres of Famine and Fire, and lying along the track of their desolating march starvation, death and the blackened memorials of their guilt. In the Confederate ranks, they will see youth, hope, enthusiasm, self devotion, patriotism, and the confidence that springs from a conviction that Providence will prosper the good cause. In the hireling ranks of the enemy, they will see the lust of dominion, the greed of property, licentiousness, inhumanity, perfidy, bestiality, and the confidence only that comes from a cowardly reliance on numbers.

Looking to the people on either side, the historian will see those of the Confederate States bearing heroically the severest trials, the noblest families stripped of their patrimonial estates, and accepting the condition of penury, privation and toil, unmurmuringly—the gentlest ladies, whom those on whom they leaned had never permitted even the winds of heaven to visit roughly, driven from their homes at night and in the most inclement seasons, and reduced to the hard necessities of providing for themselves with their own hands, but accepting their lot with a patient sweetness that might melt the heart of a savage—others cheerfully surrendering their property to the uses of the Government, or sharing their means with the more needy of their fellow citizens, and all resolved to bear an extremity of want and suffering, sooner than consent to accept a degrading peace at the hands of a usurping and remorseless foe. Looking to the North, he will see a people calling themselves Christian—the very champions, indeed, of universal benevolence and philanthropy—heartlessly indifferent to these scenes, or rather taking an atrocious delight in them; a whole nation panting for the blood of those whom they have called brothers, and from whom, till this war began, they had received nothing but benefits; inflamed and maddened by the worst passions that can fasten upon society—the thirst for revenge; the greed for gain, the lust for place; each struggling for some advantage; business reduced to a system of cheating and fraud; public employment sought for the opportunities of peculation it affords; the dearest and most sacred relations of life invaded by the polluting footsteps of deception and infidelity; moral hollowness, distortion and falsehood everywhere; society a festering mass of corruption; religion a sham, honor a myth, patriotism a pretence; all liberty gone, all independence of thought and speech at an end, all appreciation of Republican Democracy lost; and over the obscene whole, peering out of the black atmosphere that hangs over the picture, author in part and exponent altogether of its hideousness, the grinning spectre of Abraham Lincoln, misformed, monstrous and horrible.

This is the portrait of the race with which we are contending that must go down to posterity. These are the events upon which the judgment of a stern and impartial future will be registered and will endure while time lasts. Coming ages will shudder at the monstrous wickedness of a whole people, of which we are witnesses, and are sought to be made victims; and the name of the Yankee of this day will forever stand as the symbol and embodiment of all that is most revoltingly base and brutal.

"It is not easy to suppress a degree of enthusiasm when we reflect on the advantages of gardening with respect to virtuous education. In the beginning of life the deepest impressions are made; and it is a sad truth, that the young student, familiarized to the dirtiness and disorder of many colleges, pent within narrow bounds in populous cities, is rendered in a measure insensible to the elegant beauties of art and nature. Is there no man of fortune sufficiently patriotic to think of reforming this evil? It seems to me far from an exaggeration, that good professors are not more essential to a college than a spacious garden, sweetly ornamented, but without anything glaring or fantastic, so as upon the whole to inspire our youth with a taste no less for simplicity than for elegance."—*Kames.*

RUSK TOMATO PIE.—Line the sides of a deep plate with pastry, slice the tomatoes thin, add a little sugar, a little butter, some pounded cloves and nutmeg, and half a cup of water and a little brandy. A little flour makes the syrup richer. Cover the whole with pastry leaving an opening in the centre to let the steam escape.

True grace will enable a man to step over the world's crown to take up Christ's cross; to prefer the cross of Christ above the glory of this world.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LITTLE ARTHUR.

BY LUCILA.

In the corner of the garden
To a fig-tree thick and green,
Skimming in the summer sunlight,
Was a merry songster seen.
To and fro, then circling o'er it,
Stopping oft to plume her crest,
'Till she found a bough o'ershadowed,
Where to build her little nest.

Little Arthur watched the songster,
Watched her hovering to and fro;
With a wisp of straw so lightly,
Withered twig or strand of tow;
Watched her build her little castle,
Softly line it through and through,
Then she laid four eggs within it,
Little eggs of softest blue.

Every morning found him peering
Through the fig leaves dark and green,
But he touched not branch or leaflet
As he peeped the leaves between.
"I'll not touch the blue eggs, sister,"
Thus he whispered day by day,
If I put my hands upon them,
Then the bird will fly away.

"But I'll wait until the Birdie
Hatches all these eggs so blue,
And the little birds will wake me,
Singing as the old ones do."
"Good bye pretty eggs, I'm coming
In the morning, then I'll see,
All my little birdies waiting,
In the pretty nest for me."

Morning come, and many an other
And the little nestlings grew;
For they'd broken through their prisons,
Little prisons bright and blue.
But the fair-haired Arthur never
Came his little pets to greet;
Never more around the fig-tree,
Fell the pattering of his feet.

For his laughing eyes were darkened,
Folded on his gentle breast
Were the little waxen fingers,
In their sweet, unbroken rest.
And when first his little birdies
Flattered on uncertain wing,
Arthur joined the Heavenly chorus
Which the blessed angles sing.

BAZIL MARRIN;

OR, A MAN IN THE FIRE.

About four months since, a working man, named Bazil Marrin, arrived at a city in Russia, on his way to the town where he had been employed (having been on a visit to his friends) and he went to the railway station to go by the train to Petersburg; but unfortunately, as most would have said, he was too late, and he had to wait, not only an hour or two, but till the next day; but it was not misfortune, for it was the means of his saving a man's life, and being himself well rewarded for it afterwards.

Children, do not think that all your little crosses and vexations are always evil; no, God rules over all, and often prevents us having our own way that He may have his, and which we are quiet sure must always be the best: submit then to his crosses. But you shall hear how Bazil Marrin saved a man's life.

It was in the city of Moscow where Bazil was disappointed of the train, and as he had to wait till the next day, he went about the town to see the fine buildings and examine the old Cathedral. While he was looking over one of these, he heard from a passer-by that the Imperial Theatre was on fire, which is one of the largest buildings in the world. He ran to the spot, and there he found this immense place all on fire—fire pouring out at the windows, and rushing through the roof.

The people assembled heard a man's voice calling for help, and they soon saw that he was on the roof of the building; but there was no way of escape. They ran and fetched the longest ladder they had, but it was too short—it would not reach him; and the poor man called loudly for help, but none could tell how to help him. At last it got so hot that the poor fellow could not bear it, and he resolved to throw himself off the roof to the ground; but the building was so high that he would be sure to have been killed.

Just as he was going to jump, Bazil called out "Stay a moment, my good fellow. Pray to God Almighty, and I'll try to save you," and Bazil rushed to the building; but the people would not let him pass, they thought he also would be killed if he tried to save the man, so they held him tight. But he strove hard and broke away from their grasp saying, "Let me go, let me go; my heart's burning within me." He could not bear to see a man thus perish, and he ran to the building, and there he cast off his sheep's skin coat and his shoes and tied a rope round his waist and catching up a long fork that happened to be lying near by, he soon mounted the ladder as high as it went; but he was still a long way off from the perishing man; but without fear, Bazil caught hold of the pipe that conveyed the rain water from the roof, outside the building. The pipe creaked and shook with his weight, and seemed as if it would fall with him; but he climbed up, thinking only of the man above.

It being very cold, the water-pipe was frozen too, and his hot hands stuck to the pipe, and he could not let go without leaving part of his skin on the pipe; but he cared not for that—he was trying to save a man's life, and what was a little skin to that, so he pressed on, leaving marks of blood from his fingers on the pipe.

The burning wood also and the hot pieces of iron fell fast about him, threatening to knock him from the pipe every moment; but he heeded them not—he kept his aim in view—the man's life—and climbed up and up till he came to a ledge of the building, and he stood on that, and by means of the long fork, he reached the rope up to the poor man above, and told him to fasten it tight round the top of the water-pipe, and then let himself down by it. The man did so, and then they slid down the rope carefully, Bazil, going first and the man after him, until they reached the top of the ladder and then Bazil helped him from the rope on to the ladder. The crowd of people below gave a loud shout of joy and thankfulness, as they beheld them both come down the ladder, and safely reach the ground. Bazil had saved the man!

Then the people showed their gladness and their admiration of Bazil's conduct, for they threw into his hat of all sorts—the poor throwing in half-pence, and the rich silver and gold. Afterwards, he was sent for by the Emperor himself and was thanked by him, and he was presented with a medal and a purse of money. All this was gratifying to him, but no doubt the brave man's best reward was the knowledge that he had done a noble action *in saving a man's life*, which was of more value than all the gold he had received.

Children go and follow Bazil's example. There is, you know the *soul* as well as body. Bazil did a noble action, yet he only saved the man's life; you try to do more—try to be the means of saving the soul, which is far more valuable than the life of the body. Do you ask where shall you begin. O, always begin with yourself—are *you* saved? or are you standing on the *world* that is about to be burned up? Cry to Jesus—believe in him—love him, and you are *safe*. Then think of others on the "edge of eternal fire,"—your father, mother brothers, sisters, cousins, schoolfellows, any one you know. Point them to Jesus, the way—the only way to be saved. And while Bazil was sent for and approved of by the Emperor, you will be blessed by the King of kings, who has said, that "they that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

KEEP THE BIRTH DAY.—'Keep the birth days religiously; they belong exclusively to, and are treasured among, the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so small, that it be remembered. For one day they are heroes. The special pudding or cake is made for them; a new jacket or trousers, with pockets, or the first pair of boots are donned; and big brother and sisters sink into insignificance beside little Charlie, who is 'six to-day,' and is going to be a man.' Mothers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birth days; they cannot come too often—sometimes when they are nervous but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their wee Susy or Harry, years afterward, when away from the hearthstone, and they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them, in old fashioned phrase, 'many happy returns to their birth day,' they would never permit any cause to step between them and a mother's privilege.'

Advertisements.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
June 29w1* Augusta, Ga.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 8, 1859]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Agt.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington from there to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or E. H. BATTLE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.56

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'ton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 33. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 345.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " six months,	20 00

We have no regular

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LINES TO "WILLIE,"

OF COMPANY A, 5TH NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.

"———, write long cheering letters: I am so weary, —worn out with long, hard marches, hard battles, and the privations incident to a soldier's life, * * * * * * But I am not willing to yield to a hated foe. *Never* while the blood courses through my veins, and a foe exists, will I lay down my arms—death would be sweet when found in defence of one's country, * * * * WILLIE C. McP."

Noble Willie, art thou weary
Of the marches hard and long?
And the battles raging 'round thee,
Hushing all thy spirit's song?
And thy heart so wildly throbbing,
Pines for rest and quiet home;
Ah! I know thy eager longing—
Would that I might bid thee "come,"

Cheer thee Willie, there is dawning
Brightly in thy country's sky,
The "Star of Peace" that soon will banish
Burning tears from every eye;
Even now I see it beaming,
Growing brighter, nearer too,
And I'm sure its light will banish,
All this fearful weight of woe!

Cheer thee, Willie! thou art battling
For the boon of "Liberty;"
And I know thou soon shalt claim it;
God is watching over THEE.
Trust Him, Willie, He'll support thee,
Give thee strength to do or dare;
He hath watched thee in thy wanderings,
With a Father's tender care.

Well I know thy manly spirit,
Ne'er to mortal foe would yield;
Thou wilt nobly, firmly battle,
'Till the vandals quit the field.
In thy youthful heart is glowing
Richly bright, heroic fire,
That can never burn less brightly
"'Till the last armed foe expire."

Should our God withhold the blessing,
Calling still for sacrifice,
'Till the soldiers, loved so fondly,
Yield the last warm drop of life,
We, the Southern girls, will rally
'Round the war-flag of the brave,
We will battle, nobly battle,
For the soldier's honored grave.

But while thousands like "my Willie,"
Firmly stand, our homes to save,
We are sure that yankee vandals
Will but find an early grave.
Heaven bless thee, gallant Willie,
Keep thee safe from every harm,
May'st thou rest in peace securely,
Sheltered by a Saviour's arm.

ERATO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1864.

Selections.

NAE STRIFE UP HERE."—It is related that an old Scotch elder had once a serious dispute with his minister at an elders' meeting. He said some hard things, and almost broke the minister's heart. Afterward, he went home, and the minister went home too. The next morning the elder came down, and his wife said to him—"Ye look very sad, Jan; what is the matter with ye?" "A," he replied, "you would look sad too, if you had had such a dream as I have. I dreamed I had been at the elders' meeting, and had said some hard things, and grieved the minister; and when he went home I thought he died and went to heaven. And I thought afterward that I died too, and went up to heaven; and when I got to the gates of heaven, out came the minister, and put out his hands to take me, saying, 'come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here—I am happy to see ye.'"

The elder went to his minister directly to beg his pardon, and found he was dead.—The elder was so stricken by the blow, that two weeks after he also departed. "And I should not wonder," said he who related the incident, "if he did meet the minister at heaven's gate, and hear him say, 'come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here.'"

Ah no, they never quarrel in heaven; and when we let our feelings get on fire here, and use harsh words, and bitterness and malice cling to our hearts, we have not got the Gospel spirit. The spirit that should belong to the Church on earth is the same spirit of love that rules in heaven.

WOMAN IN SICKNESS.—What sight is more than woman around the couch of [illegible] sweat from the brow, and [illegible] be sick? Like an angel [illegible]es unwearied, and never [illegible] while her presence can [illegible] cheer. It may be a [illegible]om she bends, or a [illegible] mother or a kind [illegible]he watches every [illegible] breath. With such [illegible]oes halt its pains, [illegible]wells in the bosom.

THE PERFECT MAN.

FROM THE GERMAN ULLMANN.

The character of Jesus, though thoroughly individual and unlike every other, has yet no such eccentric or peculiar feature, as results from a disproportional combination of the inward faculties. On the contrary, there is in the nature the most perfect harmony and completeness; and his acts bear the stamp of universal propriety and rectitude. Who can say, that the peculiar characteristic of Jesus was soundness of judgment, or tenderness of feeling, or richness of [illegible] power of exc[illegible] these excellencies are found [illegible] their due proportion, and they work together in uninterrupted harmony. High fervor and gracious mildness; heavenly serenity and absorbing sadness; elevation above earthly pleasure and conditions, and a pure, cheerful enjoyment of the same; regal dignity and self-denying humbleness; vehement hatred toward sin, and affectionate forbearance toward the sinner—all these qualities are combined in his nature in one inseparable whole, in the most perfect subordination. Never was Jesus driven out of his own path; it was a quiet path, and always even. All the manifestations of spiritual life have one great aim; his whole character has a unity that is perfect, complete within itself.

It is indeed true, as a saint who knew Christianity from the life, once said in his heart winning way, "One might well consent to be branded and broken on the wheel, merely for the idea of such a character as Christ's; and if any one should be able to mock and deride, he must be insane. Every man, whose heart is in the right state, will fall in the dust, and rejoice, and adore." It is true; even as a bare idea, the spiritual image of Jesus which the Bible holds out to us, is the most dignified and the most precious which is known to our race. It is an idea, for which one may well be justified in offering up his life. For, we may boldly assert, this idea is the most sublime to which, in the province of morality and religion, the human mind has been raised. It is the jewel of humanity, and whoever knowingly tarnishes or disfigures it, commits an outrage against the majesty of the heaven-born soul of man, in its most beauteous manifestations. Let it be a fable, it is still the most noble truth which has been either received or communicated by the human mind, and preponderates, even as a fable, [illegible] thousand varieties of ordinary experience. But it is not a fable; it is not a bare idea; for the man who was able to produce, from his own invention, such a character, such a pattern, must himself have possessed this greatness of soul, if we deny that he observed it in another. We must transfer the spiritual and moral greatness of Jesus to his biographer, if we deny it to himself. If we glance at the greatest characters which have been exquisitely portrayed to us by the creative power and art of the most gifted poets, do we find in these characters anything like that which is developed in Jesus? And these plain, uncultivated Jewish evangelists, they forsooth were able to invent it? How far, as an unaided man, did each of these writers of Memorabilia stand below Xenophon and Plato; and yet how high, in its silent majesty, stands the simple image of Jesus, which the unlettered evangelist presents, above the character that is given to the wisest Greeks by the two masters of language and rhetoric

RELIGION AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—A correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian* gives extracts from two recent letters from Confederate officers in this prison, from which it appears that the Divine blessing is conferred upon our men confined there.

A captain writes: This is the last quarter of a long, long twelve months confinement. I try to spend my time as profitably as I can. We have preaching regularly every Sabbath, prayer-meetings two or three times a week, and worship in my room every night. We have also a Young Men's Christian Association, Masonic meetings, &c. I attend all of these and fill out the rest of my time by reading the Bible. We have had some precious religious times. There have been about one hundred conversions; colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants being among their number.

A lieutenant writes thus: "I am glad to state that I am a better man than when you saw me last. There are about two thousand officers here, and I have never seen so great a change in the morals of any set of men as has been here in the last four months."

THE CUMBERLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Lebanon, Ohio, on the 19th of May, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Milton Bird, D. D., Moderator of the former Assembly. There were about one hundred members present, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and the Western States.

This Church has not yet been formally sundered by the agitation of the times, but from its course in this Assembly we may look for a separation in it, as well as in ours. The more "loyal" in this body, in order to give a practical illustration of their loyalty, voted to raise the flag of the county over the house in which the court of Christ met, which caused a good deal of excitement, and we learn that at least one member left the Assembly on account of such action. This body passed an anti-slavery paper which will tend to divide the body, the largest portion of which have always been found in the Southern States. If this action should cause a division, both will be too weak to Maintain separate organizations, and will be absorbed by other and stronger denominations.

The Assembly meets next year at Evansville, Indiana.—*True Presbyterian.*

SECRET PRAYER.

Men never take so firm a hold of God as in secret. Remember Jacob.

Thou shouldst pray alone, for thou hast sinned alone, and thou art to die alone, and to be judged alone. Alone thou wilt have to appear before the judgment seat. Why not go alone to the mercy seat? In the great transaction between thee and God, thou canst have no human helper. You can be free before God. You are not going to tell him any secret. You may be sure he will not betray your confidence. Whatever reasons there may be for any species of devotion, there are more and stronger reasons for secret devotion.

Nothing is more embarrassing and disturbing in secret prayer than unpropitious circumstances. Great attention ought always be paid to this point—"Enter into thy closet," says Christ. He says not *a* closet, nor *the* closet, but thy closet. The habit of secret communing is supposed to be formed. The man is supposed to have a closet—some place to which he is accustomed to retire for prayer—some spot consecrated by many a meeting there with God—some place that has often been to him a Bethel. The Saviour uses the word to mean any place where, with no embarrassment either from the fear or pride of observation, we can freely pour out our heart with prayer to God. No matter what are the dimensions of the place, what its flooring or canopy. Christ's closet was a mountain, Isaac's a field, Peter's a house top.

Go not to thy closet to *say* prayers. Oh! I wish *obsolete* could be written against that phrase, *saying prayers*. It were as proper to speak of *saying p aises*.

If, when in thy closet, thou feel nothing, say, "Oh God, I feel nothing—no gratitude, no contrition." God likes truth.

It is in the closet, and not in the crowd, that men become acquainted with God. Oh, how it enlightens the presence of calamity, relieves the loneliness of death, and breaks the shock to the entrance of eternity.

To become remiss in secret devotion is to become tired of God.

What an argument we have for secret prayer in the example of Christ, who seems to have been in the habit of retiring to very solitary places, for the purpose of personal communion with God, and especially for prayer. Yes! He who knew no sin, who needed no forgiveness, and whose mind was not liable to be diverted and distracted, as ours is, maintained secret prayer. Strength the habit of his soul was devotion, and every breath bore upon it, and wherever he was he held perfect and uninterrupted communion with the Father, yet he was wont to seclude himself to pray. With these advantages over us, He felt the necessity of it; and, with the business of the world's redemption to attend to, He found time for it. This example speaks volumes to us all. Was it necessary for Him and not for thee poor, guilty, exposed sinner, that has a God to propitiate, a soul to save, a heaven to obtain? Was it practicable for Him, and canst thou, durst thou, say it is not for thee? Canst thou not find a secrecy, or make a solitude? And if the day is not thy own, is not the night? That was the Saviour's time of prayer, and the cold mountain top was his oratory.

The Scriptures do clearly teach, that secret prayer ought not only to be daily—"give us this day our daily bread," but often through the day. Daniel and David prayed three times a day at least. "To pray frequently is to pray fervently."—*Nevins.*

NO PRIEST UNDER THE GOSPEL BUT CHRIST.—The Lord Jesus Christ has no *successor* in the sacerdotal office. This follows conclusively from the peculiar nature of his official work. This consisted in making an atonement for sin. The atonement being completed by the sacrifice of himself, there can be no need of a successor. It is derogatory to the honor of Christ, and subversive to the scriptural doctrine of the priesthood, to maintain that any person on earth is now invested with the priestly office, and performs its proper work. It implies that he did not, and could not, fully accomplish the design of his office. Yet the church of Rome, and even the "*protestant*" Episcopal church call their ministers *priests*. The former are perfectly consistent with their principles; for they maintain that their clergy are *sacrificers*. Among the latter, there are some who repudiate this unholy sentiment; but an increasing number of them are evidently, in this respect, returning to the paths of their venerated *mother*. Let them all be consistent, and either attempt to perform the *duties* of a *priest*, or renounce the name. There is, however, no such office in the Christian Church on earth. Christ did indeed sustain it while here, nor did he ever transfer it to other hands, but abideth a priest continually. Having performed its functions on earth, he has passed into the heavens, there still to execute its high and solemn duties. Speaking of the Levitical priesthood, the apostle says, "They truly were many priests, because they were not suffered to continue by reason of death. But this man continues ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood." The word here rendered unchangeable, has a peculiarly appropriate meaning. Paul had just said that the Levitical priesthood demanded many priests in succession, because death was continually removing them from office. On the contrary, Christ being appointed to a perpetual priesthood, his office is declared to be unchangeable, not passing over, incapable of transition, not passing into the hands of another person. It demands, it admits no transition, no successor in his place. It is true that Christ, like the sons of Aaron, died. But the cause was vastly dissimilar. The Levitical priests, if I may so speak, went out of office *in* dying; but Christ continued the execution of his office in the solemn transaction. Death was no part of their work, whereas to die was the chief duty incumbent upon him. It was an official act. He came "to give his life a ransom for many." When they gave up the ghost, they could not extricate themselves from the power of death, and return to the duties of the sanctuary; but he had power to lay down his life, and to take it again. Death was so far from putting an end to his sacerdotal office, that it did not even interrupt the exercise of it.—*Hill's Protestant Churches Defended.*

"SON, BE OF GOOD CHEER."

On this point, surely, the world and the world's Saviour are already as one. Good cheer! Christ and those who have no part in Christ agree in that desire. He who has all power in heaven and in earth expressly desires for us the very thing which we all ardently desire for ourselves; shall we not, therefore, al certainly attain it? Not necessarily; there are many methods of pursuing happiness—only one of overtaking it.

Every one has his own way of seeking good cheer. Money, lands, learning, fame, food and drink, company by night or day, amusement, politics, war, and many more, have each its own admirers. But must a man abandon the use of all that now affords him good cheer, the moment he becomes a Christian? No, Brother; Christ our Saviour has a tender human heart. He rejoiced with them that rejoiced, and wept with them that wept. He reclined with friends and relatives at a marriage feast, and stood with sisters beside their brother's grave, his heart in either case in unison with his company, —rejoicing in that place, sorrowing in this. He takes no pleasure in depriving his creatures of any enjoyment. He gives them all good, and gives it that it may be enjoyed. But he occupies a higher stand point than we, and commands a wider view. There was plenty of good cheer in Jerusalem when Jesus with his disciples was for the last time approaching it by the way of Bethany and Bethpage. The thronging within the city were eating and drinking buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage, when he looked down upon them from the hill, and wept. Underneath their merriment he saw unforgiven sin, and over it the charged thunder cloud of judgment. He could not join in their joy, because he saw that its flickering thorn-flame would soon be quenched in wrath. He wept while they laughed, not because he was against good cheer, but because he was for it.

In like manner that same Jesus looks down upon this city to-day, and sees its multitudes seeking good cheer, each in his own way, but he sees beneath and beyond the mirth of fools. He sees sin on the conscience of the man, and its wages written in the book of God. His desire is that we should have good cheer, not in the revelry of a night, but through life, in the hour of departure, and when the earth and sea shall give up their dead!

The charge, openly or covertly made against religion, that it is a disturber of the peace, is in one sense true. Christ's witnesses, representing their benignant Lord, confess frankly that his presence in the heart damps the joy of unrenewed, unforgiven man. He came not to send peace to these, but a sword; and his way is to plunge it into their joints and marrow. He spares not for your crying. But, brother, when you fall and faint, look up and see the face of Jesus bending over you; a divine compassion is beaming through. He has sought and found you, whoever you are, on whose ear this word falls to-day. He has closed with you in the same way as if there were not another sinner in the world needing his compassion. By this word now he holds you, and compels you to listen and look.—Here is his offer now made to you. He desires to make you cheerful, and his way of making men cheerful is to forgive their sins. Close with his method, and he will make the result good.

HUMILITY AND INDEPENDENCE.—No humility is thoroughly grounded which is not thoroughly truthful. The man who behaves misdirected or inflated accusation against himself, does so in a false humility, and will probably be found to indemnify himself on one side or another. Either to take a pride in his supposed humility; or escaping in his self condemnations from the darker into the lighter shades of his life and nature, he plays at hide and seek with his conscience. And true humility, being a wise virtue, will deal more in self-examination and secret contrition, than in confession. For confession is often a mere luxury of the conscience, used as the epicures of ancient Rome would use an emetic and a warm bath before they sat down to a feast. It is often also a very snare to the maker of it, and a delusion practiced on the party to whom it is made. For, first, the faults may be such as words will not adequately explain; secondly, the idea of 'guilty' shakes judgment in her seat; thirdly, the indulgence shown to confession might be better bestowed on the shame it conceals; for this tends to correction, whereas confession will many times stand instead of patience to the wrong doers and sometimes even a sorrowful patience stands in the place of amendment, and is washed away in its own tears.—*Taylor's Notes from Life.*

SEEK GOD IN HEALTH.—Philip Henry said to some of his neigabors who came to see him on his death bed, "O make sure work for your souls, my friends, by getting an interest in Christ, while you are in health. If I had that work to do now, what would become of me? I bless God, I am satisfied. See to it, all of you, that your work be not undone when your time is done, lest you be undone forever."

LOOKING FOR GOD.

The language in Isaiah 8: 17,—"*I will look for him,*"—is peculiar. It is the language of none in heaven. There, all have found him, and are for ever with the Lord. It is the language of none in hell. There, they are concerned to escape from his hand, and to elude his eye. It is not the language of any in the world. There, they are sufficiently active and eager; but they rise early, and sit up late, and eat the bread of sorrow, to gain some [illegible] advantage, honor or pleasure—but [illegible]gh, "Where is God my Maker, who [illegible] songs in the night?" It is not the language of all in the [illegible] There are some happy souls who [illegible] joyful sound, and walk in the light of God's countenance: in his Name they rejoice all the day, and in his righteousness they are exalted. But there are others, whose desire is to his Name, and to the remembrance of him; whose wish is, "Oh that I were as in months past, when the candle of the Lord shined upon my head, and the Almighty was yet with me." These—these are the persons who are saying—and they cannot do better than to say —"I will look for him."

It is here supposed that God may hide himself from his people. Indeed it is expressly asserted in the former part of the verse, "I will wait upon the Lord, who hideth himself from the house of Jacob." Sometimes he does this as to providential dispensations, suffering them to fall into trouble, and for a while leaving them, as if he had no regard for them, and had forgotten to be gracious. But we now refer to spiritual manifestations. Sometimes they are so in the dark, that they are unable to perceive their condition, or to enjoy the comforts of the Holy Ghost. God loves them always, and they cannot serve him in vain; but they cannot always see this, as they once did. The sun is as really in his course in a dark day, as in a bright one, but his face is hid by fogs and clouds: and, David says to his God, "Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled." For when we are in the dark with regard to him, other things come forth and dismay us—and it is true, morally as well as phisically, "Thou makest darkness, and it is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth."

But the subjects of divine grace cannot rest satisfied without God. We see this in Job: "Oh that I knew where I might find him! Behold, I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive him; on the left hand, where he doth work, but I cannot behold him; he hideth himself on the right hand, that I cannot see him." This anxiety and restlessness to find him results from three things. LOVE—that longs to be near the object of attachment, and cannot endure separation. CONVICTION—which tells him of God's infinite importance to his case, and of his own entire dependence upon him. I am sick says he, and he is my only physician; I am a traveller, and he is my only guide. I have nothing; he possesses all things. EXPERIENCE—he has tasted that the Lord is gracious, and the relish of the enjoyment adds to the sense of want: for that which indulges the appetite, provokes it also. Hence, though the believer does not desire more than God, he desires more of him.

Well—this restlessness is a token for good. Henry says, "A Christian is always on the perch, or on the wing: he is always reposing in God, or in flight after him: and the latter is as good an evidence of religion as the former—for delight is not only a part of complacency and affection, but also fear, complaint, desire—fear of losing the object—complaint of our enjoying so little of it—desire of attaining and feeling more."

Therefore be of good comfort—and if you ask, Where you are to look for him? Look for him in Christ, where he is reconciling the world to himself. In him he is well pleased. Look for him in the promises: there you will find him, pledged in every readiness of power and compassion. Look for him in his ordinances: where two or three are gathered together, there is He in the midst of them. And not only look for him in the temple, but in the closet: pray to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. Look for him in thy former experience. Call to remembrance thy song in the night. Can all your former views and feelings be a delusion? Would he have shewn you such things as these, and also have accepted an offering at your hands, if he had been minded to kill you?

And when you have found him whom you are looking for, fall at his feet, and ingenuously confess your unworthiness in causing him to withdraw from you. Do not complain of him; justify him: but condemn yourselves. And instead of thinking he has dealt hardly with you, wonder that he has not cast you off for ever, and be thankful that he has been found of you again. Again you have morning; again you have spring: but the rising and shining of the sun has made it. "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing; thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness; to the end that my glory may sing praise to thee, and not be silent. O Lord my God, I will give thanks unto thee forever." Cleave to him with purpose of heart. Resolve rather to die than again grieve his Holy Spirit. And not only watch, but pray, lest ye enter into temptation.—The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Says the *Confederate Baptist:* "Every community is just what the women choose to make it, and, if they are judiciously educated, they will make it the abode of refinement, intelligence and virtue."

WHOM NOT HAVING SEEN, YE LOVE.

We sometimes form a very strong attachment to some earthly friend whom yet we have never seen. We hear of their works; we catch their spirit—we see numerous and most expressive manifestations of it; and our interest in them is scarcely less than if we had seen them with these eyes. There are multitudes of holy men, living and dead, for whom we cherish the deepest affection and regard. How many precious spirits among the patriarchs, prophets and apostles do we admire and love; for our souls have been trained and turned to gratitude, submission, adoration and praise by the sweet [illegible] which their hearts once gushed [illegible]ons.—Hence we feel as if we knew them. In fact we are scarcely less acquainted with them than if we had seen them.

Yet, while we know them much, we have known Jesus more. The streams have been good; the fountain incomparably better. We have gone to them for instruction, but to Jesus much more, and for many other things than mere instruction. Their example has been valuable; that of Jesus has been priceless. Their sympathy—but we cannot begin to put it in comparison with that of him who can be touched with the feeling of all our infirmities, and who was tempted in all points like as we are—whose infinite heart goes to the bottom of the deepest sorrows of every one of his countless children, of every nation down through all ages. And then to crown all, Jesus gave himself for us by a death of self-sacrifice and agony. He took our place before and underneath the lifted sword of justice. We have not seen him; but we have seen and have felt the proofs of his unutterable love for us. We see such grace and such goodness and self-devotion to our race—such unsurpassed moral excellence—we cannot but admire, love and adore him. No matter whether we have seen him—we can love him and adore him, as if there were nothing else to be loved and adored on earth or in heaven.

But though our mortal eyes have not yet seen him, yet he has not left himself without witness to our hearts. His Spirit is commissioned to take the things of Christ and show them to us. Perhaps in such a world as ours, this is as good as to see Jesus with our own eyes. In fact, he told his disciples it was better. It was "expedient for them that he should go away," and give scope for the Comforter to come. This Great Divine Teacher knows how to put our minds in a right position to see Jesus. He can give us the stand point of facile and impassive observation, whence his beauties shine most sweetly, and whence his qualities as a Saviour are revealed so impressively that you cannot help seeing their wonderful adaptation to such a sinner as yourself. We have no reason to be dissatisfied with such visions of Jesus as we may have through the ministrations of his own commissioned and most competent teacher.

When we have well improved these means and methods of cultivating our love for Jesus, we shall go higher. Having loved him here without the open vision of his glories, that open vision will be our ultimate reward. Just as it is precious to meet the friend whom we have loved without having seen on earth so will it be most precious and blessed to see Jesus as he is. We shall know him then with a knowledge in which no imperfection can mingle—with a love which nothing can mar—with a fulness of soul which will leave nothing more or better to be desired. *Soon*, the visions of that perfect glory will burst upon our waiting eyes and longing hearts. Come, Lord Jesus, in thine own best time.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOME.—Home! What a world of meaning is embodied in that word. It falls on the ear of the care-worn and tempest-tossed pilgrim like tones of the sweetest music. With a brow encompassed by dark clouds of affliction, and with a heart burdened by the sorrows of life, he is ready to despond, when the sweet remembrance of this home in heaven sends a thrill of joy to his heart, and causes a ray of sun-shine to illuminate his countenance like sun-beams upon the gold-tinged cloud of a midsummer's eve. As the tender vine, with its green leaves, clings in silent embrace to the decayed trunk of the prostrate oak, so the thought of that home in the "Glory land" clings around his anxious soul. What is more consoling to a father that toils from early dawn to evening shade, than to think of the time when his daily toil is over, when he shall once more sit beneath the roof of his quiet cottage and join the family circle, and listen to the innocent prattle of his loved ones, as they one by one welcome him home? So the poor, despised follower of Jesus toils on amidst the cares and sorrows of earth, and as he travels on, with his eyes of faith fixed on that crown of glory which awaits him in his "home beyond the tide," his temptations seem to be easier overcome, his sorrow easier to be borne; every step seems to bring him nearer to his "mansion of rest" Many are the ties that bind us to our earthly homes, houses made with hands; but the thought of death, which shall sunder those ties, renders those homes unhappy. But the Christian's home is not marred by death. "There shall be no sickness there, neither death," &c. Our homes here are not permanent; sometimes rendered unhappy by the presence of wicked persons. The Christian's home will be an everlasting one, and no unclean or unholy thing shall ever enter there, but there all is peace and joy divine.

The Christian's Treasury is a little of this world, and all of the next.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. [redacted] S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, [redacted]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

The Editor *pro tem.* is absent from his post for a week or two. Any matters requiring his personal attention will be laid over till his return.

To Send Presbyterian to Soldiers.—A Friend, $10; Mrs. B. F. L., $30; Mrs. A. B., $6; Oak Plane Church, (additional) $59; Six Ladies of Raleigh, $36; R. W. A., $3.

Soldiers' Papers.—Our fund for sending *Presbyterian* to soldiers, though the contributions have been quite liberal during the past few weeks, has been entirely exhausted by the addition of some four hundred papers to the Army list. We hope our friends will bear in mind that some of the subscriptions are expiring every week, and that any falling off in the contributions, produces a corresponding diminution of the number of papers sent. We are now mailing about 1350 papers to the soldiers weekly; but the number should be at least doubled.

Religion "in the Trenches."—A writer from the Army of Northern Virginia, soon after the beginning of the present campaign, said: "Frequent prayer-meetings have been held in the trenches; and even on the advance skirmish line, within easy musket range of the enemy, the song of praise and the voice of supplication have been heard. Sermons have also been preached in the trenches—albeit, they have sometimes been cut short by the bursting of the shell or the whistling of the minnie."

"The Federal Campaign of 1864."—On our fourth page, we publish an article, with the above caption, from the Montreal *Telegraph*. Not its least noticeable feature is the thorough knowledge exhibited of affairs pertaining to the present war, and as an interesting *resume* of the campaign now in progress, we recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Fast Day in New York.—Thursday, the 4th of August, was set apart as a day of fasting in the dominions of Abraham Lincoln. The *Herald*, speaking of its observance in New York, says: "Yesterday was a fast day. The people celebrated it by excursions on fast steamers and drives behind fast horses. But there was very little fasting, except among those too poor to eat; and very little praying, except in the churches, where the parsons are paid so much a year for that business.

In Brooklyn, services were held in a few churches—sermons were preached in some, and prayer-meetings were held in the lecture rooms of others, but as a general thing the pastors were out of town, and the most prominent places of worship were shut. A large number of persons took advantage of the occasion by going to the country. The cars were crowded in the morning and filled on the return in the evening."

Yankee Profanity.—A lady of Caroline county, Va., in a letter to the Richmond *Sentinel*, thus speaks of the outrages of the Yankees in her neighborhood: "At Mrs. ——'s, they found the wine used for the church. She told them what it was, and begged them to spare it; but they laughed, and called for others to 'come and drink the blood of Christ.'"

Life of Gen. Jackson.—The first volume of this work, by Dr. Dabney, is now in press, both in London and Richmond. It is the design to publish it simultaneously at the two points. Dr. Dabney's ability as a writer, and his superior facilities for obtaining the necessary material for this work, will, we doubt not, render it one of the most entertaining books of the day.

The "Confederate Baptist."—This paper, published at Columbia, S. C., appears in a new dress. We congratulate its friends on this undoubted mark of success.

"IN FASHION AS A MAN."

It seems strange, when we think over the many facts and incidents recorded in our Saviour's life and labors, that any one should, by possibility, be ever led to doubt his humanity. The proof is so abundant and so convincing—is found everywhere and in all parts of the record, from the days of His infancy, "born of a woman," on till He bowed His head in death upon the cross—that to deny the humanity of the Saviour is strange indeed.

Such a denial is also strange from the exceedingly lovely and encouraging feature of character presented in this humanity. While we acknowledge the necessity of a divine Saviour—of one who is equal with the Father in all things—we want something else than this Divinity in Him. That alone is too high; we cannot reach unto it. It is too much exalted above our wants and our weaknesses; we cannot even approach unto it. There may be love there for us; but we cannot realize it. There may be vast stores of mercy; but His inapproachable greatness keeps us awe-struck, trembling and repelled. He may be willing to [redacted] all our offences, to remember [redacted] against us no more forever, and to do for us more than we could ask or think of any one; but we cannot go directly to Him and ask these things at His hands. Presumptuous as the heart of man is, when he feels the need of a Saviour at all, he cannot be so self-confident, bold and presumptuous, as to rush into the immediate presence of the Infinite and Eternal. We need one whom we can feel to be in full and active sympathy with us—one who knows our wants, our weaknesses, our sins, our temptations and our trials. Let us be assured of *this*, we can go to him, commune with him, plead with him, spread all our wants before him, and look to him in every emergency that may arise. And there is nothing like a *common nature* to give us this assurance. It at once establishes a community of feeling between us. When we talk to him of ourselves, our wants, he knows what we mean, for he has felt the same. We know that he has felt it, for "he is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," "tempted in all points like as we are." He is a brother in every particular. He wears our nature and is clothed with all the infirmities necessary to a full participation of this nature.

The human nature that Jesus assumed and wore while on earth, has never been laid aside. It suffered, and died upon the cross; but burst the bands of death, and rose triumphant over the grave. It ascended into heaven, its local habitation through eternity. There He now sitteth at the right hand of the Father, our Great High Priest, wearing the same nature that he wore during His earthly pilgrimage.

In our meditations about Christ, in our efforts to comprehend Him as *the Saviour* in whom our hopes depend, and in our approaches to Him for those things that are needful to us, is not *His humanity* too much overlooked? Does it have the full effect it was designed to have, in leading us right up to Him, and in causing us with true simplicity and godly sincerity to open our hearts and minds to Him? Do you think the fact that *Jesus is a man* occupies just the place in your devotional exercises that He designed it to occupy, when He took "the form of a servant," and made the precious revelations of His active, earnest sympathy with mankind, so fully set forth in the gospels and epistles?

That *He* placed a high estimate upon His humanity, and that He designed us to do the same, is evident from His own personal history and teachings. Why did He so often call Himself "the Son of *Man*?" Rarely indeed does He speak of *His Divinity*. He never dwells upon it. "The works that He did" attested that; He only vindicated the claim when assailed. But *His Humanity*—this is held up constantly. "The Son of Man" is His own common designation of Himself. He loved it, manifestly. He loved to speak of it to His hearers, and to fix it in their minds. He knew how prone the heart of man is to dwell upon the strange, the striking and the mysterious, to the neglect of common and natural phenomena, though the latter may be of even more importance than the former; and He wished to provide against this in His followers. Hence, He recalled the thoughts of His hearers from dwelling wholly upon the great things they saw constantly in His life and labors, to others not so striking but not less important.

And do *we* not need to be reminded of the fact that He is "the Son of *Man*?" Would not a more lively apprehension of the truth serve to remove some of the coldness and formality—some of the hesitancy and trembling—now so often felt, when we approach the throne of His grace, or endeavor to realize His ability and His will to meet ALL our wants? O, that we had a more just appreciation of His character and fitness *as a Saviour*—His *whole* character and fitness—that we saw it more fully and dwelt upon it more, and permitted it to fill our hearts and mind with its suggestive truths! Then would we not linger so long in coming to Him. Then would we not come with half a heart, scarcely knowing where to go or to whom we are going. Then would we not possess so little of His spirit, mind and heart. Did we *know* our Saviour better, in all particulars, then would we love Him more heartily, trust Him more fully, and serve Him with more zeal and earnestness.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sloop Point, New Hanover Co.,
August 11th, 1864.

Dear Presbyterian: No small amount of effort is necessary to attempt the task of writing a letter for the eye of our readers, under surrounding influences; but an absence from the chair editorial somewhat longer than was anticipated when I left home, seems to render something of the kind a necessity.

The incessant and exhausting labors of the last two or three years, as editor and pastor, render my sojourn here, with "nothing to do," a real luxury; and it has been thus far enjoyed to the fullest extent. The isolation of this spot—twenty-five miles from anywhere in particular—aids very much in fitting the mind for the duty of doing nothing. We have one mail a week, and are consequently not disturbed by all sorts of wild stories about the war, brought by the "reliable gentleman" or the equally reliable telegraph. When the news does reach us, it is old enough to speak for itself and to tell the truth; and it is received without question or hesitation. It is true we have a telegraphic station in a good deal less than twenty-five miles of us, but as the telegraph was built as "a military necessity," and is under the complete control of the military, it does not disturb the peace and quiet of the neighborhood, but keeps a judicious and respectful silence as to all things, save when it converses with Gen. Whiting. In addition to these *negative* incentives to mental inactivity, the constant sea breeze, the roar of the distant surf, the placid quiet of Topsail Sound, and last, but not least, the well supplied table of our hospitable friend, D. McM——, groaning with fish, and fruits, and vegetables—these things have a *positive* influence in making men lazy, and listless, and careless of other and more exciting scenes. In short, it would not be proper, indeed it would be absolutely cruel, to inform the people of the Confederacy generally how well we are faring just now; as to bodily comforts, or how contented we are with our present lot. It would certainly excite envy; and the full statement is therefore withheld.

Of the military situation along the coast here, I am not able to speak with much accuracy; and if I knew more it might not be well to speak it out through the columns of a newspaper, as the enemy might seize it to our injury. Suffice it to say, that from Wilmington all the way up the coast, as far as I have been, there are unmistakable evidences that the authorities have not been unmindful of their duty to the people, to protect them from the incursions of the enemy by water. A free use of "the shovel and the hoe" at various points has rendered it possible for a small force to drive back a formidable party, or to hold them in check until help can be procured. So that, should any descent be made upon this coast by the cruel invader, he will not find those whom he would rob and plunder unprepared for him. There are, too, more troops in this vicinity than I had expected to find. Of the numbers of these, I have had peculiar opportunities of judging since my arrival here, as my good friend's *melons* have caused a concentration of forces to this point that nothing else short of the actual presence of the Yankees could have secured. Daily have these troops poured in here, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in numbers that would have been formidable under other circumstances; but they have uniformly been met in such a way as to disarm them of any hostile intent, and send them back to their respective camps or picket stations well pleased with the way things are managed at the "Point." And still they come. How long before the inevitable *melons* will be compelled to yield, it is impossible to say; but one thing is evident, these soldiers are determined not to cease their assaults until their antagonists yield from sheer exhaustion. It is due to the soldiers to say, furthermore—and it speaks well for all parties concerned in this contest—that they are not known to have made a single *night attack* during the whole campaign. There has been no attempt at surprise, but a fair, open fight between the parties; and one that will leave no old rankling sores to be healed in the future.

I regret my inability to say anything encouraging of the *religion* of these parts. In common with the whole of the sea-coast region of our State, the Presbyterians have neglected this neighborhood; and other denominations have not done as much for it as should have been done by them. It is well known that in the large, wealthy, and intelligent part of the State lying East of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, there are very few Presbyterian churches. The Presbyteries of Fayetteville and Orange have greatly neglected the work entrusted to them by the Master. It is hoped that, "when this cruel war is o'er" and the ruthless invader driven from our soil, these Presbyteries will awake and endeavor to repair former neglect, by a far more diligent discharge of duty to the people of this region. Fayetteville Presbytery ought to have one or two permanent missionaries in this part of New Hanover and in Onslow. "The field is white unto the harvest."

On Sabbath last, I had the privilege of preaching in a small Methodist church in this neighborhood, to an attentive and interested congregation. More than one half my hearers were soldiers stationed in the vicinity. Many of them listened with marked attention; and I hope, sincerely hope, that good was done. It is really a pleasure to preach to those who have been accustomed to the enjoyment of Sanctuary privileges, but who have been, as in the case of these soldiers, deprived of these privileges for months. They listen as tho' they esteemed it more a privilege than a duty to hear the gospel. I expect to preach in the same place next Sabbath.

I shall be in Fayetteville, *Deo volente*, on Saturday, the 20th. S.

Distillation of Whiskey.—A writer in the *Christian Index*, complains of the distillation of whiskey, by parties having contracts with the Government, in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and alleges that there are not less than 1500 whiskey stills in the State of Georgia alone.

This is a lamentable state of affairs truly: but a worse condition of things exists, at this moment, in the State of North Carolina. The parties alluded to in the *Index*—however questionable may be the policy of the Government in this wholesale distillation of whiskey—are not acting in violation of any law. But here, in the great State of North Carolina, heretofore noted for the law-abiding character of its citizens, thousands, aye, tens of thousands of bushels of corn are being annually perverted, by private parties, from their legitimate uses, and instead of being ground into meal to make bread for the poor, are being converted into whiskey to enrich the violators of the law.

It is no fault of the Legislative bodies that have assembled in this State since the commencement of the war, that this frightful waste of corn is allowed. One of the most stringent laws ever enacted against the distillation of grain, now stands on the Statute books of North Carolina. The penalty for a violation of this law, is sixty days imprisonment, and a fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court; and each day of this horrid work constitutes a separate offence.

It is plain, that if this law were faithfully *executed*, the distillation of grain would soon cease in North Carolina; and we would then hear less complaint of a "short corn crop" in those portions of the State where the smoke of the distillery now "blackens the heavens."

Incorruptible Inheritance.—No poverty there! Millions of good men have left the earth poor, but has one entered heaven poor? Lazarus, the moment before he died, was a beggar at the gate; but a moment after his death his estate had grown so fast that the haughty worldling, still surviving in all his affluence, in comparison with him, was a penniless pauper. Our [redacted] believers rejoice in prospect of your great inheritance. It is really immense, inestimable, unspeakable, undefiled, and fadeth not away; has it not been your endeavor to lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven? Why not oftener think of results there? Fear not. There is good news from that far country. Unsuccessful as you may have been on earth, your heavenly schemes have all prospered.

The treasury of God overflows with your wealth. And it is safe—perfectly safe. Neither "moth nor rust" corrupts it, nor can thieves break through and steal it. Moreover, it shall increase—forever increase. As long as you live on earth you add to the principal, and its interest will multiply beyond all computation to all eternity. Cresus was rich. Solomon was rich. Sucullus was rich, but the humblest heir of God is richer far than all.

The Greatness of Little Things.—There are great events in human history, of which the world takes little note—events whose influence extends far into the future, to results interesting as are the destinies of an immortal soul. The act of a humble fisherman in persuading his brother to have an interview with a man of Gallilee called Jesus; the accident which led a monk to examine the contents of a Latin version of the Bible, which he found chained up in one of the cells of his convent, were small things, as seen by the secular historian; but in their relation to the future they were great events which have had their far-reaching influence on the minds and destinies of millions. The conversion of a youth in Bible class, or of a child in Sunday-school, though it seems a small thing as estimated by the world may be the first link in a chain of influences affecting the character and welfare of thousands. Many of the little incidents of life; the little acts of men as they appear to the world, are great in their results—signalized by the providence of God, with whom nothing is great or small, and before whom all nations are but as the dust of the balance.

Seed to the Sower.—There are two ways of treating the seed. The botanist splits it up, and discourses on its curious characteristics; the simple husbandman eats and sows—sows and eats. Similarly there are two ways of treating the Gospel. A critic dissects it—raises a mountain of debate about the structure of the whole, and the relation of its parts; and when he is done with his argument, he is done. To him the letter is dead; he neither lives on it himself, nor spreads it for the good of his neighbors. He neither eats nor sows. The disciples of Jesus, hungering for righteousness, take the seed whole; it is bread for to day's hunger, and seed for to-morrow's supply.

Hold up Jesus.—A painter once, on finishing a magnificent picture, called his artist friends around him to regard it, and express their judgment concerning it. The one in whose taste the author most confided, came last to view the work. Tell me truly, brother," said the painter, "what do you think is the best point in my picture?" "Oh brother, it is all beautiful but *that chancel!* That is a perfect master piece—a gem!" With a sorrowful heart the artist took his brush and dashed it over the toil of many a weary day, and turning to his friends, said, "O, brothers, if there is anything in my piece more beautiful than the Master's face that I have sought to put there, let it be gone!" Thus, brethren in Christ, dear teachers in the Sabbath school, if, in your instructions, anything seems to stand out more prominent and more beautiful than the glory of Jesus—forget it all, dash it out. Let Jesus be all, and in all. Hold him up to your soul. Hold him up to your scholars, and your work shall be judged perfect in its beauty, and you shall not fall of your reward.—*Ralph Wells.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

In the Trenches, near Petersburg,
August 5th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Suppose you let me try to give our home folks some idea, this morning, of what lying in the trenches in front of Petersburg, means. I know that a great many of them have no idea of what it is, and what a tax it is upon the physical ability of a soldier to stand it. Well, the trench itself, is a ditch from two to six feet wide, and from three to five feet deep, running in any direction almost, so that it is not in a straight line; all the dirt is thrown on the side fronting the enemy, and held there by logs, plank, brush, or anything that can be got hold of to keep it in its place. Every fifty or seventy-five yards, there is traverse work to protect the men from an enfilade fire from the enemy; then to the rear of the main trench or breastwork, there are smaller ditches cut, leading to a second trench, which is the general outlet to the men going to the spring, (which is the name of a hole or two where we get water) and to the rear where the detail to cook for the men go to. All of the passing from one point to [redacted] to be done in these trenches, [redacted] our heads above the front work, a bullet comes whizzing from a Yankee rifle immediately.

The supply of water is limited, and the stock of fire-wood is so nearly exhausted that it is a difficult matter to obtain a sufficient quantity to make a little coffee or to cook any other little thing we may get hold of.

The Yankee lines are not more than one hundred yards in our front, and the pickets, or rather videttes, are constantly popping away at each other. So much for the position. Now, in this first trench, or in holes—or *ho-els* as the boys call them—which are dug under the bank, or anywhere that room enough can be found to dig one, the boys have to stay all the time, eat, sleep, read, write, *live*—and when you take into consideration the natural heat of the sun in August, and added to this the reflection of the sun from the sides of the trenches, it requires no very great stretch of the imagination to conceive of a cooler place. It certainly is hot, hotter, hottest, hottentot, hottentoter, hottentottertessimus. This is not all, however; one fourth of the men are kept constantly on duty, watching what the Yankees are up to, and of those who are not on duty, there are numberless calls made for fatigue duty, which is a military term signifying dig, shovel, cut, carry timber, and any thing else in the way of hard work. Was there ever a people in the world, who did as much and complained as little, as the soldiers of the Confederate army?

Such is a mere paper and ink sketch of what we have to do day after day. I have not said anything about the danger we are in from the springing of another mine by the Yankees. We are taking the proper steps to prevent that if possible, or at least, to be ready for it when it does come. Of all these movements you will hear in due time. I have several times visited the place where the explosion took place last Saturday morning. Suffice it to say, that it was the most awful sight I ever witnessed, and I pray God I may never see another such. Other and abler pens than mine have attempted a description of it and fell so far short of the reality, that I will not even try to describe it. Our men are generally in good health and fine spirits.

We are luxuriating now upon some of the fine Beef Gen. Early drove out of Maryland lately. Hash or stews are daily occurrences. You should see the men eat, to know how they enjoy it. Rev. Mr. Troy arrived a few days ago, with nearly two hundred boxes of good things, from the home folks. It is a real treat to have the vegetables to go with our beef, and if we were only in some shady quiet place, we would hardly know that war is going on, for a while at least.

I am sorry to have to mention the death of Capt. W. R. Larkins, of Co. I, 27th N. C. T. He died very suddenly, of chronic diarrhœa, at the Hospital in Richmond, on Sunday night, the 30th of July. He was the President of our Soldiers' Christian Association, a member of the Baptist church, and a man universally beloved by all who knew him. We have all sustained a great loss in his death, but God had a better use for him in heaven than here, and took him to Himself.

I have already made this letter longer than I intended it to be, and will close by giving you an account of the sufferings of an old lady on the railroad, between Petersburg and Weldon, at the time of the last raid made by the Yankees upon that road. I give her own words; our own men, I am sorry to say, were the offenders. She said that Mr. Lee's *Critter Soldiers* came along there and knocked down her ash-hopper that she would'nt have taken two dollars in old issue for, and then his foot-men came along and made a *streak of fight* (line of battle, I suppose she meant) right through her yard, and grabbed up her old hen and toated her off in one of their *war bags*, (haversack no doubt). She seemed very indignant at such treatment—may she never receive worse

Yours truly, Hal.

A Precious Saviour.—There are times when the believer has such adoring views of his Saviour's excellency, and such affecting views of his Saviour's claims, that rather than refuse one requirement, he only grudges that the yoke is so easy that he can scarcely perceive it, the burden so light that he can scarcely recognize himself as a servant. He would like something which would identify him more closely with his beloved Saviour; some open badge that he might carry, and which would say for him,

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord."

True and False Prayer.—Children shoot arrows on purpose to lose them, and never so much as look where they light. But men, when they shoot, they aim at the mark, and go after the arrow to see how near it falls. So, wicked, carnal men, when they have said, not made, their prayers to almighty God, look not after them, and have no more regard of them. But God's children when they upon the bended knees of their soul dart out their prayer, when they pour out their requests unto Him, look after them, eye them up into heaven, observe how God entertains them, and wait for a happy return at his good will and pleasure.

A Rational Skep[tic]. A prominent lawyer, who died [redacted] triumphs of Christian [redacted] skeptical views, when a [redacted] Judge——. His moral character [redacted] but in his ambitious aspirations he cherished [redacted] dislike to the gospel which is the hidden source of nearly all infidelity. The eloquent ministrations of the sanctuary failed to remove the deepening gloom of unbelief.

One day, while absorbed in the study of law, his eye rested upon a copy of the Bible lying on the table before him. He paused, and the thought came like the voice of an invisible spectator into his soul—"What if that book is the Word of God!" Then his conscience inquired if he had, with the earnestness and honesty becoming the momentous question, examined its claims to his faith. He was condemned at the bar of that inward judge and monitor, and he resolved to begin a careful persual of the sacred volume. The duty and propriety of prayer to the "Father of Lights," for illumination, were impressed on his mind, and for the first time in his life, he solemnly entered on the reading of the Scriptures and on closest communion with God. In a few days he became an anxious sinner, and he very soon rejoiced in the love of Christ.—He made a full consecration of himself to the redeemer, in a written covenant copied from Doddridge and found among his papers after his death, and for more than twenty years was an active, growing Christian. In the court-room and [redacted] consistent [redacted] revealed [redacted] ments and pictures of life.

Truly "atheism is a crime, rather than a mere intellectual error," and so is all fatal unbelief. The heart is wrong, and the head refuses to receive or seek the light of the cross. This view of the skeptical and scornful, gives fearful import to the prophet's question—"What wilt thou say when He shall punish thee?"

Honoring the Son as the Father.—It was during the reign of Theodosius the Great, in the fourth century, that the Arians, through the lenity of the emperor, made their most vigorous attempts to undermine the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ. The event, however, of his making his son Arcadius partner with himself on his throne, was happily overruled to his seeing the God-dishonoring character of their creed. Among the bishops who came to congratulate him on the occasion, was the famous and esteemed Ampilochus, who, it is said, had suffered much under the Arian persecution. He approached the emperor, and, making a very handsome and dutiful address, was going to take his leave. "What," said Theodosius, "do you take no notice of my son? Do you not know that I have made him a partner with me in the empire?" Upon this, the good old bishop went to young Arcadius, then about sixteen years of age, and putting his hand upon his head, said, "The Lord bless thee, my son!" and immediately drew back. Even this did not satisfy the emperor. "What," said he, "is this all the respect you pay to a prince, that I have made of equal dignity with myself?" Upon this, the bishop arose, and looking the emperor in the face with a tone of voice solemnly indignant, said, "Sir, do you so highly resent my apparent neglect of your son, because I do not give him equal honor with yourself? What must the eternal God think of you, who have allowed his co equal and co-eternal Son to be degraded in his proper divinity in every part of your empire?" This was as a two edged sword in the heart of the emperor. He felt the reproof to be just and confounding, and no longer would seem to give the least indulgence to that creed, which did not secure divine glory to the "Prince of Peace."

Lost Afflictions.—A Christian, bereaved, not long since, by the death of his mother, wrote to a friend: "I am trying not to lose this great sorrow, and have some reason to believe that I have already begun to reap 'the peaceable fruits of righteousness' from it."

An affliction is lost when it makes us no better—when it renders no earthly, strengthens no heavenly tie. It was *sent* for that purpose:—the Father of spirits chasten us for our profit, that we may be, in larger measure, partakers of His holiness? For that purpose it was *needful;* as the Psalmist testified when he said, "Before I was afflicted I went astray:" and it was *fitted* for that purpose; as he testified when he added, "But now have I kept the word."

Next to the lost convictions of the sinner, there is no sadder sight, as respects the forfeiture of the soul's purity and peace, than the lost afflictions of the believer. By them God comes nighest to us, and makes us feel most the awe of His presence, the necessity of His image, the joy of His favor. And if these fail, what shall awaken our sluggish souls to a sense of divine things? The path of the grossest backslidings which weaken and dishonor the followers of Jesus, begins, we doubt not, in lost afflictions. The prophet sketched the portrait of an apostate nation, in the darkest colors, by his declaration: "The people turn not to *Him that smiteth them.*"—*Religious Herald.*

The Way to Heaven.—How poor you are if you have no heaven but this world. You have nothing but a little part of this clod of earth, and what is it all worth? If you have a little more land than some of your neighbors, or if you are in a way to make more money than others, or if you are promoted a little higher among men than some others are, what portion is this and how miserable you are who have no better happiness than you can call your own! How happy do these things make you! Are such things as the "rivers of pleasure" that you choose for your opinion! O, how miserable!

When a few days are past, you must go to your grave and into eternity, and then how wretched are you, if when you are done with worldly enjoyments, it may be said you have received your consolation! Luke vi. 24.—*Pres Edwards.*

Enjoyment of Life.—How small a portion of our life it is that we enjoy! In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age we are looking backward to things that are gone past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present, yet even that is too often absorbed in vague determination to be vastly happy on some future day when we have time. When young we trust ourselves too much, and we trust too little when old. Rashness is the error of youth, timid caution of age. Manhood is the isthmus between the two extremes; the ripe, the fertile season of action when alone we can hope to find the head to contrive united with the hand to execute.

The Hardening Pow[er] to young men, delivered [redacted] Philadelphia Institute [redacted] now been nearly t[wo] of the gospel, and [redacted] that I do not be[lieve] persons over [redacted] ever heard ask [redacted] tous question, "W[hat]

...PAIGN.—The stupendous ...olls along its ponderous ... by advances and repulses, ...loody battles. Up to the time ..., the enemy has signally failed to ...ake good his boasted achievements. Richmond ...as not been captured; nor, we confidently believe will it be. Petersburg has gallantly smitten back the foe, even when thundering almost within her gates. Atlanta as yet has heard only the distant thunder. A kind and merciful Providence has stood by us in the fierce contests, and has enabled our gallant army to keep the invader at bay, and time after time to inflict upon him terrible punishment.

It is cause for devout gratitude to God, that we have been enabled thus to foil our foe, and to do it too, at a relatively small cost of life. Compared with his enormous losses, our own seem almost incredibly small. At the same rate it is not difficult to determine which of the combatants shall be most exhausted by the close of the campaign. If Providence continues to favor us as he has thus far done, our enemy by the time the autumn leaves begin to fall, will have but little strength remaining further to harm us. All accounts agree that our armies never were in better condition,—at all times patient, cheerful, confident, and ready for the strife whenever and wherever duty calls. We trust, too, that a spirit of piety and of devout prayer to God, to a large extent pervades our forces. From the camp and from the battle field, earnest prayers are going up to Him whose hands are all [illegible] victory to whomsoever he will. We trust there will be no relaxation in these appeals to the mercy seat. Let prayer be offered without ceasing. Let us resolve to give God no rest, day nor night. Let us feel that this weapon is even more important to the successful issue of the campaign than well commanded armies, and valor upon the field. Those apparently contingent events, which so often suddenly and unexpectedly turn the tide of battle, are all ordered and controled by Him, to whom we have access in prayer, and who promises to hear the cry of his suppliant people.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

READING THE BIBLE.—A writer complains that Christians, as a general thing, read the Bible too scantily, instancing a church officer who for years together limited himself to a chapter a day. He is right. This is small measure for one who wants to thrive in the divine life. Paul says, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you *richly*," and surely this means some thing more than a mere fragmentary portion. He who would be a lively, growing Christian, must accustom himself to read and enjoy large portions of the Scripture, for this purpose redeeming time from business, recreation and sleep. On the Lord's day especially should he give holy time without stint to the Holy Bible. The more a pious soul reads intelligently, the more it wants to read, and the deeper it sees into what it reads.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. DEEM'S APPOINTMENTS.—The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Endowment Fund will, if Providence permit, address the people as follows:

August 16, Tuesday, at Harnett Court.
" 18, Thursday, at Egypt.
" Sunday, at Carthage.
" 23, Tuesday at Carthage, Moore Court.
" 25, Thursday, at Zion Church, Montg'ry co.
" 28, Sunday, at Pine Grove,
" 30, Tuesday, at Troy,

At the Churches he expects to preach, and at the other appointments deliver an address on the state of the country. The friends of the Orphan Fund, are respectfully requested to make arrangements to send the Agent forward from place to place,

WHAT YANKEE PAPERS SAY.—The New York *World* says, since Grant's great *fiasco* at Petersburg, "*We cannot take Richmond.* It has been evident to good judges for several weeks, that General Grant's campaign is a *failure*." * *

"Heretofore General Grant has dictated the movements of General Lee, but hereafter General Lee will dictate the movements of General Grant."

"Washington will, within ten days, be, in greater danger than any to which Richmond has been exposed since the opening of this ill-starred campaign."

"The problem is no longer the destruction of Lee's army, and the capture of Richmond, or even the capture of Petersburg, but the defence of the loyal States against the rebel armies."

YANKEE TROOPS MOVING TO MARYLAND.—A gentleman who arrived in Richmond this morning from the Bay Shore, says that for a week previous to the 1st of August a large number of yankee transports laden with troops passed up the Chesapeake Bay. Their destination evidently being the seat of war on the other side of the Potomac. Between the 1st and 4th (Thursday,) very few indeed were seen. On the 4th however, a large number of the largest sized transports were passing all day. That these contained troops from Grant's army *en route* to reinforce Wright, Hunters & Co., and last, though not least, old Granny Courch and his sour kreut Pennsylvania "Milish," our informant hasn't a doubt. In fact, a friend of his, who was at Old Point while these transports were passing, informed him that such was the case.—*Rich'd Whig, 9th.*

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.—Gen. Early reports officially on the 8th instant, that Gen. McCausland had arrived in Hardy county, having sustained very little loss. The statement in the Yankee papers of his defeat, on which the rumors of Wednesday, were based, is untrue.

The *Sentinel* says dispatches received in Richmond Wednesday from Gen. Bradly Johnston's command, report his safe return.

The *Sentinel* thinks there is no doubt that everything is progressing favorably for the Confederates in the Valley.

N. C. ELECTION.

	FOR GOVERNOR. 1864. Vance.	Holden.	1862. Vance.	Johnston.
Last Obs., 60 Cos.,	45,525	11,384	42,965	18,238
Caldwell,	541	84	838	40
Gates,	275	0	0	0
Lenoir,	615	75	267	140
McDowell,	477	67	728	104
Haywood,	378	103	9	0
Jackson,	275	71	604	117
Macon,	312	78	0	0
Franklin,	846	62	525	373
Pasquotank,	356 maj.		163	20
69 Counties,	47,600	11,374	46,099	19,097

MURCHISON'S CAVALRY.—The Sheriff received on Saturday the vote for members of the Legislature in this com- ... follows:
...t 30; R. McDaniel 4; Shaw 2. ...ell 37; Jas. Kirkpatrick 15; ... J. Bethune 7, A. D. Mc- ... Neill McKay 2.
...he result as heretofore an-

...lood assumed the ...nnessee, he, with ...a at Atlanta, and ...d was a return ...front.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE Aug. 9, 1864.

HON. S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war. The Tecumseh, Commander Craven, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat, the Phillips, which I subsequently burned. The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, where they were encountered by the Tennessee, Morgan, Gaines and Selma. The Tennessee and the other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate engagement between the fleets the Gaines retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition; the Selma, cut off, surrendered, and the Morgan escaped to Fort Morgan. The Tennessee, so far uninjured, steamed towards the whole fleet, and, after an obstinate fight, surrendered; her rudder disabled, her smoke stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

On the Tennessee, Admiral Buchanan was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg; two killed and several wounded among her crew. On the Gaines, two killed and two wounded. On the Morgan, one wounded. On the Selma, eight, killed, (including her executive officer, Lieut. J. H. Comstock,) and seven wounded.

The enemy suffered severely, and requested permission to bury his dead.

Respectfully,

G. W. HARRISON, C. S. N.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—Heavy firing is reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday and Wednesday.

To-day the telegraph wire was cut between the city and the front. Two vessels were off Dog river bar this evening. The bay shore is covered with the debris of Federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from coming up the river—Troops are daily arriving, and good feeling exists.

MOBILE, August 14.—Major Carroll, Agent for the exchange of prisoners, under flag of truce, has visited the enemy's fleet in the lower Bay to effect an exchange of the Dauphin Island prisoners. Farragut stated that the prisoners had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Canby [Banks' successor in Louisiana,] and he could do nothing.

Gen. Maury has ordered officers and soldiers to remove their families forthwith. Non-combatants are ordered to leave.

A heavy force of the enemy is in North Mississippi, their destination reported to be Mobile.

PETERSBURG, Aug 12.—Northern dates to the 10th have been received. Unofficial dispatches claim a great victory for Averill over McCausland and Bradley Johnson on the 7th near Moorefield, Hardy county. Johnson and staff were captured but escaped. He also claims 5 to 600 prisoners, trains, colors and small arms captured.

The Commercial Advertiser of the 9th says that Sherman and Thomas both telegraphed to Washington that Atlanta will fall this week certainly.

A rebel wagon train, numbering 35 wagons, was captured in Loudon county. Nothing from the army of the Potomac. Four expeditions entered Florida, destroying the railroad: burning bridges and committing other depredations.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—Baltimore papers of yesterday have been received.

The Yankee cavalry have reoccupied Martinsburg. Sheridan reports his forces moving up the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy. At four o'clock on Wednesday skirmishing was going on ten miles from Winchester. Grant has returned from City Point.

It is asserted that Stanton has tendered his resignation and was promply accepted by Lincoln. Other Cabinet changes are reported, but it seems no doubt that the resignation of Stanton was in consequence of a quarrel with Blair.

CLINTON, Aug. 11, via *Mobile 12th*—New Orleans papers of the 9th received. They say the Tecumseh struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, including the Captain, except 9, who are prisoners. After passing the fort, the Tennessee came up with three wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering a broadside, and still looking for the Hartford flag ship, with Faragut on board. The Monongahela bore down and struck the Tennessee amidships. The Tennessee and Hartford than got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the Hartford portholes, causing, as the *True Delta* says, a fearful loss of life. Later the Lackawanna and others came up with Faragut, until the Tennessee surrendered.

Papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told them he would be willing to die two minutes afterwards if he could have sunk the Hartford.

Lt. Comstock (Confederate,) and Lt. Preston, (Yankee) are both reported dead.

RICHMOND, Aug 12.—A special to the *Whig*, from Petersburg gives Northern news to the 10th.

The rebels were completely routed in fight at Moorefield, with a loss of 600 prisoners, and were pursued by Averill 55 miles. Bradley Johnson, his staff, colors, artillery, trains and a quantity of small arms were captured. McCausland barely escaped. Johnson wore no insignia of rank and subsequently escaped.

The campaign has opened actively in Florida and is prosecuted with great success under Birney.

Nothing from Grant or Sherman. All quiet in front of Petersburg.

ATLANTA, Aug. 12.—There has been brisk skirmishing on the extreme left to day.

The batteries on Marietta street and east of the State road, opened upon the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and continued to the present time, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties are reported.

The enemy are reported still massing on the left, but making no effort to extend their right.

GEN. PILLOW RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.—The Greensboro' (Ala.) *Beacon* publishes the following extract of a letter received by Rev. C. C. Galloway, from his son Darby, of the "Pillow Cadets,' written from Montgomery, under date of the 22d ultimo:

Gen. Pillow has been suspended from the command of this brigade. He was relieved upon the ground that Ball's and Armistead's regiments were illegally raised, and that the Secretary of War had decided that they properly belong to the infantry, and to that branch of the service they must go. Gen. Pillow asked the privilege of resigning; Gen. Bragg would not consent to his doing so, saying that he would give him another command. Gen. Pillow then asked the privilege of taking his staff and escort with him. Bragg granted his request in part. He permitted him to take his staff only. Capt. Shockley was ordered to report to Gen. Lee. He did so. The "Pillow Cadets" are henceforward an escort to Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

QUANTRELL, THE GUERRILLA CHIEF.—The Houston *Telegraph* publishes a long and interesting sketch of the daring Confederate partisan chief, Capt. Wm. C. Quantrell, from which we extract the following:

The hero of fifty six battles, in which men were killed and wounded on both sides, himself still living and wearing his laurels, is one on whom the world will look with an interest and admiration bordering upon devotion. Missourians may feel proud of their distinguished chieftain and delight to honor him. His name bears a magic spell, and the sound of his splendid voice awakens the chivalry of his fellow-citizens. In every locality in which his operations have called him, both men and women are his admirers. He has the happy faculty of binding the hearts of his friends to him and holding them in chains of love more devoted than those of adamant; and yet no one seems more unconscious of his power over his fellow men than the modest, blue eyed man, who in times of peace, is gentle as a lamb, but in war a furious, raging tiger. Notwithstanding his impetuous daring he is never cruel, never ostentatious or boastful, never boisterous or commonplace, but always shows the polished educated gentleman, mingled with the dignity of the matured chieftain. Educated at Washington City and Georgetown, he is perfectly au fait in the etiquette of the drawing room, and of the haut ton of society. Descended from an old and aristocratic family, he possesses that consciousness of good breeding apparent in the best society of the East, and manifested in his acts of kindness and consideration towards all those less fortunate than himself.

We are led to these remarks because many seem to think that the guerrilla chief, the hero of so many bloody battles, must necessarily be a man of bloody instincts stained more or less of cruelty; but far from it: he sleeps as quietly and smiles as sweetly as though he had never slain a Yankee, nor bushwacked it for nearly three years.

ARREST OF ROBBERS.—Through the persevering efforts of one of our citizens who has suffered heavily by robberies within the last year or two a band of negro thieves has been discovered and several of them arrested and in jail. The gang consisted of seven, (belonging to C. A. McMillan, Rev. Mr. Huske, Dr. Haigh, Miss Hawley, and A. A. McKethan,) and various others dealing with them, and they confessed, after detection, to having carried on their night robberies for months, having during that time robbed the dwellings, smoke houses, stores &c. of Dr. McRae, Col. E. D. Hall R. P. Buxton, J. A. Pemberton, Mrs. T. H. Pemberton, T. S. Litterloh, E. J. Hale. Mrs. Coit, M. A. Baker, Col. Robt. Strange, C. T. Haigh & Sons, Henry L. Myrover, George W. Williams, and perhaps several others. Indeed, we believe they confessed to all the various stealings, except two, which have harassed this community for the past year or more. They appear to have had a branch of their firm in Wilmington, to which they shipped their surplus, such as bacon, fowls, and in one instance a whole barrel of Sugar, which they stole from a boat owner, by another line than his.

We learn that a white man named Collins was last night caught in the act of gambling with negroes and sent to jail.

A continuance of such efforts to ferret out roguery and rascality will purify the moral atmosphere, and secure people in the possession and enjoyment of their property. Let the good work go on.—*Observer.*

REBEL AND U. S. STOCKS.—The London correspondent of the Herald, writing under date of July 23d, says:

"Rebel bonds experienced a great improvement about a week or ten days ago—at the time Grant failed to take Petersburg—and I hear of one man who purchased sixty thousand pounds of them, and realized six thousand pounds sterling profit (an appreciation of ten per cent.) in about a week. These rebel bonds are worth twenty per cent. more than Mr. Chase's United States sixes, and will continue to be until Wilmington is captured."

YANKEE NEWS.—We had a pleasant interview last evening with a gentleman just arrived from the United States. He gives a most gratifying account of the change in public sentiment with regard to the prosecution of the war. In Pennsylvania the reaction in favor of peace is very great and he is confident, without some unforeseen occurrence arises, that the peace candidate will be triumphantly elected next fall.

We are satisfied from data exhibited to us, but which it would not be prudent to publish, that the call of Lincoln for troops will furnish two white men from Maryland to the Confederate armies for one to the Federal.—*Rich. Sent'l.*

PETERSBURG Aug. 15.—The *Herald* of the 11th contains five columns giving an account of a great Mass Meeting at which McClellan was nominated for President. One hundred thousand people were present.

The *Herald* says that Grant, when he visited Washington, left the army of the Potomac commanded by Butler and intimates that he wants Meade removed.

A telegram from New York reports the capture and destruction of 7 vessels, about 60 miles southeast of Sandy Hook by the new Confederate steamer Tallahassee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions during the month of June and July, 1864 Acknowledgements in new currency:

Presbytery of North Mississippi.		
Presbyterial per Rev. S. I. Reid, Treas.		$155 32
Presbytery of Central Mississippi.		
Teoc ch., per Rev. D. Baird,		62 50
Presbytery of Florida.		
Thomasville ch., per Rev. A. W Chisby,		66 66
Presbytery of Bethel.		
Mt. Olive ch., per Rev. W. Banks,		20 00
Presbytery of Concord.		
Taylorsville ch.,		71 00
Presbytery of East Hanover.		
Sussex ch., per Rev. J. Murray,		26 67
Miss L. G Waring, Essex Co.,		10 00
Presbytery of Lexington.		
New Providence ch., per Jas. Wright,		30 00
Shemariah ch., per Rev. W. E Baker, Tr.,		80 00
Fairfield ch., " " "		32 33
Bethesda ch., " " "		32 00
Mt. Carmel ch., " " "		69 71
Augusta ch., " " "		74 98
Hebron ch., " " "		100 00
Rev. W. E. Baker, balance,		2 98
Benesalem ch., per Rev. W. E. Baker, Tr.,		46 66
Tuikliny Spring ch., per Rev. J. N. Craig,		238 70
Presbytery of Montgomery.		
Big lick ch.,		44 00
Presbytery of Greenbrier.		
Dr. J. N. Waddell, Union, Va.,		3 33
Miscellaneous.		
H. M. White, 1st Regt. Va. Art.,		25 00
Mr Carlton, Richmond,		10 00
Jno. W. McAne, Afton		25 00
A Soldier,		2 00
Mrs. C. V. Coffman, Edom, Va.,	Visitor,	11 33
"I. E. W."	"	5 00
Rev. T. N. Conrad, 2d Va. Cav.	"	10 00
Miss Annie Pope, Washington, Ga.,	"	20 00
		$1,343 18

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer,*
Board of Publication.

FOR EDUCATION.

Presbytery of North Mississippi.

Per. Rev. S. J. Reid, Tr.	61 43

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer,*
Board of Education.

SECRETARY TREHOLM.—The Richmond correspondence of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, says:

"The new Secretary of the Treasury is winning golden opinions from all men and with the hope of some financial change for the better and the good news, political and military, that is pouring in upon us, it is long since Richmond has been so hopeful or exhibited so gratifying a revival of public hope and confidence.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Robeson co, Aug. 4th, by Rev. J. H. Coble, Mr DANIEL L. MCLEAN, and Miss CATHARINE, third daughter of Archibald O Leach, Esq.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Near Statesville, July 17th, AUGUSTA, daughter of John N. McLelland, in the 16th year of her age. The disease which terminated the earthly pilgrimage of this lovely daughter and affectionate sister, was typhoid fever. She was from her infancy a quiet, obedient child. There was a degree of serious thoughtfulness manifested by her, that was remarkable for one of her age. In her last sickness she gave expression to her feelings in such language as to encourage stricken parents, and bereaved friends to hope that their loss has been her eternal gain

W. W. P.

Near Statesville, of typhoid fever, JULIA, daughter of John N. McLellan, in the 24th year of her age. This young lady graduated a few years since with distinction, in Concord Female College. She had been for several years a consistent, active member of the Presbyterian church. She lingered for weeks, under the wasting hand of disease. From an early stage in her affliction, she had a presentiment that her sickness would be unto death. But I have never conversed with one who had so much to make life desirable, who had so little desire to live. She had a strong hold upon the affections of all who knew her. As one remarked who knew her well,—she loved every body, and every body loved her. She exhorted, in touching words, her father, her sisters, and the servants that waited around her dying couch, to seek in Jesus a satisfying portion for their souls. On the day of her death she sent a message to a younger sister, who was sick in another room, to meet her in heaven. Thus has passed away, in the flower of her age, one who was fully ripe for the mansions of glory. Thus, breach after breach has been made in this household. But we hope that the dying exercises and parting messages of the dead, will make an impression upon the minds of the living, never to be forgotten. These two sisters were laid side by side, in a place selected by the latter. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided.

W. W. P.

At Camp Winder Hospital, in Richmond, Va., on the 25th of June, of typhoid fever, JAMES MILLER, of Co. C, 49th N. C. T., aged 37 years, 6 months, and 23 days. Mr. Miller was a citizen of Rowan county, N. C. For many years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and for some years he had been a Deacon in the congregation of Back Creek. He entered the army last October, and has since endured the hardships and shared the honors of his company until prostrated by disease and removed by death. After which, his Captain wrote to his bereaved wife, that "a good man and a faithful soldier had been taken away," who "by his uniform good conduct and obliging disposition, had greatly endeared himself to his officers and to the whole company." It appears from his letters, that his absence from home, and the hardships and dangers of the soldier had been greatly sanctified to his good. His letters breathe an excellent christian spirit, and are now a precious legacy to her, who has lost a devoted husband, and to the two little boys who have lost an affectionate father. May the God of the widow and the fatherless, comfort them.

COM.

In Iredell county, N. C., on the 7th of June, 1864, Mrs ANNIS KING, wife of Wm. King, Esq., in the 78th year of her age. The subject of this notice, possessed many of those virtues which adorn the female character. She was ever fond of reading and she had a retentive memory, until near the last. And few possessed finer conversational powers, or delighted more in the company of the pious and intelligent, than Mrs. King. She had been for nearly 50 years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and her walk and conversation plainly showed that she adorned her profession. For, often amidst her many years of suffering, did her Christian graces of meekness and submission, shine forth. She had endeared herself to many friends and acquaintances. But to whom so much as to her bereaved husband, son and daughter, who feel their loss? But why weep for those who have gone to enjoy the rest and bliss of heaven? For such "to die is gain." For "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

COM.

On the 4th of July, 1864, at the residence of her Grandfather, in Buncombe county, N. C., in the 4th year of her age, ALICE, daughter of Lieut. Samuel and Mrs. H. E. Young. This little flower, budding in all its loveliness, no longer soothes that fond young mother's widowed heart, no more brightens the home circle, or sweetly cheers caressing kindred. She has entered those pearly gates through which her father passed from the bloody field of Gettysburg, just one year before her. Our precious Saviour, who so tenderly loves little children, has early taken little Alice to Himself, thus sparing her years of wandering pain and sorrow. May all who loved her, feel that God now calls on them for renewed, earnest, persevering efforts for growth in grace and activity in His service, and that He can so sanctify this dispensation, that her death will be the means of bringing them more happiness than even her own sweet presence could. Stricken mother, remember, God has said, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you, and ye shall be comforted." And O, look forward to that glorious reunion.

R.

At Asheville, N. C., June 19th 1864, JAMES ALFRED, infant son of John D and Mary J. Patton, aged two years, two months and nineteen days.

"Mourn not for the child, from thy tenderness riven,
Ere stain on its purity fell,
To thy questioning heart, to, an answer from heaven,
"It is well with the child?" It is well.

A.

July 17th, 1864, MARY LAVINIA, daughter of Dr. Theo. and Lavinia Isabella Pegram, aged 17 months.

On the 9th inst., JESSE RANKIN, youngest child of the Rev. W. L. and Mary A. Miller, aged 14 months "He doeth all things well."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$20 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$8 00@$35 00
COFFEE,	$11 00@$15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$7 00
EGGS,	$1 50@$2 00
FLOUR,	140 00@165 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 4 00
PORK,	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$20 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@3 50
SALT,	$30 00@40 00
TALLOW	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURKLAND.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Of the South, will meet at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd Monday of September, the 19th of the month.

J. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The called meeting of Orange Presbytery which was held at Bethlehem Church, on the 27th & 28th days of July, adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL,

P. S. I am requested to say that carriages will meet the trains at Mebanesville, to convey the members of Presbytery to the place of meeting.

J. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dispepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,850 boxes have been sold in [illegible], one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina, and some time ago over 3,000 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bavins,
Chapel Hill, R B. Sanders.
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson, F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Hillsboro' J. S. Whitted & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address,
Lincolnton, S. F. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Enni's, Burbanke and Gallagher,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, H. McLin, Walker Mears, W. H. Lippitt.
GEORGE W. DEEMS. Goldsboro', N. C.

August 17tf

Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting State and County Taxes, on the same days appointed by the Confederate Assessors for receiving Tax lists for the year 1864, to-wit:

At McNeill's Bridge, on Saturday, Aug. 20.
At 71st on Monday, 22d Aug., at G D. Baker's.
At Quewhiffle on Tuesday, Aug. 23d, at Mrs. J. A. McKethan's.

Those interested will do well to attend.

Aug. 17w1 HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.

Sugar Cane Mills.

RECEIVED another of those excellent MILLS Iron Rollers and Iron boxes, for sale at Manufacturers' prices, or exchange for provisions.

Aug 17w4 JOHN KERSHAW.

Taylorsville Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 1st Wednesday of September next. The services of Prof. H. T. Burke have been secured for the Mathematical department. It is contemplated soon to establish a department for Music.

Lower English, per session,	$40 00
Higher " " "	50 00
Classics and Mathematics,	60 00

Board can be had, in good families, at $35 00 per month.

Aug. 17, 1864.-w3pd S. C. MILLEN, Principal.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,

Aug. 3, 7w pd Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE FAILED TO HAVE A QUORUM of Trustees at Davidson College at our annual meeting, July 19th. At the request of the Executive Committee, there will be a called meeting of the Board at Davidson College on Wednesday, 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WALTER W. PHARR, Pres. of the Board.

July, 1864. 27th-tm.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Cumberland county will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving their tax lists for the year 1864:

At the Office of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday August 9th, to Saturday following.
At Cedar Creek, on Monday August 15th, at B. Culbreth's.
At Lock's Creek, on Tuesday Aug. 16th, at Malcom McMillan's.
At Fish Hill, on Wednesday Aug. 17th, at John Murphy's.
At Black River and Silver Run, Thursday Aug. 18th, at David McNeill's.
At Carver's Creek, on Friday Aug. 19th, at Daniel McKinnon's.
At Seventy-first, on Monday Aug. 22d, at G D Baker's.
At Quewhiffle, on Tuesday Aug. 23d, at Mrs. J. A. McKethen's.

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the Assessors correct lists of the following Subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do.
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species,
No. of Sheep Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.

Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.

Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.

Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.

No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.

Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.

Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.

All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.

Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.

Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.

Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.

Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Aug. 10w2 Assessors.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. MacIntyre
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12	Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.	
7	"	White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70	"	English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50	"	Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70	Dozen	Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40	"	Fancy Neck Ties.
300	"	Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
159	Lbs	Ball Shoe Thread.
20	Reams	Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900	Gross	Steel Pens.
300	Great Gross	English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
125	Gross	Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35	Dozen	Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200	Sets	Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5	Barrels	English Green Copperas; 5 bls Alum.
3	Barrels	Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2	Barrels	Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Peter.
3	Bags	Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10	Kegs	Bi-carb. Soda.
50	Sacks,	20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.

July 27w5

SMYTHE'S GRAMMARS.

OUR OWN PRIMARY GRAMMAR, Ed. Edition, Pps 72.
OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, pps. 148.
Published and for sale by
STERLING CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro', N. C.

July 27, 1864-4t*

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T. U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lizzie L. Littlejohn,
	[illegible] of Music Vale Seminary.

[illegible] Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
...ro, July 27th,-4t.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug. 3,w9*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A STEDMAN.....WM. H BERNARD.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N

Miscellaneous Reading.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT.

We trust it will not be regarded as an infringement on the domain of the "Field" when we send forth a few thoughts from the "Fireside," on the improvements of grounds and domestic architecture. We do not design an essay on the best plan of raising cow-peas, nor the plough best adapted to the culture of cotton. Neither have we anything to say about the economical fattening of pigs, nor the raising of calves and colts. All these things are important, but they pertain more particularly to practical Agriculture, the production of breadstuffs, bacon and animals needful for the successful operations of the farm. Our business at present is with ornament, improvement, the exercise of tasteful industry in beautifying Home—trying to renew something of Eden's lost loveliness—to recover from the desolate desert of money-making cupidity, something to remind us of what has been forfeited, and to excite the hope of what will be, when the face of the earth shall be [illegible] enough to make one who is [illegible] degree of sentiment, almost sick, to contemplate the *neglect* everywhere to be seen in our favored Southern land—to observe the little attention that is paid to decorative improvement—indeed, to *improvement* itself, properly speaking. To cut down a forest, and build a few cabins and a lumbering board house, and then go to work to exhaust the soil only to leave it, to repeat elsewhere the same destructive operation, is not to "improve" a place. It is actually to injure it. The improver is a man who leaves a thing better than he found it. But the spirit of Mammon has so possessed the people, that immediate and great gain has been almost the only end aimed at. When a man put a seed of cotton into the earth, the only question with him was, "how much money can I get back for it." Of the botany of the plant, he knew nor cared any more than the negro who dropped the seed or the mule that drew the plow. In the construction of houses the only object was to keep out the weather. The fences were simply to keep off trespass from the crop. A well was dug anywhere, and its intention was simply to supply water, however crazy the contrivance used for the purpose of raising it. If the unsightly "kerb" kept the children or chickens out, it made but little difference if a decaying board gave occasional admittance to a luckless "toad-frog." The rumbling old windlass might be heard a mile, the series of trace chains tied together with strings, might give way and plunge the bucket to the bottom—but there was no time to fix these things. The long pole and sweep might stand like an inanimate crane, marring the scenery with its ungainly proportions—well, it "drawed" the water, and that was enough.

Well, such, may be, and indeed should be, the primary objects aimed at in those things; but in carrying them out, some regard should be had to other things. Land should be planted, in order to derive therefrom things needful for our sustenance; but instead of being impoverished, it should grow more fertile every year. A house is designed to protect us from storms and sunshine, but its construction may be varied in a thousand ways, and the application of a little taste, not only does not injure its usefulness, but makes it more convenient, and adds a beauty to the landscape. A few properly arranged shade trees would still improve it, and a tasteful flower garden with gravelled walks, would fling a charm over all. A very pretty and useful effect could be produced by laying stones along the borders of the beds. If no stones are to be had, use shells; if no shells, take brickbats, and if no bricks are convenient, let the beds be bordered with some evergreen grass; or a hedge of box-wood or wild olive, or cape jessamine, or short-leaved pine.

A fence is designed to keep stock from intruding into the fields; but it is no less a fence because the neatly whitewashed posts and laths gracefully surmount an embankment made from a ditch which runs beside it, than an arrangement of "rails" built upon a worm"—and certainly it would be more picturesque.

A well may have good water, which may be drawn by a "crane," but the water, would lose none of its excellence by a better system of hydraulics, and a pretty wellhouse would not detract from the appearance of the yard—and the toads would be less exposed to a cold bath.

What, too, is prettier than a meadow in view from the piazza, and a few, sleek, fat cows grazing on its green luxuriance? What rich treasures will they bring up in the evening with which to refresh the household; and, if "money" be the object, certainly the creamy liquid will command a better price in market, than the "blue juice" extracted from oak leaves, pine tops and dog fennel—or the grasses of woods and old fields, well loaded with ticks. (P. S.—We don't think ticks live in cultivated meadows.) And the golden butter would tempt many a tasteful purchaser, who would turn away from the pale stuff which betrays low living in the cow, or too intimate an acquaintance between the butter and mean land.

Now it costs nothing more to have these nice things than others which are so shiftless, thriftless and "ramshackle" in their nature. On the contrary, to have things done up right, gives the means of extended operations. A man who keeps a fat cow, can soon keep two, while he who starves a half dozen poor ones, will soon have none; and he who has tasteful and convenient arrangements about him, can work with some heart and satisfaction, while one who proceeds upon the ramshackle plan will always be worried and discouraged, and often give up in despair. No matter how extensive or how small may be one's business, there must be order to ensure success; and order always is associated with taste, and taste brings continued improvement.

Depend upon it, it is *improvement*, and not extensive possessions, which brings happiness. IMPROVE! IMPROVE!! IMPROVE!!—*South. Field & Fireside.*

From the Montreal Telegraph.

THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN IN 1864.

So far the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more completely than any of its predecessors. The various movements have been sufficiently developed to enable us to speak positively of the general plan; the design was of magnificent proportions; the forces and material employed immense; the results have been many disasters, numerous repulses, frightful waste of life and treasure, and not a single victory.

The grand objective point of the design was the isolation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the Southwest were designed to assist this object. Banks in Northern Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkansas, were directed to clear the right bank of the Mississippi by an advance with forces supposed to be sufficient to defeat the Confederates in those States, destroy them or drive them into Texas; thus leaving the Father of Waters free, and preventing any co operation between the enemy east and west of the Mississippi. Later a small force was to issue from Vicksburg and march toward Selma, threatening the Confederate Army in Georgia, under Johnston, in he rear; Sherman with the main Western Army was to break up at Chattanooga, and move rapidly toward Atlanta, in the hope of defeating Johnston and capturing that important arsenal and depot, or at least preventing any reinforcements being sent from that quarter to Lee; while Sturgis was to move from Memphis toward Chattanooga, [illegible] Sherman's communication and preventing any dangerous interruption of his supplies. Northward through Tennessee and Kentucky the railways were guarded by large bodies of Western Militia called out for a hundred days' service. The forces employed in these operations numbered fully 250,000 men, of whom one half were under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed to break up at Culpeper where he lay, a few miles north of Lee, move rapidly by his left, east and south of the junction of the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railways, thus getting between Lee and Richmond, and threatening the city from the north-west while Sigel was to advance down the Shenandoah, and with the co-operation of Crook and Averill, destroy Lee's communication with Western Virginia and Tennessee, capture Lynchburg and the supplies gathered there, and to break up the railway lines west of Richmond. Simultaneously Butler and Smith were to ascend the James river, destroy the Petersburg Railway, capture that city, break up the Danville and Richmond line and isolate and threaten the Confederate Capital from the South. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft aglee." In the West, Sherman, by dint of numbers, made respectable progress; Johnston compelled him, however, to pay dearly for every mile of advance, fighting him wherever the ground was favorable, inflicting immense losses on him at trifling cost; dexterously evading all his flanking movements; thrashing him handsomely at Resaca and Dallas, and finally bringing him to a stand still north of Marietta, where the two armies now confront each other, Johnston offering battle and Sherman seeking to avoid it.

The co-operating expeditions in this quarter have all miscarried. In the Trans-Mississippi district Banks and Smith were defeated with enormous loss in men, guns and materials; 13,000 prisoners, 27 armed and transport steamers, 56 guns, and over 2,000 wagons were among the trophies of the victorious in this campaign. The political results were the recovery by the Confederates of the whole of the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana except New Orleans, Little Rock and a few garrisoned posts.

The expedition which went out from Vicksburg was repulsed and driven back; that which issued from Memphis was decisively defeated, with the loss of more than half its numbers, and nearly all its arms, artillery and material. With the exception of a few armed posts, the Confederates have recovered the whole of Mississippi, and the river of that name is again blockaded, communication is established once more between the two sections of the Confederacy, and men and supplies freely pass from one side to the other. Morgan has made a successful raid into Kentucky and Forrest is moving in force against the Federal depots and line of communication in Tennessee, while Wheeler is effectually stopping transportation between Sherman and his base of supplies and grand depot at Chattanooga.

In the East the Campaign has been but little more successful. Sigel was defeated and Hunter, his successor, with his coadjutors has accomplished nothing more than tearing up a few miles of railway, and ravaging the country through which they passed.

Butler and Smith were defeated with heavy loss and compelled to entrench themselves at Bermuda Hundred, under cover of the fire of the gunboats. Sheridan's raid, first to destroy the railway communications north of Richmond and next to co operate with Hunter, Crook and Averill, failed completely, effecting little beyond the diminution of his force to one-half and the exhaustion of the remainder. And this brings us to the operations of the main Eastern army under Grant and Meade.

At the beginning of May the grand army of the Potomac lay around Culpeper; the army of Virginia, under Lee, was in the neighborhood of Orange Court House, its left resting on that place, and its right extended eastwards towards Fredericksburg, watching the fords of the Rapidan, the wagons of the whole force packed, and the men ready to move at a moment's notice to the threatened point. The Federal force under Meade's command numbered, as near as can be ascertained, 210,000 men, irrespective of Burnside's corps, and consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Army corps, which had been consolidated into three, called Second, Fifth and Sixth; the Second was commanded by Hancock, the Fifth by Warren, and the Sixth by Sedgwick; Burnside had the Ninth to act as a reserve. At day-break on the 4th of May, Grant broke up at Culpeper and marched south east for Germana and Ely's Fords, where pontoons had been laid, and crossed the Rapidan without resistance; Burnside remaining behind to cover the trains, and by a show of force to disguise the movement from the enemy as long as possible.

As soon as the movement was pronounced Lee moved east and by north to intercept the Federals on the Spotsylvania road in column of march. The Second Corps under Hancock having the advance on the morning of the 5th, had got past the intersection of the two roads from Orange Court House on the Spottsylvania pike, by which the Confederates were advancing, and was pushing rapidly southward; but the head of the Confederate columns came upon the flank of the following Federal corps now joined by Burnside, who had marched all night, and threatened to cut the army in two. Grant did not know that the advance consisted of only a few weak brigades, the dense jungle of the Wilderness concealed and magnified numbers; the Confederates attacked him with great vigor, and he believed that Lee and his whole army were on his flank. He hastily determined that his scheme to get past Lee's left flank, into his rear, had failed, and that the only course was to halt and give battle. Hancock was recalled, the trains hurried toward Chancellorsville, and the line of battle formed west of the road leading southward to Spottsylvania, and on either side of the two intersecting roads from Orange Court House, by which the Confederates were advancing.

Thus the Confederate advance, only two divisions strong, found itself engaged with four immensely strong army corps of the enemy; in its hands was the safety of the whole army, and if need be it must perish to a man to secure time to concentrate. Nobly did they do their duty; with a persistence, heroism and devotion never excelled if ever equalled in war, they devoted themselves. Deploying the chapperel, taking advantage of the cover of timber on either side of the roads, they prepared to die. The Federals attacked in massive columns, charging up the road and across the open glades; the Confederates behind their cover opposed a thin gray line, which, had the ground been open, would have been swept away like chaff; but now almost secure from danger, that thin line kept up a rolling fire, its bullets crashed through the dense array of the enemy, searching it from right to left, from front to rear; shattered by a terrible slaughter, impeded by their dead and wounded, again and again the Federal columns were driven back in utter rout, leaving the ground piled with the dead. But it is not our intention to follow the fortunes of corps or the surges of each individual combat; but to deal with results. For two days the battle raged with varying success, closing on the second with decisive advantage to the Confederates. All the Federal attacks had been defeated, the Confederate army concentrated, the artillery and baggage trains were on the way to Spottsylvania; the Federal attempt to turn Lee's flank had failed, and the latter satisfied with such results, all he had been fighting for, proceeded to take up a new position, covering his communication with Richmond.

As this movement was begun on the evening of the 6th, Gordon finding that his flank overlapped Grant's left, made a furious attack upon it, drove it across the main road in utter rout and brought the Federal army to the verge of ruin. Germanna Ford road was lost and had the success been followed up, Grant's defeat at the Wilderness would have been as complete as Hooker's at Chancellorsville. But the Confederate army was already on its march to Spottsylvania, and could not be recalled in time to take advantage of the event. The federals passed an unpleasant night; their line of battle was withdrawn and concentrated, and in the darkness axe and spade were plied, throwing up defences to break the assault they anticipated on the morrow. The morning broke upon their trepidation, and found them watching, digging and chopping; all night long their trains had toiled toward Fredericksburg; now looked to as a place of retreat; noon came and still no attack, a reconnoissance was pushed forward, and it was found that the enemy had disappeared.

Grant immediately telegraphed a decisive victory, the enemy routed and flying in every direction, Hancock pursuing, and the usual fed eral embellishments. That night, Saturday the 7th, the whole line followed on Lee's track, leaving its dead unburied, thousands of its wounded ungathered to die miserably in the Wilderness, and its field hospitals to the mercy of the foe. Six weeks afterwards parties were sent on to recover the survivors of one of the most cruel abandonments in the history of warfare; some hundreds of wounded succeeded in reaching the bank of the Potomac and attracting attention, but many hundreds more perished slowly by the most horrible of deaths, hunger, thirst, and the mortification of wounds in the glades and jungles of the Wilderness.

After a severe encounter on sundry the 8th, in front of Spottsylvania, in which the Fifth Federal Corps was severely punished, both armies again confronted each other, the Confederates facing north, and the Federals south. In the centre was Spottsylvania, through which west and east ran the road from Catharpen to Bowling Green, south the road to Richmond over the Po River to the rear; in front looking north were the Brook, Pine Grove and Fredericksburg roads, diverging from the left, centre and right of the town; across these roads covering the town and the communications in the rear was the Confederate army strongly posted, and opposed to them the four Federal corps d'armee forming the segment of a circle facing inward, as the Confederates formed a smaller semi-circle facing outward.

Lee wanted time for his wounded and trains to retire on Richmond, and he fought to obtain it. So far he had not lost a gun or a wagon and he had carried off all his wounded. His killed, wounded and missing, was 6,000; while the enemy had been weakened by a loss of over 45,00; the disparity being occasioned by the dense columns of the Federals charging over open ground while the Confederate line fought nearly all the time in the screen of a dense forest. In the battles in front of Spottsylvania, the Confederates had the same and greater advantages; they were posted on hills, covered with timber, the Federals had to advance across clear ground, exposed to the sweep of batteries firing point blank into their masses. Grant attacked on the 10th, and fighting continued every day, until the 19th; the only result favorable to the Federals was the assault of the centre on the 11th, with a thousand prisoners, an advantage which was neutralized immediately by the recapture of the ground lost; and the surprise of the right on Thursday morning under cover of a dense fog which cost the Confederates between two and three thousand men, and eighteen guns. The ground lost necessitated a concentration, which immediately took place. Having successfully resisted every attempt to force his position and secured his trains, on the 19th, Lee, under cover of a furious assault on Grant's right withdrew across the Po, and retired to North Anna. Here he again halted and gave battle; for three days Grant hurled his force upon him to be rolled back with terrible slaughter; then he sickened of his pledge "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Hitherto Lee had succeeded in keeping open his communication south and west, and Grant saw that if he was to succeed in planting himself to the north of Richmond, and thus cutting Lee off from it, he must fight with the legs instead of the arms of his soldiers. He had been obliged by the loss of the Germanna Ford road to abandon his base at Culpeper and establish it at Fredericksburg; his failure at Spottsylvania threw him back from this on Port Royal; and now he determined to cut loose from it, and try a race for Richmond by Hanover Town, with a new base at White House above the confluence of the Pamunkey with York River. He moved rapidly to the south east, but the enemy had the shorter line, and when he turned west and attempted to reach the north of Richmond in this direction, he found Lee in front of him, ready to give battle. In the meantime Smith had been detached with the Eighteenth Corps from Butler's command and sent by water down the James, and up the York River to White House to reinforce Grant, and the supplies of the army followed.

There was severe fighting in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, until the 20th, with the general result that all the efforts of the Federals to force their way to the north of Richmond by Mechanicsville were defeated; and Grant again began moving south-east to find a more vulnerable point; fighting again at Coal Harbor on the 31st, and on the 1st and 2d of June, with no better success, the Federal army having now reached Gaines' Mill, its line of battle crossing the ground occupied by Stonewall Jackson when he crumpled up McClellan. On the 3d of June the Confederates made a furious attack on the Federal right and centre, the result of which was the withdrawal of Grant's army to James River on the 14th, and the abandonment of the White House. The withdrawal was managed with much skill, the Confederates not pursuing, but guarding the bridges over the Chickahominy east of Richmond, and massing their forces on the left bank of the James, covering the city from the southeast, in anticipation that Grant would make for Malvern Hill, with the design of reaching Richmond from that quarter. Had he done so he would have exposed himself to a blow which could hardly have failed to be fatal. But the Federal commander had no stomach for another fight with Lee on ground of that General's choosing, and hoped to secure by surprise in another field that success which had eluded him on this. The object of the campaign, a lodgment in force north of Richmond, was given up for an attempt from the south. Troops were moved rapidly across James River, and as soon as landed; marched at once on Petersburg only garrisoned by a few companies of militia. Before the point of attack was developed, and Lee could send reinforcements, the outer defences were carried, with eighteen guns, fourteen of which were recaptured the same day, but much of the ground lost was not recovered. Simultaneously with this attack Butler sallied out of his entrenchments, seized and began destroying the railway between Petersburg and Richmond, but was interrupted in his work, defeated and driven back with heavy loss. On the morning of the 16th Petersburg was in the greatest danger; when the sun went down it was safe. Beauregard was there with all his army, and Lee was on the right bank of the James, his left resting on Fort Darling, and his right on the Appomattox, his guns commanding the right flank of the Federal advances before Petersburg.

The attempts to take Petersburg by assault have been repulsed with great slaughter; the Federals admitted up to Wednesday last a loss of ten thousand men; their actual loss is probably double that number; and if this covers it, it is the first time they have come so close to the truth. Of recent operations before the city, we know nothing more than that they have culminated in disaster after disaster, the latest being the repulse of an advance by the left toward the Petersburg and Weldon Railway, with a loss according to their own accounts of five guns and two thousand prisoners and the apparent abandonment of the siege.

A new series of operations is announced on the left bank of the James River, the only point yet untried, and by some deemed the weakest; but there is little reason to suppose that the enterprise of reducing Richmond from this quarter will be more successful than those that preceded it.

So far, we repeat, the campaign has failed at all points; the Federal armies have been hurled to certain slaughter with a cold heartlessness worse than devilish. No general ever exhibited so great an indifference to the lives of his soldiers as Grant; no general ever achieved as little by such sacrifice. It is impossible to say that his army has not fought well and endured all the hardships, danger and labors of the campaign with heroism and docility. They were directed by a butcher, and opposed by the greatest general of this or any other age. Posterity will rank Gen. Lee above Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or Turenne, above Marlborough or Frederick, before Alexander or Cæsar. Careful of the lives of his men, fertile in resource, a profound tactician, gifted with the swift intuition which enables a commander to discern the purpose of his enemy, and the power of rapid combination which enables him to oppose to it a prompt resistance; modest, frugal, self denying, void of arrogance or self assertion; trusting nothing to chance; among men noble as the noblest, in the lofty dignity of the Christian gentleman; among patriots less self seeking, and as pure as Washington; and among soldiers combining the religious simplicity of Havelock with the genius of Napoleon, the heroism of Bayard and Sidney, and the untiring, never faltering duty of Wellington.

If this great soldier had at his command the forces and material against which he is called on to contend, the superiority on land and the supremacy on water, in six months the whole Federal States would be prostrate at his feet. As it is, he has made his own name, and that of the Confederacy he serves, immortal.

In estimating the future prospects of the campaign, it must be borne in mind that the Federal army is being rapidly reduced in numbers. Its losses in Virginia since the 4th of May cannot be estimated at less than one hundred thousand; it is being also reduced by the return of three years and two years men, whose terms are daily expiring. By this means over fifty thousand men will be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac alone before the close of next month, and these are the best troops in it. The term of the one hundred days' men expires also during next month. The army of the Potomac, which at the commencement of May numbered with its co-operating corps in Virginia, over 300,000 men, is now less than 200,000. The reduction of the Confederate force has certainly not been more than a fourth of this. Gen. Sherman's loss in Georgia has also been excessively heavy. For the next three months the climate will fight against the Federals; already in Virginia the Northern troops are suffering severely from this cause. In the attack on Richmond the hope of the co-operation of the Federal fleet appears to have been abandoned; vessels are sunk across the stream below Fort Darling, which equally prevent the descent of the Confederate rams, and the ascent of the Federal gunboats.

On the whole, the situation of the Confederates is more hopeful than at any previous period of the struggle. They never were stronger in men and material; the gloom of previous disasters has been dispelled by long uninterrupted success in every quarter. To restore their strength, the Federals must soon resort to another conscription, a dangerous experiment at this time, which may fail, and, in failing, terminate the war.

TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.—Dr. Cloud—Dear Sir:—We use a churn that holds about five gallons. Scald the churn in the morning, and let all day, scald again at night, take the milk of the morning and keep it in stone jars until night, and put it with the night's milk in the churn—add a quart of water to make the butter rise, and churn in the morning by sunrise, evening churning is not so good.

The temperature of the milk in the churn must be kept as uniform as possible, to make it turn to clabber by the proper time to churn it; not too old or too young, which may be known by turning the churn on the side, and as soon as it will leave the vessel, and adheres together, it is old enough, but when the water rises on the top it is then too old, and lessens the quantity and quality of the butter; one or two quarts of buttermilk will aid in turning the milk to clabber, if necessary, and when the weather is too warm, add one or two pounds of ice after the butter is partly come, and in the winter keep the churn near the fire, to hasten the clabber making by the appointed hour. But should it be so cold as to froth up as soon as you commence churning, add one or two quarts of boiling water, sufficient to lay the froth, and the sooner the churning is performed the better. Wash the butter in cold water, paddle out all the water you can, salt it, and next morning early paddle out the remaining water, put it in a jar with a wet cloth on the butter, then cover air tight.

Should it be desired to keep the butter through the summer, put each separate churning in separate linen bags, convenient for future use, and keep all the bags under strong brine, and free from the air. Butter made in May is best.

THOMAS BATTLE.

Davidson County, Tenn., 1858.

[Cotton Planter and Soil.

Children's Department.

LITTLE DEEDS.

Not mighty deeds make up the sum
Of happiness below,
But little acts of kindness,
Which any child may show.

A merry sound to cheer the babe,
And tell a friend is near;
A word of ready sympathy,
To dry the childish tear,

A glass of water kindly brought;
A offered easy chair;
ening of the window blind,
That all may feel the air;

An early flower unasked, bestowed;
A light and cautious tread;
A voice to gentlest whisper hushed,
To spare the aching head:

Our Heavenly Father loves to see
These precious fruits of love;
And if we only serve Him here,
We'll dwell with Him above.

THE MORE HASTE THE WORSE SPEED.

"The more haste the worse speed," say the old; "The more haste the *better* speed," say the young. But old people have an old proverb in their favor, that deserves general attention.

I recollect, when I was young, being very eager for my breakfast; so I seized upon a basin of boiling milk that stood upon the table. I burnt my hands, and let basin, bread and milk, all fall upon the floor. Was not that "The more haste the worse speed?"

Let us come to a graver instance.

"Well, Lucy," said Rachel Bond to her sister; "Well, Lucy, I think my work will be finished nearly a day sooner than yours; I have only another sleeve to sew in, and then my frock will be made, and I shall take it to Mrs. Weston. I wish you had got on as well." "Thank you, dear Rachel; you certainly have far outstripped me, though I have not taken my eyes from my work; but if I sew so *very* quickly as you do, I cannot sew *neatly*." Nor could Rachel, whose great aim was to get to the end of her task, rather than to perform it well. She took the frock to Mrs. Weston, but was condemned to the mortification of being obliged entirely to remake it, and was told that it must be long again before she could have any more work. So here, you see, was "The more haste the worse speed."

Poor John Sims! he is another instance of the truth of that old saying. In going up a ladder, his foot slipped, he fell to the ground and badly bruised his leg. The surgeon told him to keep it perfectly still, and on no account to attempt walking for many weeks. For a few days, John obeyed his directions; but soon, becoming impatient of this confinement, determined to hobble out, and visit some of his neighbors. His wife remonstrated in vain; in high spirits he went out, but sadly he returned, in an agony of pain, and the inflammation became so great, that, in order to save his life, the surgeon was obliged to cut off his leg.

Then there was Harry Saunders, that poor unhappy looking old man, who used to sit before the door of the work-house, leaning on his stick, and appearing as if comport had forever fled from him. Poor Harry! he was once well off, and got excellent wages as a journeyman shoe-maker; but he was in haste to become rich, and entered into some wild speculations, which totally failed, and so he lost all his well-earned savings. He had the world now to begin again; but he took his misfortune so much to heart that he became sick, and was obliged to be taken to the workhouse, where, after a little while, he died.

I could tell you twenty more stories to show how true it is, that "The more haste is the worse speed;" but I hope that you already believe that it is so.

Always be *diligent*, never be *hasty*—neither hasty in work, in words, in temper, nor in actions. If you will think twice before you speak once, you will think twice the better for it; and the same rule applies to *deeds* as well as *words*.

Above all, my young friends, be not too *hasty* in professing to be religious. Many young persons, who have been brought up by pious parents, and live among pious friends, mistake conviction for coversion, and knowledge for grace. It is a very dreadful thing to deceive ourselves in the concerns of the soul.

Now, my young friends, as I have warned you against hasty professions of religion, let me warn you, on the other hand, against sinful backwardness in acknowledging yourselves the followers of Christ. If such you *really* are; you must bear his cross, if you would wear his crown, endure his reproach, if you would share his glory. Now, turn to Mark viii 38, and O! may all who read this, and the writer, be found

At God's right hand—receive the crown.
And life eternal share.—*Youth's Friend.*

GOOD PRINCIPLES.—"Mamma, what do you mean by good principles?" said a little girl to her mother.

"A person of good principles, my dear," said her mother, "is one who does not do well for fear of the people he lives with, but from the fear of God. A child who has good principles will behave just the same when his mamma is out of the room as when she is looking at him,—at least, he will wish to do so; and if he is, by his own wicked heart, at any time tempted to sin, he will be grieved, although no person knows his sin, for he will feel that God sees and knows it."

HE NEVER SWEA[illegible]

little boy, "you know [illegible] deaf and dumb-boy, don[illegible]

"Yes, my son."

"Well, mother he never swears."

"Of course, my dear," said the mother, "he cannot speak—he is dumb."

"Well, I know then he never swears [illegible] *way*. He might write it you know, but he never does he is such a good boy."

Young swearer! would you have been willing to write the first oath you uttered? Or would you now be willing to write an oath on nice white paper, in a firm hand, and show it to your parents or Sunday-school teacher, or to any of the friends whose love and esteem you desire? Would you feel proud of it as you would of an exercise in composition? No, no; you would be ashamed of it for a low, detestable vice. Remember the bible says, "For every idle word ye shall be brought into judgment." The oaths you utter are written—they are written by your memory—in God's memory! And the time will come when the dark catalogue will be brought up for condemnation. O, swearer! whether young or old; add no more to what is written!

But there are many little boys, I trust, who read this [illegible] like the deaf and d[illegible] boy, "[illegible] their thoughts. Dear children, never yield to the temptation. Some boys think it manly to swear, but there is nothing noble or manly about it.

As I was going along the street to-day, I passed a well-dressed man, whom I might have thought a gentleman if I had not heard him swear! If he had been dressed like a king I should have despised him after that.

O, let your lips be as free from profanity as those of the dumb boy! Let your tongue be as guiltless in this respect as his pencil. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."—*S. S. Ad.*

LITTLE BOYS SHOULD PRAY.—A little boy, only four years of age, said to his mother, while undressing for sleep: "Mother, why can't I make a prayer for myself? I can think of a great many things I want to ask God for, which is not in the little prayer I always say. There is my little cousin William, who is too small to pray for himself; I want to ask God to make him a good boy. There are other things, too, I want to say."

What mother would not rejoice to hear this? Parents, how very early your children come to ask God as early for spiritual blessings.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '63]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martin's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. BEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
No. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *Rail Road Wheels*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,683.69 without any assessment; insurance average to its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,585,826.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.96
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,
H. L. Myrover,
S. W. Tillinghast,
Henry Lilly,
N. A. Steadman,
S. J. Hinsdale,
T. S. Lutterloh,
Wm. McLaurin,
O. B. Mallett,
G[illegible]
D[illegible]
C[illegible]
John Collins an[illegible]
☞ The Comp[illegible]
June, 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 39.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 351.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

One copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, TWO DOLLARS; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, ONE DOLLAR.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $20 00
" " " " " six months, 10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 40 00
" " " " " six months, 20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

THE EVERLASTING MEMORIAL.

BY HORATIUS BONAR, D. D.

Up and away, like the dew of the morning,
Soaring from earth to its home in the sun,—
So let me steal away, gently and lovingly,
Only remembered by what I have done.

My name and my place and my tomb, all forgotten,
The brief race of time well and patiently run,
So let me pass away, peacefully, silently,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Gladly away from this toil would I hasten,
Up to the crown that for me has been won:
Unthought of by man in rewards or in praises,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Up and away, like the odors of sunset,
That sweeten the twilight as darkness comes on,—
So be my life,—a thing felt but not noticed,
And I but remembered by what I have done.

Yes, like the fragrance that wanders in freshness,
When the flowers that it came from are closed up and gone,—
So would I be to this world's weary dwellers,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Needs there the praise of the love-written record,
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?
The things we have lived for,—let them be our story,
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done.

I need not be missed, if my life has been bearing
(As its summer and autumn moved silently on)
The bloom, and the fruit, and the seed of its season;
I shall still be remembered by what I have done.

I need not be missed if another succeed me,
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown;
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done.

Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken,
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,
Shall pass on to ages,—all about me forgotten,
Save the truth I have spoken—the things I have done.

So let my living be, so be my dying;
So let my name be unblazoned, unknown;
Unpraised and unmissed, I shall still be remembered;
Yes,—but remembered by what I have done.

Selections.

THE CHRISTIAN.—The Christian enjoys in common with other men, all the real pleasures of this life; and when as a man and disciple of Christ, he has "done what he could," he leaves himself and all to God, tenderly trusting in His providence.

If he be rich, he remembers how sacredly he is charged to "be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up store for himself, a good foundation that he may lay hold on eternal life." If poor, he feels blessed rather than cursed, because not subjected to the dangers and temptations of the rich and a "snare of the devil." And having learned charity and benevolence from God and nature, he practices them in his daily conduct and conversation; he feels that he is not his own, that he was created and preserved to honor and glorify God, in the accomplishment of some good work, and if so fortunate as to live to do the good he desires, at the close of life, he may say as never but Christ well and truly said, "it is finished." And whether he be an occupant of a hovel, cottage or throne, may exclaim with Paul, "to die is gain." And it is really very immaterial where such a one shall die, whether on the land or on the sea—at home in the bosom of his family, or in a foreign land among strangers—though no brother should be near to minister to his wants—though no sinner "to see how a christian can die,"—though neither wife, sister, or mother, with gentle soothing voice and the tender assiduities of love and sympathy shall be there, heavenly intelligencies, guardian angels "encamp round about him," and having intimate affinity with mind, that immortal, invisible, active essence, the soul, they wait for its release, then leave their watchful posts, and clad in celestial armory, spread their pinions for brighter, a happier world, and saint and angels return to God, and He becomes the guardian of the Christian's dust.

Let us think of all the most exquisite pleasures of earth, and then remember that "eye hath not seen, ear heard, neither hath it entered into the mind of man to conceive of the glories in reservation for the righteous." Let us remember that each of us exerts an influence over the minds of our fellow men, which, for weal or woe, will be perpetuated long after we are dead, and remember also:

"As the aloe is green and well liking, fill the last summer of its age,
And then hangeth out its golden bells to mingle glory with corruption;
As a meteor travelleth in splendor, but bursteth in dazzling light;
Such is the end of the righteous; his death as the sun at setting."

Abridged from one of the publications of the London Tract Society.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

"MY TEACHER NEVER FORGOT ME."

It was during a short voyage, that I became acquainted with Joseph Hughes, a sergeant in the 93rd regiment of Highlanders.

My attention was first arrested by his sickly aspect. He was about twenty-six years of age, and, when in health, must have had a manly appearance; but his body was now enfeebled, and his countenance pale and wan. There was calmness, but no hardihood. It struck me he was not only peacefully resigned, but had good reasons for being so.

While I thus pondered, perhaps in guilty hesitation, Providence removed every obstacle to the accomplishment of my half-formed purpose; for in passing through the cabin towards the deck, I saw the sergeant reading a Testament! My heart bounded, and I gave joyful thanks to God. I soon joined him, and the agreement of our feelings soon showed that we loved the same Saviour.

He informed me that in early life, although not blessed with religious parents, he had possessed the privilege of receiving the instructions of a faithful Sabbath school teacher.

I inquired if these were the means of leading him to the Saviour.

"Yes," he answered, "they were the first means that were used, and I think they were the most effectual."

"Was your heart impressed while at school?" I asked.

"Oh, not in the least," he answered "or, perhaps, I should have reflected longer before I exposed myself to the temptations of a soldier's life. I was a sabbath scholar at the time I enlisted."

"Strange," I observed, "that while wandering so far from home, and while mixing so young with all your irreligious comrades, with no friend to counsel or guard you,—strange that these truths were not driven from your mind!"

"Ah! but," said he, his whole countenance glowing with emotion, "my Sabbath school teacher never forgot me! Many a time the expression of his earnest desires reached me when in foreign lands; often he added short sentences to my father's letters, the whole of which, indeed, he frequently wrote, begging me to care for my soul. Often, often, these entreaties were repeated, and, like one drop after another upon the hard stone, they left marks behind them."

"And you were softened at last?"

"Ay, sir, at last; I had a kind teacher, and a still kinder Saviour. For the Saviour saw that I should resolutely stand out against him, while I remained in the company of my thoughtless comrades. So he took me aside; he left me alone. There happened to be a small station in one of the West India Islands, which required only a few soldiers, and I was appointed to it. It was a dreary place. I always thought the Bible was dull, and I guessed that it would just suit me. So it did: but in a different way from what I expected. Every verse I read brought some recollections of the Sabbath school, and the more my mind was filled with such thoughts, the more miserable I became. The truth is, my case could not bear examination. God and I were opposed to each other; how could I be otherwise than wretched?

"There was a small company of pious soldiers, who met together for religious conversation, and kept some religious books for lending to their fellow-soldiers. They were stationed in another island, and to them I wrote, begging the loan of a book. This request they joyfully complied with; and they did more than this, for they sent me a little encouragement. Oh, precious words! They were like cold water to a thirsty soul! It was strange, that before this time, although I had often heard of Jesus Christ, I never saw his infinite value to a sinner. Every prayer I offered ended "for Jesus' sake," yet the truth never struck me after all.

"Now I began to see that unless Jesus had died, all expectation of mercy was vain, and the very hope that a holy and just God would ever bless a sinner, had something awfully presumptuous in it: it was hoping that God would lie, and act contrary to his whole character, for he is 'of purer eyes than to behold evil,' (Hab. 1: 13;) and 'the soul that sinneth, it shall die,' (Ezek. xviii: 4.) But when I saw that the Saviour died, then came the beauty of the words, 'The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, —forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin,' (Exod. xxxiv: 6, 7.) Oh, the lovely plan! God is honored and the sinner saved by the same Redeemer. For Christ hath magnified the law, and 'whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed,' (Rom. ix: 33.")

I therefore asked if he found it difficult to make known his Christian character, after being removed to a more populous station.

He frankly said that, at first, he had great difficulty, "for," observed he, "I was proud and could not bear to be looked down upon, and considered weak. But I could not help going forward, and soon the jokes grew old, and the jeers less frequent, and I was at last allowed to take my own way."

"You do not think, then," I added, "that there are serious obstacles to a Christian profession in the ranks."

"Oh no! no! True, if a man be insincere, if he appear religious just to please his superior officer, or so, he is sure to be made wretched: and a real Christian, if he is inconsistent, will be wretched too; for the soldiers are always on the watch. But let a man show that love to Christ rules his whole conduct; let him be honorable, and regular, and obliging, and he is sure to be respected.

Thus our short, but interesting conversation closed. It was Saturday night on which it was held. On the next day the weather was uncommonly fine, and our vessel reposed quietly on the water, which was nearly calm. In these favorable circumstances we assembled on deck to worship God. A Bible was placed on the companion, which had been covered with a large flag, and a considerable number of soldiers and sailors, and others, gathered reverently around it. We offered fervent prayer that this peaceful Sabbath might prove a true and spiritual rest to all our souls, and when we lifted up our voices, one might have supposed that the smooth waters rejoiced to be the bearers of our praise to their great Creator.

Immediately after the close of the service, the sails of our vessel, urged by gentle breathings of wind, began to strike the masts. Soon the breeze filled them. It came from a favorable direction, and afforded gratification to all.

The sergeant was not upon deck. The air was too strong for his weakened lungs. I therefore hastened to his cabin to give him information of our services, and as I thought he would be pleased to know that others had enjoyed a privilege, although it was denied to him. But I was mistaken in this latter particular, for as I turned to descend, there sat the sergeant upon the cabin stairs; and there he had been during all the service.

On my return shortly afterwards, he said, "I have an uncommon thirst to-day." Misunderstanding him, I said I would procure some water, when he answered, "It is not that water, it is heavenly water that I need. I long to be filled with the riches of Jesus Christ. Without him I have no happiness, and without all I can obtain of him, I cannot feel satisfied."

I inquired if he had much enjoyment of the presence of his Saviour.

"Yes," he answered, "when this weary body does not weaken; but much is the pain I suffer because of the seasons when my thoughts lag far behind. This is my greatest affliction, my great sin. It distresses me much."

I observed, that perhaps it should not be called a sin, because God had weakened his body, and it we loved him with all our strength, even when small, it was all that he required. As I had not done so before, I ventured to ask whether he thought that he should soon see "Jesus as he is" in a higher world?

"Oh yes," he replied, "I am nearly gone to him."

"The prospect," I remarked, "must be pleasing, for then we shall love him as we ought."

"Ah, yes," he said, "but how feeble is my faith!"

I observed, "We may draw happiness from the thought, that both what we suffer, and the length of time that we do suffer, depend on the perfect will of God."

"Oh, man," (a common expression with the Scotch when the magnitude of the feeling exceeds every smaller distinction,) "Oh, man!" he exclaimed, "that is it; that is just my resting-place. I am here because my Heavenly Father wishes me to be here; suffer because he wishes it; and I shall die whenever he gives the word. Sweet repose I have on that truth."

The ingenuousness and humility displayed by this trembling, but true believer, were very pleasing. He had no rapturous feelings, but he had the "spirit of adoption," whereby he could call the great Sovereign of all his Father, and upon the mere will of this Sovereign Father he was contended to repose.

The breeze which we received at noon increased to a gale as the night approached. It drove us rapidly before it, until early on the second day, having completely spent itself.

A gentleman on board, whom I knew to be unacquainted with Christian feeling, being attracted by his sickly and intelligent appearance, kindly said to him,—

"You must be happy indeed to see your native hills again, my friend!"

Slowly turning his pale countenance, he said, calmly and pleasantly, "No, sir; I shall have done with them all soon."

Strange was the look of mingled surprise and suspicion which the gentleman sent towards me, while he seemed to say, "Can this be true!"

Yes, it was true! With perfect collectedness could he contemplate death. Sound reason had he to expect a peace more calm, more grateful to the wearied spirit, than any that the earth affords. His conversation was in heaven, and this incident proved that his feelings were so near akin to those of the purified and perfect, that he had already ranked the scenes of this world among the "former things" which had "passed away," (Rev. xxi: 4.) Reader! You cannot but wish that your latter end may be like his. Oh, then, begin, as he did, by carrying your sins to the Saviour!

In a short time we crossed the bay in which our vessel was anchored, and landed within a few miles of the sergeant's house. I was unsuccessful in procuring a seat in the stage suited to his weak frame, and he therefore was seated on the top. As, with some effort, I stretched my hand upwards to bid him a last farewell, the thought was natural. My friend will soon, soon be exalted far above all the attentions of any friend on earth. Speedily was this accomplished! Fourteen short days afterwards he left the world!

After having seen his parents, who were anxiously waiting his arrival, his solicitude speedily turned towards his former Sabbath school teacher. He was the only Christian friend he had in his native land. He was the one on earth, whom he especially longed to see; for kind as were his parents, they could not, alas! at that time, sympathize with his Christian feelings. His teacher still lived, and he still loved his now Christian pupil; but he lived at a distance, and at this time he was confined by sickness, so that the last and fondest earthly wish of the dying soldier was not gratified.

"Nevertheless," says the kind teacher, "I did not forget him, but wrote to him, and encouraged him to hold fast the beginning of his confidence firm unto the end, and his last message to me was, 'All my hope rest upon Jesus, who died for my guilty soul.'"

The facts of this narrative may suggest valuable lessons to every reader, and especially—

I. TO SOLDIERS: Is it true, my friends, that there are so many in your profession disposed to smile at a Christian? Is it true, that, like the comrades mentioned in the narrative, you make religion a subject for joke? Is it possible that you despise Almighty God? For this you do when you deride his servants. Oh remember the words of Jesus Christ: "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." (Matt. xviii: 6.)

2. SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS! You may gather from the narrative both an encouragement and a valuable lesson. "MY TEACHER NEVER FORGOT ME." This is the hint worthy of your recollection. How often, a youth whose heart was prepared for religious impression at the Sabbath school has gone into the world, and become hardened. Instead of leaving your scholar alone when he passes from the school, it is reasonable that your anxiety should increase. Remember the perseverance and success of the soldier's teacher.

GENTLE WORDS.

"O germ! O fount! O word of love!
Or thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last."—*Mackay.*

A correct idea of the power of language is seldom entertained. Many of us forget that our conversation, yea, almost every word we utter, exercises a mighty and lasting influence. We who are Christians fail to realize the great amount of moral power which we might exert by the loving use of *encouraging* words. We are prone to distrust and shun the profligate, and too apt to turn the "cold shoulder" on the church member who once yielded to temptation, but who is now confessing his sin and seeking the forgiveness and favor of God. This course is contrary to the example of our Saviour. "Neither do I condemn thee; *go and sin no more,*" were the gracious words that fell from the lips of Jesus like heavenly music on the ear of the penitent. We who are too censorious forget our own liability to fall, and remember not the Apostle's injunction: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

We may foster good resolutions in a struggling heart, by a single word fitly spoken. Sunshine and dew are not greater blessings to the drooping flower than smiles and gentle words of hope and love to the tempted soul. On the other hand, how many spirits emerging from the gloom of error and sin into an atmosphere faintly illumined by the first rays of truth and holiness—how many spirits beginning to aspire Godward, have been astonished and wounded by harsh or thoughtless words from an ill-tempered, morose Christian. *An ill-tempered, morose Christian!* What a contradiction of terms!

Speak gently; for an any word
May probe a tender part,
And be a keen-edged knife to pierce
A tempted struggling heart.

Let gentle words—words of admonition, encouragement, faith and love—fall ever from our lips. Jesus will smile upon them, and they will be transformed into rays of spiritual sunshine. Our souls will then be fountains, our lips outlets, and our words beams of heavenly love and light. Our own hearts will be cheered, ennobled, and purified, while many among the redeemed, in time and eternity, will bless the Lord that he gave us souls in which Christian thoughts were conceived, and tongues that uttered gentle words!

Speak gently; like the morning dew,
Thy words will rise and shed,
From pregnant clouds, a glorious shower
Of blessings on thy head.

Thus, thou may'st cheer a drooping soul
For whom thy Saviour died;
And, blessed thought! in doing this,
Thou cheer'st the Crucified!

THE FAITHFUL MINISTER.—We have seldom read a more beautiful tribute to the true Minister of the Gospel, than the following extract from an able speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives, by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana:

"Sir, let not these remarks and records of faithful history be construed into an attack upon the ministers of our divine religion. I have endeavored rather to portray the evil results which flow from a desecration of that high calling. To my mind there is no vocation on this side of the mysterious river which divides time from eternity so lofty, no career of life so serenely beautiful, and bordering so closely upon heaven, as the benevolent pursuits of him who tenders the cup of salvation to the low of a falling world. A halo hovers around his head which tells that he walks in the footsteps of his blessed Master. In the presence of such a man I would stand uncovered and do him reverent homage. And there are many such whose pure and noiseless lives pass almost unheeded by the busy, striving world, but around whom the comforting angels of the Lord encamp by night and by day. In their keeping are all the future hopes of the church—the Christian welfare of mankind. The youth of the land should sit at their feet and learn wisdom, and both young and old should rise up and call them blessed. But in this bright category of human excellence—this high galaxy of stars shining with an unearthly splendor—there is no place for such as take charge of churches by order of the War Department, and preach the gospel as commanded by the President of the United States. The vineyards where they labor never bear the fruits of peace—never smile with domestic tranquility. Before them I do not plead my cause. From them I expect to hear no voice save the continued and protracted cry of havoc."

BUNYAN'S VIEW OF FAITH.

HOPEFUL.—So I continued praying until the Father showed me his Son.

CHRISTIAN.—And how was he revealed unto you?

HOPEFUL.—I did not see him with my bodily eyes, but with the eyes of my understanding, (Eph. 1: 18, 19;) and thus it was. One day I was very sad, I think sadder than at any one time during my life; and this sadness was through a fresh sight of the greatness and vileness of my sins. And as I was then looking for nothing but hell, and the everlasting damnation of my soul, suddenly, as I thought, I saw the Lord Jesus looking down from heaven upon me, and saying, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." (Acts 16: 31.)

But I replied, Lord, I am a great, a very great sinner, and he answered, "My grace is sufficient for thee." (2 Cor. 12: 6.)—Then I said, "But, Lord, what is believing?" And then I saw from that saying, "He that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." (John 6: 35)—that believing and coming was all one; and that he that came, that is, that ran out in his heart and affections after salvation by Christ, he indeed believed in Christ. Then the water stood in mine eyes, and I asked further, "But, Lord, may such a great sinner as I am, indeed be accepted of thee, and be saved by thee?" And I heard him say, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." (John 6: 37.) Then I said, "But how, Lord, must I consider of thee in my coming to thee that my faith may be placed aright upon thee?" Then he said, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." (1 Tim. 1: 15.) He is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believes. (Romans 10: 4, and chapter 4.) He died for our sins, and rose again for our justification. (Romans 4: 24,) He loved us and washed us from our sins in his blood. (Rev. 1: 5.) He is the Mediator between God and us. (1 Tim. 2: 5.) He ever liveth to make intercession for us. (Heb. 7: 25.) From all which I gathered, that I must look for righteousness in his person and for satisfaction for my sins by his blood; that what he did in obedience to his Father's law, and in submitting to the penalty thereof, was not for himself, but for him that will accept it for his salvation, and be thankful. And now was my heart full of joy, mine eyes full of tears, and mine affections running over with love to the name, people and the ways of Jesus Christ.

CHRISTIAN.—This was a revelation of Christ to your soul indeed. But tell me particularly what effect this had upon your spirit.

HOPEFUL.—It made me see that all the world, notwithstanding all the righteousness thereof, is in a state of condemnation. It made me see that God, the Father—though he be just—can justify the coming sinner. It made me greatly ashamed of the vileness of my former life, and confounded me with the sense of my own ignorance; for there never came a thought into my heart before now that showed me so plainly the beauty of Jesus Christ. It made me love a holy life, and long to do something for the honor and glory of the name of the Lord Jesus. Yea, I thought that had I now a thousand gallons of blood in my body, I could spill it all for the sake of the Lord Jesus.

AN UNTOWARD EVENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On the 18th day of June, 1864, the city of Macon, Ga., was visited by a severe rain, and the night following the city bridge, a noble structure that stretched across the Ocmulgee, broke in two in the middle, owing to the displacement of a few stones in the centre pier. The rains had not raised the river very high, and the destruction of the bridge was considered a strange event, as few could comprehend how water could displace, from the bottom of a solid stone pier, rocks that had withstood the storms of more than thirty years. And yet such was the fact; and while the pier stood lonely, and almost intact in the middle of the river, the bridge parted asunder, and the ends drifted around to the banks, where they remained. Had they floated down against the railroad bridge, that, too, would have washed away; but

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

On the 30th of July, 1864, the Yankee raiders under Stoneman, marched upon Macon, and came in sight of the city, beyond the Ocmulgee river. Their express orders were to surprise the city and cross their horses across the bridge before it could be successfully defended or destroyed; but when they learnt of the recent destruction of the bridge, and of their inability to perform that part of their programme, they become in a measure disheartened and demoralized, exclaiming, "We can't cross the river. In attempting to do so on flats, we'll be all killed." Accordingly they were dismounted, and made a feeble attack, and were easily driven off.

Verily—

"God works in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

—[*Christian Index.*

THE PERFECT MAN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ULLMAN.

The character of Jesus, though thoroughly individual and unlike every other, has yet no eccentric or peculiar feature as results from a disproportional combination of the inward faculties. On the contrary, there is in his nature the most perfect harmony and completeness; and his acts bear the stamp of universal propriety and rectitude. Who can say that the peculiar characteristic of Jesus was soundness of judgment, or tenderness of feeling, or richness of fancy, or power of execution? But all these excellencies are found in him, just in their due proportion, and they work together in uninterrupted harmony. High fervor and gracious mildness; heavenly serenity and absorbing sadness; elevation above earthly pleasure and conditions, and a pure, cheerful enjoyment of the same; regal dignity and self-denying humbleness; vehement hatred toward sin and affectionate forbearance toward the sinner—all these qualities are combined in his nature in one inseparable whole, in the most perfect subordination. Never was Jesus driven out of his own path; it was a quiet path, and always even. All the manifestations of spiritual life have one great aim; his whole character has a unity that is perfect, complete within itself.

It is indeed true, as a saint who knew Christianity from the life, once said in his heart-winning way, "One might well consent to be branded and broken on the wheel, merely for the idea of such a character as Christ's; and if any one should be able to mock and deride, he must be insane. Every man whose heart is in the right state will lie in the dust, and rejoice and adore." It is true; even as a bare idea, the spiritual image of Jesus which the Bible holds out to us is the most dignified and the most precious which is known to our race. It is an idea for which one may well be justified in offering up his life. For we may boldly assert, this idea is the most sublime to which, in the province of morality and religion, the human mind has been raised. It is the jewel of humanity, and whoever knowingly tarnishes or disfigures it, commits an outrage against the majesty of the heaven-born soul of man in its most beauteous manifestations. Let it be a fable, it is still the most noble truth which has been either received or communicated by the human mind, and preponderates, even as a fable, over a thousand varieties of ordinary experience. But it is not a fable; it is not a bare idea; for the man who was able to produce, from his own inventiou, such a character, such a pattern, must himself have possessed this greatness of soul, if we deny that he observed it in another. We must transfer the spiritual and moral greatness of Jesus to his biographer, if we deny it to himself. If we glance at the greatest characters which have been exquisitely portrayed to us by the creative power and art of the most gifted poets, do we find in these characters anything like that which is developed in Jesus? And these plain, uncultivated Jewish evangelists, they, forsooth, were able to invent it? How far, as an unaided man, did each of these writers of Memoriabilia stand below Xenophon and Plato; and yet how high, in its silent majesty, stands the simple image of Jesus, which the unlettered evangelist presents, above the character that is given to the wisest Greeks by the two masters of language and rhetoric!

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.—The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a child to do anything show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children any thing because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

Murmur at nothing—if our ills are reparable, it is ungrateful; if remediless, it is vain. But a Christian builds his fortitude on a better foundation than Stoicism; he is pleased with everything that happens, because he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, (at least to permit it to happen,) and that which pleases him must be the best. He is assured that no evil thing can befall him; and that he is in the hand of a Father who will prove him with no affliction that resignation cannot conquer, or that death cannot cure

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

To Send Presbyterian to Soldiers.—Mrs. W. R. Utley, 100; S. N. and George and Sue, $50, and W. A. C. and Little Willie, $50, to send papers to the Hospitals at Wilmington.

To Correspondents.—The communication from X X will appear next week.

Just as our paper was going to press last week, we received a brief article in reference to the recent action of Orange Presbytery in the matter of Rev. R. J. Graves, with a request to publish. As the writer neglected to sign his name to the private note accompanying the article, we are compelled to decline its publication until this omission shall be supplied. We may be pardoned, however, in suggesting that, in a case of this kind, the Presbytery should order the Stated Clerk to make publication of such facts as may be deemed necessary to protect the churches and also innocent persons from unfounded rumors.

Revival in a Hospital.—The Rev. Mr. Bonde, writing from the Hospital at Forsyth, Ga., says: "We are having a most delightful state of things in our Hospital. Almost every man has deep religious impressions and anxious to attend to those things which make for his eternal good. Rev. Mr. McCoy, Chaplain, and Rev. E. P. Palmer, are now at this post with me, and we have capacity for 3,000 patients. Religious reading is scarce."

A Revival.—The *Southern Banner*, published at Wytheville, Va., says: "An interesting series of religious meetings have been held daily during the past week at the 2nd Presbyterian church in this place. Rev. Drs. Stiles and Reed, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell are present. Quite an interest in the subject of religion has been awakened by the powerful sermons of Dr. Stiles. The church was crowded on Sunday, and the audience listened with breathless attention to the eloquent speaker."

Salaries of Missionaries and Chaplains.—We are glad to learn that the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions have recently resolved to increase the salaries of all the missionaries and missionary chaplains in the army. This is as it should be. Our brethren in the army have found it difficult for sometime past to support themselves and provide for the families they have left behind on the salaries they have been receiving; and many of them, no doubt, would have been compelled to leave the service on this account. In making this arrangement the Committee must, of course, look to the churches for increased contributions, and especially so as the circle of contributing churches has been a good deal contracted of late.

We must provide for the spiritual wants of our noble and self-denying soldiers; and those of our ministerial brethren who are willing and able to remain with them and share all their trials and hardships, surely ought to be supported by those of us who remain at home. We would suggest the propriety and importance of taking up monthly collections in all our churches for this important object. We are glad to know that the churches in South Carolina and Georgia are responding very handsomely to the call recently made by the Committee, and we feel assured that those in North Carolina will not be behind hand in this great cause.

"Wee Davie."—We some weeks ago received a copy of this exquisite little story, issued by our Committee of Publication, from the twenty-seventh London edition. It makes a pamphlet of 52 pages. We are not surprised to learn that it has become extremely popular, as it is a delightful little work. On sending a 50 cent Confederate note and a five cent postage stamp to Wm. D. Cooke, Publishing Agent, Box 157, Richmond, a copy will be forwarded my mail to any address.

CHRIST OUR PROPHET.

Jesus Christ is the Great Prophet and Teacher of His church. The promise was given through Moses, "I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and I will put my words in *His* mouth; and He shall speak unto them all that I shall command them." We have the testimony of Peter and of Stephen, that this prophecy referred to the Messiah, and that it was fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth. He Himself bears witness to His character as prophet and teacher. Thus, John 15: 15: "All things that I have heard of my Father, I have made known unto you." And 17: 26: "I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it." The apostle, writing to the Hebrew christians, commences his epistle by saying: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son." He then proceeds to unfold the truths and principles of the Old Testament economy, in the light cast upon them through the mission of Jesus Christ, showing that the rites and ceremonies of the law were but the shadow of good things to come, while the substance was in Christ.

The person and work of Christ, as presented in the gospel histories to the ordinary intellectual apprehension of men, make most important revelations of the character of God and His dealings with His sinful creatures here. The Old Testament scriptures revealed, as we all acknowledge, through holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost under the guidance and control of the Second Person in the Trinity, speak many things concerning God and the eternal interests of man. All, in fact, that the world knew of God, save "His eternal power and godhead," had been thus made known. The love and mercy of God, as exercised towards those who had rebelled against Him, were clearly revealed in the teachings of the patriarchs and prophets. The rites and ceremonies, the types and shadows there, speak a language that no mere human being has been able to speak with such authority as to carry conviction to the heart and bring relief to the conscience. But how greatly were these things relieved of the darkness that encompassed them, by the person and work of Christ! We who read the Old Testament scriptures through the light thus thrown upon them, are occupying ground far, far above those who possessed not these privileges. We reach, in these types of Christ, a fulness of meaning unknown to those who were not permitted to know the anti-type as we know Him through the gospel histories. It is thus the New Testament throws back a light upon the Old, that is of inestimable value. Nor, should the acknowledgement be withheld, that the Old Testament is needful to a full understanding of the New. The interpretations would often be enigmatical without the text interpreted. So that *all* the scriptures of divine truth, from the first dim shadowing forth of a Saviour to come, unto the precious revelations of latter-day glory in the closing prophecies of the New, ALL make up one beautiful and consistent whole,—from which nothing can be taken away without obscuring the truth, and to which nothing can be added for the fuller exposition of the truth.

In the person and work of Christ, as thus revealed, the plan of salvation is most clearly and consistently made known. God can be just and the justifier of those who believe in Jesus. To those who from the heart embrace the offers of pardon and peace through the blood of atonement, there arises a light to dispel the darkness that had rested upon them. They are no longer under the law, but under grace—no longer in fear and trembling because of the wrath incurred through sin, but in joy and rejoicing at sins forgiven and the assured prospect of a blessed eternity hereafter. Even those whose minds are not fully and savingly enlightened to discern spiritual things, may see enough of the truth in a study of God's word, to make them feel that there is nothing so desirable as an interest in Christ and the partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace. Multitudes have reached this point, who, perhaps, have never gone farther. There they stood, gazing alternately into the bright and glorious prospect before them, and then upon the world to which their hearts are clinging, until death has cut them down in their sin, and justice assigned them their portion without mercy. In almost every christian community, where the privileges of a gospel land are enjoyed and the principles of a gospel plan of salvation are taught, there are those who thus occupy a most important and critical point. On the very threshhold of the heavenly state, almost persuaded to become christians, yet they will not take the final step. They have learned enough of Christ, to add very materially to their load of guilt and to the weight of their condemnation, if they thus continue, but not enough to give them an interest in the salvation from sin purchased by His blood. Are there not many amongst us, who are thus passing by the gate of heaven down to the regions of eternal woe? They have enjoyed many privileges from the Great Fountain of Light, Christ, the Prophet of His people, but hating the light, they at last are driven away where there shall be nothing but darkness forever and ever. "Walk while ye have the light," lest the darkness come upon you unawares.

THE SITUATION—OUR DUTY.

Every indication at present points to most important military movements within the next few weeks. The position of the armies on each side is such that the present favorable season could not be expected to pass without heavy fighting. But there is still another reason for expecting this. The election for President is approaching in the United States. The present incumbent of that office sincerely desires a re-election. The great opposition to him arises from his failure heretofore to crush the rebellion and thus put an end to the war. His competitor is a bitter personal as well as political enemy, who seeks to persuade the people that all that is necessary to success in their insane attempt to bring us back into union and peace with them, is to carry on the war after *his* method—to oppress our people and kill up our men in a more civilized and fraternal manner. We verily believe that the people generally in that country do not care *how* this thing is done, so that it is done speedily. The result of the election will depend very much upon the prospect of success on the part of the present powers at Washington. *They* know this as well as any one; and hence every effort will be made from this time until the election comes off, to secure important results; and even partial successes will be magnified and the eyes of the people there will be blinded by prospects that can never be realized. But a temporary purpose will be secured, if it results in the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency. Here we may see a reason—a very strong one too—why military movements should be pushed with vigor by them during the early fall.

The army of Sherman will not perhaps attempt to do much more than hold the position at present occupied. But it ought not to be permitted to do this. It has penetrated so far into the country—is at such a distance from any water communication—that we ought to be able to hurl it back, broken and routed. And we have great confidence that this will be done. We learn, from the papers and other sources, that President Davis, in his recent passage through the State on his way to Hood's army, spoke most encouragingly of the prospects in that quarter. God grant that the highest hopes of our patriotic President and our people may be more than realized in the next few weeks.

Around Petersburg, little has been done apparently since the gallant affair at Reams', save the luscious haul of fat beeves by Haupton a few days since. But all the rumors and reports from that quarter indicate a desperate struggle at hand for the mastery of that city.

The news from the Valley does not look well. We have an able commander there, and as gallant an army as ever faced an invading foe. But we fear that our numbers are too small to cope successfully with the enemy. There are, however, some intimations that the public generally does not know all that is encouraging in that quarter. We sincerely hope this may be so. Undoubtedly the situation of things there is critical, and a victory or a farther defeat, one or the other of which is imminent, may put a very different face upon our affairs.

In this state of things no one, either at home or in the field, is relieved of responsibilities and duties. The armies should be strengthened *immediately* by every available man; and supplies of every thing necessary for the comfort of the brave men should be cheerfully furnished. The families of soldiers and the destitute at home should be cared for thoughtfully and liberally, in view of the approaching winter. But above all, *earnest and sincere prayer to God* in behalf of our cause should be the burden of our hearts from day to day. If defeated in the movements that must take place within the next few weeks, the war will be protracted probably for years; if successful generally, the end is near. The results of these movements are in God's hands, and He will work them out as He deems best. If we be sufficiently chastened already, the enemy will be drived back dispirited, if not he will make further advances. Prayer, earnest and importunate, may do much to secure these results in our favor.

Increase of Price.—The *Central Presbyterian* and *Christian Observer*, Richmond, both issued on half sheet, have advanced the subscription price to $12 per annum. The price of the *Southern Christian Advocate* is $6 for three months—$10 for six months.

Presbytery of Nashville.—In August, 1861, this Presbytery was formally transferred to the General Assembly of the Confederate States. Recently a small minority—only enough for a quorum, has had a meeting and decided to return to the General Assembly, United States.

Rev. Dr. Guthrie.—The Scotch newspapers contain a letter from this well-known divine of the Free Church, intimating with deep regret his resignation of his church, as his physicians have forbidden him ever again to appear in a pulpit or on a platform.

Rev. Harvey Woods, D. D.—The *Christian Observer* mentions the death of this esteemed minister in Smith county, Mississippi, on the 6th August. A letter from his son states that "the prospect before him was all brightness, and his death glorious."

Exemption of College Students.—The war is necessarily interfering very seriously with the education of the country. Boys are now put into service at the age of 17, so that with the close of their 16th year, just at the time that they are beginning to be able to comprehend text books, their education at school or college terminates. Nothing but the most pressing necessity could justify such measures on the part of our authorities. But the necessity exists, and for the time the evil must be borne. We cannot believe that Congress will continue the present law in force longer than the exigencies of the country absolutely demand it. It is the interest of the whole land that the boys be spared, and that they may be well trained, so as to take the places of their fathers and brothers who have fallen in the war. The remark attributed to President Davis, two or three years ago, about *grinding seed corn* when boys are put into the service, conveys an important truth. It is of course the desire of the President, as well as every one else connected with the general government, to encourage the cause of education, and to extend the season allotted to study, as far as it can be done consistently with other interests of more immediate and pressing importance. In accordance with this disposition, and in compliance with the request of the Board of Trustees of Hampden Sidney College, Va., we learn that the Secretary of War has decided to exempt from military service the students of that institution *who shall become* 17 *years of age during the session*. All such will be permitted to remain at College until the end of that term. This exemption is granted however, with the understanding that no student will be admitted unless under 17 years of age at the beginning of the session, and that the students will be organized into a company for local defence, in emergencies.

The Moral Results of the War.—The war seems to be drawing towards its close. It is quite clear that the South is unconquerable. The frightful losses which have reduced the strength of the armies invading Virginia and Georgia so materially, have brought the Northern people to estimate the cost of war so far as human life is involved, in a very sober way. The cities, the universities, the wealthy classes throughout the North are industriously engaged in providing substitutes to fill the ranks of war, if the draft should come near their doors.

The enormous debt which has been incurred by the United States, begins too, to throw its colossal shadow over the whole North. It darkens all the future. It dims the lustre even of the stars and stripes. Those who were ardent, enthusiastic, mad, some two years since, begin to comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking into which they plunged so recklessly. Grant recoils from Richmond. Although Sherman has broken through the defences of Atlanta, yet whatever of struggle may occur in its neighborhood, the result will be favorable to us. This war, it is to be hoped, has spent its fury. We are not too sanguine, we trust, in believing that this is the last campaign. We will not indulge in a political view of the situation. Profoundly interesting as the situation is, we will not venture to speculate as to the political results of the war. But of the moral results we wish to say just a word or two. War is a scorge. It is a very great evil. It wastes life and treasure. It impoverishes as a conflagration does. It converts fruitful fields into barren wastes. It gives happy homes to the devouring flames. It arrests the progress of peaceful arts. It destroys commerce. The march of an invading army resembles the sweep of the swarm of locusts over the verdant plains of the East: "before them was the garden of Eden; behind them a desolate wilderness," till this has been visited upon the South. But the unconquerable Spirit of the people has escaped demoralization. The heroic purpose to achieve our independence is as strong as it was when the first gun opened on Fort Sumter. From Virginia to Texas the energy of our people burns with a steady flame. The higher qualities of the race spread over these Southern plains have been developed. The moral triumph of the South is already complete. History will record in imperishable lines, the events of the momentous struggle. The splendor of the age will not pale when viewed in the light of the best periods in the world's history.

There is still a richer reward than this. Our people have throughout the contest looked to God. Prayer has ascended to that Throne which is above every throne. Unostentatiously, our men in high places, both in the State and in the Army, have called upon God for succor. In the very midst of the storm of battle, a profound religious awakening has passed through the army. The sound of prayer has been heard in the lull of the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. The songs of praise have floated out upon the night air, while men were in the trenches awaiting the coming of morning to join battle. At home our people have become accustomed to discussions respecting our fortunes, which refer the issue to an overruling Providence.

This is a great moral result. We have been scourged. But we have drawn the nearer to God. We are yet in the midst of a severe trial. But we are content to await the deliverance which we do not doubt will come sooner or later from that Divine admistration that guides the destinies of nations. We believe that if peace should come to morrow, there would be one spontaneous outburst of thanksgiving to God for the precious gift. The temples erected for his worship would be thronged with grateful multitudes as exultant in their songs of praise as the Israelites were when they stood on the shore of the Red Sea, and saw the waters overwhelm Pharaoh and his pursuing army. We trust that hereafter we shall be a Christian people. That when the invading armies shall quit our territory, and our people return to their homes, that then in the midst of ruined cities, and desolate fields, we shall feel that we owe everything to Him who when we passed through the deep waters did not suffer them to overwhelm us; and when we were in the midst of the flames did not yield us up to their consuming fires.

Grateful for our independence, we shall rejoice in the manifestation of Divine favor. Our people will be prepared to appreciate Cowper's sentiments:

But O! thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all Thy gifts, Thyself the crown;
Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are poor;
And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away.

—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Army of the Valley,
Sept. 14th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: With the conviction that any word from the Army is interesting to the public, I now undertake to write you something from this quarter; yet in the outset, I must state that I have nothing specially interesting to communicate.

We have had no general engagement at any time since we have been in the Valley. Snicker's Ferry, July 18th, was the severest engagement, and that was confined to Rodes' Division. Generally our fighting has been done by the sharp-shooters. During this campaign these have been formed into regular battalions or corps; so many are detailed permanently from each company, and these in each Brigade are divided into two separate corps, distinguished from each other and from other soldiers by a peculiar badge on the arm. In this Division (Rodes') the detail is one sixth of each company, and for a Brigade the highest officer over them is a Captain, and for the Division, a Colonel. On a march the sharpshooters generally go at the head of each Brigade; but upon approaching the enemy they all advance to the front of the Division, and deploy, i. e., form a line in front, each man several paces from another in the line. When closely engaged they seek such protection from trees, rocks, &c., as may be at hand; and in front of breastworks they often have their own little work, each man to himself. Usually the 2nd corps is in reserve to relieve the 1st., but if necessary both are engaged at the same time. Sometimes it is necessary to reinforce them by a Regiment or Brigade, as it was on the 21st ult., near Charlestown, where Rodes' Division engaged its sharpshooters reinforced by a Regiment from each Brigade, while the rest of the army remained in supporting distance in line of battle. I would remark, even at this late stage of the war, that a line of battle is formed by two ranks facing the enemy with the officers in the rear—their duty is then to keep the men in place—the rear rank fires, each man over the shoulder of the one in front of him—called his file-leader. When marching, troops generally move in column by fours; and sometimes, when there is danger of an attack on the flank, the sharpshooters march in a line about a hundred yards distant. I remarked before that the sharp-shooters had done most of our fighting, they advance so vigorously that the enemy fall back before our line of battle can get up. When the line of battle gets up then the sharp-shooters fall in with them and thus meet or advance on the enemy's line.

We have been engaged lately several times with the enemy's cavalry, but to little profit. They are sometimes very bold, and outnumbering our cavalry they soon fall back, but as our infantry advance the enemy's cavalry run. The enemy has at least 40,000 infantry, but they keep close to their breastworks.

Now nearly a month we have been below Winchester with our whole army, but I doubt whether we can stay much longer, since we have almost eat out this part of the Valley. We manage to keep up the number of our beeves, but perhaps some are even now driven from up the Valley, as flour is hauled down. We have had from the surrounding country, several day's rations of mutton and pork. But forage for stock is the greatest scarcity. Indeed I do not see much advantage in holding this part of the Valley. It is a position that may be easily flanked, and half the force higher up might hold the rest. I fear too, holding this position with so large a force has been and is at the sacrifice of some other more important point. Perhaps we ought to trust to our great leader; but last year's campaign shows that he may err. While he saved Richmond from immediate attack by the invasion of the enemy's territory, Vicksburg was lost for the want of defenders who might have been spared from the Army of Va., and yet Richmond could have been held as well as now. And the event shows that there the great struggle must be fought. I believe too, it is generally admitted that he erred by fighting the third day at Gettysburg. So I would rather see a part of this army sent elsewhere.

As to raids or invasions which we could easier make from this position, they are now impracticable; and I doubt whether they have ever been of material advantage. They have rather roused the spirit of the enemy, and thus filled his ranks, or else they have embittered his feelings.

I had hoped the Democrats would nominate a more moderate man; but our threatening their capitol, and levying on their towns, and impressing their stock, and even burning a large town, all have failed to impress them with the greatness of our power or convince them of the folly of fighting for the Union. We must still overcome their large armies and drive them from the heart of our country. If Breckinridge had not been first withdrawn from the Valley, Hunter would have done no harm, and Early's corps remaining at Richmond, by this additional force Gen'l Grant might have been long since driven from the R. R., and perhaps to the James. Or if reinforcements had been sent to the West, the result in that quarter might have been different.

This army is remarkably healthy, but very destitute of clothing. I hear, however, that there is a prospect soon of a supply. There will still be occasion for the liberality of the public in good socks and gloves. Socks are generally limited in their supply by the Government, and rather poor in quality, and gloves are not furnished at all. Our men are in remarkably good spirits. There is less grumbling than usual. We have enough to eat, and the rations are often supplemented by fruit and green corn.—These, I am sorry to say, are not always obtained in a lawful way. The fruit, indeed, might be spared, and it is abundant, but the corn is a heavy loss to the farmer. Thus as we have passed up and down the Valley pike, orchards have been stripped, and cornfields laid waste.

I am sorry to say that religion is rather at a low ebb with us. This is the natural result of so active a campaign. We have spent only two Sabbaths since we left Richmond without fighting or marching, and those were interrupted by the sound of the bugle. In fact, Rodes' Division has had but one whole Sabbath day's rest since the first of May. Sometimes I am inclined to think our movements on that day have been unnecessary, but still the Lord has prospered us, and I hope we shall yet have His refreshing presence.

R.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REVIVALS.

You seemed to imply in a late article in the *Presbyterian* that you thought that as soon as the people at home experienced the reviving influences of God's Spirit, that then we might expect peace. If it is any consolation to you to know it, I would like to give you a few items in regard to the seemingly great interest taken in the subject of religion in this district, Laurens District, S. C. Within the past few months the following have been the numbers received into the churches in this district.

Presbyterian Churches.—Liberty Springs, 45 converts; Laurens C. H., 30 converts; Little River, 39 converts; Rocky Spring, 23 converts; Clinton, 47 converts. Besides these there are several other churches that have received smaller numbers.

Baptist Churches.—Hurricane, 22 converts; Fairview, 14 converts; Beaverdam, 24 converts; Bush river, 52 convers; Langston's, 14 converts, &c., &c.

Methodist Churches.—Landis, 42 converts; Upper Dials, 62 converts; Laurens C. H., 13 converts; Hopewell, 40 converts.

These are but a few of the churches in the district, but are about all of which I know any thing. You see that the total received amounts to: Presbyterians, 134 converts; Baptists 127 converts; Methodists, 157 converts. Total: 468 converts.

From all that I hear, I am under the impression that the districts in the immediate vicinity of this can give us good a report. As it is, the churches I have reported are not one third of those even in this district. I think, therefore, that the number ought to be largely increased, say to 6 or 700.

If these facts are interesting to you, you are at liberty to publish them.

Iacovus.

The Confederate Prisoners at Elmira, N. Y.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, who professes to have visited the camp of Confederate prisoners at Elmira gives the following account of their religious condition:

"Divine service is held in the rebel camp every Sunday. This is by request of the prisoners, and they choose the clergymen who are to efficiate. Though they must confine their choice to loyal men, they have not indicated their desire to hear any man of even questionable patriotism. They have heard Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational and Baptist ministers, besides others, and sometimes two clergymen preach on one Sunday. It is a curious fact that the rebels have twice chosen the Rev. Thos. Beecher to address them—a gentleman whose loyalty is as intense as that of his brother, Henry Ward. Each of the ministers preaching has generally one or two thousand hearers—as many as can conveniently gather around him, and hear his words distinctly—and the rebels listen with the closest attention. It is understood that national subjects are not generally discussed.

The prisoners sing the hymns read by the clergymen during the Sabbath day services. For instance a hymn is read and sung to the tune of Old Hundred, two lines at a time, the rebels uniting their voices and singing with spirit, and our own officers joining. Nobody could truthfully praise the music, but it is as good as might be expected.

There are prayer meetings among the rebels every night and morning; often extra meetings are held in the afternoon. These are usually among the Methodist rebels. They also tell their experience: and sometimes the gatherings partake of the nature of class meetings; but they are usually for prayer exclusively. The supplications of the rebels are never such as our officers could object to. They do not pray for Jeff Davis.

Many separate circles for prayer are formed at the same time. The persons attending number generally from one hundred to five hundred or a thousand.

The demand of the prisoners for religious and other books is constant. The officers say there are more calls for Bibles and prayer books than for all other kinds of reading together. The devotional spirit of the rebels is supposed to be strengthened by their confinement.

The Jews in Morocco.—Sir Moses Montefiore has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of the Sultan of Morocco in reference to the recent disturbances in that country. The venerable philanthropist urges the Minister to watch carefully over the carrying out of the edict of the Sultan in regard to the liberties of the Jews and non Mussulmans in Morocco.

This wealthy Israelite has made himself conspicuous for his energetic services in Europe and the East in behalf of his countrymen the Jews. He has often visited Palestine and the coast of Africa where many of his people reside, and his idea is to provide ways and means for their return to the land of their fathers. With this scheme in view he has had interviews with the Emperor of France, and we believe with other crowned heads also, seeking such co-operation as governments can afford, to promote the object. The theory of some interpreters of prophecy is that when Louis Napoleon makes a treaty with the Jews to aid them in their return, we may know from that moment the period that is to intervene before the coming of the Lord Jesus to reign on the earth! The prophecy of Daniel is referred to as intimating this fact.—*N. Y. Observer.*

East Tennessee Methodists.—A Convention of preachers and laymen, within the bounds of the Holston Conference, has been held at Knoxville, to gather together the loyal portion of the church there into loyal and permanent organization, and to supply it with a devoted and spiritual pastorate. It professed that there are 112 preachers in the Conference, ascertained to be loyal, (60 of them ordained,) besides 40 more whose names had not yet been secured; decided that these, with the loyal laymen, constitute the church there; alleged that they were in law entitled to all property belonging to the Conference; and avowed the purpose to claim and hold it, and to seek a re-union with the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States.

Life of Dr. Bridgman.—Among the new books recently published at the North, is a memoir of this first American missionary to China, prepared by his wife, with an introduction by by Rev. Dr. A. P. Smith. Dr. Bridgman was not a man of great talents, but he was great in the power of goodness, and of untiring devotion to the work of his Master. His labors in the cause of missions, especially in the translation of the Bible, were of eminent value.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN ALLIANCE.—It can do now no added injury to reprint the report below given from the Richmond correspondence of the *Constitutionalist:*

I wrote you a short time ago in regard to a contemplated arrangement between the Confederate Government and a commissioner representing a certain European population. I am now in condition to state that the desired *entente cordiale* has been fully established.

The Envoys—consisting, as stated in a previous letter, of two army officers and a clergyman of the Catholic Church, were admitted to an audience with the President, and an arrangement was effected that cannot be otherwise than conducive to our interests. This agreement, as I have heard, gives us the service, most probably at an early day, of some thirty thousand soldiers of approved valor and of a race famous for military endurance. The President promised to use his influence with the respective State Governments in the matter of securing for those whom the Commissioners represented, as much land as would suit them for colonizing purposes. Of course the President could not guarantee the colonists the allotment of lands in the States; and, as the scant Confederate territorial possessions are for the most part, in but a dubious occupancy of our arms, it would have been useless to enter into any compact by which the immigrating population would have been compelled to rely upon a comparatively unprotected section for a home. It is, however, understood that all those who enlist in our armies—and probably nine tents of the able bodied men among the colonists will do so—are to receive the soldier's land bounty, thus meeting, in a measure, the requirements put forth by the Commissioners, who are now on their way to Europe to carry out the arrangements of the "treaty." I understand that there will be no difficulty in the departure of these immigrants from their own country, and as they are expected to arrive during the winter months, we may confidently hope (should nothing occur to mar the plan) to witness, at the beginning of the spring campaign, a "grand army" of foreign allies of a race that, centures ago, smote the Saracenic power in Europe and drove back the tide of Turkish aggression upon Constantinople.

EAST TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Carter's Station, represents the tyranny of the enemy in East Tennessee as becoming more despotic every day. Not a day passes but some new victim finds his way to the filthy dungeons of Knoxville, thence to work on the fortifications—a number of the citizens of that section being now thus tyrannized over. The infamous Brownlow urges on the authorities and insists on hanging the more conspicuous of the number. The same correspondent says:

The rumor going the rounds of the press, that Mrs. Williams, of Greenville, gave information that led to Gen. Morgan's death, is infamously false. A truer lady, or one more devoted to our cause, or who has made greater sacrifices, don't live in the Confederacy. Gen. Morgan was betrayed by no one but his own judgement. Justice demands that the press should correct this error at once.

Since the return of the enemy at Bull's Gap, many rumors have been in circulation as to their probable movements. As much as one regiment of cavalry have gone to Middle Tennessee to assist Rousseau in looking after Wheeler. The entire strength of the enemy in this department will not exceed two thousand men.

Some apprehensions are felt in Knoxville of an advance of a strong force from this direction on Sherman's rear! They deem him safe so long as nothing presents itself in the way of an army on his flank.

STILL ANOTHER GALLANT AFFAIR.—More trouble for Mills Joy! Seven privates of the 6th N. C. Cavalry, on Tuesday night last, flanked the Yankee picket station at Deep Gully, near Newbern, and surprised and routed a company of Yankee cavalry, capturing twelve horses, with their accoutrements, including twenty four navy revolvers and a number of carbines. The Confederates then crossed Deep Gully and attacked the picket post they had previously flanked and captured four men. In one of these attacks, we have not learned which, one Yankee was killed and one wounded. No casualties in our little crowd.

We think the names of this gallant seven should be put on record, and we have made application for them and will publish them tomorrow.—*State Journal, 25th.*

YELLOW FEVER IN NEWBERN.—We learn from a number of sources that Yellow Fever prevails to a considerable extent in Newbern. Our information is of such a character as to remove all doubt from our mind on the subject. We first heard the rumor nearly two weeks ago, but did not credit it, and let it pass as a rumor.

The number of deaths daily is said to be from twenty to forty, and the number increases. The yellow fever has visited Newbern before, but it is many years since—in 1811 we think.—*State Journal.*

A BARREN VICTORY.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says, with great point:—

"Sherman confessed plainly by his retreat from before Hood—still more by his petition for a truce—that his boasted acquisition of Atlanta had gained him no substantial advantage; and that the Confederate army, which was the real object to be overcome, was intact and too formidable to be confronted. This fact cannot fail to be understood by the Northern people when they consent to drop their clamor of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and listen to the suggestions of common sense."

CHEERING.—The Macon *Confederate* of Wednesday, says: We are glad to see that the public mind has recovered from the temporary despondency caused by the fall of Atlanta and seems resolved not to rest satisfied with simply preventing the further advance of the enemy, but are demanding his expulsion from the Gate City. It is not at all improbable that this may be effected and we shall then have a greater cause for exultation than had the foot of the felon foe never trod the streets of Atlanta. We are in receipt of information which we consider reliable, which, if it were politic to be made public, would cause a thrill of joy in the heart of every men, woman and child in Georgia.

ATHENS, Sept. 24, via Inqua.—General Forrest has captured the garrison at this place, including 300 prisoners, 2 passenger trains, 50 wagons and about 500 horses, and many valuable stores. Our loss was only 4 or 5 killed and about 20 wounded.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The N. C. Railroad company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. This will give the State Sinking Fund $280,000.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee on the 21st, states that Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester near which place he met and attacked him, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Fisher's Hill. Our loss reported severe. Gens. Rodes and Godwin killed, nobly doing their duty. Three pieces of artillery lost. Trains and supplies brought off safely.

Unofficial reports say Early has fallen back to Strasburg.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 22.—The Press has a report of the fight in the Valley on Monday, which is represented to have been of great severity, and occurred on the Berryville road, 2 miles below Winchester. The earliest part of the engagement was decidedly in our favor, but a flank movement of the enemy's cavalry necessitated a retrogade movement on our part, which was perfected in an orderly manner, without hurry or confusion. The position to which our army fell back is Fisher's Hill, this side of Strasburg, said to be a very strong one. Losses on both sides very severe, enormously on the part of the enemy.

Gen. H. Fitz Lee, and York, of Louisiana, were wounded, the latter losing an arm, the former not believed dangerously. General Rodes was killed whilst selecting a position for Butler to fill a gap in our lines. The shot struck behind his ear and caused death in a few moments. All the advantage is on our side except the loss of ground. The enemy are believed to have numbered 44,000, and it is reported that Grant was in command.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 20th contains several official dicpatches relating to the fight in the valley. They claim a great victory. Sheridan's official dispatch says that after a most stubborn and sanguinary fight, he completely defeated Early's forces, capturing 2500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 flags and most of the rebel wounded. His own loss is severe. The rebels were strong in numbers and did very obstinate fighting.

Gold in Baltimore on Tuesday, 236.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—Private letters from Stanton, dated 24th, report that Early chastized the enemy severely at New Market, driving him two miles.

The following just received:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 26th.—Gen. Early reports that the enemy advanced against him on the 23rd, at New Market, when he fell back to Port Republic. On the 26th he advanced towards Harrisonburg, his cavalry having probably passed that place.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—The Evening *Whig* says: We have information of one of the most important movements of the war, just made by Hood's army. Out of abundant caution, we refrain them stating to day what it is, but a few hours will make it known to the public and the enemy—to the latter we trust with crushing effect.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—Passengers by the Central train to-night reiterate the report received last night that Early had repulsed the attack of the enemy in the vicinity of Port Republic.

Nothing official or definite from the Valley to-day. It is believed that the force reported to have been repulsed by Early is Torbit's cavalry, which Sheridan sent in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

FROM GEORGIA.

GALTON, Sept. 21.—One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready this morning. General Govan with a portion of them, has arrived here. The oath was freely offered at Atlanta yesterday, and taken by a good many—prisoners say one entire Georgia regiment.

The Railroad is working through from Atlanta to Nashville, and is in perfect order. Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's men going home.

Chattanooga and Dalton are garrisoned by 3 brigades of negroes. There has been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing was known of the whereabouts of our army.

The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of the 18th, says that Gen.———is being rapidly reinforced. A. J. Smith's forces are encamped in Missouri, 70 miles from St Louis. En route from Smithland to Louisville, some prisoners overpowered the guard on the boat and forced a landing.

Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present.

Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville from beyond.

The Gazette says 2,500 prisoners have been removed from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta.

Dispatches are published from Grant and Sherman, calling upon Stanton to enforce the draft at once. They greatly need the men.

MACON, Sept. 23.—The armistice expired yesterday morning at Rough and Ready, but there remains 703 and 502 Yankees and Confederates to be yet exchanged, which will be done in a day or two. Sherman's cavalry is supposed to have left Atlanta on Thursday morning, and passed out upon the right, but up to last accounts there had been no general movement of his infantry. No advance anticipated in this direction. Sherman is supposed to have 40,000 effective men. His stock is in the worst plight. The Yankees yesterday received a dispatch, says our truce officers at Rough and Ready, from Stanton, in which it was stated that Sheridan had defeated Early and took 5,000 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery and 9 stands of colors. Gen's. Rodes and Godwin were killed and Gordon and Bradley Johnston wounded, and Early was driven 18 miles.

President Davis arrived here this morning, *en route* for Hood's army. He made a speech at the Baptist Church, taking a hopeful view of the future. He said that Sherman would soon be forced to retreat, and that the scene of the retreat from Moscow in 1812 would be re enacted.

An accident occurred on the Columbus road this morning in which 8 persons were killed and 30 wounded—6 mortally.

HEAVY DEFALCATION AND REPORTED ESCAPE TO YANKEE LAND.—On Saturday last, Capt. Thos. S. Knox, Commissary at Camp Jackson, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., and Geo. W. Butler, formerly of Norfolk, Va., but recently of New York, late a teller in the Confederate States Treasury Department, left this city, and, it is reported, have gone North. Since their sudden departure it has been ascertained that Knox is a defaulter to the extent of $350,000 of Government funds, which he converted into sterling exchange through the negotiations of ex-teller Butler, at Sutton & Co's banking house. Knox obtained a passport at the provost Marshal's office upon his personal representation that he had a blind brother he wished to convey to Fredericksburg. Butler, it is said, acted as the blind brother.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Yankees are enforcing the draft at Vicksburg. All who refuse to enlist are lodged in jail.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The New York *Herald* discredits Grant's being in favor of Lincoln's election; McClellan's New York friends claim that he is for him. A letter received from Sherman says, I believe that 99 out of every 100 of this army is for McClellan, with or without my consent, and my influence will not be wanting to make the hundredth the same way. If true, the *Herald* says, it settles the question of the Presidency.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—New York papers to the 21st are filled with accounts of the recent battle near Winchester. The news caused great rejoicing in the Northern cities.

Two small steamers were captured at Bar Island, Lake Erie, on last Monday, by 30 rebels from Canada. The steamers were destroyed by the captors.

Western telegrams say that Gen. Mewer has arrived at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th corps. By the accession of his force Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing known of the whereabouts of Price.

Advices from Smith say, a train which left Leavenworth on the 10th of Sept. was captured by the rebels. The train consisted of 100 wagons loaded with supplies for Fort Smith, 600 mules, 40 artillery horses, and 2 sutler's trains.

Stanton, in a dispatch to Dix, states that the draft is progressing quietly in all the loyal States. In Washington both of Lincoln's private Secretaries are drafted.

Grant returned to the army before Petersburg on Monday.

RICHMOND Sept. 26.—The Baltimore *American*, of the afternoon of Saturday, is received. Dispatches from Sheridan claim another victory over Early's forces, at Fisher's Hill, on the 22d.

All the Yankee dominion is exceedingly jubilant at the news from the Valley.

Gold in New York has declined to 200. Wheat has declined 8 cents.

Postmaster General Blair resigned at the request of old Abe Lincoln. His successor is Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio.

New Orleans advices to the 19th received, via Cairo. Gen'l Banks will leave that department next week.

Another fight between the French and Cortinas was progressing at Bag-dad at last accounts.

Admiral Porter had returned to his old post on the Mississippi River.

THE ATLANTA EXILES.—Wherever we go in our streets, on the railroad, in every village and city—we meet men, women and children who have been banished from their homes by the unprecedented order of the imperious Sherman. Some of these exiles tell a tale of distress which awakens our deepest sympathies. Families who had long been accustomed to every comfort, and even luxury, are now roaming over the country in quest of some shelter to which they may repair. Men who a short time ago counted their wealth by hundreds of thousands of dollars, are now worth only the little fragments of property which they have been able to rescue from this general wreck.

Nearly all the refugees tell the same story of robbery and of insult to which they have been subjected. Sherman in many instances, sent them guards for the protection of their household effects. But the very men who were ordered to watch their property, turned out, to be the greatest rogues of all. They pilfered every thing they could lay their hands upon even whilst acting as protectors. We heard of a lady who on remonstrating with an officer on the conduct of his men, was coolly told that she deserved it all, and was cursed for making her complaints. An old man who was allowed to bring his baggage to the wagons, found himself on reaching Rough and Ready stripped of every thing save a few articles of clothing.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—We have a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputations to Governor Brown to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. Sherman. The latter had this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, if desired. He professed great unwillingness to penetrate further into Georgia and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come up and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, that the latter should ride over the State Road to Chattanooga, see "the conditions of his people in the rear, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented." The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was very much to this effect: Tell Gen. Sherman that I understand him to be only General of one of the Federal armies, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results.—*Macon Confederate.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS PRETENSION.—The Richmond *Whig* says:—

"We learn Beast Butler has addressed a letter to Col. Ould, informing that gentleman that as by law all citizens of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty are liable to conscription, it will be inferred by the yankee armies, for the future, that all our citizens between those ages belong to the service, and they will be taken, wherever found, as prisoners of war."

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Haymount, on the evening of the 22d, by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. DUNCAN MCRAE O'HANLON, to Miss MIRIAM C., eldest daughter of Jos. A Worth, Esq, of Fayetteville.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Hospital, near Petersburg, Va., on the — inst., of chronic diarrhœa, Mr. JOHN ELLIS, Jr., of Co. K, 38th N. C. T., aged about 30 years.

Mr Ellis was sent as a recruit to the Regiment, in June last. But he suffered from a chronic affection of the spine which disabled him, for the most part, for duty. However, he kept with his company in the trenches until a few days before his death, when he became so prostrated from diarrhœa, from which he had been suffering and which soon assumed the chronic type, it became necessary to remove him to the hospital, where he lived but a few days. For months before his death, Mr. Ellis was deeply concerned on the subject of his soul's salvation; and a few days before his death he was enabled to profess faith in Christ, and desired to receive the ordnance of baptism, and become connected with the Presbyterian church. There being no ordained minister of that denomination at hand, I regret to say his wish was not gratified. While we would mingle our tears with those of his family and friends over this sad bereavement, we thank God for the comfortable hope we have that he is but taken away from the strife and misery of this world to enjoy that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

CHAP. 38th N. C. T.

In Asheville, on the morning of the 12th Sept., WM. HARELY, infant son of Rev. W. A. and N. C. Wood, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 27 days.

"It is well. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Of consumption, near Summerville, on the 5th inst, Mr. WILLIAM H. REID.

The deceased was a great sufferer for several months before his death, which he bore with resignation to the will of God. Some 6 months ago, he embraced the Saviour, and just before his death he wished to confess Jesus before his fellow men; this desire was gratified, and the communion administered to him. When this was done, he soon after fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." G. A. R.

On the 14th inst., at Rose Dew Island, near Savannah, Ga., after a short illness, from congestive fever, WM. HAWLEY EVANS, aged nearly 10 years, only son of Mr. Thos. A. E. and Mrs. Kate Hawley Evans, formerly of this place.

"In that beautiful place, Jesus went to prepare
For those who are washed and forgiven,
How may dear children are gathering there,
'For of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

At Piedmont Springs, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. David Montgomery, dec'd, of Caswell county, N. C.

The subject of this notice possessed much to render life pleasant and desirable, particularly to the young; yet at an early age she voluntarily gave up the world as a portion, and sought her happiness in the humble walks of piety. A life thus spent, although it was short—for she died while in the very bloom of youth—ended in a peaceful entrance into everlasting rest. D.

In Catawba county, at his father's residence, Sep 14th, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS JEFFERSON MCNEILL, aged 28 years, 4 months and 7 days, formerly of Robeson county, and a member of Co. F, 32nd Reg't N. C. T.

'Eulogy adds nothing to the reputation of the dead, and only slight consolation to the bereaved. Therefore, I will only add to this announcement, his last words on earth. He turned to his weeping sister and said:—"Weep not for me, gentle Sister, but strive to meet me in Heaven, where I am going," and to all, "farewell, farewell, farewell," and life's dream was over and his spirit wafted to the throne of God G. C. Mc.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

34TH N. C. REGIMENT,
Sept. 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 34th N. C. Regiment, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all wise Providence has seen fit to remove from among us, our late comrade in arms and esteemed fellow officer, Maj. F. L. TWITTY, 34th N. C. T., who, after a short and painful attack of dysentery, departed this life on the morning of the 10th instant; therefore,

Resolved, That while we desire to submit with Christian resignation to the exercise of God's sovereign power in removing from our midst our beloved comrade in arms, we would at the same time desire to give some expression of our unaffected sorrow over the death of one so young, so noble and generous, whom after three long years of danger and privation endured together, we had learned to respect as an officer, admire as a soldier and love as a brother.

Resolved, That though the sword of the enemy has not "drank up his blood," yet he fell at his post, none the less a sacrifice upon the altar of his bleeding country; that while upon his lifeless form are evidences of his devotion, while living, to the country's cause, in his death this Regiment has lost a brave and acceptable officer, the country a faithful soldier, and we, one of our most cherished and beloved fellow officers.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude upon the sacred precints of the heart that mourns the death of so noble and affectionate a son and brother, we would beg the privilege of tendering to the bereaved and afflicted our sincere sympathies in this the hour of their affliction, and commending to them the consolation of that grace which we humbly believe was sufficient for the deceased in the time of death.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and also to the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and *Catawba Journal* for publication.

Capt. JNO. A. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

Lieut. G. A. ATWELL, Secretary.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS

To the Army and Domestic Missions, during Aug., 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*

Laundesboro' church,	58 38
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Government St. church, Mobile	289 66
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa:	
Ladies of Boligee church	70 00
A well-wisher, Sumter co	2 00
SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Hopewell.*	
S. F. T.	10 00
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.—*Presbytery of Central Mississippi.*	
Kosciusko church	147 00
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Concord.*	
Steel Creek church	120 28
Mallard Creek church, (Female society)	29 50
Franklin church	22 40
Ebenezer church	15 60
Little Britain church	27 00
Wadesboro church	31 00
Rev R. H. Caldwell	40 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
W. A. G., Wilmington,	25 00
Little Willie, "	25 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Unity church	30 28
Hopewell (King's Creek) church	55 80
Lancaster,	59 58
Ebenezer	50 00
Through Rev. W. W. Caruthers	29 10
Rev W. Banks	10 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Scion church	70 00
Presbytery of South Carolina.	
Through Rev. W. P. Greedy	52 50
Miscellaneous.	
A friend to Presbyterian	5 00
Total	$1,249 98

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING AUGUST, 1864.

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Florida.*

M. L. Curry, Mineral Spring ch	10 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Charleston.*	
Interest on Mrs. Simons' legacy	350 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—*Presbytery of West Hanover.*	
Rev. R. McIlwaine, Treas'r	256 82
Total	$616 82

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00@$5 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$6 00
CORN,	$18 00@20 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@$35 00
COFFEE,	$11 00@$15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$7 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	140 00@150 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 4 00
PORK,	$2 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$30 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@3 50
SALT,	$30 00@40 00
TALLOW	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE stands adjourned to meet at Union Church, Duplin co., N. C., on Thursday—not Tuesday, as printed in the Minutes—before the second Sabbath in October, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

Licentiates and Candidates for the Ministry are requested to report to me immediately, as Chairman of the Committee of Education.

J. P. MCPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

N. B. Delegates to the ensuing meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, arriving by the W. & W. R. R. train will get off at Falson's Depot, where they will be met by the Committee of Arrangements.

Montpelier, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1864.

THE 189TH SESSION OF ORANGE PRESbytery will commence in Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Friday, the 21st day of October, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

September 28th, 1864.

THE 51ST SESSION OF THE SYNOD OF North Carolina will commence in Greensboro', N. C., on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

September 28th, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency.*

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-4t

The Little Folks' Paper.

LET ALL little readers take the *Children's Friend.* It is published expressly for them, and is full of good and entertaining reading. Now, especially, when Sabbath school books cannot be had, is the time for the little folks to have their newspaper. Those who already take it, write that they are delighted with it, and only wish it came every week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

A single copy for 6 months,	$ 1 00
Twenty-five copies "	20 00
Sixty-five copies "	50 00

Address WM. D. COOKE,
Publishing Agent.
Box 167, Richmond, Va.

Sept. 28, 1864.-4t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL ATTEND with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday, October 12th, to Tuesday, Oct. 18th, 1864.

At John McPhail's, on Wednesday, October 19th.
At Jas. Blue's old place, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
At B Culbreth's, Friday, Oct. 21st.
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday, Oct. 22d.
At D. McKinnon's, Monday, Oct. 24th.
At G. D. Baker's, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
At Mrs. McKeithan's, Wednesday, Oct. 26th.

To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to-wit:
Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 20 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y, 1864, and the 1st July, 1864.
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes. R. W. HARDIE, Dist. Col.

Sept. 28th, 26th oct.

Situation Wanted.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in Teaching the higher English branches, Latin, Music and Drawing, desires a situation either as principal or assistant; or would take a family school in a good neighborhood.

References exchanged. Address editor of this paper Sept. 21, 1864.-7t*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY,

A

FIRST CLASS LITERARY,

AND GENERAL NEWS JOURNAL,

Containing eight clearly printed pages of reading matter, of four columns each, is published every Saturday, in the city of Richmond, and is replete with the most interesting original and selected

TALES, SKETCHES, and POETRY,
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, AND CRITICISMS;

In addition to a Summary of varied and current FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS ITEMS,
Together with a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT allotted to the WIT AND HUMOR OF THE DAY!

The "MAGNOLIA WEEKLY" is especially THE LADIES' PAPER!

And, as such, it is conducted so as to render it a UNIVERSAL FAVORITE IN THE HOME CIRCLE,

And wherever a polished literary taste calls for A PURE AND INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE. The publication of a NEW SERIAL of absorbing interest, entitled

"THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY,"

BY TOBIAS GUARNERIUS, JR.

Author of the Prize Romance, "Guilty, or Not Guilty?" will be commenced about the 1st of October, to extend through twelve or fifteen numbers of the paper, and will be followed by a variety of interesting TALES, and NOVELETTES by our best writers.

In view of the early publication of "THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY," Agents and those who wish to subscribe will please forward their orders and subscriptions as soon as possible.

The "MAGNOLIA WEEKLY" will be furnished to subscribers for

TWENTY DOLLARS - - - - - - - PER ANNUM.
TWELVE DOLLARS - - - - - - - SIX MONTHS.

Subscribers making remittances will be particular in stating the name and whereabouts of their respective post-offices, and will also avoid enclosing county or corporation notes.

Agents in all parts of the Confederate States will be supplied at the rate of TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS per hundred. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent free of charge where desired.

A limited space will be devoted to advertisements, paid for in advance.

All correspondents will please address
SMITH & ROBERTSON, *Proprietors,*
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 14, 1864.-4t

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 5.

NOTICE TO FARMERS of the Counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Harnett, Columbus and Brunswick.

Depositz will be open on the 15th of this month, to receive the tithes of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and cured Hay. You will take your estimates to the Tithe agents and get receipts on them. None but regular Tithe agents in your respective Counties, are allowed to receive "Tithes."

Having learned that several persons have been informed by influential men that they need not pay more than 50 per cent. in case of failure to pay their Tenth, I hereby notify you, that it is an act of Congress to collect the 500 per cent. on the crops of 1864, and Bacon of last season. Therefore, it is better to pay your Tithes and save the penalty. The Government needs the produce very much, and it is hoped that parties will bring in promptly. Maj. Blount, Q. M., at Smithville, will receive the Tithes of parties in that part of Brunswick. W. L. Hall will receive at River side.

Parties who do not list their Tithes, the assessors will have to visit their farms, and list the best way they can, when the estimate will be transferred for collection, with the 500 per centage.

I hope that Farmers will pay promptly, so as to avoid the necessity of having anything impressed.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt & Post Q. M.
Post Qr. Master.

Sept. 7, 1864.-4t.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VA.,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug., 30th.

Special Notice.

ALL PERSONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river, in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey, from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL, Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

Sept. 7th, 1864.-6t

CHILD'S CATECHISM.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATEchism by "Lucia" for sale. Address STERLING & CAMPBELL,
Aug. 24w5* Greensboro', N. C.

TITHE NOTICE.

TO FARMERS IN COTTON RAISING DISTRICTS.

(Extract:)

* * * * * *

III. THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for markpt. or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldiers' wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt.,
and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist., N. C.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21.-2t.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1864.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL CONCERNED IS CALLED TO THIS NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Tax in Each, have been on duty since the 1st of August ultimo, estimating the articles of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Wool and Hay. These articles so far as assessed, are required to be delivered to the duly appointed Agents by the 1st day of this month. The Government is much in want of the produce. Parties delivering the tithe must bring with them Assessors' estimate, so a receipt for the same may be entered thereon. J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Agt.,
For Cumberland county.

Sept. 21,-2t

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Subscriber was appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of Mrs M. A. Valentine. Persons indebted to the testatrix, and those having claims to be paid must attend to a settlement in due time.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

September 6, 1864.-4t

Further Notice.

ON SATURDAY, the first day of October, I will rent for twelve months, the dwelling house of the late Mrs. Valentine, on Hay Street, and hire out a negro girl. At the same time, I will sell for cash, the household and kitchen furnitue, and a good cow and calf.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Adm'r, with Will annexed.

September 6, 1864.-4t*

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Davidson College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will commence on the third of October.

Tuition: $50 per Session of five months.

The price of Board will be regulated by the cost of provisions. As heretofore, it will be as low as it can be afforded at. Those who may be willing to furnish provisions in exchange at the old rates, can obtain board at the same.

J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

N. B. Students arriving at Charlotte on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, will find a conveyance to bring them to the College without detention.

Sept. 7th, 1864-5t

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug. 3,w9*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. MCKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20th

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FI

Miscellaneous Reading.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE GRAPE AS FOOD AND AS MEDICINE

We are told that in the vicinity of the extensive vineyards of Europe, many diseases to which we are peculiarly liable, (such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c.) are scarcely known. Multitudes of invalids flock to the vineyards during the season of the vintage, to avail themselves of this delightful remedy, in these diseases. The effects produced are a greatly increased circulation in the skin, diluting the blood and thus removing the obstructions of liver, lungs and kidneys. At the same time they are invigorating and nutritious. In dysintery, an unlimited freedom of the vineyard is attended with the best results. A diet of grapes is remarkable for imparting vigor and activity to feeble and delicate constitutions, and no other fruit causes so great a change in the feelings and strength of the aged, when taken in large quantities. They are antiseptic, cool the blood, allay irritation and act as a dilutent in removing obstructions, concretions and morbid accumulations.

The French peasant sits down to his dinner of brown bread and grapes in the heat of summer and finds it amply sufficient for his simple wants—refreshing, nutritive and palitable. Our poor American laborer, at the same season comes to his noon-day meal of corn bread, bacon and greens, and notwithstanding his active exercise, in nine cases out of ten his digestive organs are taxed beyond their strength each day, and before the season is over he falls a victim to chills, bilious fever, or dysentery, and nothing would surprise him more than to be told that his favorite salt bacon was the principal agent in undermining his constitution. And though you might tell him that grapes, according to the analysis of the most distinguished chemists, contained more nutriment than beef, pork, or any other meat except mutton, yet the idea of planting a vineyard for *food*, would appear to him the extreme of absurdity.

We append a table, divided into three parts, animal food, vegetable food, and fruits, showing the nutritive value of each. The analyses have been obtained from the works of the best chemists. I find no analysis of salt bacon, however, so its advocates are at liberty to plead its cause without controversy.

ANIMAL FOOD.

100 lbs fresh Beef contains	26 lbs nut. matter	74 lbs water
" " Veal	" 25	"	75	"
" " Mutton	" 29	"	71	"
" " Pork	" 24	"	76	"
" " Fowls	" 26 to 30	"	70 to 74	"
" " Fish	" 18 to 20	"	80 to 82	"
" " Milk	" 7½	"	92½	"

VEGETABLE FOOD.

100 lbs Wheat flour contains	90 lbs nut. matter	10 lbs water
" Corn meal	" 91	"	9	"
" Rice	" 86	"	14	"
" Barley meal	" 88	"	12	"
" Rye meal	" 79	"	21	"
" Potatoes	" 22½	"	77½	"
" White beans	" 95	"	5	"
" Carrots	" 10	"	90	"
" Turnips	" 4½	"	95½	"
" Beets	" 15	"	85	"
" Cabbage	" 7½	"	92½	"

FRUIT.

100 lbs Strawberries,	10 lbs nutritive matter	90 lbs water
" Pears	16	"	"	84	"
" Apples	17	"	"	83	"
" Cherries	25	"	"	75	"
" Apricots	26	"	"	74	"
" Peaches	20	"	"	80	"
" Grapes	27	"	"	73	"
" Melons	3	"	"	97	"

I know that some learned men maintain that the physiologist and not the chemist is to decide the question of the relative value of various articles of food, and I only call attention to the subject, hoping to interest intelligent persons to make investigations for themselves. The opinion that fruit is unwholesome is owing to the fact that it is indulged in while green, and to an inordinate degree. Any article eaten in great excess will produce illness. I have known a hungry boy make himself sick on bread and butter. A physician says "to attribute cholera, diarrhœa, &c., to the effects of ripe fruit is as sensible as to attribute scurvy to lime juice," (which is well known to be a remedy.)

Most persons, we believe, have given up the absurd notion that fruit is unhealthy, but we apprehend that the value of fruit as a preservative of health, is not yet fully appreciated by the popular mind. Even the medical profession are not yet fully awake to the important bearing of diet upon disease.

A century or two ago, scurvy was one of the greatest scourges of the human race—whole ships' crews perished by it during a single voyage—but since the potato has been introduced into universal use, this great plague of seamen is no longer dreaded. In the time when even the wealthy lived in England during four or five months of the year, almost exclusively upon meat, bread and flour puddings, their medical writers state that gout and stone in the bladder were much more common than they are now that a vegetable diet is more generally adopted. These happy results are owing to the introduction of the potato and other vegetables into our winter bill of fare. We venture to say, there are few persons who have not had experience in their own cases of the improvement in health from the use of fruits. What dyspeptic has not felt new life in his system on the return of the fruit season, after a backward winter and spring. The body during the long abstinence, has lost certain constituents necessary to the healthful performance of its functions, and this loss ripe fruits supply. Does any one believe that we exaggerate the importance of sub acid and vegetable diet to human health? Let him see the sparkling eyes of the sick child, as the cooling orange is brought within his reach, and the eager, almost convulsive grasp of the wasted little fingers. That is instinct—the instinct which God has planted in every human frame. How the sick stomach loathes every article of human food until that which is suited to its wants is brought within reach and nature appropriates her remedy, provided by a bountiful God.

Six machines for the manufacture of ice, with the requisite materials, have been imported by the "Bee Company" in Charleston, from Liverpool, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS METHOD OF PREPARING LEATHER.

Lieut. H. W. Fields, 12th Virginia Infantry, has furnished for the Petersburg *Express* the following valuable and expeditious recipe for preparing leather dressed with the hair on. He vouches for the stability and duration of the leather thus prepared, and refers to high authority for the truth of his averment, as well as to soldiers who have worn shoes made from it. We therefore publish it for the benefit of farmers and individuals who may have hides to tan, and recommend that they test it. The hides are not only quickly tanned, but the leather when prepared bears a most favorable comparison with the best produced by the long and tedious process in vogue in England and in this country. Many of the soldiers in one, if not in more of the brigades of this army have used shoes made from this leather for months past, and pronounce them superior, as regards comfort and quality, to the English and American army shoe.

MODE OF PREPARING LEATHER DRESSED WITH HAIR ON.

1st. If hides are old, hard and dry, soak them in pure water about two or three days.

2d. When well soaked, or when fresh hides, flesh them thoroughly.

3d. Prepare a pickle made of 3 lbs. alum and 5 lbs. common salt to a pint of water, enough to dissolve the salts for each hide; this is an average proportion.

For a very large single old hide, 3½ lbs. alum and 8 lbs. salt, may be necessary; whereas for a small calf's hide, 2 lbs alum and 7 lbs. salt may be enough. But for a pack of 25 hides unassorted, of all sizes and conditions, the average is as above.

4th. Soak the fleshed hides in this pickle from 3 to 10 days, more or less, according to condition of hides.

5th. Soak them again 2 or 3 days in pure water to take out the salt.

6th. When about half dry break them with the proper currier's breaking knives.

7th. Smoke them, flesh side down, say 8 or 10 days over hard wood (hickory or oak), smother, continuing to break and roll and grind them in succession.

8th. Boil the neats feet for oil, save the oil and lubricate the hides with the jelly and greasy water, breaking them all the time.

9th. Dress and finish off.

The small hides, thin and fresh, can be finished in from six to eight days. Medium sizes hides, in good condition, from twelve to fifteen days. The largest and worst conditioned hides can be finished in from eighteen to twenty days. It is recommended to take from eighteen to twenty days for all. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water first until the hair sloughs; but then you must be careful to thoroughly work the lime out; or it will eat the fibre of the leather.

The leather is best with hair on. It makes the best and most comfortable shoes—soles and all. Put the hair of the uppers inside; and of the soles—put upper sole hair out, outer sole hair in, thus fill the soles with the best of water proofing, and making the soles the more elastic and lasting.

The hair on it is especially best for saddle covers, stirrup leathers, shabracks, traces, horse collars, caps, gloves, sentinel coats, halters, trunk covers, and every use known.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Bungling of Mr. Lincoln.—The New York *Herald* pitches into Mr. Lincoln pretty roundly. In charging innumerable disasters to the bungling policy of the administration, it says:

Does Mr. Lincoln imagine that the people will overlook all these evil deeds which have been committed by men of his own selection and re-elect him President? Can it be possible that he does not realize that all those misdeeds and rascalities of his Cabinet will come home upon him with double force? He appointed them, and can remove them at any moment, and is therefore, responsible for their acts, and such will be the verdict of the people next November, unless he recognises the fact and turns out all these Marplots. The mismanagement of the Navy Department under Father Wells has been a burning disgrace to the country, and resulted in almost ruining our commerce. The evil genius of Secretary Stanton in the War Office, with his bungling, bullying and meddling, has destroyed the well arranged plans of every commander of the Potomac, and rendered fruitless an immense sacrific of life and shedding of blood. To carry out his spite against General McClellan he broke up his carefully prepared plans for the capture of Richmond.

His interference with the campaign of that able General not only prevented the Peninsula campaign from ending with a glorious victory, but extended the war to an indefinite period. He forced upon General Pope his own mode of warfare, and that campaign was a failure. He failed to render General Burnside timely support, and a great disaster was the result. His incompetency prevented the success of General Hooker at Chancellorsville, and a retreat followed. And now interference with the plans of General Grant has made his campaign a failure. Yet, with all these chapters of blunders, treachery and mismanagement Mr. Lincoln still retains both Welles and Stanton in office, where they can prevent the sacrifices of our people to crush out the rebellion from meeting with success. While the plottings of Mr. Chase in the Treasury Department carried demoralization everywhere, the administration of the War and Navy offices brought disasters. If President Lincoln imagines that a new man at the head of the Treasury will satisfy the people and secure their endorcement at the polls, he will, we imagine, meet with a bitter disappointment. The sooner he recognises that fact and acts upon it the better it will be for his own reputation and the country.

Apple Sauce.—Pare and core tart apples, cut them in slices, rinse and put them in an earthen stew-pan, set them on a fire, and do not stir them until they burst and are done; mash them with a spoon, and when perfectly cool, sweeten with white sugar to taste.

(From the Greensboro', Ala., Beacon.)

SUGAR FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The luxuriance with which the Chinese sugar cane flourishes in the South taken in connection with the scarcity, and consequent high price of sugar, renders it a question of great importance, whether at least a partial supply may not be obtained from this abundant product of our soil.

It is the intention of the writer of this article, to investigate the subject thoroughly; but as the present season may be too for advanced for planters to profit by the result, directions will not be given, which will enable intelligent planters to decide the question, without much labor or expense.

There are two kinds of sugar commonly met with, in fruits and plants, namely, grape sugar, or glucose, and cane sugar. The former, found chiefly in fruits, is moderately sweet, and can be crystalized only with great difficulty. The latter, constituting the sugar of commerce, can easily be crystalized, and can also be easily converted into the former, by the action of heat, or chemical agents. Both of these, according to reliable analysis, are contained in Sorgho, the relative qualities depending somewhat upon the soil in which it is grown, but mainly upon the state of growth at which it is cut. The *ripe* cane alone is suitable for manufacturing cane sugar, and this will deteriorate rapidly, if much broken, or bruised, or if allowed to remain long, after being gathered. It is important that the juice be pressed out, strained, clarified, and concentrated to about half its bulk, as soon as possible, after the plant is cut, in order to prevent the formation of glucose. The final concentration should be effected with caution, over a slow fire, to prevent the conversion of crystallizable, into uncrystallizable sugar, the principal ingredient in molasses.

The analyses of Dr. Smith, of Louisville, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, show that the ripe stalks contain about two per cent. of cane sugar, and from two to three of grape sugar, which were successfully separated by them, on a small scale. The following directions, taken mainly from their articles on the subject, can easily be followed, and will it is hoped, yield favorable results.

In the first place, filter the juice of the plant as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose, and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or a blanket, placed in a basket, will answer this purpose. Next, we must add sufficiency (about one ounce to ten or fifteen gallons) of milk of lime (that is lime slacked, and mixed with water) to the juice, to render it slightly alkaline, as shown by its changing reddened litmus paper to a blue. A small excess of lime is not injurious. After this addition, the juice should be boiled for about fifteen minutes. A thick, greenish scum rapidly collects on the surface, which is to be removed by a skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will now be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, to about half its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle, or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out, from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystallize. It should be about as dense as sugar-house molasses, or tar. When it has reached this condition, it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and placed in tubs, or casks, to granulate. Crystals of sugar may not begin to form for three or four days, or even longer. Crystallization may be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cool, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar. After the syrup has crystalized, it may be dipped into bags made of coarse open cloth, or canvas, and the molasses allowed to drip into proper receivers. In this way, a good brown sugar may be formed.

Planters who may be induced to follow these directions, will confer a great favor by communicating the result to me at Greensboro', Ala. N. E. Lupton.

Southern University, July 30th, 1863.

Peace in Sixty Days.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes a plan for the re-establishment of peace in sixty days. His plan is as follows:

1st. Execute, on twenty days notice, the law of Congress, and put into the ranks the thousands of men detailed in the various departments, replacing them with disabled or partially disabled soldiers, or by persons over 45 years of age.

2d. Remove to the field all the full and fresh commands now occupying forts, &c., guarding bridges, depots, &c., or used for local or special service, replacing them by skeleton companies or regiments that need rest and recruiting.

3d. Transfer, without exception, to infantry all cavalrymen who fail, after thirty days, to mount themselves on serviceable horses. This measure would secure to Gen. Lee not less than 5,000 effective men, (cavalry and infantry,) and to Gen. Hood probably 10,000.

What our Enemies have in Store for us.—It is the obvious design of our enemies to reduce us to the condition of a servile race—in all except the mere name. Their chief magistrate makes consent to the emancipation of our slaves, and to the reconstruction of the Union, an indispensable prerequisite even of negotiation for peace; and the platforms of the parties who have selected their candidates for the presidency, demand the confiscation of the estates of rebels. These measures would transform the speculators and soldiers of the North into a landed aristocracy throughout the Southern States, and degrade ourselves and our children into a generation of day laborers and domestic servants—if indeed, we did not escape this fate by voluntary expatriation. And who is, who *can be* willing to accept such infamy? Bishop Berkeley tells us that, a hundred years ago, American slaves were wont to say, "If negro were not negro, Irishman would be negro!" But should we, as a people, consent to wear the yoke which our enemies have fashioned for us, it might, with far greater justice, be said, When negro is not negro, Southerner will be negro! This is what peace without independence means. Who wants it? Who would not loathe it?—*Rel. Herald.*

M. S. Robbins, Esq., of Randolph county, has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, and elected Treasurer of the Literary Board, to succeed R. H. Battle, Esq., appointed Auditor of Public Accounts.

FALSE FRIENDS.

There is a class of persons in every community—in the Confederate States as well elsewhere, in the State of Virginia as well as in the rest of the Confederate States, in Richmond as well as the rest of Virginia—whose souls live but in their property. Indeed such persons—if they really have any souls at all—think them much less worth saving than their goods, chattels and real estate. They are believed, for the most part, seldom or never to have bent a knee in adoration to their Creator; they would not only bend both knees, but would wallow in the mire, and kiss the feet of any successful invader, to preserve that which is more precious to them than honor and country, wife, children and friends. These are the men who first start the cry of "compromise" and "armistice." From them it is after war is taken up by others who do not reflect, and at last it becomes extensive, because everybody is really tired of the war, and very few know what armistice and compromise imply in such a situation as ours. It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that there are many people who hold obstinately their own opinions. There are a great many who obstinately stick to the *opinions of others;* but the number of those who form opinions for themselves is exceedingly small. Men, in the aggregate, do not love the trouble of thinking, and will be thankful to any one who will make out their opinions for them, and hand them over to be used at second hand. The large majority of those who are now crying for an armistice mean well, but know not what they are talking about. They are patriotic, and have done their full share in the war. But they have generally imbibed their opinions from that class which, in thinking about this war, attach no other idea to it than that of the degree in which it may affect their property. They would deliver up the town to-morrow to Grant, or anybody else, provided he would give sufficient security that he would save them from loss. The Honor of the Country is nothing to them. Its future welfare, save in so far as it is connected with their possessions, is with them a matter scarcely worthy a moment's consideration. They are for any terms that will save their money, and their lands, and their goods, they care not how disgraceful they may be, or how destructive of the liberty and happiness of their countrymen.

Yet even men of the character we have endeavored to describe—occupied as they are with their solitary idea—if they were not blinded by the suggestions of their own selfish fears—might see, one would think, the danger of the policy which they propose for adoption. The Yankees, too, are a one-idead people. Their one idea is the subjugation of this Confederacy, the confiscation of its property, the reduction of its people to poverty, the establishment of negro superiority, the enslavement of the whites to the negro race, the forcing of our mothers, and sisters, and daughters to receive their slaves as gentlemen entitled to consideration—the degradation of our people, in a word, in every possible way. Upon this subject they are all mad. They believe that they are able to bring about this consummation. They believe that a majority of our people is ready to join hands with them. All the checks they have received have been insufficient to stifle the hopes springing from this source. Those hopes have been considerably damped by the results of the campaign in Virginia, but they still live, and are ready to flame upon the slightest encouragement. The slaughter of Grant's army caused a momentary dejection; but the trifling affair at Moorfield, the victory of the Kearsage over the Alabama, the defeat of our little squadron at Mobile, and the capture of Fort Gaines, were sufficient to dissipate all despondency and make the whole nation as hopeful and boastful as ever. The phenomenon is easily explained. They have fixed their eyes and their affections upon the lands and wealth of the South; and they find it almost impossible to resign dreams so full of everything that is charming to the imagination of a people whose avarice is as bonndless and as bottomless as the all-devouring pit of Tophet. The only way to disenchant them is to oppose a barrier of steel to the consummation of their wishes; to show a stern and unbending purpose to repel them at all hazards and at all times; to let them see that how great so ever the treasure the danger is greater still; to bring the flaming sword full in their view whenever their eyes wander to the Paradise beyond. Instead of doing this, we find persons in our midst crying out, "armistice, armistice," thereby neutralizing, in a moment, all that General Lee and his army have been doing for the last three months. Can anything be more encouraging to the Yankee, who has almost begun to despair of ever seeing his vision of confiscated lands and captive white women converted into reality? He has always been assured that he had friends in our camps. Could anything convince him more thoroughly that he has not believed without a cause?

What do we want an armistice for? Is it that Grant may have leisure to recruit and re-organize his shattered ranks? Is it that Lincoln may have soldiers to control the elections within his dominions? Is it that the new levy of half a million may be thoroughly disciplined before it be brought into the field, and thereby be the better suited to his purpose of trampling out the life of our liberties? Is it that new ironclads may be built, new engines of destruction be invented, new arms be imported from the arsenals of Europe? Is it that at the end of the term we may find ourselves so surrounded by bayonets, so blockaded by fleets, so beset in every quarter of our country, that we can no longer offer even the show of resistance? We can see no other result than this, for it does not seem that the fleets and armies are to be withdrawn.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Drawn Butter.—Half a pint of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of flour, two ounces of butter; mix the flour and butter together until they are perfectly smooth. Stir this into the boiling water, and add salt to taste. If made with milk, in place of water, less butter will answer.

Children's Department.

CHRISTIAN SONGS IN A HEATHEN LAND.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them.—Isaiah xxxv. 1.

When I left America, the Sabbath schools everywhere were singing a great many new songs. They were different from what the old people sang. The ears of children first liked them, and then youth, and young men and women—and, at last, all began to sing them. They were the Lord's songs, and they have been brought to this strange land.

Africans all sing, but not Christian songs; yet they all know how to sing their own kind. They dont beat time with their fingers, and count "one, two—one, two, three;" but they nevertheless keep such excellent *time* as would please a singing teacher, rattling with some sticks on a piece of bamboo, as part of the instrumental accompaniment. Your teacher would not think there was much *melody*—*i. e.*, each song may have but five or six notes on only two or three degrees of the scale; and they sing these notes over and over again, till you would think them tiresome. But they have a great many different kinds of chorus, so that some of their songs are pretty. They sing when they play, shuffling about in a way that is simpler and more innocent than some of the improper dances of America. They sing when they cut wood in the forest, or when they fish in the sea, when they paddle their canoes, when they row their boats, when they go to war, when a person is sick, when he dies or is buried. But they have not many songs of joy. The notes even of a boat song are sometimes sad; the words of the work-song are often complaints of the hard task; and the death song is the most mournful sound I ever heard any where in any language. In their death there is no thought of joy. In their "evening" time there is no "light." Only Christians have light in the dark valley; only those who know Jesus can look with joy beyond the grave. Songs of triumph over death, or of joy in heaven, they have not. They have no such sweet thought as, "I want to be an angel;" no such lovely chorus as, "There is rest for the weary;" nor do they at first know how to sing them when the words are told them. Suppose we were singing, "Come, let us sing of Jesus," and you say to one of the stranger children, "Little child, why do you not sing?" She will say, "I do not know how." "But you were playing and singing out in the yard just now; I think you can sing." "I do not know the white man's song." The white man's Christian songs tell them of heaven and Jesus. So they were taught to sing, and soon loved the tunes and the English words, though they did not understand the words. This was praising God in an unknown tongue; so some of the missionaries changed the words of pretty songs and hymns into the Benga language, and the children like them very much.

"There is a happy land," and a few other hymns, were the only Benga songs the children had, until a young lady wrote for them,

Ipitatavo mihe,
Mahe mahale,
Be hakandi Manga,
Manene na He.

Do you think that sounds like, "Little drops of water?"

Then another missionary took the words, "There is a beautiful world," making a song they never tire to sing. Here is the second verse;

O ndi na 'hiki eyam'
O ngebo ha paka,
Ehik' e he yakwe mbombe
O heven' a bandukwe,
Ho 'alaud' ovona,
Ho ka bata korown i' ibalana
O chiki evam' oba.

Many hearts have been made glad by these songs. The hearts of the missionaries have been touched in hearing the tunes that remind them of the dear ones and loved scenes they have left in America. And the children like to use them; it is a pleasant way to teach them of God. These songs are like the angels', when they came among the shepherds of Judea, singing peace and good-will.

Coming to Jesus.—"Mother what does it mean to come to Jesus? I cannot see him and how can I go to him?"

"You cannot *see* him, but you can *speak* to him, you can pray to Jesus."

"If he were on earth as he once was," said the child, "there is no trouble that I would not take to go to him. I would set off at once. I would travel hundreds of miles. I would push my way through the biggest crowd, and fall down before him and cry, 'O Lord, give me a heart to love and serve thee!' but now how can I go to Jesus?"

"Without all this trouble you can come to Jesus. *Coming to Jesus is the desire of the heart after him.* Call to him as the blind man, who though he did not see him, cried out, 'Jesus, thou Son of David have mercy on me!' You are really better off than those men who lived when he lived on the earth. They often had to travel very far. They sometimes could not get near him for the crowd. But you may have him as much to yourself as if there were no person but yourself in the world. He is always within your call. He sees you, knows all you feel, and hears all you say. If you feel a desire for his forgiveness, for the support of his friendship, for the comfort of his love, and pray 'Jesus, save me; Jesus, help me; Lord, I am ignorant, teach me; my heart is hard, soften it; help me to love, believe, and obey. Save me from sin, and fit me for heaven—this is coming to Jesus. Can you not do this?

The Honest Boy.—A gentleman from the country placed his son with a dry goods merchant in —— street. For a time all went well. At length a lady came to the store to purchase a silk dress, and the young man waited on her. The price demanded was agreed to, and he proceeded to fold the goods. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk; and, pointing it out to the lady, said, "Madam, I deem it my duty to tell you there is a fracture in the silk."

Of course she did not take it.

The merchant overheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the young man to come and take him home; "for," said he, "he will never make a merchant."

The father who had ever reposed confidence in his son, was much grieved, and hastened to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will he not make a merchant?" asked he.

"Because he has no tact," was the answer. "Only a day or two ago, he told a lady who was buying silk of him, that the goods were damaged, and I lost the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws, it would be foolishness for me to tell them of their existence.

"And is that all his fault?" asked the parent.

"Yes," answered the merchant; "he is very well in other respects."

"Then I love my son better than ever, and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in your store for the world."

Good Paul.—Little Paul came to spend an hour with cousin Ellen. He was usually good, but on this occasion a strange [illegible]. Nothing pleased him, he proceeded [illegible] action, he measures. [illegible] gressive his cousin and [illegible] the floor. He had even threatened [illegible] to strike Ellen, when his aunt came [illegible]

"What! this [illegible] little Paul, whom we [illegible] see. Is it not some bad child [illegible] clothes and calling himself by a [illegible] name? Quite crest fallen he [illegible] go home. He felt ashamed that every [illegible] ould be glad that his visit was [illegible] Sometime elapsed ere he repeated it. Then he went directly to his aunt, and said [illegible] very pleasant face:

"*Good* Paul has come to see cousin Ellen. Do not say anything more about the *bad* Paul. *I am not acquainted with him.*

Your Mother.—Have you ever noticed the sad face of her you ought to love and cherish as long as you live, grow sorrowful and sad, when in answer to some wish of hers you reply, "I shant?" Have you ever seen, her upon her beuded knees, pouring out her full heart in prayer to the Dispenser of all Good to teach her darling, and perhaps only child, the great sin he is committing in so acting, and to bring her premature grave? Yes, there's [illegible] that wears out a mother's heart so [illegible] such conduct. Think well upon this, you may not have it upon your mind when you stand at your mother's grave, "I was the chief cause of my mother's death, ingrate that I am."

Perseverance and Obstinacy.—Somebody says there is a decided difference between perseverance and obstinacy. One is strong will and the other is strong won't.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. Hall,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AGENT [illegible] LINE OF
Prompt [illegible] sale or [illegible] Wilmington. [illegible] signments, either for [illegible] Apr 5, '62.1y

FOR THE [illegible] POULTRY, Oats [illegible] cos for the [illegible] having these [illegible] plication to [illegible] J. W. Powers', [illegible] Aug. 26, 1863—[illegible]

Plows! Plows!
No. 10 Plow Casting [illegible] by
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
The undersigned is now prepared to [illegible] of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly RAIL ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

PAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
This Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance never[illegible] its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,585,826.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Bay,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. [illegible] President.
[illegible] Secretary.
John Colli[illegible] [illegible]on, Travelling Agents
[illegible] Th[illegible] tions.
June 18, 186[illegible]

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 31.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 343.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar,

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	60 00
" " " " " six months,	30 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE CROSS OF LA VENDEE.

[The incident is recorded in the "Memoirs of Madam De Larochejaquelein]

'Twas when the surging tide of war,
With ceaseless swell and sullen roar,
Broke o'er the sunny hills of France,
And devastation with it bore,
And fire and sword and glittering steel,
Their work of devastation wrought,
A spark was wafted o'er the hills
And in La Vendee's valleys caught.

Shut in by hills—by streamlets bound—
The simple peasants tilled their soil,
Or kept their flocks through guileless days
With tender care and pleasant toil,
Their lords with feudal freeness gave
To them almost a parent's care,
Nor yet disdained their simple sports
Nor friendly intercourse to share.

One passion warmed their guileless hearts,
A love which well might bear the name
Of *adoration* to their cares,
Glowed ever there with steady flame.
These simple pastors shared their toils,
Their sorrows soothed with gentlest care,
Or seated at their humble boards,
Were wont their every joy to share.
Like lightning 'cross the cloudless sky
Then flashed the mandate which should tear
These gentle pastors from their care.

Each lord his fond retainers called,
And armed them all as best he might,
With tools from husbandry caught up,
His only ardor was "to fight."
No regiments or army corps,
No discipline, or chosen man,
To lead them on, the serfs arose,
"The bravest of you keep the van."

No technicalities they knew;
Their chiefs agreed upon some plan,
Nor bade them march to "right" or "left,"
But o'er the movement they began
Exclaimed: "Lescure will take that bridge,"
Marigny guard yon wooded site,
Now "who will go?" and every man
Chose when, and where, and how to fight.

And on Challot with fury rushed,
This wild, unchecked, impetuous force,
And swept like mountain torrent wild
The foe astounded in their course.
On, on, they rushed o'er field and flood,
And chief to chief exultant calls,
For Bressuire yields a ready prey,
And Thouars then ignobly falls.

A battery before them stands
Which pours upon them leaden hail,
Lescure points out the deadly post,
Nor pulse beats quick nor cheek grows pale,
While with their glittering scythes aloft,
Or cudgels rude disdainful tossed,
They onward rush for know they not
What 'tis to say a "battle's lost."

But stay! what means this sudden pause!
Has courage failed them in the hour
When all's at stake? What stays their course!
What strong, what supernatural power?
Ah, *that* is it, man may not stop,
Nor legions from the pit below,
O'er every barrier they rush,
And dead and dying round them strew.

But there, half hidden by the wood
Each peasant sees, or rather feels
A wooden cross—a moment stops—
A moment there devoutly kneels,
And offers up a fervent prayer,
That He who died upon the tree,
Would lead them in the deadly fray
And guard, and guide, and shelter be,

'Tis true, the leaden missive stops
Full many a prayer e'er half 'tis said,
And many with the living kneel
Who linger with the bleeding dead,
And many drag their wounded limbs
With sickning heart and glazing eye,
The Ave Marie at the cross,
Half to repeat, then sink and die.

And yet by all, by *all* 'tis said,
And they who rise immortal feel
And with restless fury rush
On belching fire and deadly steel.
And soon a loud "huzza" proclaims
The trenches past—the guns are theirs,
And shouts of victory mingle with
La Vendee's soldiers' evening prayers.

July 4th, 1864.

LIBERAL MOVEMENTS IN PORTUGAL.—In one of the first sessions of the Cortes of this year, a young deputy, chosen for the first time, brought in a motion which will not fail to produce a general sensation in the country. Mr. Levy Maria Tordao has proposed the following bill: "Liberty of religion, and equal protection for all religions guaranteed." Violent accusations are found in clerical journals against two Catholic priests in the Azores, as openly favoring Protestant ideas. In these days, also, for the first time, a Lisbon journal has had the courage to open its columns to an open and frank answer of a Protestant to the unjust accusations brought forward against Protestantism in the last pastoral letter of the Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffering times have often been growing times with the church.—*Henry*

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A YANKEE LETTER.

MR EDITOR: Enclosed you will find a curious Yankee letter, picked up on the battle-field near Richmond, by Capt. W. M. Stevenson, and sent to some of his family now refugees. It occurred to me that as *material* is scarce, you might choose to insert it—in part or the whole—in your paper. I am sure it would greatly interest your readers as a striking illustration of Yankee *religion*. In its conceit and blasphemy and brag and intellectuality and general *iciness*, it is *pure Boston*, and could hardly have been written by any but a New Englander.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully,

C. A. S.

MONDAY, March 14th, 1864.

FRIEND LEM: It hardly seems possible that nearly four months have passed since I saw you. The "atmosphere of Paradise" makes minutes of days, and days of weeks, and so, partly from laziness, much from want of time, thinking of you every day, with the constant intention of allowing my happy feelings to overflow in a long letter to you, the time has thus passed; and the first attempt at a letter in all that time is this.

You will be glad to hear that I am happy, that thus far in the journey I have undertaken, I have found only pleasant paths and beautiful scenery. It was Jeremy Taylor, I think, who said: "When a man—a good man—marries, as when he dies, angels lead his spirit into a bright and beautiful land, full of fine prospect, and beautiful exceedingly."

You surely do not expect to have me express to you what cannot be expressed—"the feelings of a newly married man." You must imagine yourself in the situation, how you think you should and must feel, how the pleasure you once experienced during the little visits of an hour, and that so seldom, is now constant and like a planet in its orbit, increasing with every day, how all the endearments you anticipated are realized, with a multitude of which you never dreamed, how you would linger at morning, noon and [illegible] ness and [illegible] you have brought [illegible] forced into wearing a dressing gown and put on slippers, which are not cold, to find the buttons always on, the holes always sewed up, to find hanging by your coat and pants and enveloping them, as *you* are enveloped with this "atmosphere," long white mysterious garments, curiously embroidered, of which you in good time learn the use and the convenience! Isn't it unspeakable? Your good wishes were all in good time, and which are none too good to be all returned upon yourself, with ten-fold meaning, when you leave the tents of Mars and visit again the abodes of Venus I have come to the conclusion that *opinion* in this matter should be set aside, believing that a marriage of the heart should be sought rather than one of mind—intellect. And New London is a good place, although I warn you that but one such as mine can be found in a village of those dimensions!

The weather is beautiful to-day, and Spring comes on apace. I suppose you anticipate an eventful campaign under Gen. Grant, of highest rank now, which is, I suppose, as it should be.

You should not speak just as you do in regard to your career as a soldier. I verily believe that the time is coming when you who have served, have taken part in this struggle, will consider it, and it will be considered by all others, as the best act of your lives. If Cicero is as great as Brutus, which history and philosophy assures us, then you will take rank with those who through greater hardships and through darker periods, with less to cheer them and more to threaten, fought to an issue we name with pride, and for which we honor them; and we who have stayed at home through it all will have this to regret, that while we *could* not walk with Brutus who founded, we *would* not with Cicero who saved. My opinion of yourself has never changed, and I love to speak it as one who entered the struggle entirely from principle, seeing the final issue and taking hold that it may come sooner; and I hardly know another who I think acted from this motive only, and what a revolution has come over us (the nation here North) in regard to this question of slavery. I need not mention it to you; you know it and love to contemplate it as well as myself. There is a kind of satisfaction to one, in this as in subjects of morals and religion, in observing the world move up to us, thus acknowledging us in advance of it. The anti-slavery reformers have an opportunity but seldom offered for this species of contemplation, for seldom does a revolution proceed so rapidly. The last negro regiment, as it left New York, received honors than which greater were never shown to any body of men. Flags from the most aristocratic Ladies of the city, cheers, &c., from a crowd such as New York only gathers; and so we move. We who are as equally conscious that the world will one day as truly acknowledge our advance in those matters it holds sacred, must wait longer and work more patiently, and die almost as much alone as we find ourselves at present. Yet the satisfaction in contemplation of *this* is not a little; and the name given us will change from a slur to an honor.

But I have hardly finished my talk about yourself; another thing, and the most important of all, perhaps, is your health. I expressed my pleasure at once upon seeing you look so well; and if you come out of it with vastly improved health, why the three years will not have proved unprofitable ones, even if no other account were taken. You will have lengthened your life more years than these you take from your study; and you will return to them with a strength enabling you to recover vastly more than you have lost, and you are not old. So you must not look so discouragingly as to say, "That you shall come out of it with shattered hopes and with all the aspirations of your youth postponed and dissipated." Not so, but you will come out of it with health renewed, the strength and health of a soldier, with a consciousness of elevating a depressed race up to manhood and "opening to them the avenue of social and political preferment;" more capable of entering the list for civil or political honors; and ready to contemplate with pride the results of your labor and danger, in the wonderful increase in our country's wealth and power and glory, when the curse of slavery shall have been once wiped out.

And if some one calls you an "Infidel," we will pity them.

Yes, we are in good company. You named but few of the great lights who steer our country, or are with us upon the same course. I may as well discourse a little upon religious subjects.

I often wonder how you stand, and if you have been led to any other conclusions, or have met other or better or in any way different evidences since we concluded our visits among the Spiritualists. Those evenings spent so pleasantly, and shrouded in a kind of mystery, return to me with great freshness occasionally, and I should like to repeat them with you and the others. I am a little uncertain whether I *ever* was a believer in Spiritualism. I am quite certain that I am not now. I was forcibly impressed with the wonderful character of the manifestations, so conclusive to one who already *believed in a future state*. But I asked myself, is this sufficient proof for me to rest a belief in that doctrine upon? I was always a little doubtful, and subsequent reflection and reading have led me to conclude that those evidences were *not* sufficient. There are great (to me) natural Physiological, and other arguments or evidences that we are *not immortal*, and these are not sufficient to counterbalance them; and there [illegible]ries, no evidences, natural, [illegible] other that we are [illegible] manifestations: and we are so well acquainted with the powers of nature, the imponderables and all, as to say that no natural force had a hand in producing them; or shall we say that we believe nature has secrets for us to learn and this is one of them? And then the question arose in my mind: If these evidences are not sufficient, or if these are no evidences, what would you have? and I don't know of anything that *would* convince me. And so the conclusion is this: That there is one proof and one only, sufficient to establish our belief in a future life, and that is *consciousness*. When we find ourselves in another and different state of existence plainly living in and adapted to that state, we shall be convinced.

In this mental discussion, carried on for months if not for years, I have squared myself by what seemed actual evidence, following where truth seemed to lead, admitting anything that did not seem to have real weight upon the question at issue. And so I stand. I have never read anything which seemed to have the least weight to cause such a belief as I have discarded; nor heard nor seen what seemed to me at all sufficient to prove it.

The practical part arose next for contemplation: "Is it not necessary or comforting or agreeable or better in some way to have such a belief? Do motives to right action depend upon it? Do any of the charities or courtesies or pleasures of life, incentives to virtue or restraints from vice, depend upon it? Are men kinder, more benevolent, better brothers, husbands, or those sustaining any other relation, for this belief? And I have concluded "*no*" they are not, and all those who make this a motive or a cause have not the right philosophy; they place right principles for wrong. Our motives of action, our views of life and its duties should arise from, and be founded upon our relation to those around us—our fellowmen. It is wrong, and, if I read history or the human mind aright, mischievous to found them upon our fancied relations to other spiritual beings. This will, as it has and does, compound wrong and right, making actions in themselves right or harmless appear to the thus deluded, wrong and sinful, and *vice versa*.

That the belief does bear in its influence as above stated, upon its votaries is plain. It is a great comfort, a restraint, and promotes the kinder feelings of life. But this may be said of almost any, the most worthless or mischievous doctrine. The Catholic church exercises similar influence over its followers; but we could give better motives, better sources of comfort. And this argument always seems to me to bear a very patent analogy to that of those in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. Say they, "My labor is so hard that without it I could not perform what is required of me. Nature is unable to bear the exertion without the stimulant," &c. And so those who indulge in the mental intoxication afforded by religion. How often we have heard, in the same honest words as those I have given, "The cares and sorrows and trials and afflictions of life would be greater than I could bear, were it not for my religion, my blessed hope in the future." The same answer will do for both: You have formed a habit. It is the cause of your troubles, and you imagine it is your only relief from them. The intoxication is the cause of the weakness which calls for the stimulant; and the religion which gives a gloom to every portion of life, is what you cling to as a momentary relief from it. There is a better and a higher philosophy, which depends not upon the imagination, which meets mental care without the excitement and abnormal stimulant of religion; and bodily labor without resort to intoxication.

All this I have condensed, and yet have written much. I will not make further confessions at present. I do not know whether you have been led to conclusions in any way different from those you possessed when we closed our visits at Mr. Robbin's.

Well, I go to church occasionally with Kate; and I am led more and more to pity both teachers and hearers—such absolute prostration of intellect as is required for the concurrence with what is taught, never before appeared to me, or it never before appeared in so strong a light. My reading, since marriage, has slackened; in fact, stood still. But I do not intend that shall remain so. Books, you know, are pleasant companions, yet, a wife is pleasanter; and it, for a while, the latter monopolizes one's time, I hope to make a proper division in good season. Astronomy has occupied my attention lately, and I have a great desire to have a good telescope; and do not think I shall be disappointed long. I made a visit in company with my companion in this labor, Ed. Watson, to Lenox, Mass, last week, and saw a gentleman there who has made a beautiful instrument, and has been acquainted with telescopes and telescope makers for a number of years; we learned much from him that we needed, and I think we are now enabled to complete an instrument which will stand the usual test.

You would like to hear some news, I suppose, some account of what is transpiring here at home. I fear I can tell you nothing interesting. We are rapidly approaching the State election. Buckingham is on the ticket, and I have little fear concerning his election. You soldiers must look at the elections at home with a great deal of interest, seeing in them sympathy or neglect, as the representatives of loyalty or disloyalty are chosen or rejected. I trust that Connecticut will cast no further stain upon her reputation by allowing other than our present Governor to hold the office for the next year. A year ago I deposited my first vote, and now I am going to give another in the same direction; and I hope that a year hence, although you will be home with us, the soldiers also may [illegible] ballot box with us.

I see George (Murphy) every day. He is, as usual, looking up electors, and doing what he can to ensure our success. Hiram just came into the office; he is looking quite well, and is quite busy, I suppose, most of the time. "Bob," your cousin, has been here some three weeks with his wife—a little woman not so big as mine! He has a berth as purser on one of our steamers just launched, and is on his way to New Orleans. Ed., your brother, is getting rather extravagant; I have seen him for several mornings lately, perambulating with two horses instead of one, making his usual calls. Elder Griswold, it seems, has resigned his position at Greenmarville. I have heard one or two say that he is coming down to preach to the Spiritualists, Sunday afternoon; his friends made him a donation visit a few evenings since, at which, I learn, he received some 200 dollars; I was glad to hear it. He is the most sensible minister I have met. It seems that he has been preaching to them at a salary of 300 dollars a year, and those Greenmons, rich men, ought to be ashamed of themselves, that they have given him such a pittance. What kind of men are your chaplains? I presume some of them are good men, others indifferent. It seems to me as such, they must be a most useless appendage. But this letter is getting rather long. I have rambled over a good deal of ground, and like a man who has been painting and graining here in the office, I have tried to make up in quantity any deficiency in quality.

I would like to see you sitting here in my chair an hour or two this beautiful afternoon, and have you look at the ladies as they pass. And the river, and the rocks, and the houses, and trees in Groton look bright and cheerful as of old. I look up towards your house; nothing has changed there. The old shop, darker colored than ever, stands there, as it did when we used to make boats and whittle bows and arrows there years ago. The red barn behind it looks bright and new, in place of the old one, with high beams where we used to climb. The tall double tree by the side of the road as you come down the hill, looms up, and the old academy where we demonstrated the value of X and the qualities of the triangle looks as usual; and a group of boys are running about on this side, as it is just recess. It hardly seems possible that those who were babes when we went there, are now sitting at our desks. Would you go back? I would'nt. Very many talk of the pleasures of youth, &c., and sing,

"Would I were a boy again;"

But under the circumstances I have been placed in, I should hardly wish to pass through my youth again. Under circumstances I could easily imagine I would like it; and the most important would be, parents who would believe that better and brighter things should be taught a child than the doctrines of the religion I was taught, and that walks and pleasure in the fields and yard or in the house, are better than forcing a little fellow to church to sit in the old benches, such as were in the old church, during one of Elder Demior's sermons and two of his prayers, and keeping out of sight, after we had come home, all playthings or anything that can interest us, and looking upon a cruise in the woods as a wicked thing, which if it did not provoke God to an immediate [illegible]nstration of His displeasure, would su[illegible] the cause of some awful thing wh[illegible]d happen to us. How all this was [illegible]to me, and how great an injury it h[illegible]e me, "By the grace of God," as Crom[illegible]l used to say, I will teach my children better things.—They shall enjoy themselves Sunday [illegible] anything I can teach them [illegible] help them, will cause it. I don't exac[illegible]ke that oath up there, for I have pretty thoroughly broken up the habit in myself of swearing; don't know as I have used an oath for months; I do not think the practice can be well defended; and there are certain objections which have occurred to me, which you shall hear. Aside from the bad taste, which I cannot help thinking it displays, the question arises: is it not entirely out of place for me to use language which can only be consistently used by those whose belief affixes a reality to the words? I have no belief in any God, much less in any hell; and if there were a God, I hope I should have a better heart than to believe He would cause *any* being to suffer for even the shortest period of time. Where is the propriety then of using the words God, hell, devil, &c., &c., in my language, when I consider them relics of the ideas of barbarianism, the spawn of undeveloped brains. It is only for believers to use such words; and only for those who believe that God will or is actually going to do as they say, to call upon him as witness of their honesty or truth, or to damn any poor fellow to hell, &c.

We should be reformers in this as well as in other things—in words as well as ideas, and we can never, I fear, cause the ideas which attach to the words to be thrown aside, and forgotten in the march toward progress, while in our conversation we are constantly using the words which represent the ideas. Now I suppose it will be hard work for you to give up the habit; but is it not better? The well written and ingenious defence given in the "good time coming," long ago, to the contrary notwithstanding.

But that subject is lengthily enough discussed, and I hardly believe, after all, I could blame you for using a few "invocations and solemn utterances" at my scribbling; but if it takes you a good while to read it, you must remember that you have waited a good while for it, and I don't want you to swallow all the good things (?) at a mouthful!

No, Lem, honestly, if you will write again I will answer in a very reasonable time. I would give you further news; but "no news is good news," the old women say, and your friends are all well, or I should have the unpleasant task of telling you otherwise.

Bill (Murphy) goes by daily and eveningly, as usual, and as usual has on his face

"The beard of Hercules and frowning Mars."

Though I won't venture to carry out the rest of the quotation. Do you want to see my wifey's pretty hand writing? She shall write on another piece of paper, something to my friend and her friend, or her 'friend's' friend! (over in New London, I mean.)

I hope that you will not have more fighting to do, as I think you have seen your share of that; but come home full of health and covered with honor.

Your friend,

D. W. EDGCOMB.

LINCOLN "RUNNING THE CHURCHES."—The following is taken from the Nashville *Union* of June 12th:

The McKendree (Methodist) Church has recently been thoroughly repaired, papered, painted and pewed, at the expense of the Government and will be re dedicated to-day to the worship of God. There will be preaching at 10 1 2 A. M. and 7 1 2 P. M. All the members of the Church are cordially invited to attend.

We have understood that many of the old members of the Church are anxious that it shall be placed under the charge of the Rev. S. D Baldwin, who filled its pulpit in 1861 62. If we are not misinformed, having taken the oath of amnesty and legalized himself, he made an effort to get possession but failed, much to his disappointment and chagrin: as "he could not bear the idea of an Abolitionist preaching in it," as if Abolitionism was, in any way Anti christian. It is not likely, therefore, that the old members of Mr. Baldwin can be gratified until they enlighten themselves and embrace more elevated and enlarged views of Christianity. Let them lay aside their prejudices, discard treason and treasonable counsellors, mingle with the worshippers in the old temple and renew their faith in true religion; they may then open the way to restoration.

The 2d Presbyterian Sunday School would celebrate its 2d Anniversary on the 15th inst., at Bosley's Springs.

Rev. S. H. Wayland, of Rhode Island, (under appointment of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society) has entered upon his ministerial labors in Nashville and will preach in the Representative Hall, State Capitol, to day. Services to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. The public are invited to attend.

CURIOUS FACT.—It is a curious fact that while some birds refuse to sing when the cage is darkened, others have softer and sweeter notes of song. And so it is in human existence. When the soul of one comes under the "shadow of a great affliction," it has no longer the voice of melody. The resources and the heart of joy are gone. But another sits in shadow and sends up to God the purest tones of music, and loftiest strains of praise from a chastened spirit. It was thus with David, whose harpings are never so heavenly as when they rise from the "depths" of his sorrow." It is not strange that those are dumb when "the days of darkness come," whose songs of delight lived only in the glare of earth's fitful transient splendor.

THE TEXT ON THE GATE-POST.

It was a glorious summer's day; and, leaving the thronged town in which I lived, I was tasting the rich enjoyment of a walk into the country. A white gate presented itself by the roadside, I turned to rest awhile. I had soon climbed its topmost bar, and, with closed eyes, had abandoned myself to thought. When I raised my head to look around, my attention was arrested by some lines written on the gate-post beside me. They were written with pencil, and in a bold hand; and looking at them, I read them with surprise, "*The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.*"

It seemed strange to read that glorious text in such a place. I could not but ask myself, as I read the writing, "Who could have written it here?"

It might have been the work of some person laden with heavy sorrow on account of sin. Perhaps, as he stood on this ground, and leaning upon this gate, his mind was dwelling upon the word of God, passing from one text to another, trembling now as he thought of some awful threatening, and now looking wistfully to some blessed promise of peace. Had he just before been directed to that glorious passage in St. John's Epistle? Had some godly man been speaking to him of the fountain of Christ's blood? Or was it the voice of God's own Spirit that forced his attention to the text?

"*The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.*" The words may have been written there by some young convert, fresh in the enjoyment of God's pardoning love. His mind for months, perhaps, had been shut up in darkness, and through many long days and weeks he had "groaned, being burdened." The sighing prisoner had felt his chains, and longed for freedom. He had been made conscious of the dreadful corruption of his nature, and had wearied himself in his struggle for rest. And he has found it, and I wonder not that, as he stands by the gate, he traces on the painted wood the words which gave him peace, and which are the title-deeds of his salvation: "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Perhaps the hand of a penitent believer wrote these words. He has, perhaps, for years been rejoicing in God his Saviour, and through much temptation and opposition has hitherto held on his way. But, amid the joy of his fellowship with God, there has been one element of bitterness—the presence of indwelling sin. His spirit has been grieved to find the intruder in the heart he had consecrated to his Saviour. And his mind is just now waking up to the fact, that not by his own struggles, but through the application of Christ's blood, he is to be purified. He is standing by the gate, musing upon Christ's saving power, and praying for the purity his heart longs to possess. Thanks to the man who pencilled there the blessed words. He fulfilled an ancient law: "And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart. . . . And thou shalt write them upon the post of thy house, and *on thy gates*." They are glorious words: "*The blood*" of the great sacrifice once offered, "*of Jesus Christ*," the expected Messiah and Saviour of men, "*his Son*," God's Son, his well-beloved, eternal Son, "*cleanseth us*" who by simple faith rely upon the atonement, and I now, if we can believe, "*from all sin*," past and present, guilt and pollution. On what a blessed *all* is this! If Satan and sin have fully corrupted the soul, Christ can save it. He is now present to save. He speaks to the hungerer after righteousness, "Surely, I come quickly." May our hearts reply, "Amen. Even so come, Lord Jesus."

Take the dear purchase of thy blood,
Thy blood shall wash us white as snow,
Present us sanctified to God,
And perfected in love below.

HOW TO KILL A PRAYER MEETING.

The pastor can very easily do this by following out a few simple suggestions:

Let him assume the leadership of the meeting as a prerogative of his office. This will cause those who attend to regard him in the light of a schoolmaster, and themselves as occupying the position of pupils.

Let him, on entering the prayer-room, proceed to a seat in the high place, as if about to deliver a lecture. His people will then know that "school is in, and they must soon talking."

Let him commence the meeting by giving an edifying, instructive and somewhat long by discourse. This will close the mouths of many who would otherwise have spoken; but who cannot tell what he should say "who cometh after the king."

Let him, after this, tell the people that the meeting is their own—and some will feel incredulous.

Let him urge them to improve the few moments that remain for prayer and exhortation—and to some he will seem "as one that mocketh."

Let him protract the meeting a half hour beyond the usual time, in order that he may deliver another address, and many will think that they have had "too much of a good thing."

When we come together for prayer, we meet before God as a company of needy sinners; and as such He must regard us. Is this the time, and is the prayer-meeting the place for man to instruct his fellow man? Are the distinctions commonly observed outside of the praying circle to be recognized at that solemn moment which is as much needed by the minister as by the humblest of his flock? It may be so, but such is not the opinion of one who loves the prayer-meeting.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the *Proprietors* by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Ga.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE EDITOR *pro tem.* is absent from his post for a week or two. Any matters requiring his personal attention will be laid over till his return.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Smyrna church, $61.60; Oak Plane church, $50.00; P. M., $50.00; Rev. J. W. M., $10.00; Marion church, $12.33; T. D. R., $6.66; L., $26.66; S. A. P., $10.00; Additional, through Rev. J. F. Coble, $4.33.

A YANKEE LETTER.—The letter promised in our last will be fonnd on the first page of the present issue. As a curiosity in its way, and as giving an insight into New England character and thought, it will pay perusal.

SPECIAL PRAYER.—Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal church South, has called upon the Methodists of the State of Georgia to meet on Wednesday, August 10th, for special prayer for victory and for the expulsion of the enemy from that State.

DR. S. B. MCPHEETERS.—In the *True Presbyterian* of June 23rd there is an editorial review of the case of this beloved brother, as it came before the General Assembly at Newark, in May. The article is long, but exceedingly interesting, especially to those who know Dr. McP., and who have watched his course as a christian minister since the commencement of the war. We intend to copy the whole article next week.

DR. DABNEY'S SPEECH.—The *Central Presbyterian* reaches us once in two or three weeks—thanks to the Editor who, in spite of Gov. Smith's aversion to religious newspapers, keeps "pegging away." We sincerely hope that the restrictions upon our excellent brethren of the religious press in the Capital of the Confederacy will speedily be removed. But what has this to do with Dr. Dabney's speech? Why, the last copy of the *Central* received contained the closing part of the speech of Dr. Dabney in the Assembly at Charlotte, upon the question of Union with the United Synod. It embraces the discussion of those doctrinal points in the plan of union adopted at Lynchburg, to which objection had been made. After what has already appeared in these columns in regard to this speech, it is not necessary to say anything in commendation of it. We are glad to see this part in print, and have laid it by with the intention of giving our readers the benefit of it ere many weeks. It will not spoil by keeping.

DEATH OF REV. R. H. LAFFERTY.—The Rev. R. H. Lafferty, pastor of Sugar Creek church, near Charlotte, N. C., died at his residence on the 18th ultimo. His disease, we learn, was typhoid fever, of which he had lingered in much suffering and prostration for several weeks. Mr. Lafferty had been pastor of Sugar Creek church for many years; was a man of the strictest integrity and faithfulness in the discharge of all his duties as a pastor; was greatly beloved by his flock and by his brethren in the Presbytery; and was not beyond the age of a vigorous and successful laborer in the Master's vineyard. For several years he had been Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, and brought to the discharge of the duties of this trust a mind well stored with the forms of business, as well as a conscientious observance of law and order in the church. The death of such a man is a great loss to the Presbytery and the Synod, as well as to the people of his immediate neighborhood and his own family. May He who watches over all the interests of His church and people sanctify the hearts of the bereaved and supply the place of our departed brother by other faithful and devoted laborers. Mr. L. leaves a wife and children, to mourn the sore bereavement they have sustained in the death of a kind husband and father. We hope that some one, better acquainted with Mr. Lafferty's history than ourselves, will prepare a more suitable notice for our columns.

"WHILE HE IS NEAR."

ISAIAH 55: 6.

Gospel privileges are not always to be enjoyed. Avail yourself of them, then, while they shall be continued.

And as the sum of all that is comprehended in this exhortation, a personal appeal might be made to every impenitent sinner to yield at once to the holy and heavenly influences of God's Spirit. The privileges of a gospel land are nothing, as far as your eternal interests are concerned, without the work of the Spirit to accompany and make them effectual. And there is danger, [illegible] you may think of it, that you ma[illegible] in a state of spiritual death, to rea[illegible]ul consequences of your sin and fo[illegible]his fate must not be postponed until death shall summons you to the bar of God to give an account of your stewardship. At this summons, we all acknowledge the eternity [illegible] the soul to be fixed. But, as a judgment for privileges slighted, for mercies abused, for offers of peace and pardon neglected, for a Saviour despised, for a God rejected, *He* withdraws that influence from the heart that is absolutely needful to the proper perception of the light of the gospel. Of what profit is the glorious light of the sun, to him whose "sightless orbs" roll on "in ever during darkness?" Two things are necessary to the perception of objects in the natural world: Light to reveal them, and an organ of vision suited to apprehend the light. If one or the other be wanting, the object cannot be comprehended. It is darkness there. Now, divine truth is the object of perception in the spiritual world; but that it may be seen, there must be light from the Holy Spirit shining into the mind and causing it to apprehend the truth. This is given, sometimes in a greater and sometimes in a less measure. But, when it has been long given in vain—when the eye has been persistently closed against the light—when all the influences united to bring about a just perception of truth and duty have been rejected—God in judgment gives them up to work out their own destruction. Why should He continue longer these blessings of a gracious providence? Why should He longer call and they refuse? Why should He continue to stretch out His hand, when no man regards Him? Shall not they who set at naught His counsel and reject His reproof, eat of the fruit of their own way and be filled with their own devices? They hated knowledge—they would heed none of His counsel—they despised all His reproof—why should He longer plead with them? They are joined to their idols, let them alone. They delight in error—let them continue in it. They seek objections to the gospel—let not their difficulties be [illegible]ed. They trifle with the gospel—let the greatest blessing that this gospel offers be removed forever from them. Let the prophecy of Esaias be fulfilled in them, which saith: "By hearing ye shall hear and shall not understand; and seeing ye shall see and shall not perceive."

There is something awfully fearful in this state of the soul—living in the full light of gospel day, and yet in total, remediless darkness—enjoying apparently all the privileges of God's most precious blessings to sinful man, and yet as really and as effectually excluded from the glorious results of the gospel provision as if living in the midst of heathenism! Thank God, it is not given to man to know *when* this process of judicial hardening has gone on beyond remedy. He has not told us even that this result is often reached before death. His known mercy to our ruined and helpless race would lead us at least to hope that such a state of things does not often occur. To see a fellow being, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," our brother in a common ruin, and to *know* that he is *a doomed man*—to see a mark set upon him by the finger of God, proclaiming that he has irrevocably grieved away the Holy Spirit, "whereby we are sealed unto the day of redemption," and has been given up to his own heart's lusts—to behold him walking forth, dead to all holy and heavenly influences, amidst the spiritual life and activity around him—O, that God may never grant such a sight, however just may be the sentence that condemns him! May His own infinite wisdom, mercy and love continue to hide these awful awards of His justice from our eyes! But to avoid such a spiritual condition as has been indicated, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near."

MORE FAVORS.—We are indebted to an unknown friend for a copy of the *True Presbyterian*, June 23rd. Also, for a copy of the Presbyterian *Sabbath School Visitor* for July, and a copy of the N. Y. *World*, June 29th. The *Presbyterian* is filled, almost, with matter in relation to the General Assembly, some of which we shall use for the benefit of our readers.

FAITH AND UNBELIEF.—Faith makes all evil good to us, and all good better; unbelief makes all good evil, and all evil worse. Faith laughs at the shaking of the spear; unbelief trembles at the shaking of a leaf; unbelief starves the soul; faith finds food in famine, and a table in the wilderness. In the greatest danger, faith says, "I have a great God." When outward strength is broken, faith rests on the promises. In the midst of sorrow, faith draws the sting out of every trouble, and takes out the bitterness from every affliction.

A MODEL ORDER.

Military men who throw obstacles in the way of preaching the gospel to the soldiers under them, are incurring a fearful responsibility. These obstacles, apparently without any considerable stretch of authority, may become so great as to exclude almost the preaching of the word. Petty annoyances, arrangements for other duties at the hour of divine worship, &c., as effectually exclude the services of a chaplain as though the commander should absolutely forbid his labors among the men. And while we believe that there has been generally no disposition to discourage, but on the contrary every desire to promote the labors of ministers in the Confederate armies, on the part of officers, instances have existed and do now exist, in which obstacles have been thrown in the way of ministerial labor among the soldiers. Such officers have incurred a fearful responsibility, and "it were better for them had they never been born."

It is pleasing, however, to find the evidence so frequent of an interest on the part of officers in the religious instruction of their men. Many officers who make no profession of religion themselves, manifest no little desire to have the labors of good and faithful chaplains in their commands; and by every means in their power offer to such, facilities for engaging in their work without obstruction from the military authorities. An instance in point has just come under our notice, in an order from Gen. Magruder, commanding our forces in Texas. Of this gallant officer we have heretofore thought simply as a *fighter*—one who was always ready to engage the enemy, but who did not concern himself much with religious things. It seems, however, that, as an officer, he highly esteems the labors of ministers, whether he applies the truths they preach to his individual case or not. It is gratifying to find such an order as the following emanating from such a source. Let those who would emulate the gallantry of Gen. Magruder in the field, take heed also to imitate his example in respect for holy things and his desire that his men shall enjoy the privileges of religious instruction on the Sabbath day. The order as copied below, bears date March 24th, as follows, viz:

"No cause can prosper unblest by God: no man can preserve his self respect who lives in continual defiance of his laws. Soldiers give but unwilling obedience to Officers who refuse obedience to Almighty God, the King of kings and Lord of Hosts, who has given strength to our arms and courage to our hearts in this unequal struggle for our liberty, our families and our property. Officers of all grades and particularly those of high rank, are called upon to set a worthy example to their men by a regular attendance at divine worship whenever an opportunity [illegible] and especially on the Sabbath [illegible] their influence to induce their men to join in the public worship of God. To this end it is hereby ordered that the usual Sunday inspection shall take place at 9 o'clock, A. M., throughout this District, and that all the offices shall be closed and no business transacted between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., on that day, except in cases of emergency.

"Chaplains and other ministers of the gospel will give, whenever possible, timely notice of the hour and place of service, all commanding officers and all others will afford to chaplains and other preachers every encouragement and support, and all military facilities in their power to enable them to discharge in the best manner their important duties."

REV. STUART ROBINSON.—This beloved brother, not permitted to live peacefully in Louisville, Ky., because of his warm sympathy with his brethren in the Confederate States, is residing in Toronto, Canada. It seems that, as in instances before recorded in the history of the church, this persecution of the faithful is to be overruled to the glory of God and the prosperity of Zion. "They that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word." So it is now with the victims of federal tyranny, driven from their homes within the military lines of the Yankee government. A Canadian correspondent of the N. Y. *World* writes to that paper: "There is quite a settlement of Southerners, at least Kentuckians, in Canada. In Toronto they are numerous. The Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., at present residing here, has been induced by some of his countrymen to preach every Sunday. The use of one of the largest public halls in the city has been granted by the City Council, and even it can hardly contain the crowds which flock to hear the very talented preacher. Already many of the city congregations are beginning to thin out, so strong is the appreciation of the ability of our reverend guest. Its an ill wind that blows nobody good, and we have to thank the Border State troubles for a very welcome addition to our population. Already many Americans have gone into business here, and are doing well."

MOVEMENTS IN AUSTRIA.—In Austria the Lutheran and Reformed Church has, by an imperial patent, obtained equal rights with the Catholic; but there are yet many deficiencies in this boasted system of religious freedom. For instance, the Principal of the university of Vienna has refused to allow the Protestants the same footing as the Catholics there. For religious confessions and denominations other than the Lutheran and Reformed Church, nothing has yet been done. The prohibition of extra ecclesiastical meetings remains in force. So it is with the laws of press: the public dissemination of their documents is still denied to them. However, a bill regulating the rights of assemblies and congregations is to be laid before the next Imperial Diet, through which greater freedom will be perhaps secured to religious confessions in Austria. In Prague the Philosophical Faculty had appointed Dr. Stein, who is a Protestant, to be their Dean; but a protest was entered against him by the Academical Senate, on the motion of Dr. Loewe, a *protege* of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Schwarzenberg, and the ministry refused to confirm him.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

We find the following call and protest in a recent paper through the blockade, copied from the Westchester, Pa., *Jeffersonian*, of May 28th. It indicates that there may still be a little spiritual life in Northern Methodism—that it is not all apostate.

A REFORMED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH PROPOSED—BY THE LAYMEN.

Whereas the Ministers of the several Annual Conferences have elected and sent to the General Conference now in session in Philadelphia, mainly Abolitionists of the Garrisonian George Thompson School, which means infidel opposition to Christianity and Free Republican Government;

Whereas, said General Conference has virtually entered the arena of civil war and bloodshed, and has endorsed all the abominations of the present Administration at the head of the National Government, its Unitarianism in Congress, Spiritualism in the White House, Free Love in the Departments, and have thereby virtually repudiated Christianity in our Church, and have become the props of Absolutionism, and the doctrine that "the King can do no wrong."

Whereas, this said General Conference has brought disgrace and contempt upon the entire Methodist Episcopal Church, and would make the glorious Stars and Stripes the ensign of Negro Equality, and general amalgamation of negroes with the American "people" in all church sittings and worship a part of our religion; and have virtually declared that all who object to such amalgamation shall be ex communicated from the communion of said church.

And whereas all such diabolical, wicked and insulting innovations are contrary to the purity of the church, the respectability of the laity, offensive to the friends of the church, obnoxious to the original designs and objects of its founders, and contrary to all the teachings and precepts of Divine Revelation, and consequently fraught with wicked abomination, and revolutionary aims.

"Therefore, we call upon all Ministers and Members of the church of our choice everywhere, who feel aggrieved at the treasonable course of the General Conference, and many of the Annual Conferences, to protest against all such usurpations of power, and innovations upon the rights, purity and respectability of our church, and the laity who have furnished the means for the support of the entire church, and the demagogues of the present General Conference, who seem determined to force us down to a social equality with the congo race, that being in keeping with their own degraded tastes. And now, unless they retrace their wicked steps, and acknowledge their wrong to the laity, and the true ministers of said church, as well as the congregations at large who attend our stated worship, and aid us with their funds, that we will forthwith withdraw in mass from said church, and establish a *Reformed Methodist Episcopal Church*, with suitable amendments to the church polity, to wit: That the office of Presiding Elder shall be abolished, and the Bishop shall be elected for four years only, or subject to re-election. There shall be one for each Annual Conference. Ministers to be appointed for one, and not to continue over four years. The temporal affairs of the church to be controlled by the laity. Other matters to be conducted as they were up to 1840, by the M. E. Church, except *that no abolitionists shall be eligible to the Ministry, or be admitted to the pulpit of the Church*, nor shall any such be a leader, [illegible] not be "in love and [illegible] neighbors."

The general rules for [illegible] try and laity on the question [illegible] shall be the first five verses of Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, and his letter to Philemon.

Now, we call upon all the Ministers and laity of the M. E. Church to "withdraw themselves (in obedience to St. Paul's precepts) from all such," unless they shall speedily repent of their wickedness, abandon their raid after false gods, show works meet for repentance, become converted to Christ, and apply themselves diligently to the work of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Let us soon call a general meeting of persons from city and country, to take such steps as may be deemed advisable.

Yours affectionately;

MANY LAYMEN, OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

YANKEES AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

While the Yankee army was in Lexington they seemed to take special delight in committing depredations upon this venerable institution, in every way possible short of burning the buildings. The libraries of the College and of the two Literary Societies were robbed of about half their books while the remainder were miserably defaced. The carpets and curtains were torn up—pictures destroyed—the handsome furniture of the halls either broken up or distributed indiscriminately to the servants of the town. The valuable Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus was reduced to a perfect wreck. Not a single article in Professor Campbell's Laboratory was left unbroken except a few old worthless bottles. Very few if any institutions in the Confederacy were better provided with scientific apparatus than Washington College—now it is perfectly destitute of every thing of the kind. The Mineral and Geological Cabinet was perhaps not equaled by any other in the variety and beauty of its collections; now it appears stripped of its most rare and beautiful specimens many of which were collected from foreign countries, and cannot be replaced, except at great cost of labor and money.

Such vandalism on the part of a foe, making any pretensions to civilization, was so little anticipated that nothing valuable was removed from the College buildings, but on the other hand, many of the most valuable books, and a large part of the apparatus of the Virginia Military Institute, had been deposited there for safe keeping. It will be of no avail with the public to say that the officers of the army disapproved of this wanton destruction, for many of those apparently high in command, rode past and looked on with seeming satisfaction while the savage scene was enacted.

Preparations were also made for burning the institution, which is said to have been prevented only by the intercession of a venerable member of the Board of Trustees.—*Lexington Gazette.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Concord Female College, held at Statesville, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Board of Trustees are more than gratified with the energy, efficiency and success with which the affairs of this Institution have been conducted under the administration of J. M. M. Caldwell and his able and devoted board of Teachers. We have a growing and abiding confidence in its success, and we will most cordially cooperate with the Faculty in their efforts to build up the Institution and make it all that its founders desired and intended that it should be."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE GREAT SECRET.

All that is necessary, ordinarily, in order to gain the ear and engage the attention of men, *is* to tell them that you have a great secret to communicate. Something which has occurred, or will occur, by which they will be made wiser, richer or happier. Indeed such is the desire on the part of men to hear something new, something strange or novel, that many forget, or fail to put into practice, the most important truths which can possibly be known.

The inquiry, dear reader, will no doubt at once be started in your mind, What *great secret* is this which the writer proposes to communicate? What great discovery in science, what rule in morals, what art in war, does he intend to make known? You may feel somewhat disappointed, then, when I tell you candidly that I do not propose to make any new communication. I do not profess to have made any new discovery. I have had no special revelation. The days of miracles have passed; and I am perfectly satisfied that Solomon knew what he said, and expressed the whole truth when he declared, "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun. But while I do not expect to make any new discoveries to your mind, to tell you any thing that you have not known before, yet, I do ask your serious attention while I remind you of the greatest of all secrets. One which in the whirl of business, the calls of duty or the allurements of pleasure, you may have overlooked, forgotten, or neglected." One which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of man, as it is now revealed unto his holy apostles and Prophets by the Spirit." *It is this:* "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him, and he will shew them his covenant," —Psalms 25, 14. God has provided many great and inestimable blessings for the children of men, which few, comparatively, ever understand, realize, or enjoy: the few successful ones are looked upon with astonishment and envy, and their success is attributed to some secret, unknown to the multitude. But the difference is readily accounted for, when we remember that some improve every available method of information and employ their knowledge to the best possible advantage, while others are careless, negligent, and inactive.

The greatest of all blessings, which God has conferred upon the world is the blessing of a free salvation, wrought out by the obedience, suffering and death of His Son, and unfolded to us in His word. This is the great secret which the Lord has revealed to man, but is only "with them that fear him" —that is, it is really known and enjoyed only by those who duly consider it, diligently seek it, and by faith appropriate it. This salvation is called in the Bible "wisdom." "The wisdom which is from above and the fear of the Lord is the beginning of [illegible] has revealed his commandments to man, [illegible] this is the whole duty of [illegible] "fear of the Lord" consists in a reverent regard for his authority and a cheerful compliance with his requirements. "He hath shown thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

God is a great sovereign, the greatest, the wisest, and the best being in the universe, worthy to be reverenced and loved and praised by all his creatures. The secret of his favor, the secrets of his word and the secrets of his providence," are with them that fear him, with them that hope in his mercy. For in the time of trouble he shall hide them in his pavilion, in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide them, he shall set them upon a rock, he will lift up their heads above their enemies round about them." No man can be said to have learned any thing valuable, or to have pursued any thing advantageously, that does not result in ultimate and permanent good. A man may be successful in all his schemes and efforts, and yet after all, may find that he was actuated by a judgment misguided, and that he has reached results entirely foreign to his expectations. Thus it is with the man who is wise only in the things of this world, and labors to secure them as his chief good: he may secure much of this world's honor, riches and pleasures—in this respect "he may have more than heart can wish," and yet in the end he may find himself to be a "fool," he may discover, when it is too late so benefit him, "that he has spent money for that which is not bread, and his labor for that which satisfieth not;" yea, he may find that he has cared only for the casket and neglected the jewel; "he has laid up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God: and what will it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

The immortality of the soul, and the perishing nature of all earthly things, are truths which defy successful contradiction; with these truths admitted, it requires no argument to prove that the man is truly wise, who secures the salvation of his soul, "who seeks first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and chooses that good part which shall never be taken away." He learns the only valuable secret, realizes the precious truth, "that wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." He has the testimony of a good conscience, the Spirit of God "bearing witness with his spirit that he is a child of God and an heir of heaven. He has not only a scriptural and well founded knowledge of the covenant of redemption—the covenant of grace—but also of the covenant of God with his own soul, he feels that all the promises of God, (which are exceeding great and precious) are yea and amen in Christ Jesus, to every one that believeth. He has "a hope which maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost," "a hope which is an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." He feels that in all the events occurring around him, that there is a Divine sovereign hand ordering, directing and governing all things "according to the counsel of his own will, and that he will cause all things to work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to his purpose.

Reader, you are an immortal being, "the world with the fashion thereof passeth away. It is appointed unto men once to die, and after this the judgment." If it has been the inquiry of your heart "who will show me any good"—if you expect to be satisfied and happy with any thing which this world can furnish—you have made a grand mistake; all its honors fade, all its riches perish, all its pleasures fail. The great secret of success, the secret of happiness, "is with them that fear the Lord;" "what man is he that feareth the Lord, him shall he teach in the way that he shall choose, his soul shall dwell at ease, and his seed shall inherit the earth." Have you learned this secret? Have you sought and obtained the favor of God? If you have, it will guide and direct you through all the trials and sufferings of this life; it will remove the sting of death, and give you victory over the grave. If you have not learned this secret, then whatever success may have crowned your efforts, "yet lackest thou one thing,"—the most needful, the most important, the most valuable. The Lord give you wisdom and understanding, "to discern the things which make for your peace." F. N. W.

Clarksville, Va.

THE REBELS HARD TO CONQUER.

Rev. A. M. Stewart, chaplain in the Yankee army, writes to the *Banner of the Covenant* from Spottsylvania C. H, after the hard fighting there:

It is now the 12th day since this long death struggle commenced between these two immense armies and with the exception of yesterday, an almost unceasing strife, a rage and turmoil of bloodshed. During this period the rebels have been pressed back towards Richmond some twenty miles—or rather they have *fallen* back, as we have not as yet been able to drive them from any of their strong positions; and well they know how to choose such. For this also the country into which we have come, affords them every possible facility. Small streams, swamps, low ranges of hills, thick woods with dense underbrush, and they on the *defensive*. Invariably do they await the attack. Our brave soldiers have to advance against them by wading through creeks and swamps; tearing through thick bushes and dense undergrowth in which many of them have their clothes almost torn from off them. Often not discovering the enemy until their deadly fire a few rods distact reveals their presence and strong position. The fighting of the past ten days much more resembles the old back-woods contest with the Indians, than modern or what may be termed *civilized* warfare. Often on account of thick woods our fighting soldiers are not able to see a dozen of their comrades, or scarce obtain a glimpse of the enemy who at the same time is discharging such deadly volleys. Many many a brave soldier has been left unburied to decay in these jungles with no living person to tell where he lies.

I have talked with many of our wounded heroes, both officers and privates, and all say that never in all their battles have they seen such fierce and terrific struggles. From the nature of the ground, they were hurled against each other, and bayonet touched bayonet before they became aware of each other's presence; and then followed scenes of vindictive fury and desperation which have had no parallel on our continent.

My text yesterday was the words of David, in an hour when his life seemed greatly perilled: "As God liveth—there is but a step between me and death." Few present who did not feel and almost exclaim, Just so have I felt an hundred times within the past ten days." The wonder to many being, not that so many were injured, but that any from such peril escaped unhurt."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—The election returns from the Army are nearly all received, and foot up a majority of some fourteen thousand for Gov. Vance.

COUNTY ELECTION—CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Army vote as far as received: Senate, Wright, 48; McDaniel, 77. Commons: Shepherd, 141; A. D. McLean, 74; J. P. McLean, 27; Dr. Wm. McNeill, 46; Bethune, 20; Dr. McCormick, 28; Neill McKay, 20; M. J. McDuffie, 99; Kirkpatrick, 74.

ELECTION IN CO. "A," 5TH N. C. CAVALRY.—For Governor: Vance, 39; Holden, 0.

For Senate: Randal McDaniel, 19; Duncan Shaw, 8; W. B. Wright, 2; J. G. Shepherd, 1.

For Commons: W. M. McNeill, 28; Jas Kirkpatrick, 39; A. J. Bethune, 18; J. G. Shepherd, 30; A. D. McLean, 18; Neill McKay, 2; M. J. McDuffie, 4; Jno. P. McLean, 8.

GEN. MCPHERSON.—Speculating on the death of McPherson, the Examiner says:

It is more important to us than the capture of all the prisoners and cannon. McPherson was the most dangerous man in the yankee army. He was regarded at West Point as a military genius, and in the field has fully sustained his academic reputation. He was the very brain of Grant's army and his genius led it to victory and won for Grant all his glory. Grant took leave of his luck when he parted with McPherson, and has never had military success since. McPherson then took the place in Sherman's army that he had occupied in Grant's, and his genius has carried it on in a wonderous campaign through the mountains and valleys of Georgia, to the gates of Atlanta.

THE ALABAMA.—It is announced upon good authority, according to a Southampton despatch, that Capt. Semmes has obtained the steamer Rappahannock, and will immediately put to sea with the purpose of attacking the Kearsage.—*Richmond Enquirer 25th.*

RICHMOND, July 28.—A special dispatch this evening to the Whig from Harrisburg, dated 26th, says that our forces met the enemy near Winchester on Sunday afternoon. Breckinridge and Gordon's division chiefly engaged—the former led. The skirmish line of the enemy soon broke and fled in all directions, we pursued them to Bunker, Hill, 12 miles below Winchester, capturing 1,500 or 2,000 prisoners. The enemy burnt their wagons and threw their guns and knapsacks away. It was a worse stampede or rout than the first Manassas. The victory was complete, prisoners still coming in. Our loss in killed and wounded not more than 50 or 60, ten or fifteen killed. The force of the enemy is estimated at 16,000.

PETERSBURG, 28th.—A telegram from Early states that the Yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over 200 wagons and abandoning 12 caissons. Our forces hold Martinsburg. The Yankees retreated in great disorder from the north side of the James river. We have nothing beyond the last report that the enemy's cavalry were on the Charles City road. Everything stagnant in front. The enemy came upon one of our brigades yesterday rather suddenly, on the north side of the James river, causing them to give back hastily. In doing so, four pieces of our artillery fell into the enemy's hands.

RICHMOND, July 28.—The public interest is again directed to the north side of the James river, below Deep Bottom by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army sent over for the supposed purpose of preventing field batteries from firing on transports.

Yesterday morning under cover of the fog, a force of Yankees flanked and captured four guns belonging to the Rockbridge artillery. During the past two or three days, sharp skirmishing has taken place; active operations in that quarter are anticipated.

PETERSBURG, July 30.—About 2 o'clock, everything being arranged, Gen. Mahone threw forward Sanders' Alabama brigade, which charged the enemy in gallant style, re-captured the rest of the breastworks, temporarily lost, and taking about 500 prisoners, including 150 negroes, 25 officers, and Brig. Gen. Barlett, 1st Division of 9th corps, besides 2 stands of colors and 4 pieces of artillery lost by us this morning. Over 600 of the enemy's dead are in our trenches.

Mahone's and Wright's brigades, besides capturing the prisoners taken, took 10 stands of colors.

Our lines are identically the same as before the fight this morning. All lost ground was regained. Not over 100 lives are believed to have been lost in the blowing up of the mine. The losses in Mahone's division not over 200 in killed and wounded. Among the killed is Colonel Evans, of the 64th Georgia, Capt. Ruth, commanding 22d Ga., Lt. Col. Williamson, 6th Va., slightly wounded. Negroes fought quite well to day, and charged crying "No quarter! Remember Fort Pillow!" All quiet to night.

Yankee prisoners say Grant has been mining three weeks.

PETERSBURG, July 30.—The enemy sprung a mine under our works on the Baxter road, one and a half miles from the City this morning, about 5 o'clock, blowing up a considerable portion of our works, which were then occupied by Pegram's Battery of this city, supported by Elliott's South Carolina brigade. A number of lives were lost. The enemy at once bounded forward with a yell, driving in our forces and occupying a large portion of our lines. Mahone being notified of the condition of affairs, hurried his own and Wright's brigades to the scene of action. On their arrival they threw them forward to retake the works temporarily lost. Bounding forward with a yell they recaptured a large portion of the line temporarily lost, and took forty commissioned officers and four hundred privates, representing four divisions of Burnside's corps. Among the prisoners were some twenty negroes. The slaughter of the enemy during the engagement was reported by a distinguished officer as the severest of the war for numbers engaged. The battle field was literally strewn with negroes. Firing ceased at 9 o'clock but it is understood we will renew the attack at 2 o'clock. Among the casualties were Gen. Elliott, severely wounded; Col. Weiseger, commanding Mahone's brigade, slightly, Maj. Woodhouse, slightly; capt. Girardey, Mahone's A. A. G., slightly. During the fight the enemy's schrapnel fell thick and fast in the outskirts of the city. Our loss in prisoners is not believed to equal our captures.

PETERSBURG, July 31st.—Fifteen battle flags were captured on yesterday, and over 2000 stand of arms, Our losses in killed wounded and missing, about 800. Prisoners say that Yankee General Griffin was killed on yesterday. The enemy's loss fully 3,500.

Yesterday for the first time the army of Northern Virginia has fought negroes. Our troops to day are busy burying the Yankee dead left in our lines. All quiet to-day.

About two o'clock a flag of truce was sent into our lines, the object of which is unascertained; it is supposed for the purpose of getting a truce to bury the Yankee dead between the lines.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Our losses on Saturday's affair foot up 1,200—three hundred killed and wounded and 300 prisoners from Elliott's S. C. brigade, Mahone's losses about 450 killed and wounded. A mine was sprung on Gen. Bushrod Johnson's front on yesterday evening. Burnside sent a flag of truce asking permission to bury his dead. The communication was returned with an endorsement that the application of the commanding General of the army of the Potomac would be entertained. Meade then sent a flag and permission was granted and the hours from 5 to 9 named. This period was diligently occupied. Over 700 were buried.

Yankee officers said their loss in wounded was 3000.

There is great complaint against Burnside for his failure.

Our captures of battle flags reach 20, and prisoners 1100.

Yankee prisoners says that Grant will make a raid against the Weldon R. R.

Gen. Elliott is improving.

Nothing of interest to day.

MOBILE, July 22.—A special to the Register dated Senatobia 27th, says the Chicago Times of the 23d has been received. Dates Memphis 24th, say that Thornton's Regiment of Plattsburg Missouri Refugees, are represented as moving northward towards Hamilton and St. Joseph R. R., his force is estimated at 2000 and is rapidly increased by accessions from the people. The rebels are threatening Fort Scott with 5,000 men.

Price's men are supposed to be in Missouri.

Stanton has not resigned. Semmes not demanded.

Sherman claims a victory on the 20th with 5,000 prisoners. Five thousand rebels crossed into Maryland on the 22d.

Lincoln's refusal to entertain peace propositions is reported to have had a damaging effect on his election. Henderson, Kentucky is filled by guerrillas and fighting going on.

MACON, July 28.—Latest advices from Atlanta by the train and telegraph say, on yesterday evening we learn by the train which left at nightfall that the enemy attacked our left, extending from the city towards Chattahoochie and were repulsed and driven about a mile from our line. Last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars for the purpose of bringing the wounded to the rear. A telegram dated yesterday from Atlanta from a high officer to Gen Johnston, was received here. It says that fighting is now going on, we have driven them back, details not known. Stewart, Young and Walthall reported wounded. A private telegram from Griffin reports Wheeler also wounded.

A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western R. R. below Jonesboro this morning and are reported tearing up the road in this direction.

Another cavalry force of the enemy are reported to be at Clinton, advancing upon this place.

GRIFFIN, July 30.—Citizens arrived here late last night from Atlanta. They say that the fight on friday was fierce,—our troops fought with great gallantry and courage, took two lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but now hold their original position. Gens. Stewart and Loring slightly wounded, Walthall and Strahl reported killed are not hurt, Wheeler reported leg shot off, unhurt, Stewart received a flesh wound in the hand; Loring had a ball pass around his ribs but did not enter the cavity. Stewart and Loring started down the road in the morning train yesterday but hearing the enemy were on the road the train turned back and escaped. The raiding party supposed to be commanded by Col. Bronlow. They captured Fayetteville yesterday morning, burnt a lot of wagons. It is supposed that about 75 struck the road near Lovejoy, tore up the track about 1 1-2 miles at intervals extending five miles.

They burnt the depot, destroyed and carried off 5 miles of telegraph wire.

Before the arrival of their tools for the more effectual destruction of the road, our cavalry under Gen. Clackson attack and drove the killing 11 and wounding 16. The raiders towards Atlanta. The road is being rep A small body of raiders are reported at J Botts co., this morning, making for the di of the railroad, our forces after them.

GRIFFIN, July 30th.—Train from the is the road just in, with Generals Stewa Loring aboard. Our loss in the battle on day is estimated at 1,500 wounded. The raiding party supposed to be commanded by been a furious shelling of Atlanta durin past two days. The enemy attacked Che this morning, but were easily repulsed, considerable loss. Our loss severe. Abo raiders are known to be captured. In the borhood of Lovejoy's to-day it was rumore from 12 to 1500 were taken, but is not authenticated. The Railroad is not much ed and will run through to-morrow. Strahl, Walthall and Brown are slightly w ed but all in the field.

A passenger by the train from Atlanta r a raiding party at Newnan yesterday. R cavalry happened to be on hand and pitche the raiders, who were defeated with great killing a large number and capturing 1,000 prisoners. A gentleman who was says he counted 96 dead Yankees in one Col. Brownlow is reported killed. We cap all their artillery. Supposed this is the party that tore up the railroad at Lovej We captured a large portion of the wagons from us at Fayetteville.

MACON, July 30.—A force of Yankee cav appeared in Jones county day before yester Night before last they cut the Central Rail in two places, one at Gordon, the other Walnut Creek bridge, two miles from here, the same time, they made a demonstratio the Macon road but were there repulsed, ye day, after some severe skirmishing. Durin fight several shells were thrown into the sub One fell into the city. It is not known damage was done to the Railroad. The Yan are reported as having fallen back near Clit Their strength is not known. Our loss killed and wounded.

MACON, July 30.—The raiders on the M and Western Railroad were attacked and d by our cavalry yesterday. They destr about 4 miles of the Railroad and teleg The injury done is not material.

MACON, July 1.—6 o'clock, P. M. cavalry under Iverson attacked the enemy terday near Clinton. The Yankees, comma by Gen. Stoneman, were routed, and Stone severely wounded. 74 officers and about prisoners with two pieces of artillery, were surrendered have just reached this The remainder of the Yankee forces are scat ed and flying towards Edenton—pursuit cont inly. Many have already been killed and cap ed. Trains moving regularly to Atlanta. Affa reported quiet there on yesterday and this m ing.

[redacted]

Baltimore papers of the 25th confirm account of the defeat of Crook's and Averi forces near Winchester, Va., on Sunday the 24th inst. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The Federal army was compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. The yankee Generals Averill and Mulligan are reported killed. Gen. Averill lost all his artillery.

Telegrams from Georgia though not claiming victory at Atlanta on Friday last, do not admit a defeat. Gen. McPherson's death is officially announced. Sherman estimates his loss in the battle at 2000, and Confederate loss at several thousand.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Missouri having for its object the formation of a North Western Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested.

Gold is quoted in New York at 259.

PETERSBURG, July 30.—Dates to the 27th received. The *Tribune* says a dispatch announcing Rosseau's return to Marietta, after having burned all the Railroad bridges north of Marietta and 20 miles south of it, had been received. The dispatches also say Garrad's expedition was successful in destroying bridges from Covington to 40 miles east of Atlanta.

A rumor was current at Cherbourg, France, that the Federal and Confederate officers have agreed to fight off Cherbourg in ten days. Confederate loan 78.

The London *Herald* says Mann had an official interview with Lord Palmerston, and was introduced by Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties, and the withdrawal by Lindsay of his intended recognition Motion in Parliament is said to have been the result of the interview, Palmerston having given an implied promise that he would support the motion at a more opportune moment.

McPherson's remains arrived at Nashville en route for Louisville.

Very little from Early's force in the Valley. Orders have been sent to remove everything from Frederick. Dispatches from Baltimore say it is supposed that the enemy intend making a raid into the southern counties of Pennsylvania. The Loyal Leagures were called out in Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R., is again cut.

The *Chronicle* says the commanding General has required utmost secrecy in regard to military operations.

Voorhees is again nominated for Congress, contrary to his wishes.

RICHMOND, July 29.—The *Herald* of the 27th has been received.

The enemy is again threatening Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was considerable excitement in Baltimore on yesterday, in consequence of the intelligence. Tois invasion is scattered, but is sufficient to cause uneasiness at Washington.

The report of Averill's death is confirmed.

The Democratic Union Association of New York held their first meeting of the campaign. The principle speaker was Mr. Singleton, of Ill., who spoke strongly in favor of a speedy peace.

The last quotation of Gold was 258.

RICHMOND, July 29th.—European advices to the 17th inst., have been received. A deputation for the purpose of obtaining a cessation of hostilities in America waited upon Lord Palmerston, and urged the immediate action of the Government for the reconstruction of peace between the belligerents. They argued that the independence of the Confederacy was virtually accomplished, and any prolongation of the war must only result in mutual slaughter. Palmerston said: They who in quarrels interpose, will often wipe a bloody nose. He feared mediatory proposals would be premature. Confederate loan further advanced and buoyant.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AT THE NORTH.—The financial crisis in the North is growing more serious every day. The New York *Herald*, in its monetary review, says:

"With eighteen hundred millions of debt, a currency worth *only thirty five cents on the dollar*, expenses running on at the rate of nearly three millions per day, and an all but empty Treasury, the country is fast drifting into a sea of bankruptcy starvation prices and ultimate repudiation."

And assessments [illegible] of April 1863 to 9th of April 1864:

For Bible cause,	$ 69 00
" Domestic Missions,	150 55
" Foreign Missions,	123 60
" Education,	165 10
" Publication,	25 75
" Commissioner's Fund,	54 00
" Education of Dec'd Soldier's Children,	65 65
Total,	$ 653 55

A. MCLEAN, *Treas'r Exg. Fund.*

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, at the residence of Mr. J. S. McCubbins, on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. Rumple, Mr. J. B. ALDEA to Miss ELIZABETH MCCUBBINS.

At the house of Wm Ross, Esq., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnston, on the 17th July, 1864, Mr DUNCAN C SHAW to Miss MARY M. REID, of Union county, N. C.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *twenty per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

WILLIAM M. HOLLAND, Esq., of Gaston county, N. C., was drowned on the evening of the 13th of July, 1864. He, in company with a cousin and neighbor, was fishing with hooks in the South Fork of the Catawba river, distant about seven miles from his residence. While standing in the water, five or six feet deep, his hook became fastened and in the attempt to loose it he was suddenly drowned. The deceased was in the 55th year of his age. He was a consistent and efficient Ruling Elder in Olive church. He leaves an aged mother, an affectionate and christian wife and five obedient children to mourn his departure from earth. But blessed be God, they mourn not as those who have no hope. Bereaved family, trust in the precious and comforting promises of God's word. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them." May God support you in this sudden and sore bereavement and grant you that spirit of resignation whereby you can say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." J. J. T.

In Richmond county, N. C., June 29th 1864, in the 29th year of his age, private ARCHIBALD MCMICHAEL, of Co. A, First Battalion Heavy Artillery, stationed at the Forts below Wilmington, N. C. He joined this company Feb. 23d, 1863, was taken sick Feb. 5th, 1864, and though carefully nursed for 4 weeks at home, he departed in peace, expressing strong confidence in the mercy of God in Christ. P.

At Portors, the residence of his grand-mother, on the 18th July, 1864, at 8 o'clock, P. M., second son of Capt. Frank and Jennie Potts, aged 5 months and 24 days. A little bud has been clipped from its parent stem; a little soul has winged its flight to nestle in the bosom of its Saviour. Grieve not dear parents, over this deed this sad affliction, but rather rejoice that your little boy is gone to join the angel band in heaven, where he is free from the troubles and cares of this life, where happiness is eternal. Reverently, Oh, God, do we bow our heads in humble submission to Thy holy will, remembering that Jesus hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. R.

On the 27th July, Mr J. JAMISON WHITE, in the 58th year of his age. He was Elder in Unity congregation, Bethel, S. C., and loved the church of Christ. He has gone to rest. For some years past he was so feeble that he was unable to attend preaching at the house of God, and often remarked to me, how great a blessing was denied him. He was meek and humble, a good adviser and tender father. His heart mourned over his children whom this war has scattered to the ends of the earth. But thanks be unto God, his people have a home in heaven. R. Z. J.

At the field hospital, Scales' Brigade, A. N. Va., on the 26th July, of cholera morbus, A. B. CARSON, of Co. G, 16th N. C. T., aged 25 years. It will be consoling to the family and friends of Mr Carson, to learn that he died in the peace of Jesus. I was called to see him a few minutes before his death, and found him perfectly rational and in a most peaceful and happy frame of mind, in view of his approaching death. He felt that death was proclaimed, and entered the dark valley, fearing no evil, comforted and sustained by His sweet presence. Mr C. had been a member of the Presbyterian church for four or five years. Chaplain 56th N. C. T.

*** *Christian Observer*, please copy.

THOMAS L. COWAN JENKINS, eldest son of the late Joel H., and Mrs. C. C. Jenkins, was born June 20, 1847, and died of typhoid fever, June 25th, 1864, aged 17 years and 5 days. A child of the covenant, he was baptized in early infancy, by the late pastor of the Presbyterian church of Salisbury, the Rev. Archibald Baker. Several circumstances contributed to endear him to the hearts of his family and friends. He was the first son born in the family for a generation, and bore the full name of his venerated grand-father, the late Thomas L. Cowan, then living and in the midst of his usefulness. And still farther, he was the child of affliction from early infancy, and so frail was his constitution, that his life seemed often to be held by the feeblest tenure. In that early day he was the subject of earnest and repeated prayer, both that his life might be spared, and that he might become a useful and good man. And even in his early childhood, he began to repay the wealth of love that was lavished on him, by the exhibition of an affectionate heart, and a docile and obedient disposition.—Unlike most invalids and petted children, who repay parental kindness by filial waywardness little Tommy won for himself the reputation of being a good boy. The parting counsel of his dying father, that he should keep himself out of bad company, he most religiously observed, or if compelled to associate for a time with bad boys, their evil example seemed to fall harmlessly upon his pure nature. It is the tearful testimony of his disconsolate mother, that he ever strove to be the guardian of his mother and sisters, caring for their interests and happiness, with a manliness and discretion far beyond his years. His care for his younger brother and his anxiety that he should keep free from bad company and bad habits was almost paternal. Instances of high-minded and honorable notions and conduct are numerous. It was only five days before his death, when he reached the age of seventeen, though lying on his bed of pain and fever, that he desired his mother to have his name sent to Raleigh to be enrolled among the Junior Reserves of the army.

Child of prayer, as he was, and trained up in the bosom of a christian family, and early a member of a Sabbath School, it is not wonderful that he was early a student of the Bible and addicted to secret prayer. It was his nightly custom to close the waking hours by reading a portion of scripture and committing himself in prayer to the protection of his Heavenly Father. Such habits as these, accompanied by a pure life and gentleness, almost feminine sweetness of temper, are the proper fruit of christian nurture, directed by God's Spirit. And since 'we cannot gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles,' it is not unreasonable to suppose that the source from which such temper and such conduct emanated, was itself purified by the operation of the Holy Ghost, and that if spared to live, he would have speedily developed, and openly professed a true christian faith and attachment to God's people. And though he never told his hope of heaven—in fact was not able, from delirium, to tell anything concerning himself, yet the hope of his friends, that he has gone to a better world, cannot be an unfounded presumption, but a reasonable expectation. It would be well for society if all the boys and young men of the town were as pure, as honorable and as good as Tommy Jenkins. To him applies with peculiar fitness, that sweet, expressive couplet of the poet—

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven."

J. R.

On the 13th of July, of typhoid fever, in Prospect congregation, Iredell county, N. C., STEPHEN FRONTIS WEST, youngest son of James and Dorcas West, aged twenty months and eight days. After an illness of two weeks, this little sufferer was released from this world of sin and pain, to rest in the bosom of Him who said: "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish."

In Moore county, near McKenzie's Bridge, HUGH SCOTT, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth McKenzie, aged 5 years, 5 months, and five days. This is the fifth son those pious parents have followed to the grave during twelve months.

There now released from toil and pain
And ever anxious care,
The lovely bud so young, so fair,
Called hence by early doom. D. M.

Near Ashland, Va., on the 24th of May last, Lieut. J. H. KISTLER, Ensign of the 31th Regiment, N. C. T., in the 24th year of his age.

Lt. Kistler was wounded the day previous, while bravely bearing the flag of his Regiment forward, and died on the cars on his way to Richmond. In his death the army has lost one of its bravest and best soldiers, the Confederacy a true patriot, and the Church a consistent christian brother, and a sorrowing mother a devoted son. But he died in peace and in hope of a blessed immortality, and sorrowing friends, weep not as those who have no hope.

At his residence in Cumberland county, 24th of June, private JOHN HENRY SMITH, of Co. G, 24th N. C. T. He was a brave soldier, a good citizen, a kind husband and father. He leaves a wife four children, and many friends to mourn his loss. He died from the effects of a wound received in battle, June 2, 1864.

In Richmond county, July 7th, Mrs. ELIZABETH SWEED, in the 75th year of her age.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Berea Lodge, No. 204, A. Y. M., held in the lodge room at Berea, July 23d, 1864, A. L., 5864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have received the sad intelligence of the death of our esteemed Brother, Rev. R. L. Allen, who was a member of Co. D, of the 12th Regiment, N. C. T., and who fell nobly defending his country on the 6th day of June, in the battle of the Wilderness, therefore,

Resolved, That we bow with reverence and submission under the hand of Amighty God, who holds the destinies of individuals as well as nations in His own hand, and who governs all things according to the counsel of His own will.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Allen, this lodge has lost one of its brightest jewels, society an ornament, our country a brave, heroic and undaunted soldier, who was among the first to take up arms in defence of his country. He participated in many battles, received a very severe wound in the battles around Richmond.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved mother, brothers and sisters, our warmest sympathy, and that while we, with them, mourn the loss of him with whom we have so often met upon the Level and so often parted upon the Square, yet we humbly bow to the chastening hand of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our Brother, a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian* and to the *Spirit of the Age*, with a request to publish, and a copy be furnished to the mother of our deceased Brother. Also, that they be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

B. B. HICKS,
J. J. MEADOWS, } Com.
T. D. CLEMENT,

I. N. HORNER, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, JULY 25th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$3 00@3 50
BEESWAX,	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$25 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$16 00@25 00
COFFEE,	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@6 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	150 00@180 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@3 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$3 50
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@5 00
PORK,	$3 00@3 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$ 3 50
SALT,	$25 00
TALLOW	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEXT SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF Concord Presbytery will be held at Bethany church, Iredell county, six miles east of Statesville, beginning at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the first day of September, 1864. R. Z. JOHNSTON, Moderator.

August 3, 1864. 4tn

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE PATRICK MURPHY, Esq., a candidate to represent the county of Sampson, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
July 27, 1864, 2t*

FOR THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED tenders his sincere regards to to the people and soldiery of Robeson county, and announces himself a candidate, on the Holden and Peace platform, to represent them in the ensuing legislature. He is for an immediate peace, in *some* way.

A. A. MCBRYDE,
Charleston, S. C., July 27,-2w* C. S. Navy.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Capt. MALCOM H. MCBRYDE, of the 40th N. C. Troops, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Richmond county.
Fort Holmes, July 27, 1864.-2tpd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of North Carolina.
June 22te

For the Senate.

THE FRIENDS OF WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the next General Assembly.
July 13-te.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT CO'S.

A. J. BETHUNE of Co. "A," 5th N. C. Cavalry, is a candidate, and if elected, will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature, with what ability he may possess.
July 13,4w*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Gen. A. D. MCLEAN, as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 18, 1864-te.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND CO.

BY REQUEST, I again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. Should I be elected, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR MCNEILL.
June 8, 1864-te.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.
June 22, 1864.-te.*

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 60 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Aug. 3,w9*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

COFFEE!
SUGAR, (crushed and brown,)
SHEETING,
COTTON YARN,
For sale by GEO. MCNEILL.
Aug. 3,w2

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., July 28th, 1864.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the collection of Tax in Kind for the Crops of 1864, that no Receipt to the farmer is valid except from a regular authorized Tithe Agent, appointed either by the County Agent or myself—the receipt of any other man, whether officer or not, will not be received. The Tax Payer will be notified when the Agents are ready to receive, and no man can pay until he has the Assessor's estimate with him to show the amount due, and his receipt will be upon his estimate.

J. M. MCGOWAN,
Aug 3,w1 Capt. & Post Q. M.

SMYTHE'S GRAMMARS.

OUR OWN PRIMARY GRAMMAR, Ed. Edition, Pps 72.
OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, pps. 148.
Published and for sale by
STERLING CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
July 27, 1864-4t* Greensboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

WE FAILED TO HAVE A QUORUM of Trustees at Davidson College at our annual meeting, July 19th. At the request of the Executive Committee, there will be a called meeting of the Board at Davidson College on Wednesday, 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WALTER W. PHARR,
July 27th, 1864.-tm. Pres. of the Board.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. W. MacIntyre

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12	Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.
7	" White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70	" English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50	" Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70	Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40	" Fancy Neck Ties.
300	" Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
150	Lbs Ball Shoe Thread.
20	Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900	Gross Steel Pens.
300	Great Gross English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
125	Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35	Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200	Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5	Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 b'ls Alum.
3	Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2	Barrels Borcaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre.
3	Bags Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10	Kegs Bi-carb. Soda.
50	Sacks, 20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.

July 27w5

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 27th,-4t.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T. U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lillie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address
T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF N. C., SUBSISTENCE DEARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27th, 1864.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties in this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.
July 6w4

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 2 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29w5 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS. Southern Hepatic Pills!! SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!! SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. MCKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

To Teachers.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A TEACHER for a Family School. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 23, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.
July 27, 1864. 6t*

SOUTHERN SEED STURE.

WE *purchase* and *sell* all the most desirable *Garden* and *Field Seeds* for Southern culture. Persons having choice seed to dispose of, will please write us, stating price, quantity, &c., and those desiring seed of any kind will address C. N. FROST & CO.,
June 29w4* Box 85, Augusta, Ga.

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
March 2, 1864.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the Gospel was pronounced by three eminent Southern physicians, to be in an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary but hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that he was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver*. His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &c.

☞ More than 500 persons believe themselves to have been cured by them. ☜

They are a *safe family medecine*.

Certificates of most respectable parties, together with full directions accompany each box.

For $30, a dozen boxes will be sent to any address, prepaid. A large deduction made for druggists.

Manufactured by GEO. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 16, 1864.-3t pd.] Fayetteville, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HORACE H. MUNSON, Wilmington, N. C. | JULIUS SCOTT, Petersburg, Va.
March 9, 1864m6

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
Sep. 12, 1863.-tf DAVID MURPHY.

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

Davidson College.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of Davidson College will be held at the College on Tuesday the 19th July, 1864, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. ENYS HUTCHISON, Sec'y.

On the above occasion, a Steward for the College will be appointed. To any one having sons to educate, this is a very desirable position. For particulars address the President of the College at the place or the undersigned at Mt. Mourne, Iredell county, N. C.

R. I. MCDOWELL,
June 29w3 *Chm Ex. Com.*

Tally Ho Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, will begin on the Third Monday in July, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Tuition in English, per Session,	$100
" " Latin and Greek, each,	$ 25

June 29th, 1864.5t J. D. FAIRD, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	3 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provis

Miscellaneous Reading.

PREMATURE MATRIMONY.

Marriage is a Divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two parts into one—the masculine representing wisdom and the feminine affection. When there is a spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times, and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reforms, if anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society was instituted. Now-a-days, people leap into the magic life-circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner, little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is little, sometimes, of mutual annalysis of disposition and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any descrepancies, the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom out and never untied, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it in their heart's core are incalculable. They recognize it as a great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silk one, but a cable of iron, tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love and eating out with its rust, the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they become full grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets and finds a little furze gathering on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they post off to some Gretna Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of the lights, and the merry equib and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold loveable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They are more generally conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve, and in the elopement of wives. Nor only this, but we witness it in broken spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food and clothing and shelter, and in women cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful marriages—for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife. There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and the vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunned and gnarled. God pity them!

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his mate or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no angers, nor jealousies, nor hatred garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—or it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a woof of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.—*Exchange Paper.*

AN EXHAUSTED PEOPLE.—We are playing a terrible game. Half of the people of the North are "stock mad," and bubble companies are increasing daily. We are prepared for a crash which will startle Europe; for, when it does come, it is not the people merely that will break, but it is the Government also. Greenbacks are sinking in value daily, and the cost of the necessaries of life is increasing fearfully. The huge tax bill now being prepared in Congress will grind out of labor "four hundred millions per year." I should say will attempt this feat, but labor cannot respond, and this huge tax bill will fail in its operations. The rich State of Ohio has already commenced to grieve over her prospects. Wait; if you groan now, what will you do when peace is declared, and the whole domain, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, prostrate from exhaustion, is as silent as the grave? A leading Ohio journal says: "How can we raise the enormous taxes? A family of six persons will pay $72 per year. The average earnings of the people are not over $75 per year each and one sixth, therefore, all we create must go to the support of the abominable Lincoln war dynasty. To pay her share to day of this war debt, Ohio would have to part with one third of her property. Every individual in that State would have to give up one third of his possessions. Carry on the war four years longer, and it would eat up every dollar.—*New York Day Book.*

VINEGAR.—By request, and for convenience of readers near whom the blackberry season has not yet closed, we give again a recipe that is approved and offered after trial:

Take one quart of blackberries, add three quarts of water and two spoonsful of molasses or sugar, put in a demijohn, and set the demijohn in the sun, *uncorked*. At night and in cloudy days, take it in the house. In about two weeks it will be excellent vinegar. Juneberries, it is thought, will do as well.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, CANADA EAST, June 17, 1864.—Just now the New York papers come to us jubilant. Grant has at last found the vulnerable point of Richmond, the "heel of Achilles," as the *World* calls it. He has landed with his whole army on the South side of the James. It is true, the same papers were jubilant when Grant crossed the Rapidan, when he faced Lee at Spottsylvania, when he was about to attack him on the Chickahominy. On each occasion we were assured that success was certain and Richmond was as good as taken. Whether the great Yankee hero is any better off now, that he has nearly boxed his compass, is to be seen.

From my private advices from New York, I know that up to the passage of the James, the almost universal opinion in the North was that Grant's campaign was a stupendous failure. Great despondency existed in Washington. It was generally understood that a call for 300,000 more men would be ordered. The North and South were literally *scraped* for men to reinforce Grant. The Ohio militia, who went on to Washington for one hundred days' garrison duty, were sent, against their remonstrances, to the front. People asked themselves, "From the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, what has Grant gained?" It was easier to tell what he had lost. He threw away not less than 100,000 men to reach a spot on which he might have landed his army without the loss of a single life; and got for this enormous sacrifice no compensating advantages. Every time he attacked Lee he was whipped. That you may see I have not exaggerated Grant's losses, let me clip for you, from the Radical Republican organ, the *New Nation*, published in New York, the following estimate of losses previous to the late operations on the Chickahominy. The editor, General Cluseret, an old French officer, writing about the attack on Lee on the 4th of June, says:

We lost seventy-five hundred men, and to his report the Adjutant-General adds the consolatory words that he hopes our losses will not exceed these figures. By adding this loss to the seventy-five thousand men set down in previous numbers, we have an aggregate loss of eighty-two thousand five hundred men, from the fifth of May to the fifth of June, 1861, and all for the satisfaction of marching from Germanna Ford to Bethesda Church, to witness the traces of a similar movement made by McClellan three years before upon precisely the same ground, the disastrous results of which have already been exceeded, although we have not gained one inch of ground near the defences of Richmond, but have simply reached the points reached by McClellan without being successful. If this be progress, it is progress of a wretched species.

General Cluseret's estimate of 82,500 men killed, wounded and missing, is made from the different reports of the newspaper correspondents, who would be likely rather to underestimate the losses. I think we may safely calculate the losses of the Yankee armies since the spring campaign opened, as follows:

	Men.
Grant's army up to the crossing of the James	100,000
Sherman's army to June 5	25,000
Butler's losses on the South side	12,000
Siegel and Hunter in the Valley	6,000
Banks' army on the Red River	20,000
Steele's losses in Arkansas	4,000
Raids of Morgan, Wheeler and Forrest	25,000
Total	192,000

This does not include the enemy's losses in Florida, on the North Carolina Coast, in Sherman's Mississippi raid, and in Thomas' demonstration against Dalton in March. The figures would mount beyond 200,000 if we had the complete reports. Ere this letter reaches you, another hundred thousand may be added to the total I have given you above.

I repeat to you my profound conviction that this is the last great effort of the Yankee Gov't to break down the military power of the South. Disaster to Grant and Sherman will so effectually dampen the ardor of the war party that the advocates of peace will have everything their own way. If Grant fails, with the largest and most magnificent army the North has ever put in the field, "what is the use of trying again?" This will be on the tongues of the people, and the peace men will find it their most effective weapon.

The Presidential canvass commenced with the nomination of Fremont and Cochrane at Cleveland Ohio. Fremont is rather a favorite with the extreme men. People are apt to associate with his name, deeds of great energy and perseverence. No doubt he will fight Lincoln with all the vigor and bitterness of a wronged man, and he will materially aid in defeating him. John Cochrane you will remember as a delegate to the Charleston Democratic Convention, four years ago. He was a very strong pro slavery man then. I remember hearing him in the Mills House one evening offering his body to be marched over by any one who wanted to invade the South. Cochrane also made a big Southern speech in Richmond after the war commenced. He went over to the enemy shortly afterwards, upon being offered a Brigadier Generalship. I believe he never went into active field service. At any rate, he never smelt gunpowder. He resigned and was run on the Republican ticket, and elected Attorney-General of New York State. His chance of being elected Vice-President is rather remote, unless the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives.

Lincoln's packed Convention of office-holders and contractors, renominated him for President last week. The mulatto, *Hamlin*, was thrown overboard, and the false hearted Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was rewarded for his treachery to his home and kindred. It was rather funny that the Convention should turn its back on the darkies. *Hamlin* got no show, and the South Carolina delegation, headed by *Hon. Robert Small*, (black) of Charleston, was refused admission. Was there ever such a burlesque on popular government as these Yankee doings?

The Democratic Convention is called to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July, but strenuous efforts are being made to have the time postponed to September. If military events are indicative, and the Convention meets in July, McClellan will undoubtedly be nominated. But a defeat of Grant would be followed by the nomination of such a Peace Democrat as Colonel Thomas H. Seymour, or Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court. The Western Democrats are nearly all Peace men. You will have heard ere this of Vallindigham's bold reappearance in Ohio, defying the Government to arrest him. He was promptly and enthusiastically chosen a delegate to Chicago by the Convention, in his own district. The Illinois Democratic State Convention yesterday passed resolutions pledging the Illinois Democracy to stand by Ohio in resisting another outrage on the person of Mr. Vallindigham. The Lincoln Government is in an awkward predicament. Dignity and self-respect require that Vallandigham should be seized and punished for his temerity, but as if the attempt is made a bloody civil war will break out in the West, it is probable that Abraham will not bother himself long about his dignity.

While the conflict thickens around Richmond and Atlanta, the world is watching the great struggle with the most intense interest. On every side I hear the warm hearted Canadians extolling the pluck and tenacity of our gallant soldiers. Whether we survive or perish, the Confederate States have written for themselves the most glorious page in history. The mails from England, France and the Continent, come laden to us with expressions of sympathy for our cause and admiration for its defenders. But with those of us who are bound by nearer ties to the soldiers of the Confederacy, there is mingled with our hopes for our country an overprevailing feeling of anxiety for the fate of those who have gone forth with their breasts bared to the storm. The New York *Daily News* publishes from the Richmond papers full and complete lists of the casualties in the Confederate regiments. You can imagine with what trembling fingers this paper is opened, and with what eager eyes these lists are scanned. Let the New York *News* be remembered by the Southern people for this act of humanity.

In one of the Printsellers' windows in Montreal are fine lithograph likenesses of Lee and Jackson. They attract much attention. A Spanish gentleman told me last winter, that in Spain, even in the remote interior, were quite common, photographic portraits of the four best known Confederates of the time—Davis, Lee, Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson. A curious illustration of fame I lately noticed in a New York paper. There is given an account of an exciting horse race on the Fashion Course. The horse named *Stonewall Jackson* beat all his competitors—among them one named *General Grant*—in three successive heats.

There is considerable animation in literature. The book of the day is Captain Speke's "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile." It is the most interesting book of travel since Kane's "Arctic Expedition." Captain Speke gives some graphic pictures of African barbarism, and leaves us the inference that the negro is better off under the control of a civilized people than in his native wilderness; something of an admission from a modern Englishman. Renouf, who made such a sensation with his "Vie de Jesus," has published a series of theological and metaphysical essays, which are attracting the attention of the critics. The fourth volume of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" is announced; also Reade's Savage Africa." Parton, who manufactured the biographies of Burr and Jackson, has published "The Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin." The Yankees are rejoicing over a "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln," written by Raymond, the editor of the New York *Times*. Old Giddings, who died here lately, while the Yankee Consul General to Canada, wrote a "History of the Rebellion," which is just out. General Scott is understood to be writing a memoir of himself. Charles Dickens' new story, "Our Mutual Friend," has reached seven chapters in the *Cornhill Magazine*. It is rather dull so far, but gives evidence of a very intricate plot. A number of Dickensque characters have already appeared. There are a ruffian of the Bill Syke's species and a wretched girl, who reminds one of Nancy; a queer old city clerk, with a family of grown up headstrong daughters; a fashionable family; Silas Wegg, a wooden-legged proprietor of an apple stall; (Dickens says, "It gave you the face ache to look at his apples, the stomach ache to look at his nuts.") Miss Potterson, an antique virgin, and Mr. Venus, a timid old keeper of a curiosity shop. Dickens has so encrusted his style with new made words, and his phraseology in general has become so grotesque, that he is getting as difficult to read as Thomas Carlyle. One cannot help sighing for the freshness and simplicity of his Nicholas and Oliver. Thackeray's fragment, "Denais Duval," is also being published in the *Cornhill*. Through its pages run the same beauty and tenderness of thought and graphic description of olden time character, familiar to us in Esmond. PALMETTO.

A SPECIMEN OF RAIDING.

One particular case, (not worse, we dare say, than hundreds of others,) in which we happened to know the parties, and which occurred in the county of Mecklenburg during the late marauding expedition of Kautz and Wilson, may be mentioned. A body of plunderers rode up to the house of the gentleman in question, whooping and yelling like drunken savages. On the way they fell in with a youth, who was the son of a lady staying at the house, a relative of the family, and ordered him to halt. Instead of halting, the lad (he was about thirteen years old) fled to a neighboring wood. The scoundrels fired at this mere child some half dozen or more shots, evidently with the design to kill him, for the shots whistled all around him. Having failed in their purpose, pushed on to the house, yelling, cursing and swearing. There were none there but females, the gentleman of the house being absent, and these they threatened with the grossest brutality, pointing pistols to their heads, and demanding money, watches, jewelry, clothing, and every thing else that could be sold for money. They demanded the keys to every closet, cellar, bureau, book case, desk, or chest in the house, and when they were not immediately produced, they broke them open with stones or the andirons. They stole a box containing all the silver belonging to the family, and valued at twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. They took the rings from the fingers of the ladies, and the watches from their pockets.

One lady entreated them to spare a ring which was a gift of a dying mother, but they refused. They insisted on carrying off a favorite servant woman, but she became so much alarmed that she ran off and hid herself, nor were they able to find her. Upon this they became furious, and threatened to shoot the lady of the house, and the lady visitor before alluded to, if she were not produced, and it was through the mercy of Providence that they were not shot. The first thing they asked for was saddles. They destroyed all the saddles to prevent pursuit. The next was whiskey.

This party at last took their leave, to be succeeded in an hour by another worse than the first. In the course of the day, the house was visited by no less than five different parties of murderers. Of the four first, each succeeding one was worse than the last had been. The fifth pretended to be much scandalized at the proceedings of their predecessors, probably because they had left them nothing to steal, and said they had acted in utter violation of orders—a plain proof that the officers either could not or would not restrain them. They carried off seven young, athletic, valuable negro men, much against their inclination, as is proved by the fact that five of them escaped and returned to their master. One of the gang boasted that he could take eight men and ride anywhere through the country.

These marauding parties have no officers, or at least if they have, they do not obey them. Clearly, therefore, they are not soldiers. Anybody who wishes to recruit a score or two of banditti can do it at a moment's warning in Grant's camp. The boast of the fellow who boasted that he would ride through the country with eight men, proves clearly enough what the inducements are. They are impunity and plunder. They know that if they be taken loaded down with gold watches and silver spoons, in sight of the burning farm houses and granaries that they have plundered and destroyed, they will be treated with all the tenderness due to veterans of unstained character, who have been captured after a siege of twelve months. But let them know that there is danger in such enterprises—let them be shot down like dogs whenever caught—let the brothers and sons of the outraged farmers who are fighting in our ranks agree to take no prisoners, and we shall soon hear that banditti of this description can no longer be found to volunteer. They are all cowards, and when they find that they are apter to get hard knocks than anything else for their pains they will beg leave to be excused. There is no need to embarrass the Government about this matter.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Children's Department.

THE LITTLE WOOD GATHERERS.

A STORY FOR YOURG READERS.

One cold day in the month of December, 1820, two poor children, thin and pale, half clad in rags, issued from a cottage situated on the verge of the forest of Sancy. The ground was covered with snow; the trees were stript of their leaves; the wind blew with terrible fury. It was only seven in the morning, and scarcely day-break.

Nicholas and Frank, the two poor little wood gatherers, walked rapidly toward the centre of the forest. Their feet were ill protected by the old shoes they wore. Coarse linen trowsers, a blouse, and a bonnet of rabbit skin completed their attire.

When they had walked a considerable distance, they stopped at a place where several roads met.

"Stop, Frank," said Nicholas, "take this rope and bind up in it as much dead wood as you can gather together."

"Yes, brother."

"When you have gathered enough you can meet me at the entrance to the forest."

The two brothers then separated, and took different roads. They had soon gathered sticks enough to make a heavy load apiece. Bending under their several burdens, they shortly afterwards met at the place appointed.

"Come on, Nicholas," said Frank; let us make haste, for while we loiter here, mother is suffering from the cold."

"Oh yes, the wind blows from all sides of the hut, and the snow falls on the straw where we slept last night."

"Ah, little robbers! I have caught you again!"—suddenly shouted a rough voice close at hand.

The two boys, frightened, let their loads fall from off their backs, and threw themselves at the feet of a man who now presented himself. He was a stiff, gruff looking fellow, of repulsive voice and manner, and he fixed his eyes on the two trembling boys with a fierce expression. He was dressed as a game-keeper, and carried a gun under his arm.

"Little good-for-naughts!" said he, "isn't this the second time I've caught you?"

"Pardon, pardon, Mr. Sylvester," cried the two boys, weeping.

"Ah? do you suppose you are to be allowed to rob the Marquis of his wood in the way? But we shall see—we shall see."

"But it is dead wood, and when it isn't picked up, it only rots upon the ground, and is of no use to anybody."

"Come, come, Mr. Logician, take up your plunder and follow me."

"Follow you? And—where?"

"To prison, little miscreants!"

"To prison! oh good sir, in pity spare us!"

"No, I tell you."

"But our mother may die of cold; she has only us in the world to help her; and if you put us in prison, what will she do?"

"It's all the same to me."

"Oh! you have neither heart nor soul in you," said one of the boys, almost desperate; "well may they call you Sylvester the wolf."

"Good! I perform my duty, and don't bother my head about anything else."

"Listen, Mr. Sylvester," said Nicholas; "I am larger and stronger than my brother, and I gathered more of the dead wood than he did—I am the more guilty—well, punish, me as you will—punish me for both of us, but send my brother back to the cottage."

"Nay, listen to me, good sir," said Frank, "it is I whom you must put in prison. Nicholas is stronger than me, and his labor is more useful to our mother."

"Come, no more talking," said Sylvester—you needn't be quite so jealous—you must go."

"My poor mother," said Frank, sobbing as if his heart would break.

The two boys took up their burdens and followed the heartless game-keeper. As they passed before the chateau of the Marquis, little Nicholas said to Sylvester—

"Before going to prison, I wish to see the Marquis himself."—

"In good time," said Sylvester, "here he comes."

In fact, the Marquis de Sancy was advancing to meet them. He was a man of about sixty, of good figure, a noble looking gentleman. His white hairs fell about his cheeks, and his blue eyes, full of sweetness and kindly expression, inspired confidence in those who looked him in the face.

"Well, Mr. Sylvester," said the Marquis in a soft tone, "What are you going to do with these children?"

"My lord, they are little robbers, whom I have caught for the second time stealing your wood."

The two brothers stood crying bitterly.

"You know this wood does not belong to you, then," said the Marquis.

"Yes, sir," said Frank.

"Then you are very blameable, indeed; for, when you had been already forbidden to take it, you ought not to have done so."

"We then must have laid down and died of cold," said Nicholas, sadly.

"How, child!" What do you say?" asked the Marquis, kindly.

"Yes, sir, I shall tell you the truth, and you can judge whether we deserve to be punished or not. Our father was a woodman; kept down by hard work and poverty, he could scarcely provide for his family. One day they brought him home dying. He had been crushed by the fall of a tree which he had felled. After many months of cruel suffering, he died, and we were left alone—my brother and I with our dear mother, who is old and infirm. A poor hut built on the sod, covered with bark—a little potato field—such is all we possess. In the summer, Frank and I split wood in the forest, or we help the peasants with their work; we can thus earn a little money, which helps our mother to live. But in winter sir, ah! then we are very miserable indeed. The snow covers the ground; the wind shakes our mean little dwelling—the [illegible] it everywhere, and freezes [illegible]. We who are young [illegible], but our mother, sir—our poor mother—oh! when we see her pale, cold, almost perished, trying in vain to keep warm her frozen limbs, our heart is torn, and tears run from our eyes. Then we sally forth to hide our grief—the forest is before us—the earth is strewn with branches which the wind has blown down; a few of the dry useless remnants would warm our mother. Are we to leave her to die, when we can so easily save her? There, Marquis, this is the whole truth, and now say it we are guilty?"

"Yes, my little fellows," replied the Marquis, "Inasmuch as you have taken what did not belong to you. But you are good and dutiful children, and it would be a cruel act indeed to punish you. Go; I forgive you. When you are cold, go into the forest and gather what sticks you want; I permit you. You hear, Mr. Sylvester?" addressing the game-keeper.

"Yes, sir," replied he, touching his cap.

"And now, since these children must be tired with the long walk you have given them, take a cart and carry the wood to the cabin of their mother."

"Oh, thanks, kind sir!" May heaven protect you for your pity for the unfortunate!" cried the two children, taking leave of their benefactor, with tears in their eyes.

The winter of 1820–21 was terrible. The cold reached to an extraordinary degree, and was exceedingly long continued. The most rapid rivers were covered with ice, and carriages, no matter what their weight, could pass over them as on a highway. Horses and beasts were frozen in their stalls; men fell lifeless on the hard earth—wild beasts issued from their lairs, and came into the villages into the stables, and even into the houses themselves, to allay the hunger and thirst that tormented them. In short misery and distress had reached their height.

Thanks to the kindness of the Marquis de Sancy, his proteges of the forest were enabled to support the rigors of the season. A little house solidly constructed of stone, replaced the little cabin in which they had before dwelt. The Marquis gave them some few articles of furniture, added a bit to their field, and thus gave them, comparative ease and comfort, in place of misery and despair.

Winter continued—but the little wood gatherers bore it without complaint. Their mother, seated by a good fire, could turn her wheel and spin for the good Marquis; in the day time the boys worked at making a hedge wherewith to enclose their little field, and in the evening they worked. willow baskets, and made cages which they went to sell on the day following in the neighboring town. Sometimes they returned home late, and they often trembled with fear, at hearing the howling of wolves in the forest.

One night when they were on their way home from the town, where they had been selling their little wares, they passed along one of the by-paths of the forest when a cry of distress reached their ears.

"It is the voice of the Marquis!" exclaimed Frank.

"Let us run this way," cried Nicholas. They hastened towards the place from whence they thought proceeded the voice of their benefactor. They carried in their hand a little sharp hatchet, with which they were wont to cut wood. They always carried it with them on those nights when they were likely to be late in reaching home.

In a few moments they reached a man struggling with a wolf of enormous size. It was indeed their friend the Marquis. The wolf had thrown itself upon him, tore him with his horrid teeth, and after a terrible struggle with his adversary, the Marquis was on the point of falling its victim. Nicholas rushed at the ferocious brute and fetching a blow with his axe, cut off one of his paws. The wolf, furious at his new enemy, turned upon him to avenge his wound. He leaped upon Nicholas. Frank threw himself on the wolf's back, and bound his arms tight about his neck to strangle it. The wolf fell to the ground, Nicholas under him—his hatchet fell from his hands—but the Marquis snatched it up, watched his opportunity of striking the beast without wounding the children and by a well aimed blow, cleft the wolf's head.

"Ah! my children," exclaimed the Marquis, on recognizing his young defendants—"it is to you, then, that I owe my life."

"Sir, you had pity on our misfortunes—you have saved our poor mother's life—we owe everything to you."

"You see, Sylvester," observed the Marquis to the game-keeper, who ran up at this moment—"you see how these two noble youth have borne themselves in saving my life. Instead of being harsh towards the unfortunate, be kind, generous, charitable; and bethink yourself always, that even though you may not do a kindness out of love of virtue, it is well to do it even out of selfish motives; or we may be indebted for our life and safety to those who are weaker and smaller than ourselves. Even the Marquis, you see, may come in the little pleasants' way, and owe his life to them as I do now."—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

BE IN TIME!

Your journey may be long, but pay your fare—
A hiss! a shriek! a rumble?—you are there.

If you were five minutes too late for the carriage or wagon, you might overtake them: if five minutes past the proper time by the mail coach, it is quite possible it might not have started; but if five minutes too late by the railroad, there is no hope for you! The steam is up, the bell rings to the minute, the shrill whistle is heard, and in five minutes the train is nearly five miles off. Be in time! Be in time!

Advertisements.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
June 29w4* Augusta, Ga.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.—FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
aug. 26, 1863—tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance average to its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,536,824.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,682.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, } Wilm'gton

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 9, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 32.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 344.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MY BROTHER.

[A lament for the Rev. J. A. Barr, who died July 18, 1863, near Searcy, Ark.]

The night winds fan my cheek, Brother,
And cool my aching brow;
But they cannot sooth the spirit
That seeks thee even now.
I am bowed beneath my sorrow,
Bereft and lone I weep,
For 'neath the Southern daisies
They tell me that you sleep.

Away from home and kindred,
Surrounded by the foe,
Which brings its darkling sorrows
Where e'er its minions go;
When thy Mother, weak and weary
Leant on thee as her stay,
God loosed thine earthly fetters
And summoned thee away!

I've thought me of thy boyhood,
The calmer days of youth,
When I looked into thy bosom
Which mirrowed only truth;
Of thy manhood full of promise,
Which unto God you gave,
And I weep to think that promise
Is blighted in the grave.

Short was thy warfare, Brother,
But many a priceless gem,
You gathered for your Saviour Prince,
To grace his diadem.
He stripped thee of thine armor,
Thy weapons laid aside,
And bade thee take a soldier's rest
Forever by His side.

We loved the pale stars, Brother,
We loved in youth to roam,
To watch the heaven-lit lamps that shone
So brightly o'er our home:
But oh! they now seem nearer,
And Heaven is nearer too,
Since the starry portals opened
To let my Brother through.

Selections.

From the True Presbyterian.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DR. McPHEETERS. PERSECUTION OF CHRIST'S SERVANTS THE TOKEN OF FINAL APOSTASY.

Until we read the disgraceful action of the Assembly, with the documents before that body, we know little of the history of Dr. McPheeters' persecution. Nor had we known more would we have felt at liberty to say much on the subject, for fear of involving him further by furnishing his enemies the opportunity, in some way, of making him responsible for our utterances, or confounding his views with ours. We remembered that in the Assembly of 1862, though agreeing with our doctrine of the Church, he did not concur in our judgment that the only possible method of staying the fanaticism, was a bold, uncompromising assault upon it, exposing the hypocrisy of its leaders before they had gotten the halter about the neck of the Church. Following rather the amiable impulses of his own gentle nature, and shrinking from the conflict, he persuaded himself that he might still compromise and keep the peace until better days should come. Under these circumstances, while we not only participated in the universal affection and esteem of ministers and people for Dr. McPheeters, but also felt bound to him by the strongest feelings of personal friendship, we thought it the part of prudence not to risk exposing him to the fierce malignity of his enemies by the strong terms in which, if we spoke at all, truth would require us to speak of their villainies.

But the case having now been issued in the highest Court of the Church, and on principles which endanger the reputation and the relations of every honest man in it, we feel free to speak. It is no longer Dr. McPheeters' quarrel with a squad of canting, ranting, ecclesiastical cut-throats in his congregation and Presbytery, but the quarrel of every sincere friend of liberty of conscience, with perhaps the fiercest and most fanatical tyranny in all the history of the Reformed Church. When neither the native loveliness of character of Samuel B. McPheeters, nor his christian meekness and modesty, nor his attractive gifts as a preacher, nor his eminent devotedness and efficiency in the pastoral work can secure for him, under the Constitution and Courts of the Church, protection against such lawless, graceless, godless, cowardly and assassin-like creatures as have hounded on upon him alike the clamor of the outside mob, the fanaticism of religious bigotry, and the sword of the military satraps, for two years past, who can feel safe any longer? When the highest court of the Church once licences and endorses an ecclesiastical *Thug-ism* as ferocious and fanatical as ever disgraced Hindooism, who knows when he may rest in quiet?

We present in the briefest possible compass the material facts in the history of this case, as gathered from the authoritative documents before us.

It will be remembered by our readers that during the Assembly of 1862, at which Dr. McPheeters opposed the Breckinridge paper, the anti-[illegible]at paper threatened, in the presence of several members, that certain four, p[illegible] Louisville and St. Louis, of whom Dr. McP. was one, would have to be removed. This we are disposed to regard as the key to much that follows.

Soon after his return from the Assembly, a faction in his congregation, headed by one Geo. P. Strong, (one [illegible]ected elder out of [illegible]manded [illegible] Dr. McPheeters, as [illegible]al of his opinions [illegible] grave political and military questions of the day, on the plea that his loyalty was suspected. To this silly and impertinent demand, Dr. McP. replied, as any right-thinking minister must do, that, as a minister and pastor he had no mission to expound political and military questions. The war thus began was kept up until the end of the year, when, obviously at the instigation of Strong & Co., Gen. Curtis enacted this most singular and most infamous military order; (we give its substantial sense.) Whereas, Dr. McPheeters refused to dogmatize on politics at the demand of Strong & Co., whereas, *he spoke and voted against the Breckinridge paper in the Assembly of 1862!!* whereas, he refused to recognize President Lincoln as Head of the Church in not observing his appointed fasts, feasts, and Liturgies; and whereas, said McPheeters has allowed himself to be "stimulated and encouraged, if not *led on by his wife*; therefore he shall cease his ministerial functions in Missouri, and leave the State in ten days, and the Pine street Church edifice and records be put in the hands of Strong & Co, who shall procure a loyal preacher."

The Pine st. Church seems to have been blest with a singularly wise and able session. On receiving this remarkable order, at a session held Dec. 20th, 1862, they entered it on their records, accompanied with a calm, passionless, unanswerable exposure of its violations of the law and privileges of the Church, of their rights as elders, and of the vested rights of property in the church building. As a matter of course, they were practically excluded from the control of the services in the building, and the sexton receiving an order from the traitorous Elder Strong "to lock up the Church," the services of the congregation were suspended until Strong & Co. invited a supply. But this [illegible] soon found themselves puzzled to know what to do with the elephant they had won. The utter incongruity with Presbyterianism of a stated worship by the congregation over which the session had no control, soon became palpable even to their obtuse perceptions, and, on the 4th March, '63, they obtained a military order releasing them from the charge of the Church, and addressed to the session a letter denying they had ever undertaken to hold and control the Church under the military order, but on the ground that they and certain members of the congregation had the same right of property and control that the session had; yet asking the session to find a supply for the pulpit. This paper the session quietly put on record, March 12th, 1863, accompanied with a dignified exposure of its falsehood in statement of facts, its flimsy apologies for the course of Strong & Co., and its singularly absurd and stupid theory of the government and proper control of the Church. They proceed to arrange, as requested, for a supply of the pulpit, as far as it can be done without impairing their obligations to the pastor. To this action Strong entered protest, obviously for the sake of an opportunity to enter on the records a diatribe against the session for claiming to control the worship of the congregation, and a malignant attack upon the pastor. At the same time he presented a petition of fifty-two members of the congregation for a congregational meeting, which was laid over for consideration. The session with great forbearance admit the protest to record, with another exposure of its falsehood of statement, its shallow pettifoggery, and the unbrotherly intrigues of its author, who it seems, after President Lincoln had revoked the order of Curtis both as to Dr. McPheeters' preaching and the Church control, had gone to Washington and prevailed with the President (we think little to the President's credit,) to modify again his revocation, so as merely to allow Dr. McPheeters to remain in St. Louis.

The fifty-two petitioners for the meeting, because their request was laid over for consideration, undertook, under the lead of Strong, to call a congregational meeting in spite of the session, who, with their usual calmness, simply referred the matter to Presbytery, and this body declared unanimously, April 8th, 1863, an opinion fully sustaining the views of the session, that all meetings in reference to the spiritual concerns of the congregation, should be called by the session. In face of this decision, read after a meeting for religious service, to the people, Strong & Co. remained, organized a meeting, and elected out of their own little clique, not only two Elders, but also a board of Trustees, in lieu of the permanent board in whom the title to the property is vested, and which board the title deed requires to be charged only by a meeting of the congregation called by the session!

Next, Strong & Co., through their fellow conspirators, certain ministerial hangers on of the Presbytery of St. Louis, procure a called meeting of that body for May 15th, 1863, "to remove grievances," and "*dissolve the pastoral relation* of Dr. McPheeters with the congregation," not even conditioning their purpose, "if the way be clear." Dr. McPheeters, on what ground we know not, (as this remarkable Presbytery afterwards refused to admit his reasons to record,) but we presume chiefly from a sensitive delicacy about his relation to a people whom he could not serve, in view of such a wish, expressed by even a handful of conspirators in his congregation, placed the matter of his resignation in the hands of Presbytery, who eagerly seized upon it to entrap him, and cited the congregation to hold a meeting on the subject, and appear before that body on the 3d of June, afterwards postponed to 24th June, 1863.

A meeting of the Church was held accordingly, and by a vote of 91 to [illegible] almost two to one, protested against the dissolution, and requested Dr. McPheeters to withdraw his [illegible] Strong & Co., finding the majority [illegible] retired, constituted themselves a sort of "Rump" meeting, appointed Strong the Commissioner to Presbytery, and in face of the resolution just passed, instructed him to insist on the dissolution!! And though again the people met and by a large majority ordered him either to represent truly the protest of the people against the resignation, or resign his place, still he was received as commissioner, and permitted in two speeches to assail the pastor, absent by military constraint, in the most cowardly manner. A letter from Dr. McPheeters, presented by a friend, desiring in compliance with the wishes of near two-thirds of his people, to withdraw his resignation, was ordered to be withdrawn and refused record, and all discussion and remonstrance being gagged by the previous question, Presbytery solemnly voted the falsehood "that the *request of Pine street Church be granted*, and the pastoral relation be dissolved." It is due to the real Presbytery of St. Louis to say, however, that this vote was in a meeting of only twenty members, and passed by only *eleven* out of the *sixty members* that compose the body. It is also an important fact illustrative of the wisdom of the great and good men in the Church who have protested against the right of ministers to sit in Presbytery who have no connection with the people and the work of the Church, that out of the eight ministers who voted this infamous procedure, *six* were of that class of ecclesiastical *loafers* who have no charge of any Church or work of the Church. This class of members have generally proved a curse to all large city Presbyteries on all occasions when important issues are at stake. Under military tyranny, naturally enough, these mere jobworkers and *stickers* in the Church are made use of as the chief tools of demagogues and tyrants.

Thus matters continued until the end of '63, when President Lincoln, on the representation of some reasonable and candid men of his party, seems to have discovered the misrepresentations of Strong, and, under the impulses of a native aversion to be the instrument of oppression to an honest, conscientious minister, revoked the order restraining Dr. McPheeters from pastoral duties. As was most natural, his devoted people immediately desired him to resume his labors. Having appealed to the Synod against the outrage of the Presbytery, and thereby, as all parties understand, *stayed* the sentence of dissolution, he resumed work, to the great joy and edification of the people—not excepting even some whom Strong & Co. had led astray. And whether they made the opportunity by instigating Gen. Rosecrans, as before they had instigated Gen. Curtis, or whether Gen. Rosecrans of his own motion, made the order requiring the oath to Cæsar as a qualification for sitting in Christ's court, we cannot say; but so it was that, under that order excluding nearly all from the meeting but men of such conscience as Strong & Co., a Presbytery met April 6th, 1864, consisting of eighteen out of sixty members, just such a Presbytery as suited Strong & Co.'s purpose, to thwart President Lincoln's well-meant intentions, and drive Dr. McPheeters out of his pulpit. *Nine members* of Pine street Church petitioned Presbytery to forbid Dr. McPheeters to preach in the pulpit. Elder Strong, though not a member of the Presbytery, was invited to address the pliant court, and on motion of Rev. J. J. Porter—one of the notorious eleven, a renegade New School man at that, whose chief business for years past seems to have been to make mischief within the Presbytery, and thereby inflict a vengeance upon Old Schoolism, which he and his former confreres could not inflict from without—the Presbytery, after a false statement of the grounds of their previous action, ordered that Dr. McPheeters shall cease to serve the Pine street Church.

Such is the history of this infamous case as it came before the Assembly—evidently the whole of it the work of one unscrupulous man, endeavoring to work out the threat or prediction made at the Assembly of 1862. Of this man Elder Strong, we know absolutely nothing beyond what appears in the published accounts of this case; nor, were we less ignorant, have we space to waste on such as he. He is plainly another of the too numerous instances of men called, through haste or carelessness, into the Eldership, on whom neither nature, grace, nor education has bestowed a single qualification for the office. His relation to Presbyterianism and knowledge of it, is obviously about equivalent to the knowledge of, and relation to, the prophesy of Baalam's ass, which, in the ups and downs of asinine life, happened to fall into the hands of a prophet. It would be injustice to the ass, however, to compare the logical ability which led even Baalam to reflection, with the illogical stupidity which signalizes all the reasonings of this Elder when the rights and duties of Pastor, Elders and people are the subject. We infer from the whole history that Mr. Strong is probably a pettifogger by profession, and a Yankee of low instincts by birth, or, at least, by religious training. His mind is utterly incapable of comprehending the idea of a Christ-appointed order in his Church, or any constitution and law but the law of the strongest. His conscience seems utterly callous to any impression of the sinfulness of covenant-breaking, chicanery, faithlessness and falsehood. His imperturbable self-complacency is impervious alike to shame from indelicacy and dishonor, or to ridicule from the perpetual blunders into which headlong stupidity ever hurries him, so long as the strong arm of military power protects him from the consequences alike of his blunders and his dishonorable deeds. It is from among men of his constitution, only with a less vivid sense of the inexpediency of crime, that the State prison and the gallows gather their victims.

Still, it matters not, now, how poor a creature Strong may be, since the supreme court of Christ's Church has endorsed and become responsible for his conduct. For in the light of the foregoing facts it will be seen that, though Dr. McPheeters with the Elders and people of Pine Street Church appealed specifically against this action of Presbytery on petition of Strong and the nine members, yet, in sustaining the action of Presbytery in that case, the Assembly necessarily sustained and endorsed the whole series of disgraceful acts of which this last was but the disgraceful culmination. Nor is this merely a logical inference, for the general tone of the opinions delivered in the Assembly clearly evinces that the majority of the judges meant very distinctly to endorse the entire spirit and conduct of Strong & Co. throughout. Ministers—at least those that disgraced their title—and Elders, who, as in solemn caricature, sported the soubriquet of "Judge," justified Rosecrans' impious and infamous order of Cæsar's oath as a qualification for sitting in Christ's court. Others prated of Dr. McPheeters' treason, while perpetrating themselves a worse than Iscariot treason against the constitution, both of the Church and the country. Others, in the very slang of Strong & Co., declared the issue to be Dr. McPheeters' loyalty or disloyalty, though even military judges found no fault in him, as though it were a function of the Assembly, not only to settle for the State the standard of loyalty, but to revise the decisions of the President and the judges, civil and military, on that subject. Others higgled about the technicalities of the villainy perpetrated by the "Rump" Church meeting and the "Rump" Presbytery as a screen to hide their murderous sentence. One poor creature sporting the title "Rev.," is reported as declaring "Dr. McPheeters should have copied the example of the loyal Israelites, and said, when questioned, '*Thine am I, Abraham Lincoln, and on thy side will I remain*'—then all this trouble would have been avoided." And all this folly and wickedness was uttered in face of two or three most manly utterances from the minority judges, which left no excuse for ignorance

The review of this action of the Assembly has constantly suggested to us, in spite of ourselves, the singular and startling analogy between the trial of Dr. McPheeters before this court, and the trial of his master before a similar Church court, whose action betokened a speedy final apostasy and judgment. It is not irreverent, within proper limits, to compare the disciple with his Lord. Nay, Jesus has taught us that in such cases it is the Lord himself who is on trial still. "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my disciples, ye did it unto me."

The circumstances and the times of the two trials are remarkably similar. In both cases the times are highly revolutionary, and the issue is, "under which King?" In both cases a *High Priest* of the reigning fanaticism gave counsel before hand. "It is *expedient* that one man die." (John 18: 14.) In both cases the fundamental fallacy which blinded the minds and stupefied the consciences of the judges, was the assumption that God's purpose must be to aggrandize and give dominion to one particular people and party. As we heard Dr. Geo. Junkin blasphemously express it, in the Assembly of 1862, "God Almighty *cannot afford* to allow the dissolution of this Union." Had Jesus assented to the self-exalting political notions of the times, and been *loyal* to Judaism, as the court understood loyalty, no fault would have been found with him. Had his disciple assented to the court's definition of loyalty in face of the constitution and of the teachings of the ancient seers, as to its true intent and spirit, no sentence of condemnation would have passed upon him. Nay, even in the particular *form* of the offence the analogy is startling. It consisted in nothing positively done, but simply in failure to do. The Master, when pressed to an answer, said simply, "My Kingdom is not of this world, else my servants would fight." The disciple under similar circumstances, declared, "My mission is not to settle questions between the kingdoms of this world." Even in the judgments of the two courts we find the same differences of character developed. In the firm and just rebukes of such men as Presidents Maclean and Breckinridge, we seem to hear the very utterances of conscientious Joseph and Nicodemus, "Doth our law condemn a man before it hear him?" And doubtless among the private, if not the public utterances of members of the court, the like response as of old was heard, from logic-made-easy, "Art thou also one of his disciples?"—a *sympathizer* with rebels?

Whether the parallel is to be carried out in the final apostasy and judgment of God upon the modern as upon the ancient court, it is not ours to predict. Yet who can fail to feel alarm at the thought that the formal condemnation and anathematizing of the witnesses for Christ's truth is the ordinary token of the approach of final apostasy and judgment.

However this may be, what pastor and people in the land, however loved and loving, can tell what a day may bring forth, when it needs but the chicanery of some Strong to commence the devilish work of sundering the holy tie, in order to ensure an edict from the supreme court of the Church, to sunder the tie and clothe the suffering martyr in the wild beast's skin to incite the fierce war dogs to devour him?

A SCRIPTURAL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND *Historical View of Slavery; from the Days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the 19th Century. By Bishop Hopkins, Vt.*

This is the title of a work of rare merit and of a rare history. Prior to the commencement of the war, the venerable Bishop of Vermont became somewhat famous at the North, by espousing the cause of southern slavery. Although a foreigner by birth, a northerner by adoption, and in no way whatever associated or connected with domestic slavery, and even with his sympathies all enlisted against it, he became convinced, early in his career, that slavery was the arrangement of Divine Providence, and that the Abolitionists' interpretation of the Constitution was erroneous. He delivered a lecture in New York in 1850, in which he set forth his views openly, and proved the validity of slavery, from the Bible. He repeated similar vindications of this institution, from time to time, until a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia addressed him a letter dated April 15, 1863, soliciting his views in writing with leave to publish them. Bishop Hopkins furnished a pamphlet embodying his views, with leave to publish. This pamphlet, although the most conclusive argument in vindication of slavery I have ever met, yet gave serious offence to Bishop Potter and his clergy, of Pennsylvania, whereupon these gentlemen addressed Bishop Hopkins a note of disapproval of his course, and they did this in very strong language. They protest against the Pamphlet and denounce the author of it. The Protest, dated September 1863, called the Bishop of Vermont to his pen; and he then went to work in good earnest to add to his Scriptural argument a complete vindication of slavery which he does in a masterly manner, proving his point by a most thorough research of the writings of Fathers, Reformers, and other writers, in all ages, Ancient and Modern; citing friends in all periods and in all lands, from such classes as Tertullian, Chrysostom, Gregory, Melancthon, Calvin, Henry, Clarke, Scott, Doddridge, Bishop of England and Church of Rome, Oriental Churches and the Church of Russia, Wilberforce, Roberson, Cummins, Washington, Jefferson, and a host of names which present a most felicitous contrast with such names as Beecher, Stowe, Parker and the like.

The learned Bishop examines the theories of these modern enthusiasts, and shows them up in their true colors, and satisfies you very fully, first, of the validity of the institution itself, and then of the infidelic tendencies of the men and theories that oppose the domestic relation of master and slave.

In the course of his book he administers some well merited and handsome rebukes to his assailants, and the ultra abolitionists; and especially does he deal in a gifted manner with that enemy of pure religion, civil order and harmony, Theodore Parker, who though deceased, has left behind him a progeny of seditionists, who, though too obtuse to originate, yet lack not the depravity and the cunning to perpetuate the heresy of their leader.

You rise from the perusal of this book with a feeling of complete satisfaction, and admiration of an author of so much learning; of the clearest style; and of singular independence, coming out as he does at such a time as 1863, and in the face of such a people as the Yankee nation, with such a book

The work is published by Pooley, of New York, and a single copy of it has found its way to this city, through the hermetical paper block ade.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

STRONG DRINK IN CAMP.—Dryden, in his "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," says:

"Drinking is the soldier's pleasure."

There is a spirit of mischief in this line. It has served to foster the idea that indulgence in strong drink is especially excusable on the part of those who follow the military profession—that to 'put the bottle to the lips' is a more natural and less blameworthy thing in camp than at home. Many a wise scruple has been laid at rest by it; and many a brave man beguiled into habits which proved the germ of drunkenness, dishonor and death.

And how shall we hope to break its force? We cannot deny that the soldier may find pleasure in drinking—that the exhilaration attending it may relieve the monotony and tedium of camp life—that the gloomy thoughts inspired by a sense of danger may be chased from the bosom for a season. All this we admit. But let the soldier look beyond the pleasure, to that which follows after. Let him judge the indulgence by its inherent tendencies and its ultimate results. Let him correct the error of the poet who was nominally a Christian, by the higher wisdom of the heathen philosopher who said, "The vine bears three kinds of fruit; the first, pleasure—the second, intoxication—the third, remorse." Let him ask himself whether for the sake of a transient gratification, he is willing to contract the weakness, and bear the reproach and sink into the degradation and suffer the ruin of enduring vice! Let him seriously consider whether the enjoyment of to-day is not purchased too dearly when he pays for it with the risk of an enfeebled body, and a wasted fortune, and an alienated friendship, and an impaired intellect, seared conscience, and blighted name, and a broken life, and a hopeless death, and a lost soul, and a resurrection of shame, and a sentence of wrath and a home in hell, and an eternity of measureless, unmitigable woe! Oh, if he truly does this, will not drinking be his dread and his abhorrence? Ought it not to be? In possibility and in likelihood, *all these things are in the bottle*—in the bottle *for him*—if he does not put it away from him. Can he see that they are there, and not shrink from them? Alas, then, *his undoing is already more than half accomplished.* He needs at once to arouse himself, and fly from an impending danger, from a destruction that threatens to overwhelm him straightway.

A GROUND OF HOPE.

The atrocious wickedness of our foes is a ground on which we bottom the hope of eventual success. In entertaining that pleasing expectation, we do not claim to have attained such righteousness as makes us pleasing to God, or ever such as the nature of the cause we are engaged in makes becoming. We are deeply sensible of the number and magnitude of the transgressions written down against us as a people, and so far are we from expecting any manifestation of the divine power in the rebuke of our foes on account of any goodness there is in us, we are painfully conscious that were God to visit the demerits of our crimes upon us, the worst evils that ever befall a people would long ago have been poured out upon us.

But while we are bad our enemies are worse. We have angered God; they have made His wrath burn with vastly greater fierceness. We have reckoned upon final success on the ground that God had taken part with us; they have contemptuously refused to implore the divine help and blessing, and placed all their dependence in physical agencies, brute force. Reverses and disasters have again and again caused us to bewail our sins and iniquities and implore pardon; they have obstinately persisted in their wicked courses, and been made the more stiff-necked by every successive defeat and failure. We have tried our utmost to conduct the war on the principles of morality and humanity; they have systematically outraged those high and generous principles, and made their boast of the vilest and most bloody deeds. We are contending for rights and liberties vouchsafed our ancestors, through the blessing of God, upon their heroic endurance and valiant resistance; they aim to wrest those priceless blessings from us, to dishonor, enslave and and destroy us. We are willing to retire from this contest the moment our enemies consent to let us alone; they continue to wage a barbarous warfare under the promptings of the basest passions of their fallen nature.

The war itself is a palpable violation of the Constitution they falsely say they are fighting to uphold and maintain, and their rulers have not only set at naught that instrument in their dealings with us, but have scornfully disregarded its spirit and letter by the manner in which they have treated their own citizens. They proclaimed to the world that the object they desired and designed to accomplish by means of the war was the restoration of the Union, and they have done their utmost to make that result impossible. They have done their utmost to inflame the base passions of our slaves, exhorted them to rapine, murder and robbery, and supplied those under their authority with the appliances for the execution of their fiendish suggestions. They have stolen our slaves, forced the young and able bodied men into their army, taking care to place them in the front of the battle, and abandoned the young, the aged and the sick to cold, starvation and death. The course of their armies has been marked by ashes, blood and tears, and for more than a twelve month they have continued to throw shells into a city inhabited by thousands of old men, women and children. They take especial pleasure in the burning of flour mills and barns and smoke houses, in destroying agricultural instruments, and in devastating fields waving with the generous yield of the soil. They murder parents under the eye of their children, and compel gray haired mothers and fathers to witness the ravishment of their pure and lovely daughters. They rob defenceless women of clothing, gold and silver plate, money and marriage rings, break in pieces what they cannot carry away, and apply the torch to the homestead.

But how idle the attempt to array against that infamous people one tenth of the enormous crimes that stand recorded against them, or to present those crimes in their true colors? Their enormities are without a parallel in number, variety and magnitude. They have been given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind. They have been abandoned to their own lusts. All divine restraining grace has been taken away from them, and a righteous God hath said to all moral influences and agents, "let them alone!" *They shall utterly perish in their own corruption.* God will smite them in the fierceness of His anger with a terrible stroke.

It may be the purpose of God to permit this war to go on, and to permit our enemies to inflict sorer evils upon us than any under which we have yet groaned and bled. Concerning that we have no revelation; but of this we are confident, that if we meet the high and solemn obligations imposed upon us, He will not permit our enemies to triumph over us in the end; that when His purpose towards us has been accomplished He will send us deliverance, and that He will assuredly punish the outrageous wickedness of the Yankee nation in a most signal manner.—*Charleston Courier.*

WHAT THOU DOEST, DO QUICKLY.—Quick, young man! Life is short. A great work is before you, and you have no time to lose. If you would succeed in business, win your way to honor, and save your soul, you must work quickly. The sluggard dies. The wheels of time roll over him and crush him while he sleeps. Aim high, and work hard. Life is worth the living, death worth the dying, because heaven is worth the gaining.

Quick, ye men of might in the road of life! Your life is more than half gone already. You are going down the hill, and the shadows begin to fall around you. If ye have aught to do before ye die, do it quickly. The morning has fled, midday has passed, and the night cometh.

Quick, ye aged men, quick! Once you thought three score years and ten to be an endless time, and that they could never pass away. They have come, they have gone, and what have you left? The days of pleasure are passed, and the days of darkness are here. Have you left any work undone? Have you come to infirmities and trembling with no preparation for death? Ah, quick, ye aged fathers and grey bearded sires. Already are the messengers of death beginning to tender their services, to bring you to the sepulchres of your fathers. With the feeble remnants of existence struggle for heaven. Work, pray, seek, while life lingers, mercy waits, and God is gracious!

HUMAN NATURE IS A BAD CLOCK.—It may go right now and then, of be made to strike the hour, but its inward frame is to go wrong.

A man is apt to think that his personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow-men do just as he pleases.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted on the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq, *Treasurer*, " "

THE EDITOR *pro tem.* is absent from his post for a week or two. Any matters requiring his personal attention will be laid over till his return.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of communications, received during the past week, will lay over until the return of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, editor *pro tem.*

SOLDIERS' PAPERS.—We sometimes receive complaints about the failure of soldiers' papers to reach them in camp. These papers are mailed with the same regularity as are those sent to citizens, and are prepaid in every instance; but it cannot be expected that they will not often fail to reach their destination. We have frequently stated to our readers, that we thought it better to send the paper to hospitals than to soldiers actively in the field, as we think i much more likely to be received.

REV. E. A. BOLLES.—We see from the Charlotte *Democrat*, that Rev. E. A. Bolles, Agent of the Confederate States Bible Society, is now on a visit to the Western portion of the State, collecting funds for the Society. Mr. Bolles has been untiring in his exertions to increase this fund, and is entitled to the gratitude of all christians for his energy and devotion to the great cause in which he is engaged.

THE REVIVAL IN JOHNSON'S BRIGADE.—The daily services in Johnson's old Brigade, says the *Christian Observer*, were commenced about the 9th of July and continued two or three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Taylor says in a note dated near Richmond on the 30th ult., that "during our meetings we have had seventy-two professions and seventy accessions to our Camp Church. Deep interest has been manifested on the part of the soldiers. For the last few days our religious services have been suspended in consequence of military movements. At the time of their suspension we had about thirty-five anxious soldiers, inquiring the way of life, saying, "What must I do to be saved."

On last Sabbath, the 24th inst., we had a communion meeting, in which about two hundred communicants were present. It was in truth a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord."

COL. DAWSON'S LECTURE.—We had the pleasure of hearing the lecture delivered here on the night of the 8th inst., by Col. A. H. H. Dawson, of Mobile, in behalf of the Kentucky soldiers in the Confederate service. He was greeted by a highly appreciative audience, who derived much enjoyment from the rare literary treat served up by this able and eloquent speaker. We have rarely seen an audience more thoroughly entertained, and we advise all our readers, who may have an opportunity of hearing this admirable orator, not to fail to hear him. Independent of the praise-worthy object he has in view, viz: the relief of the sick and wounded Kentuckians in our army, his lecture is a specimen of oratory and eloquence that cannot fail to charm the admirers of those rare gifts.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—The editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, published at Raleigh, N. C., has advanced the subscription price of his paper to $10 per annum. He proposes to issue it on a whole sheet in the future.

TESTAMENTS.—We are happy to be able to state, on the authority of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that the Bible Society of the Confederate States has recently received several cases of Testaments from England, and that its officers will be glad to meet the demand as long as the supply continues. Address Geo. M. Thew, Esq., Treas., Augusta, Ga.

The venerable and distinguished Swiss divine, Cæsar Malan, D. D., calmly and peacefully departed to his rest, after a long illness, on the 8th of May.

"THOU GOD SEEST ME."

A constant sense of God's immediate presence and the fact that His all-seeing eye is ever upon us, would, if really entertained, have a most happy influence upon our life and character. It would make every man fair and honest in his calling. The "tricks of trade," that curse legitimate business in all its shapes and forms, would be effectually done away. For those tricks are pursued because of the supposed ignorance of the party upon whom the petty frauds are practised. God is wholly lost sight of when such transactions are going on. His presence is not recognized; nor is is the fact that He sees and knows all things felt in the heart. But when He is always placed before the eye of the mind, and a full recognition of His presence felt, it cannot be thus. It effectually restrains all crooked ways, and lays a bar upon questionable practices and doubtful expedients. Let God go with you to your daily occupations, therefore, whatever these occupations may be. Endeavor to realize His presence there—(for His eye *is* upon you, whether you will or not)—and it will be far better than all human laws and regulations against fraud and deception and cunning. It will make one just and honest and open-handed; for though *man* may not see the little departures from strict integrity and fairness, it is well known and felt that *God sees them.* And the fear of God has much more restraint upon *all* in whose heart this fear abides, than the fear of man.

Thus to set the Lord always before us, would also regulate and moderate the desire for gain; confining it within proper bounds on all sides, and thereby saving from a host of evils that are bearing on multitudes to eternal ruin. The Apostle says, "The love of money is the root of all evil;" and "he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent," says Solomon himself. Now we need not suppose that these sayings of inspired men were wholly prophetic. There were doubtless a great many striking examples of their truth when these "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Solomon had but to cast his eye any day over Jerusalem to behold them; and Paul, in his journeyings from place to place, found them ever multiplying before his face. And what age of the world since has failed to add multitudes of examples of like character, to swell the extent of our knowledge and warn us of the dangers that encompass us? Did these holy men live *now*, with the accumulated evidence of the ages before them, they would not be likely to modify their views of the evils condemned? Would Solomon make a less serious charge against those who "haste to be rich;" or would Paul be less severe against "the love of money?" Certainly not. Whatever truth may be supposed to have attached to these utterances when made, is still true. They were certainly *prophetic* of things with which we are familiar. This "haste to be rich"—this "love of money"—is the bane of society as we behold it. Scarcely a day passes that does not exhibit some striking example of its all-powerful sway, in which the victim has been detected and exposed to the world.

To these sins, people are peculiarly liable at such times as the present. The derangement in all the ordinary channels of trade—the large profits made, and frequently too by those who have no great skill or judgment in finances or in commerce—the weakening of moral principle that always results from political revolutions, such as that through which we are now passing—*these* things increase selfishness and tend to the development of the covetous spirit that rules so much in human nature, even in times of peace. So common have these sins become, that they have ceased to excite surprise; and instead of the indignation that would attach to them in a better state of public sentiment, they are received as a matter of course, disposed of with a jest, and the public mind is ready for the next exhibition of the same kind.

Now, what is the remedy for all this? How may it be met, society preserved, men raised from the groveling pursuit of wealth merely for its own sake, and the church purified from the stains that so often attach to *her* in these very matters? Unless something is done to stay the tide that is now setting in the direction of these evils, to what point of reproach and shame may she not soon be borne? The feeling of Hagar in all the affairs of life would moderate and regulate all the desires of the heart, that might otherwise become ungovernable, and forbid all criminal excess.

The feeling of Hagar would also tend very much to keep us mindful of our dependence upon God for success in all our callings and occupations. Without His blessing, we may rise early and sit up late, there can be no real success for us. It is an old charge, as old as the days of Habakkuk, that men "sacrifice unto their net and burn incense unto their drag; because by them their portion is fat, and their meat plenteous." The instrument by which they succeed, or hope to succeed in life, is worshipped, to the utter neglect of Him who orders their lot in all things. God's presence and blessing is too much overlooked. That which is seen occupies the attention, to the total neglect of the invisible hand that guides all results to their final issue. God is thus ignored.

But were our minds constantly filled with the truth, "Thou God seest me," it would not be thus. We should never fall into this sin. God would not only be ever present, but this presence would be felt and acknowledged. His hand would be seen in all things that pertain to us. The eye would never be averted from God to ourselves, and we would never be guilty of the sin of sacrificing unto our net and of burning incense to our drag. God would ever be looked to as the efficient agent in all the complicated affairs of life; and whatever the result might be, we should feel that the hand of God was there. If prosperity attended us, it would fill our hearts with thankfulness to *Him;* if adversity became our lot, it would be recognized as the ordering of *His* wise and merciful providence.

A REBOUND FROM SUPERSTITION AND FORMALISM.—Senor Garrido, a Spaniard of celebrity, has written a book upon his own country, in which he says: "In general, the Spaniards have ceased to be Catholics; they are divided into two great classes, deists and infidels, and the majority are indifferent to divine worship. Of the two classes, the former say they believe in a Supreme Being, of whom, however, they have no definite notion. They believe in neither the miracles nor the prophecies, nor the Virgin, nor any of the mysteries of the Catholic Church. The latter do not believe in anything whatever, and both classes are so far alike that, for the most part, they do not trouble themselves about questions which have not the slightest effect on their conscience. From motives of personal interest, in order to stand well with their neighbors, to get an appointment, or to avoid the risk of losing one, people imitate the men at the head of affairs, and as they see that these play the hypocrite, follow their example by joining pious fraternities, purchasing tickets for the communion, or even attending it without confession. Other hypocrites frequent the service of the Church."

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN JAPAN.—During a visit of the English Bishop of Victoria to assist the operations of Rev. Messrs. Liggins and Williams at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, he succeeded in raising a sufficient amount from the English merchants, added to what Mr. Williams had received from American merchants, to enable him to erect a Church. It is claimed that this is the first Protestant Church ever erected in that land. Another has been built since by the English and Scotch residents at Yokohama, the port of Yedo. It was first opened in December last, when there were resident there 108 British subjects and 85 Americans. It is not denominational, though the English service is used.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—Our Irish correspondent, says the N. Y. *Evangelist*, writes us that the Magee Presbyterian College, just established at Derry, in the North of Ireland, will probably be opened in October next. Endowments have been obtained for some of the Professorships, and the Irish Society of London promise a hundred pounds a year for five years, in the hope that meantime, funds shall be raised for endowing the others. Latin, Greek, Logic, Natural Philosophy, and perhaps Ethics, may thus have a commencement; and the Theological course, including Hebrew, Systematic Theology, Hermeneutics, and Sacred Rhetoric, will follow in due time. This will be a great boon to the whole Irish Presbyterian population; especially those of the North and Northwest.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Our readers will remember that a short time since, a number of prominent Yankee officers were confined in the city of Charleston within range of the enemy's fire, in retaliation for their barbarity in shelling that portion of the city occupied exclusively by non-combatants. The Yankee authorities, on being informed of this step, selected an equal number of Confederate officers, and were making arrangements to place them on Morris Island, in full range of our batteries. Through the mercy of God, these officers, instead of being kept in a position where they would have been subjected to imminent peril at the hands of their own friends, have been regularly exchanged, and are now at their respective homes, receiving the congratulations and sharing the joys of relatives and friends. We publish, in our news column, a list of the Confederate officers.

A WIFE'S GIFT TO THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.—The *Southern Observer* mentions the receipt, from a Southern lady, for Missionary purposes, of a ten dollar Confederate treasury note, stained with the blood of her husband who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. It was found on his person, after his death, and sent to her. She kept it, for a while, as a sacred and cherished relic of her husband; but afterwards gave it into the treasury of the Lord.

The *Presbyterian* says that the health of Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor of the church in University Place, New York, has suffered so much lately, that he has been compelled to take leave of his congregation for a time, and spend a season in travel, or in complete quiet. A brief letter of farewell was read to his congregation on Sabbath morning, (May 15th) announcing his purpose to cease for a time his usual labors.

THE BELIEVER'S DESTINATION.

"Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am; that they may behold the glory that thou hast given me." This is the prayer of Him whom we know that "the Father heareth always." It is, therefore, enough to give us confidence in the final destination of those who are in Christ. But we can scarcely open the word of God, or sound the depths of the christian heart in any age of the church, and not have our confidence in this precious truth strengthened. It is to this ultimate destination of the believer with God and Christ and holy things—when "every tear shall be wiped away"—when the night of ignorance, sorrow, and sin shall be forever unknown—to which the promises look that give point to the exhortations in the word—that lure us away from the world and the things of the world after a better and far richer inheritance reserved for those who have "run with patience the race set before them in the gospel." It is this ultimate destination that has been the subject of thought and meditation with the children of the kingdom in every age, as they journeyed on through this world of temptation and sorrow, of sin and suffering. While there has generally been much to detain them here—to twine around the heart and bind it to earth—"to depart and be with Christ" has been better for them. They know it. They feel it, whatever be the ties that bind them to this sod. A child of God whose hopes do not rise, often and intensely, above the world and the poor, perishing things of earth, to the glories and the bliss of that state, where "Christ sitteth at the right hand of God"—it cannot be! No such creature can exist. Absent from home, far from his father's house, deprived of the privilege of intimate personal communion with Him, face to face—he cannot but turn often and with intense desire to the time and place where those blessed privileges shall be fully and securely enjoyed.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY MURDERED.—The latest foreign news contains the following:—A telegram from Bombay, of May 14, says—'The Rev. Isidore Lœwenthal, missionary to the Affghans, has been murdered at Peshawur.'" The Rev. Mr. Lœwenthal was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and was stationed at Peshawur.

Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, a Polish Jew by birth, but a convert to Christianity more than thirty years since, in London, and a minister most of that time in that city, recently died after a long and useful career in endeavoring to spread the gospel abroad, especially among his brethren, the Jews.

A LARGE DONATION.—A generous Christian lady recently sent the editor of the Richmond Christian *Advocate* a barrel of lard, which she desired to be sold and the proceeds used chiefly for the distribution of the *Advocate* among the soldiers. The lard sold for a little over two thousand dollars. We doubt not, that lard aids materially in *greasing* the machinery of the *Advocate.*

THINK OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies are always devising plans for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. One of their last happy thoughts is the making of scrap books for circulation in the hospitals. Our attention was first called to this subject the other day at Charlottesville. A little girl in that place concluded she would make a scrap book for the soldiers, so she collected all the old papers and magazines about the house, and set to work. In a short time she had made a very interesting little book, with which the sick and wounded men were delighted. She sent with it a short and simple letter to the soldiers, which we intended to print with this notice, but we have mislaid it. We commend this matter to the notice of the ladies. In the absence of books in our hospitals they may relieve the tedium of the sick room by making these scrap books in their leisure moments. Take any blank book not too large and unhandy, cut out every other leaf, then paste in neatly your selection, and if possible illuminate each page with an engraving. Be sure in the selections to bear in mind the moral and religious wants of the soldiers.

At Charlottesville several little girls go occasionally and sing in the wards. The soldiers are delighted with the simple and touching music of these children. Tears flow freely as they listen, and the chaplains are often urged to bring these little singers again. The scene is touching and beautiful.—*Soldier's Paper.*

DEATH OF REV. G. W. LEYBURN'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.—In a note from Rev. Mr. Hooper, dated on the 14th inst., he says: "I have just heard this morning of the sudden death of Bro. Leyburn's youngest daughter, Alice. Mr. L., passed through town yesterday on his way for Alum Water, near New London, and told me she was quite sick. Last night she was taken with hemorrhage which caused her to sink in a short time." The Lord grant the consolations of his Spirit to the bereaved parents and family.—*Christian Observer.*

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.—A Virginia correspondent of the *Christian Index* gives a very striking incident illustrative of the power of religion in making good soldiers: "In a Brigade of five regiments, where there has recently been a glorious revival, two of the regiments, which had not shared in the revival, broke, while the three which had been thus blessed stood firm, and changed a threatened disaster into a victory, which elicited the commendation of the higher officers, and will secure the promotion of the Colonel commanding."

STRENGTH AS THE DAY.

"As thy days; so shall thy strength be." Deut. xxxiii: 25.

Here is a precious promise for a trying day! It belongs to every traveller to Mount Zion. It provides for every part of the journey, for every day as each day may require. It is especially to dark days, wintry days, trying days,—days when creatures cannot help us. Fellow pilgrim! are you dispirited, depressed and cast down! Are you looking back upon the past with sorrow, and forward into the future with fear? Cheer up, the Lord will not lay on you more than he will enable you to bear, nor will he allow any other to do so. However weak you may feel in yourself, however rough the road you have to travel, however heavy the burden you have to carry, sufficient strength will be given you. You have never been crushed yet, though you may have staggered under some heavy burdens; and he who has helped you in the past is your helper now, and will help you in all the future. "As the day"—let the day be as it may—"shall thy strength be." In the day of adversity—in the day of prosperity—in the day of [illegible] and in the day of death—suitable supplies will be sent, and all necessary aid afforded.

Look not, then, at thy trials, dwell not on thine inability; but lay hold on the promise, and seek grace to exercise faith in the almighty Promiser. Then let Satan suggest what he please, or the flesh object what it may, you will be able to say, "I will not fear; for as my day, so shall my strength be." Blessed Lord, we praise thee for this precious promise! Help, O help us to confide in it; and day by day as duty or trials may require, enable us to look to thee, and expect sufficient strength from thee!

"In the day when I cried thou answeredest me, and strengthenedst me with strength in my soul." Ps. cxxviii: 3.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

ARE OUR HEARTS IN THE CAUSE?

A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

A secular view of religious duty is not always devoid of interest, or even of profitable suggestions. Outsiders are at least not biassed by the same prejudices that affect those whose interests or professions may somewhat govern their ideas of a given duty, and if their estimate of Christian obligation seem to impose too weighty burdens, it must be admitted that they are burdens not greater than are authorized by religious professions. I address these words to those who profess the Christian faith. I do not aspire to the position of one speaking by authority, but simply make suggestions. Indeed, most of all, would I deprecate uncharitable reflections upon any one. But all are capable of improvement, and surely none should be more desirous of it than the elect.

The war in which we are engaged, however, preceded by church separations, is more than a religious scheme employing secular arms. However much our religious faith and traditions may be concerned in the present conflict, the main motive of the enemy is obviously secular and *mercenary.* And even with ourselves, present and material, as well as future and religious, advantages enter largely into our calculations. But over all true interests Christianity throws its shield, and even while we seek secular ends, if they be right and honorable, we may expect and insist on the largest and best help of the Church. Our right to worship God according to the dictates of our consciencies; all that is sacred in tradition, memory and affections; and constitutional rights, are assailed and endangered by a cruel and insolent foe.

Now, seriously, I ask, even in view of all that the Church has done, is this great cause as near and dear to the hearts of individual Christians as it ought to be? Do *all* Christians—*all who profess to be Christians*—do their whole duty towards our country? Do all fight, or pray, or advise, and make noble sacrifices, as the stress of our circumstances and their own Christian obligations require at such an hour? Oh is it their endeavor day and night to secure His great blessing on our cause, who can alone save us by his strong arm and outstretched hand? If every Christian shall devote himself to his duty, encouraging all who are "ready to halt," counselling those who are perplexed—above all fervently praying for success at the hands of that God by whose wisdom, grace and might we can prevail over our enemies, who can doubt but that out of all our trials we shall have, as a people, a happy and glorious issue?

Will Christians object if an outsider, in an humble and kind spirit, asks a question he finds in the Bible, "What do ye more than others?"

S. C.

WHAT A SPEECH!—Mr. Charles Anderson, Lieut. Governor of Ohio, and brother of the "Hero of Fort Sumpter," is reported by one of the abolition papers of Cincinnati, to have uttered the following blasphemy at the reception of the Second Kentucky Regiment at Cincinnati a short time since:

"Unfurling the tattered and bullet rent flag of the Second Kentucky, the speaker exclaimed, with emotion, 'Ladies behold the work of your fair hands. See it marred by ruthless traitors. Oh, the seamless coat of the Saviour, as it came from the cross, rent by spears and draggled in blood, was not half so beautiful as the stained and tattered uniform of the brave soldier who has defended that flag.'" [Cheers.]

Verily, when the wicked rule, the people may tremble. Here is a man who has fairly caught the spirit of abolition, and its fruit is bald infidelity, and blasphemy of the coarsest kind.

We have been led to believe that this man, some years ago, was a man of good character, probably a professor of religion, but having become an abolitionist, he must needs insult the Christian world with a blasphemy equally as disgusting as any which ever proceeded from the lips of a Tom Paine.—*True Presbyterian.*

THE (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General assembly of this branch of the Presbyterian Church was held in Dayton, Ohio. It was only in session eight days. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Henry B Smith, D. D., from the text, "Till we all come in the unity of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."—Ephesians v: 13.

Rev. Thomas Brainerd. D. D., was chosen Moderator.

The committee on the State of the Country, presented a series of loyal resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, ordered to be read from the pulpits of all their churches, and the same be forwarded to President Lincoln.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., was the delegate from the O. S. General Assembly.

After a very harmonious session the Assembly adjourned to meet next year in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.—*True Presbyterian.*

THE EXAMPLE OF OUR CHIEFTAIN.—When Gen. Lee crossed the James early in June, he called his staff around him and kneeling under the shade of a spreading oak offered up a most fervent prayer for Divine guidance, and strength, and success in the new stage of the campaign upon which he was just entering.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEFENSE AND EXPLANATION.

It is a favorable sign of returning sanity among at least some of the ministers and churches at the North, that the Directors of the American Bible Society, should feel a pressure upon them to make explanation to the Christian world concerning the separation between them and the Virginia Bible Society, that caused the sending of an agent to England for aid. Secretary Taylor and the *New York Observer*, both seem to think the defence and explanation a most triumphant one, and conclusively showing that the American Bible Society has been disposed to do and actually did all that could be done in the way of supplying the South with Bibles. We are not of course, disposed to scan too closely the logic of an apology. It is made plain enough, that in 1861 before the "Northern heart was fired to the point of a barbarous war of robbery, plunder, and extermination in the name of Christianity, the Bible Society was disposed to go on with the good work at the South. It is made equally plain that in 1863 after the successful appeal of the Virginia Bible Society to Christians in England, the American Bible Society was ready to grant Bibles to the South. As to the long intervening period, during the height of the mania for murder and extermination the defense is not so strong as we should wish a defense of ourselves to be, if life, repudiation or property were depending on it. After carefully looking over all that the Secretary, Dr. Taylor and the *Observer* has to say upon the subject, while we rejoice that they feel it proper to make some explanation, we do not feel it our duty to recall our utterance on the subject nine months ago in response to the *Presbyterian's* pious wish that Dr. Hoge might be captured and sent by the Government "to thank the American Bible Society for doing without solicitation, what he has crossed the seas to ask as a favor from strangers and foreigners":

"In the third place, these Southern Christians had no particular human reasons that we can see, for regarding the Christians represented in the New York Bible Society in any other light than as "strangers and foreigners;" nay, in not a few instances than as even "Barbarians and Scathians." They found themselves formally denounced in the name of the Lord, as the vilest of malefactors by general assemblies, conventions and conferences. They found themselves held up in the pulpits of the North as objects of execration to popular fanaticism—to be exterminated by fire and sword, without benefit of the laws of civilized warfare. They found the Generals that conducted the war against them—because their instincts of military honor revolted at the idea of robbery and butchery—cried down into obscurity and disgrace, by a popular fury, led on by the pulpit and religious press, which represents the Bible Society. They read accounts doubtless, in Northern religious papers, which stole through to them, of Northern ministers—members of the Bible Society—who shamelessly boasted of valuable books in their libraries stolen from the libraries of Southern ministers—and of Northern Christians, patrons of the Bible Society, who made full acknowledgment of pianos stolen from the parlors of Southern Christians. (See the New York *Christian Enquirer* and *New York Observer*,—"Achans in the Camp"—and *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, the letter from a minister who boasts of having the manuscript sermons, among "*many valuable books*," from the library of a Southern Clergyman.)

Now we submit whether in view of such notorious facts, these Southern Christians had much encouragement to "solicit" the aid of the Bible Society at New York.

"It might indeed be supposed, that this magnanimous conduct of the Bible Society is an indication of the return of a better spirit and therefore Dr. Hoge should thank them, as the *Presbyterian* demands of him. Unfortunately, however, the *Presbyterian* while it demands this return of gratitude, takes occasion to denounce the Southern ministers as men "lost to all principle of moral responsibility." Does the *Presbyterian* desire for the Bible Society the thanks of men "lost to all principle of moral responsibility?" Verily, the Bible Society has run to a low ebb!"—*True Presbyterian.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE [illegible] have already the returns from 3[illegible] counties, in which Gov. Vance's [illegible]0,994. It will be between forty and [illegible]usand, against 33,975 two years ago.—*Cour 8th.*

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Senate, W. B. Wright. Poll: Wright 1138, R. McRaniel 697. Commons, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Gen. A. D. McLean, Dr. John McCormick. Poll: Shepherd 1167, McLean 8[illegible]6. McCormick 841, Neill McKay 809, M. J. McDuffie 618, J. P. McLean 566, W. M. McNeill 378, Jas. Kirkpatrick 188, A. J. Bethune [illegible]34. All Vance men.

THE LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.—It was ascertained yesterday, from a letter written by one of Burnside's command, and which accidentally fell into our hands, that the enemy's loss in the fights of Saturday will aggregate between 6,500 and 7,000. As this letter was intended only for the private eye of a friend at the North, it is no doubt correct—*Pet. Express.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. HOOD.—As is reported Gen. S. D. Lee, with from eight to ten thousand troops, has joined Gen. Hood. Within a few days we may look for news of stirring events in the neighborhood of Atlanta.

B. AND O. RAILROAD.—A private letter to the editors of the Lynchburg Republican, says that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been effectually destroyed. For a distance of fifteen miles the ties have been burnt and the iron cut in two so as to render it totally unfit for any future use.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter to the Houston *Telegraph* from Monterey, Mexico, alluding to the arrival of Maximilian, says:

In the meantime it may not be improper to caution your readers to be very moderate in their expectations of benefits from the new Emperor. The problem of Louis Napoleon in Mexico is not only solved, but is still shrouded in a mistery that baffles the research of the most erudite diplomat. Maximilian's position on the chess board, whether as King, Queen or Parson, is too indefined to regard him as aught but the tool of a great mind, as the agency through which something is to be done, what, no man conjectures.

Complications will ensue, new policies will be formed, old theories will be abandoned, and perhaps a monarchy may be founded—all is conjecture, yet amid it all another insult awaits our foe. "The best Government the sun ever shown upon" will humble its proud head, abandon the doctrines of its father, prove traitors to the promise of Juarez and recognize Maximilian among the powers that be. The bargain is made in Paris. The consideration is specified. Grant may be defeated or he may win, the Monroe doctrine is abandoned, the United States is humiliated by the South and stands stultified before the nations.

If Maximilian recognize the Confederacy the signs of the times are out of joint.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP POAGUE'S BATTALION,
Near Chester Depot, R. & P. R. R.,
July 31, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in Charlotte Light Battery, Capt. A B. Williams, Comd'g, from May 6th to this date.

Battle Wilderness May 6th—Killed: Private David Fulbright. Wounded: Privates W. P. Ellington, severely in back, W. G. Hoover slightly in leg, Walter Broadway slightly in hip, Reuben Underwood slightly in head.

Spottsylvania C. H., May 12th—Killed: Private Tilmon Jenkins. Wounded: Capt A. B Williams severely in side, Private Andrew Kanipe mortally since died.

Near Cold Harbor June 1st—Wounded: Patrick Cain painfully in leg.

Cold Harbor June 3d—Wounded: Private R. C. Nantz severely in leg.

Turkey Ridge June 11th—Killed: Private William S McDuffie.

June 20th, near Petersburg—Wounded: Lt. Abdan Alexander severely in head.

July 8th, Chesterfield Heights—Wounded: Lt. T. L. Seigle slightly in hip, Privates W. W. Shelby slightly in head and shoulder, John C. Fite slightly in knee.

July 11th, near Petersburg—Wounded: Privates Jas. H. Potts slightly in head, W. P. Ellington slightly in face.

July 12th—Private Jesse B Baker severely in hands.

July 22d—Killed: Private Jackson Tourey.

Very respectfully,
T. L. SEIGLE, Lt. Comd'g,
Charlotte Lt. Batt'y, Poague's Batt. Art.,
3d Corps, Army N. Va.

EXCHANGED OFFICERS.—The following officers were duly exchanged off Charleston harbor on the 3d inst:

Major General Edward Johnson.
Major General Frank Gardner.
Brigadier General Geo. H. Stewart.
Brigadier General J. J. Archer.
Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson.
Colonel Wm. M. Barber, 37th N. C. Infantry.
Colonel James N. Brown, 14th S. C. Infantry.
Colonel R. H. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Colonel B. E. Caudice, 10th Kentucky Rifles.
Colonel Novall Cobb, 50th Virginia Infantry.
Colonel B. W. Duke, 2nd Kentucky.
Colonel M. J. Ferguson 16th Virginia.
Colonel Wm. H. Forney, 10th Alabama.
Colonel J. M. Hanks, Kentucky.
Colonel R. C. Morgan, Kentucky.
Colonel Wm. A. Peebles, 44 Virginia Infantry.
Colonel Wm. H. Pell, Forrest's Cavalry.
Colonel Jas. J. Tucker, 7th Kentucky Cavalry.
Colonel A. L. Vandeventer, 50th Virginia In.
Colonel W. W. Ward, Tennessee.
Lieut. Colonel James F. Brown, Forrest's Cav.
Lieut. Colonel P. B. Devant, 38th Georgia In.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. Lee Davidson, North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Jas. P. Fitzgerald, 23d Virginia Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel C. S. Haynes, 27th Virginia Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. H. Lee Martz, 10th Virginia infantry.
Lieut. Colonel Wm. M. Parsley 3d North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel O. A. Patton.
Lieut. Colonel A. L. Swingley.
Lieut. Col M. J. Smith, Louisiana Artillery.
Major D. W. Anderson, 44th Virginia In.
Major J. W. Caldwell, 1st Kentucky Cav.
Major J. T. Carson, 12th Georgia.
Major Wm. T. Ennett, 3d N. C. Infantry.
Major O. M. Henry, 4th Missouri.
Major J. E. Gross, Major and A. A. Gen.
Major. H. A. Higley, Kentucky.
Major Wm. H. Manning, 6th Louisiana In.
Major E. A. Nash, 4th Georgia Infantry.
Major L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia Infantry
Major E. J. Sanders, Sanders' Infantry Bat.
Major G. H. Smith, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Major Thos. Steel, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.
Major P. E. Upshur, 13th Virginia Cavalry.
Major F. F. Warley, 2nd S. C. Artillery.
Major Thomas B. Webber, 2nd Kentucky.
Major J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana.
First Lieutenant and Aid C. DuPree, Major General Gardner's Staff.
Aid J. A. Jacques, Major General Gardner's Staff.
First Lieutenant and Aid, T. G. Jackson, Brigadier General G. P. Anderson's Staff.

A CONSPIRACY IN MISSOURI.—The annexed dispatch to a late Northern paper dated St. Louis, July 23, indicates that some new troubles are coming to light in the west.

Much surprise was created here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent secessionists of this city, whose offence was unknown. It has lately come to light, however, that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, having for its object the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy.

Col. Sanderson, the Provost Marshal General of this Department, has been gathering evidence in the matter for several months, which is in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates several public men, and shows the organization formed to have been a dangerous one. One of the arrested parties here is said to have been so badly frightened that a bond of half a million of dollars has been offered for his release.

It is believed that the recent guerrilla movements in this State have some connection with this scheme, particularly as Thornton, in his speech at Platte city, said the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized and armed to rise throughout the Free States; that Vallandigham was with them; and that he was Vallandingham's man; that he had troops in every county of the State, and men coming up from the South; and that fifteen hundred men had been raised in Illinois, who would join him, destroying the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in their march.

During Colonel Sanderson's investigation of this conspiracy, he discovered the intended renewal of boat burning on the Western rivers, and was able in several instances to avert serious consequences. The whole matter will probably be investigated in a few days.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to day unusually quiet along the lines, no shelling and scarcely any picket firing. Nearly all the force which Grant sent to the north side of the James river, has returned to our front. It is supposed that Grant is busy sapping and mining at other points.

Deserters who entered our lines on yesterday, say there was great dissatisfaction and complaint in the Yankee army on the result of Saturday.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3d.—Affairs are very quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night, but nothing of importance occurred.

Six hundred and fifty prisoners, captured near Newland, were sent south from East Point yesterday. About 1,000 in all were captured.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—All quiet along the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city a half an hour last evening. The enemy is much hurt at the defeat of the raiders in our rear. The enemy is still marching towards our left.

Nashville papers of the 28th ult., mention the death of McPherson, and estimate their losses in the battle of the 22d, at 1,500. Geary's, Wall's, Williams', McCook's, Newton's, Johnson's and Thomas' Federal divisions were engaged.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Yesterday and last night the enemy threw their infantry on Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large. This morning a Federal double ender opened on the transport Dick Keys and then on the fort which is replying slowly.

Gen. Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for battle, and great confidence prevails. A Federal force estimated at 1,600 occupy Holly Springs, Miss.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—Late yesterday afternoon heavy skirmishing occurred at the central line, and continued till after nightfall. Every effort to dislodge our skirmish line was defeated. The firing of musketry and artillery is brisk on a portion of the line.

A few prisoners were captured in our front.

The city is vigorously shelled in the meantime. During the night one young lady was killed by a shell.

ATLANTA, Aug. 5.—The enemy have been unusually active during the last 15 hours. About four o'clock on yesterday afternoon there was a heavy assault upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of them, but were subsequently driven from them, our lines were re established about 10 o'clock last night. The assault upon our skirmish lines extended from the centre to the extreme left. The movement having been anticipated it resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night up to the present time. Both affairs insignificant. Comparative quiet in the city through day and night and but few shells thrown, resulting as usual in no damage.

RICHMOND, Aug. 5.—Baltimore papers say that on yesterday Hooker was ordered to report to Washington for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding to the command now held by Meade.

Early's forces still occupy positions west of Harper's Ferry.

In an engagement near Cumberland Mountain between the Federal forces under Kelly and a body of Confederates under Bradley Johnston, the Confederates are said to be defeated with a loss of the wagons and spoils brought from Pennsylvania:

It is reported that the Confederates are again crossing into Maryland at Dam No. four.

The Louisiana Convention adopted a new constitution on the 22d and will be immediately submitted to the people.

Advices from Europe to the 20th, says that all the islands west of the coast of Schelswig are now in possession of the Germans. Peace negotiations will probably be commenced in Vienna on the 19th ult.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—A special to the Whig from Petersburg says it having been ascertained that the enemy was mining extensively in front of Gracie's brigade on our centre it was determined to stay their operations by countermining. Our culvert being completed was exploded between 6 and 7 o'clock last night, blowing up the enemy's skirmish line and demolishing his mines. The affair was a great success, completely frustrating the object of the enemy at that point by throwing the troops along his lines in great confusion. No infantry attack was intended being made outside of artillery. The firing along the whole line was very rapid for the space of an hour.

PETERSBURG, Aug 8.—Since the explosion on Friday, nothing of interest has transpired, some picket firing and mortar shelling has been going on, but resulting in nothing.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. Grant however, is not believed to have abandoned mining, but is persevering in digging.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—A special to the *Advertiser*, from Fort Morgan on the 6th, says that the enemy's gunboats with wounded left for Pensacola. A communication from Admiral Buchanan, says he is wounded but doing well and his leg may be saved. On the Tennessee 2 were killed and 8 wounded. On the Selma, 8 killed including Lieut. Comstock. Several were wounded at Fort Morgan. The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Loss slight. The enemy are firing wildly. The gunboat Morgan came up last night. The enemy lost 1 monitor and 1 gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended. The city military are in camp three miles from the city. Boats came up within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, but they went back. The enemy have merely carried our outpost.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7th.—The following was received yesterday; Mobile, Aug. 5. Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchannan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured, the Gaine's was beached near Fort Morgan and is safe, she will try to run up to night.

The enemy's fleet approach the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

Signed, D. H. MAURY,
Maj. General.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort. The enemy, yesterday and to day were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray, and great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchannan, Murphy and Bennett of the Navy.

MOBILE, Aug. 8th.—It is with painful humiliation that we have to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gains at half past 9 o'clock, this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson of the 21st Alabama.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce and without the sanction of Gen. Page, who enquired by signal what his purpose was but received no answer. His attention was attracted by the signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "hold on to your Fort." On the same night Page visited Fort Gaines, found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation, and left preemptory orders for Anderson on his return, not to surrender and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signaled this morning, they received no answer except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3d.—The Baltimore *American*, of the 1st and 2d has been received. It refers to the explosion of the mine in front of the 9th corps near Petersburg on Saturday, and says the sight was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting 16 guns, was blown into the air and rendered a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion an assault was made on the rebel works by the 9th and 18th corps, the 5th held in reserve. This assault was successful, carrying the entire front line of the enemy's works and capturing many prisoners.

The *American* of the 2d says the loyal people are again called upon to show how they can bear themselves under disaster. The assault upon Petersburg failed, and our force repulsed with a loss of 5,000 including prisoners. The strength of the rebel position is unimpaired.

The rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac 15 miles above Williamsport and passed directly across Maryland into Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg.

About 500 of McCausland's men entered Chambersburg and demanded $500,000. The demand was complied with. The town was fired and nearly the whole of it burned. Gov. Curtain has called the legislature together to make arrangements to defend the State. Wright's column must ere this have reached Winchester, and if the rebels attempt to retain possession of the Shenandoah Valley a desperate battle must be expected.

Detroit *Tribune* asserts that Thompson, Clay and Holcombe had crossed the Detroit river several days ago and are now in the Western States. Gold 258 1-2.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—The *Herald* says the mine at Petersburg was worked by the 48th Pennsylvania, composed mostly of Schuylkill coal miners. The work commenced on the 28th of June, and was done with so much secrecy that the other corps around knew nothing definite about it.

Two hundred and sixty-five public and private buildings were destroyed at Chambersburg. Most of the stocks of merchandise were removed before the rebels arrived. The losses by fire are largely over $1,000,000, and 3,000 people are rendered houseless.

A Lancaster telegram says the raid towards Wheeling was superintended by Breckinridge, while Longstreet is threatening Washington and Early holds the Valley.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The N. Y. *Times* of the 5th has been received. No intelligence of importance from either of the main armies.

A Court of inquiry is about to be commenced to inquire into the cause of the late disaster at Petersburg. Federal loss is ascertained to be 5040.

The 4th being fast day, the Washington *Chronicle* says that Kelly whipped the rebels under McCausland and Bradley Johnston at New Creek. The rebels loss severe; ours slight.

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th. Curtain calls for 30,000 militia. Telegrams say the greatest consternation once more prevails among the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley. The population are panic stricken, the farmers are moving off their stock.

FAT MARYLAND CATTLE.—Not a few of the well fed, fat cattle of Maryland, captured by Gen. Early's [illegible] have reached Petersburg, and our troops are now enjoying the luxury of real good beef.—*Petersburg Express*.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS TO THE ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS DURING JULY, 186[illegible]. *of Cherokee.*

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery*	$1,000 00
Elder,	
Presbytery of Hopewell.	
Lexington ch, young ladies,	809 00
New Hope ch,	69 25
Mason ch,	150 00
	[illegible]
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Conc*	00
Davidson College Sabbath Schoo	10
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Yorkville ch,	119 93
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Summerville ch,	150 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Florence ch, colored Sabbath School,	25 00
Total,	$1,837 48

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING JULY, 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*	
New Harmony ch,	$ 73 00
Bettie and Lottie Turner, little girls,	20 00
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*	
Allison Creek ch,	24 50
Presbytery of Charleston.	
Columbia ch, mo con. coll.,	30 50
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Camden ch,	51 00
Total,	$198 00

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *two cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Orange county N. C., July 10th, 1864, Mrs. MARTHA A. P. McCAULEY, aged 30 years, wife of H. Crawford McCauley, and daughter of Wm. H. Hall, deceased. This amiable young woman was from early life a regular, and we believe, worthy communicant in the Presbyterian Church at Little River. Her life was exemplary and her influence beneficial. Her death though unexpected, was not too soon; for God who knows the end from the beginning, had appointed the time, and He has called His child home to Himself, to enter upon the great reward in heaven, to associate with all the good gone before, and to welcome the dear ones left behind to that peaceful rest, when their time shall at length arrive. The bereaved husband may rest assured that the large circle of friends and the church from which she was taken, sympathize with her and pray that the chastisement, which is for the present, grievous, may afterwards produce the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and lead to a joyful participation in the bliss and glory of the heavenly state. T. U. F.

Hillsboro' Recorder please copy.

In Cabarrus county, N. C., at the residence of his father, May 3d, 1864, of Typhoid fever, Mr. JOHN M. MORRISON, in the 18th year of his age. He was an only son, a consistent member of Rocky River church, and an exceedingly agreeable and promising youth.—Such was the nature of his disease, that he was unconscious for many hours prior to his death. Still his uniform christian deportment was such that his parents and many friends have good hope in his death. How important that youth, as well as others, be in readiness to die at a moment's warning.. PASTOR.

In Orange county, N. C., July 6th, 1864, EDWIN PHILLIPS, infant son of N. P. and M. C. Hall, aged 20 months. It is a great comfort to these bereaved parents to believe that their little boy has been taken from the evil to come, and raised up in His gracious presence, where there is fulness of joy and pleasures forever more.

How live and grow the gentle lambs,
From earth to heaven given;
In pastures green, by crystal streams,
They feed at dawn, and rest at even.

T. U. F.

At the residence of Mr. B. I. McDowell, in Iredell co., N. C., on the 26th of June, Miss ANNA McINTOSH, of Savannah, Ga.

At Mount Mourne, N. C, on the 2nd of July, Mrs JANE K LATTA, aged 88 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors."

In Greensboro', August 1st, at 14 o'clock, A. M. of pulmonary consumption, JAMES A LONG, Esq., aged 45 years, 8 months and 14 days. But a few months ago, Brother Long was called to part with his wife, who died of the same disease—himself too feeble to attend her burial. Only a few days ago, his beloved brother, Dr. Osboro Long, an Elder of the Bethlehem Church, arrived at his house from Danville, so unexpectedly, to die the same day. Thus afflicted and bereaved himself, his death leaves his own household still more desolate and afflicted. May the Lord now "take them up" and shelter them. Bro. Long has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian Church; he bore his afflictions and sufferings, and looked forward to his approaching departure with calm, patient faith. He was disciplined by long months of suffering. He has rejoined the love and sainted of his house and kindred, and sleeps in Jesus. PASTOR.

In this town, Aug. 5th, MARY LANGDON, wife of Lieut. C. B. Cook, and daughter of the late Doyle and Margaret O'Hanlon.

Near Greenville Court House, S. C., on the 20th of June, 1864, Mrs. THERESA E. NEILL, wife of Rev. Thos. B. Neill, aged 37 years and 6 months. It is not [illegible] notice to eulogize the dead, but the object of this brief notice is to say a good and noble soul has [illegible] to let her friends know to... Her sickness was a painful one of nearly three months. [illegible] but this feeling from the first that she could not recover [illegible] of her case; no doubt fluctuated with the changing aspects [illegible] were however, long before her death she seemed to [illegible] relinquished all expectation of ever getting well. She pr[illegible]ed for patience and resignation, and we have every reason to believe that she was heard. She died at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the evening previous, just about sundown, she remarked that she was afraid she would die a hard death, and might not be able to deliver any messages. This was the only matter that seemed to trouble her Contrary to her fears, she passed away in a moment, without a struggle or a gasp. She evidently did not know that she was dying. Calling her husband, who was in the adjoining room, in a clear and audible voice, and then asking a question, she bid the candle be lighted, uttered an incoherent expression, asked to be placed high on the pillow, and then "breathed her life out sweetly there." Mrs N. was not unmindful of the Apostle's injunction, "that they do good, that they be rich in good works," &c., but she scarcely ever let her left hand know what her right hand did. It was her habit to work with her own hand to acquire the means of distributing to the spiritual needs of others From a journal which she kept, we extract the last item entered, dated January 1864: "Years roll on, and are bringing me more rapidly near unto death. This war! Will it ever end? My children scattered - my boy suffering privations in the army—but the very place, above all others, now, that I would have him be. But if death should overtake him! Cheer up my soul; he is in a merciful God's hands Who knows but that He may accept him! Who knows the heart of another? Give me health, sickness, or death, Oh Lord, but whatever it be, may I feel it comes from Thy hand."

For the benefit of the children, all of whom are old enough to appreciate them, the following lines bearing the same date are transcribed:

LITTLE "BENNIE'S" SONG IN HEAVEN.

Come up, Mother, come up;
We long so much to greet you;
Don't stay for those you'd leave behind,
They soon will come and meet you.

The little boy you thought you had lost,
Yes, "Herman," my dear Mother,
I found him safe in Jesus' arms—
He claims him for a brother.

He tells me that he has not known
A want, and has no care,
And has no use for tears up here:
Oh do not wish him *there*.

And even your little "Mandeville,"
Of whom oft I've heard you speak,
His voice is changed,—no pain—all joy—
While here he sits at Jesus' feet.

For you thought his stay was far too short,
But now we know "'twas best,"
For there 'twas naught but pain and woe,
And here there's naught but rest.

And here is gentle Ida, too,
Your meek and cherished child,
You parted with in tears and sighs—
'Twill be but for a little while.

And tell our little Brother dear,
(He'll surely find the way,)
To trust in Jesus' promise,
Nor from his footsteps stray.

So, come up, Mother, come up;
Here's Bennie, and them all,
Don't wait for them you'd leave behind,
They'll surely hear us call.

Our harps are strung, our voices tuned,
We know but praise and prayer,
We'll welcome you with songs of joy,
There'll be no parting here."

The subject of this notice died as she had lived—an humble believer in Christ. It never had been her habit to speak of herself or her assurances, nor did she do it in her sickness; but we are well satisfied that she was enabled to cast herself entirely on Jesus. No doubt she came up from the dark waters a conqueror and a saint.

"The hope of this—the blessing hope,
The parting is but brief,
[illegible] now remains to us—
Is all that [illegible] of grief."
Our only ban[illegible]

Corp. LAUGHLIN HUGH [illegible]holmes, July 21st, [illegible] Regiment, and son of [illegible] of Co. E, 40th N. C. [illegible] Robeson county, Mc[illegible]AURIN, [illegible]atharine McLaurin, or [illegible] volunteered Mr. D. [illegible] and C[illegible] his age. Corpl. McLaurin [illegible] years in the 26th year of [illegible] 1861, and for nearly three [illegible]. on the 5th of August, [illegible]e post of duty, rendering faithful and efficient service to [illegible] country; and it may be truthfully said of him, "that no truer patriot or braver soldier" has fallen a victim to Southern Independence than he. He was firm in his convictions of the justice of our cause, and even sanguine of its ultimate triumph. When the succession of reverses befell our arms during the last year, and the [illegible] upon so many brows, h[illegible] losses during the past twelve months have been severe but if we will stay united and [illegible] put our trust in the Lord, He will bring us out of these troubles a better and a happier people. I know there [illegible] are croakers who fear to enter the army and think we [illegible] whipped yet, and never will be whipped as long as there [illegible] one regiment of true men that are true to their country a[illegible] to their God." He was remarkably cheerful and happy in [illegible] disposition, and endeared himself to a large circle of frie[illegible] at home as well as to all his comrades in arms. He [illegible] Presbyterian Church in 1861, and adorned his pr[illegible] profession he then made, by a godly walk and conversation. He took an active part in getting up a prayer-meeting in his company, and was much devoted to the interests of religion, encouraging it both by his presence and by his aid. His letters to his friends breathed a comforting spirit of piety and devotion to Christ, and though they now mourn his loss, they have the pleasant assurance that he was prepared to die; that death to him was but going home and being with Jesus Christ, which is far better. A.

Observer copy.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND* COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX,	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$15 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@35 00
COFFEE,	$12 50@15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$6 00
EGGS,	$2 00
FLOUR,	150 00@170 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@30 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@$6 00
PORK,	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS,	$18 00@$20 00
RYE,	$25 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@$3 50
SALT,	$25 00@30 00
TALLOW	$1 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURKLAND.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE FAILED TO HAVE A QUORUM of Trustees at Davidson College at our annual meeting, July 19th. At the request of the Executive Committee, there will be a called meeting of the Board at Davidson College on Wednesday, 17th of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired.

WALTER W. PHARR,
Pres. of the Board.
July 27th, 1864.-4m.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Cumberland county will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving their tax lists for the year 1864:

At the Office of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday August 9th, to Saturday following.

At Cedar Creek, on Monday August 15th, at B. Culbreth's.

At Lock's Creek, on Tuesday Aug. 16th, at Malcom McMillan's.

At Flea Hill, on Wednesday Aug. 17th, at John Murphy's.

At Blanc[illegible] River and Silver Run, Thursday Aug. 18th, at David McNe[illegible] Daniel McKinnon's.

At Carver's Creek, [illegible] Friday Aug. 19th, at

At Rockfish, on Saturday A[illegible] 20th, at H. McNeill's.

At Seventy-first, on Monday Au[illegible] 22d, at G D Baker's.

At Quewhiffle, on Tuesday Aug. 23d, at Mrs. J. A. McKeithen's.

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the Assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen " "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.

Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.

Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.

Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.

No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.

Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.

Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.

All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.

Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.

Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.

Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.

Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Aug. 10w2 Assessors.

COFFEE!
SUGAR, (crushed and brown,)
SHEETING,
COTTON YARN,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Aug. 3,w2

SMYTHE'S GRAMMARS.

OUR OWN PRIMARY GRAMMAR, Ed. Edition, Pps 72.
OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR, pps. 148
Published and for sale by
STERLING CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
July 27, 1864-4t* Greensboro', N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. MacIntyre
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12 Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.
17 " White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70 " English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50 " Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70 Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
[illegible] " Fancy Neck Ties.
300 " Clark's Glosse Thread, white and black.
159 Lbs Ball Shoe Thread.
20 Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900 Gross Steel Pens.
300 Gross Gross English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
156 Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 12.
35 Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200 Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5 Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 bbls Alum.
3 Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2 Barrels Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre,
3 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
15 Kegs Bi-carb. Soda
50 Sacks, 50 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.
July 27-6

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

600 BOXES PERCUSSION CAPS!!
30 LBS. RIFLE AND SHOT GUN POWDER!!
50 POUNDS GOOD LEAD!!
150 POUNDS COPPERAS!!
50 POUNDS EPSOM SALTS!!
20 POUNDS SUPERIOR ALUM!!
2,5 REAMS WRITING PAPER, (all qualities!)
20,000 ENVELOPES, FINE and COMMON!!
350 BOTTLES BLACK WRITING INK!!
10 GROSS STEEL PENS!!
2 GROSS EXTRA LEAD PENCILS!!
10,000 HEMMING'S NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 3!!
50 PAPERS ENGLISH PINS!!
10 POUNDS BLACK FLAX THREAD!!
25 GROSS AGATE BUTTONS!!
1 PACKAGE PANT BUTTONS!!
3 DOZEN DRESSING COMBS!!
4 DOZEN FINE COMBS!!
2 DOZEN TOOTH BRUSHES!!
10 PACKAGES HOOKS AND EYES!!
10 DOZEN BROWN WINDSOR SOAP!!
24 DOZEN CASTILE SOAP!!
6 DOZEN MASON'S BLACKING!!
3 CASES EXTRA CHEWING TOBACCO!!
20 CASES MEDIUM CHEWING TOBACCO!!
5 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA!!
10 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES!!
30 BUNCHES COTTON YARN!!
200 PAPERS SMOKING TOBACCO!!
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!!
BLACK PEPPER,
&c., &c., &c.
Just received by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
July 13.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Oxford Female Academy.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. T. U. Faucette,	Miss Annie P. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Faucette,	Miss Lillie L. Littlejohn,

Miss Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage.

The Fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address
T. U. FAUCETTE,
July 6,-6w Oxford, N. C.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain [illegible] blades. They will at once be brought to this [illegible] distribution. The Court's of the several counties and [illegible] to appoint Commissioners to receive place for [illegible] receive counties. As the present ties are request[illegible] the Western counties has not the quota for their [illegible] will be given there county crop of grain and grass [illegible] A. Q. M. yet been harvested a preference [illegible] ties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX,
Raleigh, July 27th,-4t.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 23, 1864.-tf

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Aug. 3,w9*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BRANARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf.

To Teachers.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A TEACHER for a Family School. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 28, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.
July 27, 1864. 6t*

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BL'K WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Lead Wanted!

WE WILL EXCHANGE POWDER AND CAPS, or pay cash, for LEAD in large or small quantities.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
March 2, 1864. No. 19, Hay Street.

TO THE SICK.

ABOUT 30 years ago, a Minister of the [illegible] pronounced by [illegible] Gospel was [illegible] an advanced state of consumption, and beyond cure. He then began experiments upon himself and finally discovered a remedy which wrought a perfect cure. His disease was not pulmonary nor hepatic. He has since been in the regular pastorate, and at 75 years of age is still actively engaged. For years these Pills were not brought before the public, for the reason that the discoverer was neither a regular physician nor a quack, and was not sure that what had saved him would benefit others. For years he made them gratuitously, but the demand became so great that no was compelled to sell them.

He recommends them ONLY *for diseases of the liver.* His correspondents testify that they cure several disorders: Liver complaints, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Intermittent fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Piles, Worms, *Varicose Veins*, &c., &

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond Sentinel, contains the following [the fullest we have seen] statement taken from the Baltimore Gazette of the 23 inst:

BUFFALO, July 21.—The correspondence with the rebel agents shows that Messers. Clay, Holcombe and Saunders asked on the 12th of Horace Greely the protection of the President or Sec'y of War to visit Washington.

Mr. Greely, in reply, on the 18th, understanding that they were the bearers of propositions from Richmond, looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct of the President. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but in the confidential employ of their Government, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence be communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers.

They ask a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond. Greely answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, it was advisable to communicate by telegraph with him and obtain instructions.

After some further correspondence in relation to Mr. Greely's communication with President Lincoln, the following was received from the President.

To Hon. Horace Greely:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maj. Hay, on the 20th, in a note, asks Messers. Holcombe and others if they have any communication to send to Washington by him.

Holcombe replies on the 21st, regretting that he has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to his communication delivered to the President of the United States, adding that the communication was accepted as a response to the letter of Clay and Holcombe to Mr. Greeley, and to that gentleman has an answer been transmitted.

The letter to Greely says: After alluding to the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, says that this assertion was accepted as an evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President—a change which he felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace, mutually just honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South. "Expecting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of proposition looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States, for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations.

We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character which we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess, but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.

We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence were communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued the councils of your President.

Had the Representative of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart might not have been terminated, or, if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endure through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of a spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutality.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its right or its dignity, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people, addressed "To whom it may concern."

It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations, at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and of fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been put in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect.

If it can be procured only by their submission to terms of conquest, generations yet unborn must witness its restoration.

If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

Those who control the armies are the servants of the people, not their masters. They have no more inclination than they have the right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States—to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government.

A friend sends us the following, cut from an old number of the New York *Ledger*. It seems to be fragmentary in its character, but will doubtless be read with some interest at the present stage of affairs. It shows up with much spirit, some of the characteristics of the yankee nation that have been wonderfully developed since the original publication of the piece.—[ED. PRES.]

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

By I. B.

A Descendant of Annie Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

If a Yankee had been sent out of the ark, in place of the dove, he never would have returned. He would have located certain in the first swapping place, and removed from that only to go to another still more remote. The centrifugal force had already sprinkled America with Puritans, like drops of water whirled from a mop. And as in certain families of infusoria the act of existence is accompanied with instant reproduction of the species, and the immediate destruction of all tribes of animalcule, so no sooner did a Pilgrim Father alight in a quarter, than he at once began to multiply his Hirams and Jonathans and kick up a row with all his neighbors.

I would like you, my reader, to observe, that this meddlesome spirit, which leads to interfere with the business of other people comes directly from Plymouth Rock, and that it is just as active now as it was two hundred and forty years ago. It causes a great deal of trouble now; and no doubt will produce a great deal to come. But you can no more impress a Yankee with the "*laisser faire*" principle, of keeping his fingers out of other folks' pies, than you could have persuaded George Barrington that his own pockets were the properest receptacles for his own. And this, my reader, is the peculiar institution which in so remarkable a degree, distinguished our Pilgrim Fathers from their neighbors. I say "their neighbors." I will tell you what I mean by their neighbors. There was Captain John Smith, who settled Virginia; there was Mynheer van Donck, who settled New Amsterdam; there was Monsieur Jean Crapaud, who settled Canada and Acadie; there was Friend William whose broad brim of peace and good will overshadowed Pennsylvania; there was mine host of Merry Mount, with his jovial companions at Wollaston; there was the Welsh parson, Roger Williams, who settled Rhode Island, and around all these the great original settlers, the multitudinous members of the Buckskin family; all of whom were neighbors of our forefathers, and might, perhaps, have done unto each other as they would be done by, to this day, if the Mayflower, bearing the sacred screw of progress, had foundered on her first trip to Plymouth Rock.

I merely make these suggestions for the benefit of future historians, in order that it may induce a train of novel speculations, concerning what might have been, had Boston never existed.

And since I am upon this subject, I may as well pursue the speculations myself.

What might have been the present condition of the United States, suppose the Mayflower had sprung a leak and sunk in mid ocean! In the first place, the population of the country would have been immense. The issue alone of early emigrants slain in Puritan battle, calculated by the tables of the political economists, by this time would have amounted to more than the entire population of Europe! That this assumption is not unreasonable, any person can decide by referring to any ordinary account of the doings from 1620 to 1690, and working out the sum to the present day with his slate and pencil.

The result being obtained, I will proceed:

Thus with an immense country and an immense population, not an Asiatic community, but a people pregnant with Europe's vital spark, it is impossible to draw any other conclusion than the American Confederation under such auspices would now have exceeded, beyond all comparison, its present condition. I say "American Confederation;" for certainly such a body must of its own weight be separated from parent government. No foreign sceptre, however powerful, could have stretched across three thousand miles of ocean without snapping somewhere, with such a weight at this extremity; and then imagine such a body as this might have been;—cut adrift; luminous with novel ideas of liberty and independence; strong enough to withstand any outward enemies, and bound together by every tie that could unite a people enjoying the highest conditions of civilization. Think of it! Think what cities might have arisen; what harbors might have overflowed with the gathered treasures of the world! what noble impulses might have governed; what codes of virtue prevailed! Not in set places, not in every place; not only in the temple, but in the theatre; not in the works, but by the works of such a nation; by its schools, as by its structures; by its public laws, as by its private actions; by its happy households, as by its public gatherings; where! in any place might the immortal tenet be more fitly proclaimed of "Peace on earth and good will to man" than in America?

Surely there was material enough in the new world for such an empire, had not Puritan enterprise thrust forth its thousand fingers! At that touch individual responsibility, freedom of thought, the sense of justice the love and the rewards of truth, the progress of art, the cultivation of letters, the ennobling influences of christianity; all that hope had dreamed, and faith had taught, shrunk, withered, succumbed and perished! And in their places sprang up a fungi of pedagogues, and the tricks and traps of a community of peddlers.

"In happy climes the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense,
The pedantry of courts and schools;

There shall be hung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of Arts,
The good, and great-inspiring, Epic rage,
The wisest heads the noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay?
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavely flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last!"*

"To Berkley, every virtue under heaven"—save that of prophecy!

But to continue: for it is not the duty of the historian to tell what might have been, but what has been done. I shall now proceed to relate what the Pilgrim Fathers did at home, when they had reduced to submission every other power upon their borders.

It is related of Alexander that when he found there were no worlds left for him to conquer, that he sat down and boo-ho'od right out; and it is related of an exceedingly amiable insect that when it is deprived of the privilege of trying toxical experiments upon other people, that it turns tail upon itself, and dies—a martyr to science. Thus our forefathers, when the peace of subjugation surrounded their infant colonies, got up a series of philosophical experiments for the benefit of themselves.

I have already had occasion to speak of some of these *experiments*; such as the trial and banishment of Mistress Anne Hutchinson; the trial and sentence of Roger Williams; the execution of Dorotho Talbye, and so forth; a series of indications of the times, and showing, as plainly, as the arrowhead of a Dutch weathercock towards which quarter the east wind was blowing. And, indeed, if I were to continue to relate *all the doings of this kind*, it would require as large a volume as my Magnalia, which indeed contains little else. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few examples, and the reader can imagine the rest. To begin the duties of a Puritan magistrate, in those days, comprehended every privilege of interference with the social life of every person. "The drinking of healths, and the use of tobacco were forbidden; a Yankee could not kiss his wife without filing a declaration of intention, and even then, not on Sundays! The style of dress was regulated by an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, etc., under which the regular gauger and measurer held a court of excise, and directed the limit of scrimp on men's and the full allowance of women's Puritan breeches and petticoats. The latter sex were forbidden to expose their arms and bosoms; female sleeves were to be buttoned to the wrist, and bodies to the throat.† No man was allowed to wear a beard, and that cross-eyed high-shouldered despot, John Endicott, followed this up by a crusade against long hair after the manner of Russians and barbarous Indians has begun to invade New England, contrary to the rule of God's word, which says it is a shame for a man to wear long hair," etc.‡ all New England was trimmed to the orthodox standard. Such was the interferance with private affairs, that my own illustrious ancestor, Governor Thomas Dudley, the father of Mistress Anne Bradstreet, my own particular ancestress, had a fearful fight about putting to his own parlor wall a wainscot; for it was held to be a vainglorious adornment, unusual in those parts. But Gov. Dudley protesting that it was only for warmth, as the east wind would whistle through his wall, and besides threatening to go back to England—a free country—unless allowed to wainscot, and continuing *stiff in his opinion*, he was finally permitted. To make bad worse, "the right of petition," which old John Quincey Adams stood up so stoutly for afterwards, was denied; and certain petitioners were fined for pressing their complaints upon the Court, Gov. John Winthrop being uncommonly active and successful in abolishing this last remnant of freedom. Indeed, so impressed were our forefathers with the laudable desire of having everything according to the square, that nothing was left untried to cypher New England down to the lowest common multiple; limit its genius to the circumference of a Harvard diploma, and regulate every condition of life by an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, supplementary to an act, for the promotion of Boston.

---

* Bishop Berkley, "On the Prospect of Planting arts and Learning in America." Ed. 1753, p. 186.
† Belknap. Ed. 1812, vol. 1., p. 67.
‡ Hutchinson. Ed. 1765, vol. 1., page 151.
‖ Winthrop, vol. 1., p. 73.

LITERARY TOPERS.—The Richmond *Inquirer* recalls names once familiar, and says:

Literary men everywhere seem to have a tendency to inebriation. George R. Graham was one of that celebrated *coterie* who controlled the talent of the times from 1845 to 1849. Poe and Graham, Taylor and Hirst, Stoddard and Conrad, Alexander and Wallace. Herbert and English, Reed and Nunes, and others, whose names were familiar to the reading public of both North and South. Poe is too well known to require allusion to it; Graham lately followed in his footsteps; Taylor still lives abroad, the wreck of what he was; Hirst is a confirmed sot, is deserted by his friends, and lingers on in a wretched existence among the purlieus of Philadelphia; Stoddard drinks deeply of the "wine when it is red," and is only upheld by his relatives; Conrad, after attaining high political, as well as literary eminence, died of debauch; [it was he, as Mayor of Philadelphia, who welcomed, in the old Hall of Independence, in 1855, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, then on a visit to the city of Brotherly Love; times are changed since then;] Alexander, when last heard from was staggering toward the grave, ruined in health, and has doubtless long since gone through "the dark valley of the shadow of death," his path uncheered by a single ray of hope, nor his sorrows lightened by a single smile; Herbert fell by his own hand in a fit of despondency, caused by excess; English still toils on, unloved and unhonored. Nunes, the brightest star next to Poe, sank before the wars into rayless gloom, and cast himself into the deep waters of Chesapeake bay. Lippard died a victim to consumption and dissipation. Many others of those whose names used to be familiar have been gathered into the dark womb of the tomb. Read (a few years ago) alone was left, and even his star may have set in clouds, for since the war, we have not heard of him. He was for years a welcome contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger. Graham was a man of brilliant parts and was suited to adorn any society. His prose was agreeable, and his verse smooth and highly polished. He left behind him, most probably, little of either; for, in the hey-day of his career, he spent so much time upon the works of others, that he wrote little himself, and when the tempter fastened upon his soul his hand grew nerveless, and his pen dropped from his fingers forever.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

THE JUDGMENT OF POSTERITY.

The parties to this war are not making history merely, but illustrating character. There may not be to nations, as to men, a great Judgment Day in the world to come; but there is the Tribunal of Posterity, before which they must appear and be adjudged. In days far away, when the Valley of the Mississippi shall be feeding its hundred millions, and great independent communities shall occupy, with balanced power, and with that mutual respect of right, which is the result of balances of power, the Continent of North America, the historian and moralist will pass in review the events now occurring, almost too rapidly to be chronicled, and will evolve from them with unerring accuracy the character of the contest and the moral attributes of the parties to it.

They will not fail to perceive, underneath the juggle that imposed upon the Confederates the necessity of firing the first gun, the great fundamental fact that the war on our part is purely defensive, and on the part of the enemy wantonly, basely and fiercely aggressive. They will see that we were impelled to take up arms by considerations that no brave and honorable people can disregard—to defend our impresscriptible rights, to protect our ancient liberties, to preserve our cherished form of government, to maintain our hereditary institutions, to secure the sanctity of our firesides, the safety of our families and dependents, our franchises, our property, our social system, our civilization and religion. They will see that having exhausted every possible effort to avoid it, we had no choice but to fight or to submit to degradation and ruin.

On the side of the enemy, they will see the reverse of all this—before the war, an unscrupulous and faithless disregard of compacts, a persistent and ruthless pressing upon and invasion of our reserved and guaranteed rights, a perpetual intermeddling in our domestic affairs, an itching desire and the most thievish contrivances to get possession of that which was ours, a fanatical and propagand purpose to impose on us their institutions, their social usages, their morality and their religion, such as they were. And when hostilities began, it will be seen that while we made war only upon armed men, in open and manly combat, they warred upon the helpless and unoffending—that they sought, by torturing the wife and the child, the mother and the sister, to break the spirit of the husband, father and son, whom they could not subdue with their arms. They will see marching in the van of the Yankee armies the horrid spectres of Famine and Fire, and lying along the track of their desolating march starvation, death and the blackened memorials of their guilt. In the Confederate ranks, they will see youth, hope, enthusiasm, self devotion, patriotism, and the confidence that springs from a conviction that Providence will prosper the good cause. In the hireling ranks of the enemy, they will see the lust of dominion, the greed of property, licentiousness, inhumanity, perfidy, bestiality, and the confidence only that comes from a cowardly reliance on numbers.

Looking to the people on either side, the historian will see those of the Confederate States bearing heroically the severest trials, the noblest families stripped of their patrimonial estates, and accepting the condition of penury, privation and toil, unmurmuringly—the gentlest ladies, whom those on whom they leaned had never permitted even the winds of heaven to visit roughly, driven from their homes at night and in the most inclement seasons, and reduced to the hard necessities of providing for themselves with their own hands, but accepting their lot with a patient sweetness that might melt the heart of a savage—others cheerfully surrendering their property to the uses of the Government, or sharing their means with the more needy of their fellow citizens, and all resolved to bear an extremity of want and suffering, sooner than consent to accept a degrading peace at the hands of a usurping and remorseless foe. Looking to the North, he will see a people calling themselves Christian—the very champions, indeed, of universal benevolence and philanthropy—heartlessly indifferent to these scenes, or rather taking an atrocious delight in them; a whole nation panting for the blood of those whom they have called brothers, and from whom, till this war began, they had received nothing but benefits; inflamed and maddened by the worst passions that can fasten upon society—the thirst for revenge, the greed for gain, the lust for place; each struggling for some advantage; business reduced to a system of cheating and fraud; public employment sought for the opportunities of peculation it affords; the dearest and most sacred relations of life invaded by the polluting footsteps of deception and infidelity; moral hollowness, distortion and falsehood everywhere; society a festering mass of corruption; religion a sham, honor a myth, patriotism a pretence; all liberty gone, all independence of thought and speech at an end, all appreciation of Republican Democracy lost; and over the obscene whole, pee ing out of the black atmosphere that hangs over the picture, author in part and exponent altogether of its hideousness, the grinning spectre of Abraham Lincoln, misformed, monstrous and horrible.

This is the portrait of the race with which we are contending that must go down to posterity. These are the events upon which the judgment of a stern and impartial future will be registered and will endure while time lasts. Coming ages will shudder at the monstrous wickedness of a whole people, of which we are witnesses, and are sought to be made victims; and the name of the Yankee of this day will forever stand as the symbol and embodiment of all that is most revoltingly base and brutal.

"It is not easy to suppress a degree of enthusiasm when we reflect on the advantages of gardening with respect to virtuous education. In the beginning of life the deepest impressions are made; and it is a sad truth, that the young student, familiarized to the dirtiness and disorder of many colleges, pent within narrow bounds in populous cities, is rendered in a measure insensible to the elegant beauties of art and nature. Is there no man of fortune sufficiently patriotic to think of reforming this evil? It seems to me far from an exaggeration, that good professors are not more essential to a college than a spacious garden, sweetly ornamented, but without anything glaring or fantastic, so as upon the whole to inspire our youth with a taste no less for simplicity than for elegance."—*Kames.*

RUSK TOMATO PIE.—Line the sides of a deep plate with pastry, slice the tomatoes thin, add a little sugar, a little butter, some pounded cloves and nutmeg, and half a cup of water and a little brandy. A little flour makes the syrup richer. Cover the whole with pastry leaving an opening in the centre to let the steam escape.

True grace will enable a man to step over the world's crown to take up Christ's cross; to prefer the cross of Christ above the glory of this world.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LITTLE ARTHUR.

LUOLA.

In the corner of the garden
To a fig-tree thick and green,
Skimming in the summer sunlight,
Was a merry songster seen.
To and fro, then circling o'er it,
Stopping oft to plume her crest,
'Till she found a bough o'ershadowed,
Where to build her little nest.

Little Arthur watched the songster,
Watched her hovering to and fro;
With a wisp of straw so lightly,
Withered twig or strand of tow;
Watched her build her little castle,
Softly line it through and through,
Then she laid four eggs within it,
Little [illegible] of softest blue.

Every morning found him peering
Through the fig leaves dark and green,
But he touched not branch or leaflet
As he peeped the leaves between.
"I'll not touch the blue eggs, sister,"
Thus he whispered day by day,
If I put my hands upon them,
Then the bird will fly away.

"But I'll wait until the Birdie
Hatches all these eggs so blue,
And the little birds will wake me,
Singing as the old ones do."
"Good bye pretty eggs, I'm coming
In the morning, then I'll see,
All my little birdies waiting,
In the pretty nest for me."

Morning come, and many an other
And the little nestlings grew;
For they'd broken through their prisons,
Little prisons bright and blue.
But the fair-haired Arthur never
Came his little pets to greet;
Never more around the fig-tree,
Fell the pattering of his feet.

For his laughing eyes were darkened,
Folded on his gentle breast
Were the little waxen fingers,
In their sweet, unbroken rest.
And when first his little birdies
Fluttered on uncertain wing,
Arthur joined the Heavenly chorus
Which the blessed angles sing.

BAZIL MARRIN;

OR, A MAN IN THE FIRE.

About four months since, a working man, named Bazil Marrin, arrived at a city in Russia, on his way to the town where he had been employed (having been on a visit to his friends) and he went to the railway station to go by the train to Petersburg; but unfortunately, as most would have said, he was too late, and he had to wait, not only an hour or two, but till the next day; but it was not misfortune, for it was the means of his saving a man's life, and being himself well rewarded for it afterwards.

Children, do not think that all your little crosses and vexations are always evil; no, God rules over all, and often prevents us having our own way that He may have his, and which we are quiet sure must always be the best: submit then to his crosses. But you shall hear how Bazil Marrin saved a man's life.

It was in the city of Moscow where Bazil was disappointed of the train, and as he had to wait till the next day, he went about the town to see the fine buildings and examine the old Cathedral. While he was looking over one of these, he heard from a passer-by that the Imperial Theatre was on fire, which is one of the largest buildings in the world. He ran to the spot, and there he found this immense place all on fire—fire pouring out at the windows, and rushing through the roof.

The people assembled heard a man's voice calling for help, and they soon saw that he was on the roof of the building; but there was no way of escape. They ran and fetched the longest ladder they had, but it was too short—it would not reach him; and the poor man called loudly for help, but none could tell how to help him. At last it got so hot that the poor fellow could not bear it, and he resolved to throw himself off the roof to the ground; but the building was so high that he would be sure to have been killed.

Just as he was going to jump, Bazil called out "Stay a moment, my good fellow. Pray to God Almighty, and I'll try to save you," and Bazil rushed to the building; but the people would not let him pass, they thought he also would be killed if he tried to save the man, so they held him tight. But he strove hard and broke away from their grasp saying, "Let me go, let me go; my heart's burning within me." He could not bear to see a man thus perish, and he ran to the building, and there he cast off his sheep's skin coat and his shoes and tied a rope round his waist and catching up a long fork that happened to be lying near by, he soon mounted the ladder as high as it went; but he was still a long way off from the perishing man; but without fear, Bazil caught hold of the pipe that conveyed the rain water from the roof, outside the building. The pipe creaked and shook with his weight, and seemed as if it would fall with him; but he climbed up, thinking only of the man above.

It being very cold, the water-pipe was frozen too, and his hot hands stuck to the pipe, and he could not let go without leaving part of his skin on the pipe; but he cared not for that—he was trying to save a man's life, and what was a little skin to that, so he pressed on, leaving marks of blood from his fingers on the pipe.

The burning wood also and the hot pieces of iron fell fast about him, threatening to knock him from the pipe every moment; but he heeded them not—he kept his aim in view—the man's life—and climbed up and up till he came to a ledge of the building, and he stood on that, and by means of the long fork, he reached the rope up to the poor man above, and told him to fasten it tight round the top of the water-pipe, and then let himself down by it. The man did so, and then they slid down the rope carefully, Bazil, going first and the man after him, until they reached the top of the ladder and then Bazil helped him from the rope on to the ladder. The crowd of people below gave a loud shout of joy and thankfulness, as they beheld them both come down the ladder, and safely reach the ground. Bazil had saved the man!

Then the people showed their gladness and their admiration of Bazil's conduct, for they threw into his hat of all sorts—the poor throwing in half-pence, and the rich silver and gold. Afterwards, he was sent for by the Emperor himself and was thanked by him, and he was presented with a medal and a purse of money. All this was gratifying to him, but no doubt the brave man's best reward was the knowledge that he had done a noble action *in saving a man's life*, which was of more value than all the gold he had received.

Children go and follow Bazil's example. There is, you know the *soul* as well as body. Bazil did a noble action, yet he only saved the man's life; you try to do more—try to be the means of saving the soul, which is far more valuable than the life of the body. Do you ask where shall you begin. O, always begin with yourself—are *you* saved? or are you standing on the *world* that is about to be burned up? Cry to Jesus—believe in him—love him, and you are *safe*. Then think of others on the "edge of eternal fire,"—your father, mother brothers, sisters, cousins, schoolfellows, any one you know. Point them to Jesus, the way—the only way to be saved. And while Bazil was sent for and approved of by the Emperor, you will be blessed by the King of kings, who has said, that "they that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

KEEP THE BIRTH DAY.—'Keep the birth days religiously; they belong exclusively to, and are treasured among, the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so small, that it be remembered. For one day they are heroes. The special pudding or cake is made for them; a new jacket or trowsers, with pockets, or the first pair of boots are donned; and big brother and sisters sink into insignificance beside little Charlie, who is 'six to-day,' and is going to be a man.' Mothers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birth days; they cannot come too often—sometimes when they are nervous but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their wee Susy or Harry, years afterward, when away from the hearthstone, and they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them, in old fashioned phrase, 'many happy returns to their birth day,' they would never permit any cause to step between them and a mother's privilege."

Advertisements.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

THIS long established and popular AGRICULTURAL PAPER, is now the only Journal in the Confederacy EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE PLANTING INTEREST!

It is issued *monthly*, at only $5 per year, in advance. Back numbers of 1864 supplied.

Address: R. REDMOND,
June 29w4* Augusta, Ga.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powell's, opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 2, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 35.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 375.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LINES TO "WILLIE,"

OF COMPANY A, 5TH SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.

"——, write long cheering letters! I am so weary, —worn out with long, hard marches, hard battles, and the privations incident to a soldier's life. * * * * But I am not willing to yield to a hated foe. *Never* while the blood courses through my veins, and a toe exists, will I lay down my arms—death would be sweet when found in defence of one's country.

* * * * * WILLIE G. MCP."

Noble Willie, art thou weary
Of the marches hard and long?
And the battles raging 'round thee,
Hushing all thy spirit's song?
And thy heart so wildly throbbing,
Pines for rest and quiet home;
Ah! I know thy eager longing—
Would that I might bid thee "come."

Cheer thee Willie, there is dawning
Brightly in thy country's sky,
The "Star of Peace" that soon will banish
Burning tears from every eye;
Even now I see it beaming,
Growing brighter, nearer too,
And I'm sure its light will banish,
All this fearful weight of woe!

Cheer thee, Willie! thou art battling
For the boon of "Liberty;"
And I know thou soon shalt claim it;
God is watching over you.
Trust Him, Willie, He'll support thee,
Give thee all ought to do or dare;
He hath watched thee in thy wanderings,
With a Father's tender care.

Well I know thy mettle, Willie,
Ever to mortal foe would yield;
Many with a lofty, fiendish bearing,
Till the conflict quit the field.
In thy youthful heart is glowing
Richly bright, heroic fire,
That can never learn how knightly
"Till the last ember fire expire."

Should our God withhold the blessing,
Adding still the sacrifice,
Till life ebbing, bowed in fealty,
Yield the last warm drop of life,
We, the Southern girls, will rally
'Round the war-flag of the brave,
We will battle, nobly battle,
For the soldier's honored grave.

But while thousands like "my Willie,"
Firmly stand, our hopes to save,
We are sure that yankee vandals
Will but find an early grave.
Heaven bless thee, gallant Willie,
Keep thee safe from every harm,
May'st thou rest in peace securely,
Sheltered by a Saviour's arm.

RAPE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 9th, 1864.

Selections.

NAR STRIVE UP HIMR."—It is related that an old Scotch elder had once a serious dispute with his minister at an elders' meeting. He said some hard things, and almost broke the minister's heart. Afterward, he went home, and the minister went home too. The next morning the elder came down, and his wife said to him—"Ye look very sad, Jan; what is the matter with ye?" "A," he replied, "you would look sad too, if you had had such a dream as I have. I dreamed I had been at the elders' meeting, and had said some hard things, and grieved the minister; and when he went home I thought he died and went to heaven. And I thought afterward that I died too, and went up to heaven; and when I got to the gates of heaven, out came the minister, and put out his hands to take me, saying, 'come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here—I am happy to see ye.'"

The elder went to his minister directly to beg his pardon, and found he was dead.—The elder was so stricken by the blow, that two weeks after he also departed. "And I should not wonder," said he who related the incident, "if he did meet the minister at heaven's gate, and hear him say, 'come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here.'"

Ah no, they never grieved in heaven; and when we let our feelings get on fire here, and our hands unduly, and bitterness and malice cling to our hearts, we have not got the Gospel spirit. The spirit that should belong to the Church on earth is the same spirit of love that rules in heaven.

Would we [illegible] ought to move
[illegible] men,
[illegible]
perpetuated [illegible]
number also:

"As the sins [illegible]
The last [illegible]
And then [illegible]
Mingle [illegible]
As a [illegible]
[illegible]
Look [illegible]
In the sun [illegible]

Rejoice at Johnson's Island.—A correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian* gives extracts from two recent letters from Confederate officers in this prison, from which it appears that the Divine blessing is conferred upon our men confined there.

A captain writes: This is the last quarter of a long, long twelve months confinement. I try to spend my time as profitably as I can. We have preaching regularly every Sabbath, prayer-meetings twice or three times a week, and worship in my room every night. We have also a Young Men's Christian Association, Masonic meetings, &c. I [illegible] and fill out the rest of my [illegible] reading the Bible. We have had [illegible] religious times. There have been about one hundred conversions; colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants being among their number.

A lieutenant writes thus: "I am glad to state that I am a better man than when you saw me last. There are about two thousand officers here, and I have never seen so great a change in the morals of any set of men as has been here in the last four months."

The Cumberland General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Lebanon, Ohio, on the 19th of May, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Milton Bird, D. D., Moderator of the former Assembly. There were about one hundred members present, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and the Western States.

This Church has not yet been formally endorsed by the spirit of the times, but from the scenes in this Assembly we may look for a separation in their midst as it exists. The more "Legal" in spirit, and, in order to carry a practical illustration of their legality, insist to retain the [illegible] over the heads of [illegible]

Reading aloud and [illegible] speaking his sacred purpose, this supposition [illegible] to call to his presence [illegible] Christ, and [illegible] they cannot. The habit of [illegible] is supposed to be formed. The man is supposed to have a chosen place to which he is accustomed to retire for prayer—some spot consecrated by many a meeting there with God—some place that has often been to him a Bethel. The dictionary uses the word to mean any place where, with no embarrassment either from the fear or pride of observation, we can freely pour out our heart with prayer to God. No matter what are the dimensions of the place, what its flooring or canopy. Christ's closet was a mountain, Isaac's a field, Peter's a house top.

Go not to thy closet to say prayers. Oh! I wish *closets* could be written against that phrase, *saying prayers*. It were as proper to speak of *saying praises*.

If, when in thy closet, thou feel nothing, say, "Oh God, I feel nothing—no gratitude, no contrition." God likes truth.

It is in the closet, and not in the crowd, that men become acquainted with God. Oh, how it enlightens the preacher of calamity, relieves the loneliness of death, and breaks the cheek to the entrance of eternity.

To become retiring in secret devotion is to become tipped of God.

What an argument we have for secret prayer in the example of Christ, who seems to have been in the habit of retiring to very solitary places, for the purpose of personal communion with God, and especially for prayer. Yes! He who knew no sin, who needed no forgiveness, and whose mind was [illegible] habit of his soul was devotion, and every breath bore upon it, and wherever he was he held perfect and uninterrupted communion with the Father, yet he was wont to seclude himself to pray. With these advantages over us, He felt the necessity of it; and, with the business of the world's redemption to attend to, He found time for it. This example speaks volumes to us all. Was it necessary for Him and not for thee poor, guilty, exposed sinner, that has a God to propitiate, a soul to save, a heaven to obtain? Was it practicable for Him, and canst thou, durst thou say it is not for thee? Canst thou not find a secrecy, or make a solitude? And if the day is not thy own, is not the night? That was the Saviour's time of prayer, and the cold mountain top was his oratory.

The Scriptures do clearly teach, that secret prayer ought not only to be daily—"give us this day our daily bread," but often through the day. Daniel and David prayed three times a day at least. "To pray frequently is to pray fervently."—*Newton.*

No Priest under the Gospel but Christ.—The Lord Jesus Christ has no successor in the sacerdotal office. This follows exclusively from the peculiar nature of his official work. This consisted in making an atonement for sin. The atonement being completed by the sacrifice of himself, there can be no need of a successor. It is decisive to the honor of Christ, and subversive to the scriptural doctrine of the priesthood, to maintain that any person on earth is now invested with the priestly office, and performs its proper work. It implies that he did not, and could not, fully accomplish the design of his office. Yet the church of Rome, and even the "*protestant*" Episcopal church call their ministers *priests*. The former are perfectly consistent with their principles; for they maintain that their clergy are *sacrificers*. Among the latter, there are some who repudiate this unholy sentiment; but an increasing number of them are evidently, in this respect, returning to the paths of their venerated *mother*. Let them all be consistent, and either attempt to perform the *duties* of a *priest*, or renounce the name. There is, however, no such office in the Christian Church on earth. Christ did indeed sustain it while here, nor did he ever transfer it to other hands, but abideth a priest continually. Having performed its functions on earth, he has passed into the heavens, there still to execute its high and solemn duties. Speaking of the Levitical priesthood, the apostle says, "They truly were many priests, because they were not suffered to continue by reason of death. But this man continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood." The word here rendered [illegible] a [illegible] appropriately [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor pro tem.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fayetteville, Rev. Jas. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C., Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, C. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, ex-officio.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John H. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Texas.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Hon. A. Woodrow, *Treasurer*, pro tem., "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, "

The Editor *pro tem.* is absent from his post for a week or two. Any matters requiring his personal attention will be laid over till his return.

To Send Presbyterian to Soldiers.—A Friend, $10; Mrs. B. F. L., $30; Mrs. A. B., $6; Oak Plane Church, (additional) $59; Six Ladies of Raleigh, $36; R. W. A., $3.

Soldiers' Papers.—Our fund for sending *Presbyterian* to soldiers, though the contributions have been quite liberal during the past few weeks, has been entirely exhausted by the addition of some four hundred papers to the Army list. We hope our friends will bear in mind that some of the subscriptions are expiring every week, and that any falling off in the contributions, produces a corresponding diminution of the number of papers sent. We are now mailing about 1350 papers to the soldiers weekly; but the number should be at least doubled.

Religion "in the Trenches."—A writer from the Army of Northern Virginia, soon after the beginning of the present campaign, said: "Frequent prayer-meetings have been held in the trenches; and even on the advance skirmish line, within easy musket range of the enemy, the song of praise and the voice of supplication have been heard. Sermons have also been preached in the trenches—albeit, they have sometimes been cut short by the bursting of the shell or the whistling of the minnie."

"The Federal Campaign of 1864."—On our fourth page, we publish an article, with the above caption, from the Montreal *Telegraph*. Not its least noticeable feature is the thorough knowledge exhibited of affairs pertaining to the present war, and as an interesting *resume* of the campaign now in progress, we recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Fast-Day in New York.—Thursday, the 4th of August, was set apart as a day of fasting in the dominions of Abraham Lincoln. The *Herald*, speaking of its observance in New York, says: "Yesterday was a fast day. The people celebrated it by excursions on fast steamers and drives behind fast horses. But there was very little fasting, except among them the poor to eat, and very little praying, except in the churches, where the pastors are paid so much a year for that business.

In Brooklyn, services were held in a few churches—sermons were preached in some, and prayer-meetings were held in the lecture rooms of others, but as a general thing the pastors were out of town, and the most prominent places of worship were shut. A large number of persons took advantage of the occasion by going to the country. The cars were crowded in the morning and filled on the return in the evening."

Talking Treasure.—A lady of Caroline county, Va., in a letter to the Richmond *Sentinel*, thus speaks of the outrages of the Yankees in her neighborhood: "At Mrs. ——'s, they found the wine used for the sacrament. She told them, when it was, and begged them to spare it; but they laughed, and called her down to 'come and drink the Blood of Christ.'"

"SUFFERING AS A MAN."

A recent article, which we think [illegible] recorded in our Sabbath-day Lessons, and which, by possibility, he ever led to doubt his humanity. The proof is so abundant and so unanswerable—is found everywhere and in all parts of the record, from the days of His infancy, "born of a woman," on till He bowed His head in death upon the cross—that to deny the humanity of the Saviour is strange indeed.

Such a denial is also strange from the exceedingly lovely and encouraging feature of character presented in this humanity. While we acknowledge the necessity of a divine Saviour—of one who is equal with the Father in all things—we want something else than this Divinity in Him. That alone is too high; we cannot reach unto it. It is too much exalted above our wants and our weaknesses; we cannot even approach unto it. There may be love there for us; but we cannot realize it. There may be vast stores of mercy; but His inapproachable greatness keeps us [illegible] trembling and re- [illegible] to address all [illegible] forever, and to do for us more than we could ask or think of any one; but we cannot go directly to Him and ask these things at His hands. Presumptuous as the heart of man is, when he feels the need of a Saviour at all, he cannot be so self-confident, bold and presumptuous, as to rush into the immediate presence of the Infinite and Eternal. We need one whom we can feel to be in full and active sympathy with us—one who knows our wants, our weaknesses, our sins, our temptations and our trials. Let us be assured of *this*, we can go to him, commune with him, plead with him, spread all our wants before him, and look to him in every emergency that may arise. And there is nothing like a *common nature* to give us this assurance. It at once establishes a community of feeling between us. When we talk to him of ourselves, our wants, he knows what we mean, for he has felt the same. We know that he has felt it, for "he is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," "tempted in all points like as we are." He is a brother in every particular. He wears our nature and is clothed with all the infirmities necessary to a full participation of this nature.

The human nature that Jesus assumed and wore while on earth, has never been laid aside. It suffered, and died upon the cross; but burst the bands of death, and rose triumphant over the grave. It ascended into heaven, its local habitation through eternity. There He now sitteth at the right hand of the Father, our Great High Priest, wearing the same nature that he wore during His earthly pilgrimage.

In our meditations about Christ, in our efforts to comprehend Him as *the Saviour* in whom our hopes depend, and in our approaches to Him for those things that are needful to us, is not *His humanity* too much overlooked? Does it have the full effect it was designed to have, in leading us right up to Him, and in causing us with true simplicity and godly sincerity to open our hearts and minds to Him? Do you think the fact that *Jesus is a man* occupies just the place in your devotional exercises that He designed it to occupy, when He took "the form of a servant," and made the precious revelations of His active, earnest sympathy with mankind, so fully set forth in the gospels and epistles?

That *He* placed a high estimate upon His humanity, and that He designed us to do the same, is evident from His own personal history and teachings. Why did He so often call Himself "the Son of *Man*?" Rarely indeed does He speak of *His Divinity*. He never dwells upon it. "The works that He did" attested that; He only vindicated the claim when assailed. But *His Humanity*—this is held up constantly. "The Son of Man" is His own common designation of Himself. He loved it, manifestly. He loved to speak of it to His hearers, and to fix it in their minds. He knew how prone the heart of man is to dwell upon the [illegible] and the mysterious, to the neglect of common and natural phenomena, though the latter may be of even more importance than the former; and He wished to provide against this in His followers. Hence, He recalled the thoughts of His hearers from dwelling wholly upon the great things they saw constantly in His life and labors, to others not so striking but not less important.

And oh we need to be reminded of [illegible] that He is "the Son of *Man*!" [illegible] a more lively appreciation of [illegible] would serve to remove some of the coldness and formality—some of the hesitancy and trembling—even in others dear, when we approach the throne of His grace, or endeavor to publish His ability and His will to [illegible] sinful souls! O, that we had a [illegible] of His character and [illegible] of Him! His widely sympathizing [illegible] would [illegible] it to fill [illegible] with, his suggestive [illegible] we not linger so long in [illegible]. Then would we not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] good his boasted declaration, that [illegible] has not been captured,) will confidently believe will it be. Petersburg has gallantly smitten back the foe, even when thundering already within her gates. Atlanta as yet heedeared only the distant thunder. A kind and merciful Providence has stood by us in the fierce contests, and has enabled our gallant army to keep the invader at bay, and time after time to inflict upon him terrible punishment.

It is cause for devout gratitude to God, that we have been enabled thus to fall our foe, and to do it too, at a relatively small cost of life. Compared with his enormous losses, our own seem almost incredibly small. As the mere rate it is not difficult to determine which of the combatants shall be most exhausted by the close of the campaign. If Providence continues to favor us as he has thus far done, our enemy by the time the autumn leaves begin to fall, will have but little strength remaining further to harm us. All accounts agree that our armies never were in better condition,—at all times patient, cheerful, confident, and ready for the strife whenever and wherever duty calls. We trust, too, that a spirit of piety and of devout prayer to God, to a large extent pervades our forces. From the camp and from the battle field, earnest prayers are going up to [illegible] hands are all whomsoever he will. We trust there will be no relaxation in these appeals to the mercy seat. Let prayer be offered without ceasing. Let us resolve to give God no rest, day nor night. Let us feel that this weapon is even more important to the successful issue of the campaign than well commanded armies, and valor upon the field. Those apparently contingent events, which so often suddenly and unexpectedly turn the tide of battle, are all ordered and contrived by Him, to whom we have access in prayer, and who promises to hear the cry of his suppliant people.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

READING THE BIBLE.—A writer complains that Christians, as a general thing, read the Bible too scantily, instancing a church officer who for years together limited himself to a chapter a day. He is right. This is small measure for one who wants to thrive in the divine life. Paul says, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you *richly*," and surely this means some thing more than a mere fragmentary portion. He who would be a lively, growing Christian, must accustom himself to read and enjoy large portions of the Scripture, for this purpose redeeming time from business, recreation and sleep. On the Lord's day especially should he give holy time without stint to the Holy Bible. The more a pious soul reads intelligently, the more it wants to read, and the deeper it sees into what it reads.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DR. DEEM'S APPOINTMENTS.—The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Endowment Fund will, if Providence permit, address the people as follows:

August 16, Tuesday, at Harnett Court.
" 18, Thursday, at Egypt.
" Sunday, at Carthage.
" 23, Tuesday at Carthage, Moore Court.
" 25, Thursday, at Zion Church, Mont'g'y co.
" 28, Sunday, at Pine Grove,
" 30, Tuesday, at Troy,

At the Churches he expects to preach, and at the other appointments deliver an address on the state of the country. The friends of the Orphan Fund, are respectfully requested to make arrangements to send the Agent forward from place to place,

WHAT YANKEE PAPERS SAY.—The New York *World* says, since Grant's great *fiasco* at Petersburg, "*We cannot take Richmond.* It has been evident to good judges for several weeks, that General Grant's campaign is a *failure*." " "

"Hereafter General Grant has dictated the movements of General Lee, but hereafter General Lee will dictate the movements of General Grant."

"Washington will, within ten days, be in greater danger than any to which Richmond has been exposed since the opening of this ill-starred campaign."

"The problem is no longer the destruction of Lee's army, and the capture of Richmond, or even the capture of Petersburg, but the defence of the loyal States against the rebel armies."

YANKEE TROOPS MOVING TO MARYLAND.—A gentleman who arrived in Richmond this morning from the Bay Shore, says that for a week previous to the 1st of August a large number of yankee transports laden with troops passed up the Chesapeake Bay. Their destination evidently being the seat of war on the other side of the Potomac. Between the 1st and 4th (Thursday,) very few indeed were seen. On the 4th however, a large number of the largest sized transports were passing all day. That these contained troops from Grant's army *en route* to reinforce Wright, Hunters & Co., and last, though not least, old Granny Cooper and his sour krout Pennsylvania "Militia," our informant hasn't a doubt. In fact, a friend of his, who was at Old Point while these transports were passing, informed him that such was the case.—*Richd Whig*, 9th.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.—Gen. Early reports officially on the 8th instant, that Gen. McCausland had arrived in Hardy county, having sustained very little loss. The statement in the Yankee papers of his defeat, on which the rumors of Wednesday, were based, is untrue.

The *Sentinel* says dispatches received in Richmond Wednesday from Gen. Bradly Johnson's command, report his safe return.

The *Sentinel* thinks there is no doubt that everything is progressing favorably for the Confederates in the Valley.

N. C. ELECTION.

1864. 1863.

	Vote.	Majority.	Vote.	Majority.
Last Cor., 60 Cos.	43,787	11,254	33,733	10,346
Caldwell,	261	54	225	40
Clay,	272	0	0	0
Lenoir,	616	71	787	140
Edgecomb,	1,221	75	1,176	169
Haywood,	1,000	1,000	0	0
Jackson,	899	71	804	117
Macon,	1,135	73	0	0
Franklin,	1,115	0	1,115	0
Pasquotank,	1,000 maj.		1,000	0
60 Counties,	51,000	13,000	39,000	10,007

Governor's Counties—The Sheriff received in Rockingham two days previous to the Election in the counties on his line (Stokes)

[illegible] follow men, [illegible] perpetrated [illegible] number also:

"As the sins to [illegible]
the last summer of [illegible]
And then heavenly [illegible]
mingle glory with [illegible]
As a mercy [illegible]
beneath it [illegible]
Such is the end of [illegible]
as the sun [illegible]

FROM RICHMOND.

Monday Aug 8 1864.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Sec'y of the Treasury [illegible] The enemy [illegible] in order to cause a [illegible] heavy wreath of dust. The [illegible] der Grant, was seen with [illegible] and also [illegible] Petersburg. [illegible] and Beauregard [illegible] remainder [illegible] under full [illegible] guard by [illegible] Tennessee, Missouri, Ohio & Illinois. The Tennessee and Ohio troops [illegible] steamed towards some of the advancing [illegible] and spent [illegible] After a desperate engagement between [illegible] the Gilmore steamed to Fort [illegible] condition; the Sidney, [illegible] the Morgan steamed to Fort [illegible] Tennessee, to the unbounded [illegible] the whole fleet, and, after an [illegible] fight, was rendered; [illegible] disabled, the tender was carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and unmanning condition.

On the Tennessee Admiral Buchanan was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg; two killed and several wounded among the crew. On the Gilmore two killed and two wounded. On the Morgan [illegible] was wounded. On the Sidney eight, killed (including her executive officer, Lieut. [illegible]) and seven wounded.

[illegible] W. HARRISON, C. S. N.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—Heavy firing is reported at Fort Morgan, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

To-day the telegraph wire was cut between the city and the front. Two vessels were off Dog River bar this evening. The bay shore is covered with the debris of Federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from coming up the river—Troops are daily arriving, and good feeling exists.

MOBILE, August 14.—Major Carroll, Agent for the exchange of prisoners, under flag of truce, has visited the enemy's fleet in the lower Bay to effect an exchange of the Dauphin Island prisoners. Farragut stated that the prisoners had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Canby [Banks' successor in Louisiana,] and he could do nothing.

Gen. Maury has ordered officers and soldiers to remove their families forthwith. Non-combatants are ordered to leave.

A heavy force of the enemy is in North Mississippi, their destination reported to be Mobile.

PETERSBURG, Aug 12.—Northern dates to the 10th have been received. Unofficial dispatches claim a great victory for Averill over McCausland and Bradley Johnson on the 7th near Moorefield, Hardy county. Johnson and staff were captured but escaped. He also claims 5 to 600 prisoners, trains, colors and small arms captured.

The Commercial Advertiser of the 9th says that Sherman and Thomas both telegraphed to Washington that Atlanta will fall this week certainly.

A rebel wagon train, numbering 35 wagons, was captured in Loudon county. Nothing from the army of the Potomac. Four expeditions entered Florida, destroying the railroad: burning bridges and committing other depredations.

RICHMOND, Aug. 13.—Baltimore papers of yesterday have been received.

The [illegible] burg. Sheridan reports his forces moving up the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy. At four o'clock on Wednesday skirmishing was going on ten miles from Winchester. Grant has returned from City Point.

It is asserted that Stanton has tendered his resignation and was promptly accepted by Lincoln. Other Cabinet changes are reported, but it seems no doubt that the resignation of Stanton was in consequence of a quarrel with Blair.

CLIFTON, Aug. 11, via *Mobile* 12th.—New Orleans papers of the 9th received. They say the Tecumseh struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, including the Captain, except 9, who are prisoners. After passing the fort, the Tennessee came up with three wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering a broadside, and still looking for the Hartford flag ship, with Farragut on board. The Monongahela bore down and struck the Tennessee amidships. The Tennessee and Hartford then got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the Hartford portholes, causing, as the *True Delta* says, a fearful loss of life. Later the Lackawanna and others came up with Farragut, until the Tennessee surrendered.

Papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told them he would be willing to die two minutes afterwards if he could have sunk the Hartford.

Lt. Comstock (Confederate,) and Lt. Preston, (Yankee) are both reported dead.

RICHMOND, Aug 13.—A special to the *Whig*, from Petersburg gives Northern news to the 10th.

The rebels were completely routed in fight at Moorefield, with a loss of 600 prisoners, and were pursued by Averill 35 miles. Bradley Johnson, [illegible] colors, artillery, trains and a [illegible] arms were captured. Mc[illegible] escaped. Johnson [illegible] subsequently [illegible]

The [illegible] headquarters actively in Florida and is presented with great success under Birney.

Nothing from Grant or Sherman. All quiet in front of Petersburg.

ATLANTA, Aug. 12.—There has been brisk skirmishing on the extreme left to day.

The batteries on Marietta street and east of the State road, opened upon the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and continued to the present time, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties are reported.

The enemy are reported still massing on the left, but making no effort to extend their right.

GEN. PILLOW RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.—The Greensboro' (Ala.) *Beacon* publishes the following extract of a letter received by Rev. C. C. Gallaway, from his son Darby, of the "Pillow Cadets," written from Montgomery, under date of the 23d ultimo:

Gen. Pillow has been suspended from the command of the brigade. He was relieved upon the ground that Hart's and Scarborough's companies were illegally mixed, and that the Secretary of War had decided that they properly belong to the infantry, and to the [illegible] other companies gen. [illegible] Pillow called [illegible] preferring charges [illegible] commands his action in [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Pillow [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Miscellaneous Reading.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT.

We trust it will not be regarded as an infringement on the domain of the "Field" when we send forth a few thoughts from the "Fireside," on the improvements of grounds and domestic architecture. We do not design an essay on the best plan of raising cow-pens, nor the plough best adapted to the culture of cotton. Neither have we anything to say about the economical fattening of pigs, nor the raising of calves and colts. All these things are important, but they pertain more particularly to practical Agriculture, the production of breadstuffs, bacon and animals needful for the successful operations of the farm. Our business at present is with ornament, improvement, the exercise of tasteful industry in beautifying Home—trying to renew something of Eden's lost loveliness—to recover from the desolate desert of money-making cupidity, something to remind us of what has been forfeited, and to excite the hope of what will be, when the face of the earth shall be [illegible] to [illegible] one [illegible] degree of sentiment, almost sick, to contemplate the *neglect* everywhere to be seen in our favored Southern land—to observe the little attention that is paid to decorative improvement—indeed, to *improvement* itself, properly speaking. To cut down a forest, and build a few cabins and a lumbering board house, and then go to work to exhaust the soil only to leave it, to repeat elsewhere the same destructive operation, is not to "improve" a place. It is actually to injure it. The improver is a man who leaves a thing better than he found it. But the spirit of Mammon has so possessed the people, that immediate and great gain has been almost the only end aimed at. When a man put a seed of cotton into the earth, the only question with him was, "how much money can I get back for it." Of the botany of the plant, he knew nor cared any more than the negro who dropped the seed or the mule that drew the plow. In the construction of houses the only object was to keep out the weather. The fences were simply to keep off trespass from the crop. A well was dug anywhere, and its intention was simply to supply water, however crazy the contrivance used for the purpose of raising it. If the unsightly "karb" kept the children or chickens out, it made but little difference if a decaying board gave occasional admittance to a luckless "toad-frog." The rumbling old windlass might be heard a mile, the series of trace chains tied together with strings, might give way and plunge the bucket to the bottom—but there was no time to fix these things. The long pole and sweep might stand like an inanimate crane, marring the scenery with its ungainly proportions—well, it "drawed" the water, and that was enough.

Well, such, may be, and indeed should be, the primary objects aimed at in those things; but in carrying them out, some regard should be had to other things. Land should be planted, in order to derive therefrom things needful for our sustenance; but instead of being impoverished, it should grow more fertile every year. A house is designed to protect us from storms and sunshine, but its construction may be varied in a thousand ways, and the application of a little taste, not only does not injure its usefulness, but makes it more convenient, and adds a beauty to the landscape. A few properly arranged shade trees would still improve it, and a tasteful flower garden with gravelled walks, would fling a charm over all. A very pretty and useful effect could be produced by laying stones along the borders of the beds. If as stones are to be had, use shells; if no shells, take brick-bats, and if no bricks are convenient, let the beds be bordered with some evergreen grass; or a hedge of box-wood or wild olive, or cape jessamine, or short-leaved pine.

A fence is designed to keep stock from intruding into the fields; but it is no less a fence because the neatly white-washed posts and laths gracefully surmount an embankment made from a ditch which runs beside it, then an arrangement of "rails" built upon a worm"—and certainly it would be more picturesque.

A well may have good water, which may be drawn by a "crank," but the water, would lose none of its excellence by a better system of hydraulics, and a pretty well-house would not detract from the appearance of the yard—and the toads would be less exposed to a cold bath [illegible]

What, too, is prettier than a meadow in view from the piazza, and a few, sleek, fat cows grazing on its green luxuriance? What rich treasures will they bring up in the evening with which to refresh the household; and, if "money" be the object, certainly the creamy liquid will command a better price in market, than the "blue john" extracted from oak leaves, pine "tops and dog fennel"—or the grasses of woods and old fields, well loaded with ticks. (P. S.—We don't think ticks live in cultivated neighborhoods.) And the golden butter would tempt many a tasteful purchaser, who would turn away from the pale stuff which betrays low living in the cow, or too intimate an acquaintance between the butter and skim-milk.

Now it costs nothing more to keep those things than others which [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] In their [illegible] On the contrary, by [illegible] right, [illegible] [illegible] keep them, while in the end [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 34. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 346.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	50 00
" " " " six months,	30 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

CONSOLATION OF RELIGION TO THE POOR.

PERCIVAL.

There is a mourner, and her heart is broken—
She is a widow; she is old and poor;
Her only hope is that sacred token—
Of peaceful happiness, when life is o'er;
She asks not wealth, nor pleasure; begs no more
Than heaven's delightful volume, and the sight
Of her Redeemer. Skeptics, would you pour
Your blasting vials on her head, and blight
Sharon's sweet rose, that blooms and charms her being's night?

She lives in her affections; for the grave
Has closed upon her husband, children; all
Her hopes are with the arms she trusts will save
Her treasured jewels; though her views are small,
Though she has never mounted high to fall
And writhe in her debasement, yet the spring
Of her meek, tender feelings, cannot pall
Upon her unperverted palate, but will bring
A joy without regret, a bliss that has no sting.

Even as a fountain, whose unsullied wave
Wells in the pathless valley, flowing o'er
With silent waters, kissing, as they lave
The pebbles with light rippling, and the shore
Of matted grass and flowers—so softly pour
The breathings of her bosom, when she prays,
Low bowed before her Maker; then no more
She muses on the griefs of former days;
Her full heart melts and flows in heaven's dissolving rays.

And faith can see a new world, and the eyes
Of pleas took pity on her. Death will come;
A few short months over, and the prize
Of peace eternal waits her, and the tomb
Whereon the [illegible] past in gloom
Is scattered. What a meeting there will be
To her, and all she loved while here! and the bloom
Of new life from those cheeks shall never flee.
There is the health which lasts through all eternity.

Selections.

THE BEGINNING.—Reader,—The beginning of all saving religion is to become acquainted with Jesus Christ. This is the corner-stone of Christianity. A watch without a main-spring is not more useless than *a religion without Christ.*

But let me not be misunderstood. It is not the mere knowledge of Christ's name that I mean, it is the knowing his mercy, grace, and power—the knowing him not by the hearing of the ear, but *by the experience of your heart.* I want you to know him by faith, I want you to be able to say of Him, "He is my peace and my strength, my life and my consolation, my Physician and my Shepherd, my Saviour and my God."

Why do I make such a point of this? I do it because in Christ alone "all fulness dwells." In Him alone there is a full supply of all that we require for the necessities of our souls. Of ourselves we are all poor, empty creatures,—empty of righteousness and peace,—empty of strength and comfort,—empty of courage and patience—empty of power to stand, or go on, or make progress in this evil world. It is in Christ alone that all these things are to be found,—grace, peace, wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption.

It is just in proportion as we live upon Christ, that we are strong Christians. It is only when self is nothing, and Christ is all our confidence, it is then only that we shall do great exploits. Then only are we armed for the battle of life, and shall overcome. Then only are we prepared for the journey of life, and shall go forward. To live on Christ, to draw all from Christ, to do all in the strength of Christ, to be ever looking unto Christ,—this is the true secret of spiritual prosperity. "I can do all things," says Paul, "through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Reader, *do you want to make a beginning in religion?* Go as an humble sinner to Jesus Christ, and entreat him to save your soul. This is the right end of the rope. Begin here.—*Rev. J. Ryle.*

PICTURE OF LIFE.—In youth, we seem to be climbing a hill on whose top eternal sunshine appears to rest. How eagerly we pant to attain its summit! But when we have gained it, how different is the prospect on the other side! We sigh as we contemplate the dreary waste before us; and look back with a wistful eye upon the flowery path we have passed but may never more retrace. Life is like a portentous cloud, fraught with thunder, storm and rain; but religion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment, and fringe its shadowy skirts with gold.

DEATH.—The body in death is like a tree stricken and stripped by lightning; the soul in death is like a bird escaping from an open cage. To prepare the soul for passing to a better habitation is the great business of the perfect life.

STRANGERS IN HEAVEN.

"I want to know more of Jesus *in this life,*" said a true, earnest Christian, "that when I die I may not be admitted into heaven *as a stranger.*" He wished (and surely the wish was prompted by the Spirit of God) to enter heaven as a child reaching an oft anticipated happy home, or as a glad worshipper, passing from an outer court of the temple in which he had long served, into its inner and most holy place.

It is a sad thought that there are some Christians, who may feel themselves to be "strangers" in heaven. There are some who are to be saved "yet as by fire"—a fire which is to consume their vain and fruitless works; and to such the whole scene to which they are to be translated must be somewhat novel and surprising. They did not become so familiar with holy and divine things here; that they become the things to which mind and heart spontaneously recur. They do not so delight in constant communion with Jesus, as to feel that it is not a new thing when they are ushered into the state where it is the saint's chief joy. And so it came to pass, that in the midst of the multitudes who are redeemed, some may feel somewhat as "strangers" there.

Who shall these strangers in heaven be? We can only describe the classes from which we fear they may come. Let each heart ponder the solemn, searching question: "Lord shall it be I?"

1. The inactive Christian must be a stranger in heaven.

All serve God without ceasing, and praise him day and night. Angels are ministering spirits, and are never weary in their holy ministry. Redeemed saints do God's will perfectly, and give every power and faculty of their spirits or glorified bodies to the service of their Redeemer. There is no dreamy inactivity, or careless indolence in heaven. What a scene into which to usher one who on earth did little or nothing for Christ! What a strange place to him who here thought he did well when he was in his place in God's house upon the Sabbath, or occasionally in the prayer meeting during the week! If shame can be felt where sin has lost its power, surely its blush will be seen upon him who goes in the presence of Christ from a life of indolence and ease in the church below.

2. The *worldly* Christian must be a stranger in heaven.

There is no gainful business to be followed there. Money getting and money keeping, and the care and anxiety with which these things fill the heart, will be forgotten there. How great the transition for one who was diligent in pursuit of his wealth, and gave his days and nights to the engrossing pursuit of business. How vast must be his surprise at the great awaking to find the things he grasped after suddenly and forever disappear, and those things which his worldliness made him so sadly forgetful of, as suddenly present themselves. Let the world-seeking Christian beware lest the holy and blessed place to which he professed to aspire seem to him to be a strange place.

3. The *unthankful, complaining* Christian will be a stranger in heaven.

Heaven is the place of unceasing praise. It is a place where the voice of the redeemer joins without interruption in the song of Moses and the Lamb, and the harpers are always "harping with harps" Complaint is never heard in heaven. No murmur is ever breathed there, for God is then seen to be just and known to be merciful. All will be praise and glad songs of thanksgiving, ever renewed by the happy hearts before the throne. How strange a place it will be to those who on earth forgot God's constant goodness, and remembered only the days of darkness which he appointed unto them.

4. The *harsh, unbrotherly* Christian will be a stranger in heaven.

The love of brethren in Christ, and of fellow-worshippers before the throne, will pervade all hearts in the heavenly world. Every division will be healed, every false judgment rectified, every alienation cured, and one strong affection, binding all hearts to Christ, shall bind them closely to one another. How strange to one who spoke of his brethren here with unfraternal bitterness, and loved to separate himself from those who trusted in the same Saviour, but who walked not with him in all things. How strange to gaze upon the gathering of the church universal to him who thought it all comprised within the limits of his own sect.

5. The *cold, formal* Christian will be a stranger in heaven.

The joy of the heart will flow out freely there. Adoration and praise will be spontaneous, welling up freely from glad and grateful spirits, and subject to no constraint or rule. How strange to one who knew nothing on earth but the dead routine of formality, and who coldly and decorously went through the round of appointed duty.

Lord, give us thy grace, that we may not be "*strangers*" in heaven. Help us to know much of Jesus *in this life*, that we may pass into his presence as into a well-known and longed for home.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—Many years ago a man on board of a packet ship died in a very sudden and awful manner. He had taken the liberty to avow himself an infidel, and to pour the most horrid anathemas upon Christianity and its author, and was exceedingly enraged against any that dared to reprove him. While engaged in this wickedness, and while in the very act of cursing the followers of Christ he fell upon the deck of the boat and instantly expired. All present, says the individual who gave us the facts in the case, were admonished of the truth of that declaration, 'God is not mocked.'

THE COMMUNICATION THAT CANNOT BE CUT OFF.

The progress of the enemy has been followed by announcements, that "communication is cut off" with section after section, and city after city.—This is a matter of serious import to our Government. How large a proportion of means for the vigorous and persistent prosecution of the war, lies beyond its reach at present!—But this matter more painfully and disastrously affects individuals.—It parts many from their property, and compels them to drain the dregs of sore privation or absolute want. It exiles others from home and kindred, from scenes in which the heart has grown up, and which have *grown into* the heart; from loved ones, whom, sorrowing, they cannot soothe, whom, languishing in sickness, they cannot watch with tender ministries, whom, dying, they cannot commit to the slumber of the grave in hope of a resurrection to the better life.

Let Christians joyfully contrast with this great grief, their own serene assurance that no enemy can cut off the communication between the believing soul and Him whom belief confesses as its Author and pursues as its End. He has passed into the skies, and we tarry yet on the earth; but His exaltation there is not *absence*, and our sojourn here is not *exile*. Not as sensible but as real an intercourse goes forward between Him and the hearts that love Him, as that they become the scenes of its most decisive victories. Helpless disability waxes strong in the Lord and in the power of His might. Trembling age, and the more fragile sex, wield the sword of the Spirit; and in their hand the edge that "strikes through" dulls not the least. Oh, let us throw ourselves, without exception or delay, or reserve, into the ranks of this spiritual army, which conquers earth for heaven, and inherits heaven as the reward of conquest! Let us not forget that if we shrink from the conflict, we shall find discomfiture the penalty of mutinous inaction, and "roll darkling down the torrent of our fate" to an endless overthrow.—*Rel. Herald.*

TEACH US HOW TO PRAY.

Help me, Father divine, to tread this sacred ground with hallowed feet and lifted heart. Well we know it is indeed more than the words and rising voice that find echoes in yonder courts of heaven, and lodgment in the ear of the Almighty; yet very prone are we to engage in the act of prayer, as though our blessed Saviour was afar off, but just ask, over and over again, for blessings and mercies to rest upon and follow us all our lives. What a thought! We, frail, erring, dependent creatures, bending the knee before the great and holy, but very compassionate Father, and really troubling our hearts with cankering care about coming duties away on in the future, and telling his all-wise Master that we are afraid we shall fail or falter somewhere in the shining road to heaven: and when he bids us stop, we shall be unable to obey! Why, is this not complete distrust? And are we looking right up to Calvary, and watching the ever-flowing blood, and beholding his wounded hands—or vainly gazing over the obscure meadow-land of futurity?

Tell me, dear Christian, is Jesus near, this hour; and does the Holy Spirit sweetly whisper in your heart, "my father, my father;" and does he closely press your trusting heart; and do you now, this moment, see him interceding there for you? If not, is there anything more you ought to have; and can your soul rest short of its attainment? Let alone, then, the nice form of words, the faultless expressions of mental appreciations of "goodness, mercy, and long suffering;" just let the heart plead; let the soul cry and cast its arms of faith about the cross, and bring it down to earth, and bear it, "all stained with hallowed blood," through evil as well as good report. Why, I would rather listen to the lispings of a child before the throne, than hear a "fine, eloquent prayer;" this talking so beautifully to the King of kings and Lord of lords, is enough to make the heart-blood course wildly through the veins, and the cry comes up from the deep of the soul,—precious, loving Saviour, pity our ignorance, and teach us simplicity! Oh, what light and glory crowns the mercy seat; and, as the heart sits calmly in the shadow of the cross and looks up only to the spotless Lamb of God, how earth and earthly things vanish from our view; all worldly honor and human glory is void and groveling, for Jesus is revealed; his all redeeming love pervades the soul. And, while we tarry here, great tenderness and sympathy gush from the eye and trickle down the cheek, and we venture nearer and nearer the "eternal throne" until our conscious union with the blessed Saviour is so full of sweetness and joy ineffable, that we feel our communion is, indeed, within the veil, and our fellowship with the Father and with his son Jesus Christ.

Glory! glory be to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost forever!

COMFORTING.—In Christ all things are yours, whether life or death, grief or gladness, and all are made to work together for good. And whilst by your own poor, weak, torn and bleeding heart, driven by contrary winds and buffetted by the tumultuous billows of conflicting emotions, you feel that you are nothing, and can neither see, nor hear, nor feel, nor think, nor pray aright, nor trust in God, yet with the Apostle you can also say, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." "I am weak, but the Lord is my strength and my salvation, and the strength of my heart."

WAR AND PROVIDENCE.

There are indications in certain quarters, of the belief, that reliance on Providence is neither statesmanlike nor soldierly. Not so thought Washington, the first of *Virginians*—in some respects, the first of *men*. A few quotations will show how wide a range he assigned to the interpositions of God in times of war.

Providence supplies provisions for an army. Writing to Gov. Dinwiddie, in 1754, of the scarcity from which the troops at Great Meadows were likely to suffer, Washington said: "Once before we should have been four days without provisions, *if Providence had not sent a trader from the Ohio to our relief*, for whose flour I was obliged to pay twenty-one shillings and eight-pence per hundred."

Providence averts attack where it would prove fatal. In a later letter to the same functionary, Washington announced that certain troops, "with whom order, regularity, circumspection and vigilance were matters of derision and contempt," had accomplished a hazardous march, "*by the protection of Providence*, without meeting the enemy." "Otherwise," he added, "we must have fallen a sacrifice, through the indiscretion of these whooping, hallooing, gentlemen soldiers."

Providence controls the movements of hostile forces. The evacuation of New Jersey by the British army in the summer of 1777, was characterized by Washington as a "*peculiar mark of Providence*," since it placed in the hands of the inhabitants "an opportunity of securing their harvests of hay and grain, the latter of which would, in all probability, have undergone the same fate with many farm houses, had it been ripe enough to take fire."

Providence tempers disaster. Washington wrote, in reference to an ill-managed expedition against Fort Pitt, in 1758: "The troops were divided, which caused the front to give way, and put the whole into confusion, except the Virginians, commanded by Capt. Bullitt, who *were, in the hands of Providence, a means* of preventing all our people from sharing a common fate."

Providence arrests victory. With respect to the battle at Germantown, Washington wrote: "If it had not been for a thick fog, which rendered it so dark at times that we were not able to distinguish friend from foe at the distance of thirty yards, we should, I believe, have made a decisive and glorious day of it. *But Providence destined it otherwise.*"

Providence preserves life. Washington thus recorded his own exemption from death at the defeat of Braddock: "*By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence*, I have been protected beyond all human probability, or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me."

Providence interposes in seasons of greatest gloom. In May, 1778, Washington wrote: "Providence has a just claim to my humble and grateful thanks for its protection and direction of me through the many intricate and difficult scenes which this contest has produced; and for its constant interposition on our behalf, *when the clouds were heaviest and seemed ready to burst upon us.*" In December of the same year, he wrote: "Providence has heretofore taken us up *when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.* In this will I confide." And in July of the ensuing year, lamenting the little attention which appeared to have been paid to the finances of the country, he added: "And yet, Providence having so often taken us up *when bereft of every other hope*, I trust we shall not fail even in this."

The issue of battles—campaigns—wars, is in the hand of Providence. In September, 1775, Washington wrote, in relation to a proposed attack on the enemy at Boston and Roxbury: "The success of such an enterprise I well know, *depends upon the All-wise disposer of events*, and it is not within the reach of human wisdom to foresee all the result; but if the prospect is fair, the undertaking is justifiable." In January, 1776, he wrote: "For more than two months, I have scarcely emerged from one difficulty before I have been plunged into another. *How it will end, God in his great goodness will direct.*" And in March, 1778: "Unanimity in our councils, disinterestedness in our pursuits, and steady perseverance in our national duty, are the only means to avoid misfortunes. If they come upon us after these, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have done our best. *The rest is with God.*"

The trust in Providence, dictated by such views, is not inconsistent with wisdom of counsel and vigor of action. In his Circular to the States, Jan., 1782, Washington said: "Although we cannot, by the best concerted plans, absolutely command success; although the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong; yet with, out presumptuously waiting for miracles to be wrought in our favor, it is our indispensable duty, with the deepest gratitude to Heaven for the past, and *humble confidence in its smiles on our future operations*, to make use of all the means in our power for our defence and security."

Nay: those who fight the battles of a country may derive their loftiest inspiration from this trust in Providence. In July, 1775, Washington said, in an Order to the troops: "The fate of unborn millions will now depend, *under God*, on the courage and conduct of this army. Let us rely upon the goodness of the cause, and *the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is*, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions."

So wrote, so felt, the father of his country. We can well afford to be unstatesmanlike and unsoldierly, in the esteem of those who under-value or contemn the doctrine of Providence, if we may thus be Christian, with him to whom the voice of the world accords a glory "above all Greek, above all Roman fame." Oh, if the heart of our people, were as the heart of Washington in this matter, how would the bow of promise smile down from our sky upon the flood of Northern aggression, until its waters should roll back and leave the green earth joyous in the light of peace—God's peace!

NO NON-COMBATANTS.

When nations wage a war, the great majority of their citizens are, of necessity, "non-combatants." By reason of sex, or age, or physical disability, or the imperative demand that the usual pursuits of life should not suffer general arrest, or the impossibility of providing food, transportation and weapons for an army, beyond certain limits—thousands are cut off from all share in active hostilities. They may possess the spirit of heroes and martyrs, the spirit that would make them "true to the last of their blood and their breath;" but barriers which they cannot, which they should not, pass over, rise between them and the battle-fields that achieve freedom and fame or entail subjugation and disgrace.

In the warfare between holiness and sin, however, there are no "non combatants"—there can be none. All fight, and must fight, on the one side or the other. Heaven and hell do battle over every human soul; and that soul joins itself to the host marshalled for it, or the host marshalled against it, and strikes the blows that issue in eternal life, or eternal death.

We *must* fight either for the good or the evil. We *may* fight hopefully, triumphantly, for the good. No numbers can rally to this standard, to whom grace cannot furnish weapons from its armory, and every needful supply from its store-houses. Lawful pursuits are not arrested by the conflict; with which He glorifies those who have 'entered into rest.' Swift as thought our supplications and thanksgivings rise to His ear; swifter than *our* thought—earlier, and in richer measure—the supplies of grace flow down to our lip. Whatever may equip us for the warfare against evil, or support us under its fatigues, or extricate us out of its perils; whatever may unmask the purpose of the enemy, or beat back his assaults, or ensure his defeat;—this comes to us from on high, and our foes cannot hinder or retard its coming; for there is no power against the Almighty One, who surrendered the name of *God* for a season, that He might bear the name of *Redeemer* forever; there is no counsel against the Only Wise One, who, "until the redemption of the purchased possession," shows forth in Himself that mystery of mysteries—a body absent from our bodies, yet a Spirit present always with our spirits! Oh, blissful inheritance of faith! Who that possesses it can ever doubt, whether to fight be to conquer? Who, can fail to "fight the good fight," in the spirit of the hero, who, "out of the very impossibilities of the coward, cuts a perilous" but glorious "harvest with the sword?"—*Religious Herald.*

WHY AM I NOT A CHRISTIAN?—First, is it because I am afraid of ridicule, and of what others may say of me?

"Whosoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed."

2. Is it because of the inconsistencies of professing Christians?

"Every man shall give account of himself to God."

3. Is it because I am not willing to give up all for Christ?

"What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

4. Is it because I am afraid I shall not be accepted?

"Him that cometh unto me I shall in no wise cast out."

5. Is it because I fear that I am too great a sinner?

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

6. Is it because I am afraid that I shall not "hold out?"

"He that hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus."

7. Is it because that I am thinking that I will do as well as I can, and that God ought to be satisfied with that?

"Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

8. Is it because I am postponing the matter without any definite reason?

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

9. Is it because I am trying to save myself by morality, or in any other way of my own?

"There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

10. Is it because I do not clearly see the way to be saved?

"Repent ye, and believe the gospel."—"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John iii. 16.

LIBERTY WITHOUT RELIGION.—If you had wished to figure to yourself a country which had reached the utmost pinnacle of prosperity, you would undoubtedly have turned your eyes to France, as she appeared a few months before the revolution. Illustrious in learning and genius, the favorite abode of the arts, and the mirror of fashion, whither the flower of the nobility of all countries resorted, to acquire the last polish of which the human character is susceptible. Lulled in voluptuous repose, and dreaming of a philosophical millennium, without dependence on God, like the generation before the flood, *they ate, they drank, they married, they were given in marriage.* In that exuberant soil everything seemed to flourish but religion and virtue. The season, however, had at length arrived when God was resolved to punish their impiety, as well as avenge the blood of his servants, whose souls for a century had been incessantly crying to him from under the altar. And what method did he employ for this purpose? When He to whom vengeance belongs, when He whose ways are unsearchable, and whose wisdom is inexhaustible, proceeded to the execution of this strange work, he drew from his treasure a weapon he had never employed before. Resolved to make their punishment as signal as their crimes, he neither let loose an inundation of powerful nations, nor the desolating powers of the universe. He neither overwhelmed them with earthquakes, nor visited them with pestilence. He summoned from themselves a ferocity more terrible than either, a ferocity, which, mingling in the struggle for liberty, and borrowing aid from that very refinement to which it seemed to be opposed, turned every man's hand against his neighbor, and spared no age, nor sex, nor rank, till satiated with the ruin of greatness, the distresses of innocence, and the tears of beauty, it terminated its career in the most unrelenting despotism. "Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shalt be, because thou has judged thus; for they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink; for they are worthy."—*Robert Hall.*

"GETTING ALONG VERY WELL."

A pastor had long felt concerned for the spiritual state of a prominent member of his congregation. He was intelligent and refined, amiable in character, upright in business, and regular and respectful in worship. But he was proud and self-righteous, and unwilling to acknowledge himself a lost sinner in the sight of God. He was reluctant to converse with Christians on his spiritual needs. Indeed, he flattered himself that his life was purer and more consistent than that of many active church members. The pastor had often sought, in private interviews, to reach his heart, and awaken his conscience, but with little apparent success.

Great was the surprise and gratification of the pastor, therefore, to find him in the inquiry room, on the first evening of a new year. He thought that pride must be effectually humbled, and the heart deeply convicted of sin, to bring such a man unasked to such a place. He took him cordially by the hand, and expressed his great pleasure to know he was thinking of a Christian life.

"Yes," was the reply, "I feel it is quite time for me to think of my duty to God, and of my soul's salvation. I have long enough been a hearer of the Word, and need to become a doer. My mind has been troubled for a few weeks, and I have determined to begin the new year by giving my heart to God."

"That is a wise and good decision," said the pastor, "and how do you find yourself getting along?"

"I am getting along very well," said he. "I read my Bible every day, and pray morning and night, and try to be circumspect at home and at my business. On the whole, I feel very well satisfied with my progress, as a beginner."

The pastor was sick at heart. "I am mistaken," said he to himself. "There is no work of the Spirit here, but a new development of the old self-righteous spirit."

So bitter was his disappointment, that he abruptly closed the interview, and passed to another inquirer, whose tearful eye and choked utterance indicated a different temper of mind and heart.

The pastor returned home, after the meeting, in sorrow. He had been so elated and hopeful, that his grief was the more poignant. He had not courage and faith enough to visit his parishioner, and seek to undeceive him. "It is useless," he thought, "to try to rouse him from his self complacency."

At the next inquiry meeting the same man was present again, but the pastor felt little disposed to converse with him. As he sat down by his side, the man grasped his hand, and said, "I have a confession to make, sir. I told you last week I was getting along very well. It was not true, sir; I was too proud to tell the truth. I was utterly wretched, and have been since almost in despair. I feel the guilt of my self-righteousness—I am a miserable, lost sinner. Can such a hardened sinner as I ever be saved?"

The pastor burst into tears also. This was the kind of language he had hoped to hear before, and he felt now that the Holy Spirit was indeed at work in that humbled and contrite heart. He repeated the invitations of the Gospel, spoke tenderly and soothingly of the love and mercy of a Saviour, and urged him to believe at once the promises made to every penitent sinner.

The desired end was soon reached, for the once proud man was docile as a child. His self-righteousness was gone, and the words perpetually struggling to his lips were, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Trembling, under a profound sense of guilt, and abandoning all thought or wish for help elsewhere, he trusted in Christ alone, and soon found peace like a river, and righteousness like the waves of the sea.

The incident is instructive—a striking comment on the text, "He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

MINUTES OF PRESBYTERY.—The Minutes of the last Sessions of Fayetteville Presbytery are printed and will be mailed in a few days. The publication of the minutes has been delayed some weeks by sickness among our hands, and by other unavoidable circumstances.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.—A friend asks us to publish the Report of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of 1863 to review the subject of Beneficiary Education. Dr. J. R. Wilson, as Chairman of this Committee, made a report to the Assembly in Charlotte, which has been published in the Appendix to the Minutes. We shall take occasion to copy it as soon as we can find room for it.

DR. BOYD.—The Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Winchester, Va., arrested some months since by Federal authority, is imprisoned at Wheeling, Va. It is reported that his health has been greatly impaired by his confinement.

MINUTES OF THE ASSEMBLY.—We are authorized to state that the Minutes of the last General Assembly are printed and ready for distribution. By the order of the Assembly one copy will be sent free to every minister of the church, and the price to others will be *two dollars* per copy. Names and money for copies of the Minutes to be sent to the Rev. A. A. Porter, Columbia, S. C.

The Minutes make a pamphlet of more than one hundred pages, neatly printed by Evans & Cogswell, Columbia. A large number of copies ought to be sold to the churches and individuals.

TO BE RELEASED.—The *Christian Observer* learns from a gentleman from Fort Delaware, that arrangements have been made for the exchange of the Rev. Dr. Handy, of Portsmouth, Va. Dr. H. is the pastor of the United Synod Presbyterian church in Portsmouth. He was arrested by the Federal authorities nearly a year ago, and has since been in prison.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—B. W. Beery, Wilmington, N. C., makes a donation of $1,000, to send the N. C. *Christian Advocate* to the soldiers. If some few of the wealthy Presbyterians in the State would follow this example, it would aid *us* much and be a great blessing to the soldiers. Who will take the hint?

ANOTHER.—A good christian lady recently sent to the Richmond *Christian Advocate* a barrel of lard, to be sold and the money appropriated to sending the *Advocate* to the soldiers. The lard sold for a little over $2,000.

"THE DUTY OF FEMALES IN RELATION TO THE FUTURE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY."—At the request of the Board of Trustees of Concord Female College, Dr. Kirkpatrick has furnished us with the manuscript copy of an Address delivered by him at the close of the annual session of that institution in July last, to which he has prefixed the title above quoted. The manuscript was received during the absence of the Editor, and we did not reach home in time to insert the Address in our present issue. It will appear next week.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Mrs. Ellen M. Wood, wife of the Rev. M. L. Wood, of the N. C. Conference and Missionary to China, died at Shanghai on the 16th of March last.

ERRATUM.—In "Lines to Willie," in our last issue, the first line of the last stanza should read thus:

"But while thousands like our Willie"

RELIGION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—From a war office return, it appears that on the 1st of April last there were, in the army 109,760 Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 other Protestants, and 58,504 Catholics. In the Royal Marines, at the same date, there were 12,398 Episcopalians, 416 Presbyterians, 2,807 other Protestants, and 1,448 Catholics.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

A Ruling Elder in one of the churches of Fayetteville Presbytery requests us to "define the duties of Church Sessions for the education of children of deceased soldiers."

At the regular meeting of the Presbytery, [illegible] in Fayetteville, the following April 1863, [illegible] this subject were resolutions in reference to [illegible] unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, 1st. That every Session within the bounds of this Presbytery be requested to serve as an agent under the proceedings of the last Synod, to provide funds for educating the children of soldiers dying in the military service of the country.

Resolved, 2nd. That said Sessions be requested to furnish the Presbytery of Fayetteville with the number of children of deceased soldiers within their bounds requiring aid, their ages, and as near as they can the amount which will be necessary to educate said children; and it shall be the duty of the said Sessions to make a semi-annual report to the Presbytery, as to the work in their charge."

At the fall meeting of 1863, the roll of churches was called to ascertain what had been done in obedience to the injunction imposed upon the church sessions at the previous meeting. No further action was taken.

At the last meeting of the Presbytery the roll was again called, and it was found that a number of the churches had failed to comply with the injunction of Presbytery, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Sessions within the bounds of this Presbytery be, and are hereby respectfully requested to take action on the subject of the education of the children of deceased soldiers, and intimate, at their earliest convenience, to the Secretary of the Synodical Committee, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, whether or not they will assume in whole or in part, the education of such children."

This will make the duties of Church Sessions sufficiently plain; and here we might stop. But it may not be out of place to add one word to those who have thus been made the agents for collecting funds for this noble object, and for furnishing such information to the Synodical Committee as will enable that Committee to act intelligently in the work assigned them. In the other Presbyteries of the Synod special ministerial agents have been appointed to visit the congregations and collect funds. These agents have been quite successful. A large amount of money has been secured, which, if properly disposed of, will make the hearts of many rejoice. The orphan children of those who have fallen in their country's defense will be taken by the hand, and an opportunity furnished them to secure an education that will fit them for usefulness in society. A suitable man to act as agent in Fayetteville Presbytery could not be procured, and it was determined to adopt the more *Presbytorial* plan of making the Church Sessions the agent for collecting funds within their respective bounds. This was not deemed any departure from the *spirit* of the Synodical plan. The object was to obtain money from the churches for a special object; and it could not be material in what way it was obtained. If secured through the agency of the Church Sessions, so much the better. The expenses of a travelling agent would be saved, his services for some other field of labor would be obtained, and various objections to the visit of Agents to the congregations would be at once removed.

But is the plan adopted by Fayetteville Presbytery likely to succeed? We answer, with confidence. *If it does not the blame will rest with the Church Sessions.* If the matter is taken hold of by them and properly presented to the people, there will be a noble and liberal response. The reports made at the last meeting of Presbytery furnish evidence sufficient of this. The people are ready and willing to give, if the subject is presented to them as it should be. Let then the Church Sessions take heed to themselves and not overlook the duties assigned them by their Presbytery. Now is a proper time to move in the matter. In a few weeks Presbytery will meet in regular session, when the roll of churches will be called and *delinquents will be noted.* Then will come the meeting of Synod soon after, to which our Presbyterial Committee will be called upon to report. Shall this report be full, creditable alike to our churches and to the Presbytery? It is earnestly hoped that no Church Session will be found to have neglected the sacred duty imposed by the Presbytery, but that every church in our bounds will be found to have done something for the noble cause of educating the children of deceased soldiers.

METHODISM.—In reference to the discussion on changes of policy, which have appeared in certain Methodist Episcopal papers, a writer in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, says: "We seem to be in a kind of chrysalis state, and it is difficult to determine what will be the eventual shape we shall take as a denomination; whether we shall come out in an Episcopal, Presbyterial or Congregational form; whether we shall have itinerant bishops, or diocesan, or no bishops at all; whether we shall have presiding elders or no presiding elders; whether we shall go over in a body to the Episcopalians, or bring them all in a body over to us, by a grand compromise." He says also that, if all the modifications proposed were carried into effect, "scarcely a feature of original Methodism would be left."

CALVINISM.—Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., Moderator of the Northern New School General Assembly, in the opening sermon of the recent session, thus described Calvinism: "that system of grace, unfolded by Paul and advocated by Augustine, which makes the Divine sovereignty the basis and the Divine glory the end of the whole economy, and which views the human race under the two generic aspects of the headship of Adam in respect to sin, and of the headship of Christ in relation to redemption."

FEELING IN MARYLAND.

The Rev. A. D. Betts, chaplain in one of our N. C. Regiments, publishes a letter in the N. C. *Christian Advocate*, about his trip to Maryland with our forces. He gives no names because of the injury it might do to persons so published, should our papers fall into the hands of the enemy; and those who sympathize with us have suffered enough already. He says: "Many a noble man has greeted me warmly and told me how many long months he had spent in Yankee prisons. Others have told me, while talking with me on the streets, that they were sure that unionists were watching and listening and would report them when the Yankees returned. I met more than one minister who truly sympathize with us. One noble young minister had lately been drafted and had paid his three hundred dollars to keep out of the Yankee army. Some of our Cavalry stole his horse, a fine one, and thus left him unable to get to his appointments. He said, well I have just paid $300 to the Yankees, and the horse is worth as much—let him go to the Rebels. After learning the facts, I met the good Brother, and told him it would be impracticable to recover the stolen horse, but he must allow me to present the matter to Gen. Early, and I was sure that Gen. E. would send him a horse. He positively refused to allow me, saying that some one would inform the Yankees when they returned and they would take the horse from him. Another Pastor of a splendid Church, learned on the street that I was a Chaplain and carried me into his study for a private interview. He told me he was liable to be drafted, as all other ministers, and that he had been persecuted for some kindness to wounded Rebels, and was sure that a special effort would be made to force him into the Yankee army. He assured me that whenever he should see that about to be done, he would leave his feeble wife and her children and make his way into our lines, and join our army. Two others, both of whom had been in Yankee prisons, received me warmly and told me the night had been a long one and a dark one, but they were hopeful that the day was at hand."

THE ENEMY IN LEXINGTON, VA.—Several statements have already appeared in the papers of the vandalism and brutishness of the enemy in their visit to Lexington, Va., in June. As confirmitory of these, and that our people may have "line upon line" to urge them to resist the invader to the last, we take the liberty of publishing a paragraph from a recent business letter to us, written by the venerable pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, Rev. W. S. White, D. D. "Our community," he writes, "suffered greatly from the Yankee raid with which we were afflicted early in June. They spent three days in our town. They stole my favorite riding horse—as well known and as much respected through my congregation, *as a horse*, as I was, as Pastor—perhaps more so. They stole from me 40 bushels of corn and a ton of hay, very nearly all I possessed. They destroyed all my growing grass, much of my ice, cut the curtains from my carriage, destroyed the harness, and a Captain and Lieutenant, finely dressed and mounted, attempted to steal the carriage, but were prevented. As one of their Generals and staff made their headquarters in my yard, my dwelling was protected. The accounts you have read of their burning of Ex-Governor Letcher's residence with all its contents, of their cruelty to his family, their sacking of Washington College with the total destruction of its Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, with the almost total destruction of the Libraries of the College and the Literary Societies, are strictly correct. To many families they scarcely left a morsel of food or a change of raiment. The proof is abundant that "General David Hunter, of Princeton," brother-in-law to Dr. Charles Hodge, own brother to his wife, is as unfeeling a brute as ever wore the human form. He with a Provost Marshal named Berry, who, three years ago was a vulgar Irish hackman in Baltimore, were the only men who offered gross insults to any of our ladies. Gen. Averill, was scrupulously respectful to ladies. The issue is now fully forced upon us of *recognition or extermination.* If the former cannot be secured, I am ready for the latter, and so I think all decent people here are."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—"T. H. P.," in the *Biblical Recorder*, relates a touching incident, received from Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore. When Beanfort, S. C., fell into the hands of the Federal troops, Col. Morrow of Ohio was made Provost Marshal of the place. The Colonel had been raised in Baltimore, his mother having been a member of Dr. Fuller's church in that city. In early life the Dr. was pastor of the Baptist church in Beanfort. Among the many negroes captured in Beaufort was an old man, who had been many years sexton of the church there. Learning that Col. Morrow knew "Mass Richard," as he styled Dr Fuller, he sought opportunities for conversing with him about his old pastor. As the Col. had become disgusted with the Federal service, and was about to return home, the old sexton, with an unusually serious expression of countenance, asked him on one occasion, to accompany him to his house. There taking him into his chamber and carefully locking the door, the old negro drew from between the straw and feather beds on which he slept, *the Bible, hymn-book* and *service plate* of the church in which he had officiated, and which he had long kept concealed, and with tears in his eyes committed them to the Col., charging him to deliver them safely to the hands of "Mass Richard" himself. These sacred relics of a once prosperous and beloved church, the Dr. now has in his possession.

THE GROWING CROPS.

During our recent visit to the coast, we found the most convincing evidences of an abundant crop. The lands along the Cape Fear and up the coast from Wilmington, for twenty-five miles, present the most luxuriant growth of corn, potatoes, peas, &c., that has been seen on them for years. Without some unforeseen disaster, such as floods and storms, there will be an unusually heavy crop this season, of every thing ordinarily produced on these lands.

This is true also, it appears, of the greater part if not the whole of the Confederacy. The prospect for bread and meat is most promising. The season has been a very favorable one throughout the whole country, and there is every prospect of an abundance for man and beast for the next twelve months. If, therefore, the war should continue—(God grant it may not)—for another year, there cannot be the same amount of suffering and privation as during the past. The enemy cannot starve us out, and might as well give up the conflict, if this is his hope.

In all this abundance there is great cause for gratitude to God. *He* has given the early and the latter rains, and blessed all the labors of the husbandman. He has thus set at naught the counsels of our enemies, and dissipated our own fears. May we not reasonably hope that the worst is already past with us—that we have well nigh filled the cup of suffering and privation that He prepared for us—and that soon His hand will be lifted from us and give us peace and safety once more?

LIFE IN FORT DELAWARE.—A letter from a prisoner in Fort Deleware, found in the *Christian Observer*, gives some facts that will interest our readers, having relatives and friends confined there. After speaking of his own morning devotions, he tells of the inquirer's prayer-meeting "at 9 1-2 A. M.—then at 12 M. of "the professor's prayer meeting, where the Church members pray for each other, leading the meetings in turn." He proceeds to say:

"It was a new business to me when my turn came, but you must know I am preparing for the work and must learn. God's help enabled me to get along tolerably well. He always fits the instrument for his work.

"We get a mail daily, morning papers at noon, and boxes of sick packs come promptly when our friends sent them. All the officers here (and there are 600) seem to be in good health and spirits. The general health of all on the Island is good, considering the number of privates (6,000) confined here. All seem to enjoy themselves, and altogether there are worse prisons than Fort Delaware. We have a large lot to play in. We have here in our barracks three ministers—Rev. Dr. Handy, of the Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, Va., Capt. Harris, of Ga., and Capt. Samford, of Texas,—local Methodist preachers. A revival of religion has been in progress for two weeks—17 converts, many backsliders reclaimed, a refreshing season to old professors, numbering 150 reported names These are among the results of the revival. Several of the new converts signify their intention to devote themselves to the ministry; and being talented young men, will doubtless do much good if God spares them. Dr. Handy is now in the eleventh month of his imprisonment in good health and working faithfully in his Master's cause. He has preached a sermon long or short, on almost every day of his long confinement, besides leading in many prayer meetings and lectures. To say that through God's grace he has done much good would be insufficient: *Great will be his reward!* He has a Bible class numbering eighty members and increasing.

"To morrow (9th June) is set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to God for a general outpouring of his spirit on the prisoners on the Island. Among the active Christians here I notice Col. Cobb, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Farmville, Va., Col. Davidson, of the Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, N. C; Cols. Hardeman and Devaut, of the Methodist Church, Georgia, and Maj. Carson, of the Baptist Church, Virginia."

AN IMMENSE REVENUE.—A few years ago Lord Bresford, the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, died a very old and respectable man. The Archbishop entered the church very young, with powerful friends who placed him in good livings. For the first seven years he was Dean of Clogher, and received in that time 4,900*l*. Then he was two years Bishop of Cork and Ossery, and received 10,000*l*; then two years Bishop of Raphoe, and received 18,000*l*; then Bishop of Clogher for 11 years, and received 121,000*l*; then Archbishop of Dublin two years, and received 24,000*l*; then he reached the top of the tree as Archbishop of Armagh, and he found it a very good place, for he lived forty years in it, and received 600,000*l*; making a total of 777,000*l*.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.—Rev. Dr. Edwards, in the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, expresses the opinion that "any of our domestic wines, whether from the grape or any other indigenous fruit of our soil, is every way suitable and proper for the Lord's supper," and states that 'under this conviction, he should not hesitate, when grape wine cannot be procured, to use such domestic wines in the administration of the communion.' He says: "The juice of the grape, from the accidents of the life and scenes of the public ministry of Jesus Christ, was used at the institution of the Lord's supper. Had his nativity and the closing events of his life been cast in another latitude, or had the Jews been accustomed to use some other beverage at the paschal supper than that of wine, then Christ, so far as we can judge, would have used that beverage as a symbol of his blood." The editor of the *Advocate* concurs in thinking "that grape wine is not indispensable to the validity of the sacrament," and therefore 'receives and administers other wine, in all good conscience, as he does the bread, though it be not baked in unleavened cakes.' These views are at least novel. Are they sound?—*Rel. Herald.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

It is a lamentable fact, that while the Presbyterian church is increasing daily to some small extent, yet, it is woefully behind its sister churches in this respect. It does not increase in the same ratio as does the population of the country. It is not aggressive; and the reason why it is not continually extending its borders is, that men always settle in churches previously organized, without attempting to organize others.

Now, would it not be well for us to model our Missionary system somewhat after that of the Methodist itineracy? In the district in which I reside, I can point my finger to ten churches in a circle, whose radius shall not exceed as many miles, all of them separately—or two or three of them conjointly—unable to support a pastor, and without spirit enough to attempt it. They are waste places in the Lord's vineyard, and of course uninviting to those who desire a settled pastorate. With proper management, twenty years might build up these weak churches into strong ones. As it is, the Methodists and Baptists (a little more active) are gathering in rich harvests, where the Presbyterians ought to be at work.—Now to the point: Would it not be advisable to form these churches into a circuit, and to send them, from year to year, a fervent, zealous Missionary, and this without waiting for the tardy consent of the people? True, the people ought to have a voice, &c.; but do the heathen choose what Missionaries should be sent to them? No more should this Missionary ground be allowed from prudential reasons of this sort, to remain unoccupied.

Again, there are districts lying near the one in which I live, in which there is not, among a population of 25,000 people, a single Presbyterian church. Such districts as these ought to be divided into churchships, say ten miles square, and a Missionary sent to a certain number of these, say five or six, with instructions to set up a Presbyterian church in every one of them, and to minister to the feeble plants until they are nursed into strong trees.

Another point of interest here claims attention. It is a singular fact that there are fewer negroes in the Presbyterian church than there are whites, while directly the contrary is the case with the Methodist and Baptist churches. It is to be feared that pastors do not, as they ought, act as Missionaries to the negroes. There ought, except in cities and thinly populated districts, to be no Missionaries to the negroes. Each pastor should take care of his own, and should preach regularly and *separately* to them.

Evidently something must be done, or the church which once stood at the head of the denominations will lay grievously far behind.

JACOVIUS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

STATESVILLE, Aug. 3d, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Your readers were informed last winter, by one of your correspondents, that a Teachers' Department had been engrafted upon the Concord Female College, located at this place. This Department will be organized at the opening of the fall session, which will be on the 29th of this month.

It is the aim of the Trustees and of the Faculty to make good scholars of all their pupils, and they never expect to fail with ordinary minds, yet they propose to furnish peculiar advantages in the way of special instruction and training to those who desire to become Teachers.

Most of the Teachers in this Institution have a large experience, and having conducted such a Department in the Synodical College at Rome, Ga., they are well prepared for a similar service in their present position.

How are our schools to be provided with competent teachers? This is an important and eminently a practical question. Most of the young men who have been teaching, or who have been prosecuting their studies with the expectation of teaching, have been permanently withdrawn as actual or prospective instructors in our schools and academies. We can no longer depend upon the North for a supply of teachers.

The young ladies of our own country should volunteer in this service. Unless they do, our educational interests cannot continue to prosper. Their parents should encourage them to give this subject an immediate and an earnest consideration.—Ample provision should be made for their most thorough preparation for the work proposed. There is no necessity that a new Institution should be reared up for this purpose. The plan we have adopted is altogether sufficient, and if it should be faithfully carried out here and in similar seminaries, we would have an adequate number of competent teachers, annually coming forth, from our own families and schools.

No extra charge will be made for services rendered the young ladies who may be connected with the Teachers' Department. In view of this fact no delicacy is felt in requesting all Editors in the country to give this communication a place in their papers. This request, most respectfully presented, is made the more freely because of the acknowledged generosity of this large class of patriots.

J. M. M. CALDWELL, *President.*

RATHER SHARP.—The *Confederate Baptist*, commenting on the phrase "fighting like devils" which frequently occurs in the secular press of the country, says: "To say that men fight like devils, is absurd; it conveys no information; for we do not know how those personages acquit themselves on the field of battle. If, however, a writer, wishing to give us some notion of the way in which devils fight, were to say that they fight like Yankees, the comparison would be intelligible. The low, sneaking, thieving campaigns of that set, might be supposed to be a fit illustration of diabolical tactics. We are inclined, however, to think that such a comparison would do the devils great injustice."

HONESTY OF YANKEE CHAPLAINS.—Says the Richmond *Sentinel*: "During the passage of Sherman's troops through Marietta, an army chaplain and hospital steward were pillaging houses, in company with two negroes."

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN THE ARMY.—Speaking of the religious feeling existing in the army of Northern Virginia, a correspondent of the *Enquirer* says:

It gives us great pleasure to speak of the almost unparalleled interest manifested by Johnson's old Brigade, on the subject of religion. A series of religious meetings have been going on since the Brigade arrived at their present camp, near Petersburg, on the 9th of July. During the progress of these meetings, there have been upwards of seventy confessions; of this number, sixty nine have joined the church and enlisted under the glorious banner of Jesus Christ. The Pentecostal days of old seem to have been revived in our midst, and it is truly a refreshing scene to see the brave veterans of many a hard-fought field, bow their heads in meek reverence, and gather, in becoming humility, around the cross of Christ, there to receive that great reward in store for all that truly seek Him. Too much praise cannot be awarded our noble Chaplains who have striven so zealously in the good work; day and night have they faithfully labored, and great has been their reward. It was our privilege to look upon a sight last Sabbath rarely witnessed by christian eyes; here in this beautiful camp ground, while all nature seemed glad, and Heaven looked on in smiling approbation, about two hundred professing christian soldiers gathered around a rude altar under a green arbor, to partake of the mystical emblems of the "Lord's Supper." Oh! how joyful, how holy, how calm and sweet the scene!

God grant the good work may go on, here, and everywhere in our army, until the soldiers of Southern independence shall become true disciples of the cross, and the time be hastened when the "Lion shall lie down with the Lamb," and "Peace on earth and good will towards man" be the joyful anthem sung by men, and caught up on high by angel choirs around the throne of God!

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.—Several times, of late, in supplying the pulpits of our brethren, we have had occasion to pass the Richmond Post Office, at the hour on Sabbath morning, when it is open to the call for mail matter. It has greatly surprised and pained us, to recognize in the groups thronging the pavement, members of various churches, eagerly collecting, retailing and discussing the current rumors from the seats of war.

We urge no extreme views in this matter. Let it be granted, then, that there are circumstances which so nearly clothe a Sunday visit to the Post Office, or a walk in quest of the rumors from camps and battle fields, with the character of "necessity," or "mercy," as to leave the question doubtful, whether these things, under such circumstances, involve a breach of the sanctity attaching to the christian day of rest. But such circumstances can be only of *occasional* recurrence, and by no means, justify, or excuse, the *habitual* performance of actions which, in themselves, lie out of harmony with the appointed uses of the Sabbath.

It is the habit, therefore, that we speak; and our convictions of right would be outraged, if we forebore to characterize it as a positive immorality on the part of professing Christians. There was space for forbearance when the war was yet of recent origin; when we were first brought face to face within the excitements of a state of society so new and fraught with such elements of absorbing interest. The church might well judge these profanations of the Sabbath with leniency then; ascribing them to the power of a novel and mighty temptation, and trusting that time and reflection would recover her sons to a more consistent walk. But years have since worn on, and the evil, it seems, is not abated. We are constrained by this aspect of the case to embrace the opinion that the time for "charitable" constructions of the habit is passed, and that, as a positive immorality, it should be arrested, among professing Christians, if need be, by the disciplinary action of the churches.—*Rel. Herald.*

PRAYER FOR PARDON.—It was an ancient law of the Persians, that, "a malefactor had liberty for an hour before his execution to ask what he would, and what he asked was granted him." In pursuance of this law a criminal under sentence of death asked only that he might see the face of the king; and when that request was allowed, he plead to the king so importunately as to obtain his pardon.

We have thought that this man might serve as a type of the awakened sinner, might illustrate his duty and wisdom. He finds himself "already condemned" for his transgressions, and simply awaiting execution under the law. The sword of vengeance gleams before his startled vision. The pit yawns to swallow him up—yawns just at his feet; and oh, how soon he may fall into it! Let him seek the face of the King. Let him plead for mercy, with the importunity of the sentenced malefactor. Let him lay hold of the compassions of the Lord, as one who feels that if his cries do not prevail in this hour of sore extremity, he must perish. Let him do this, trusting in the name, and righteousness of Christ—and he shall be heard. Pardon and peace shall come to him through the blood of the cross.

The penitent should call upon the Saviour, with as deep an interest, as wrestling an agony, as would penetrate his soul if he knew that the prayer was passing from his lips in the hour before his execution. When he prays in this way, he cannot pray in vain.—*Rel. Herald.*

POLITY AND PRAYER.—The Northern Old School General Assembly declined to appoint a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer for the country, and appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer, during its late session, because, as Rev. Dr. Nevins phrased it, the former "might have a bad effect, as the news would be taken out by the steamer just going to Europe, or the Executive and his advisers at Washington might be distressed in a certain degree at its result." The *True Presbyterian* speaks with just indignation of the policy of "making days of humiliation or thanksgiving and prayer simply, or chiefly, a machinery for creating confidence in American stocks in Europe, and confidence among the money dealers and the masses at home."

"YANKEE" ATROCITIES.—Measures have been inaugurated to ascertain and record "the wrongs and injuries contrary to the rules of war, which have been committed upon the people of Virginia," by "the enemy's soldiery, and particularly their raiding parties." Individual testimony should be cheerfully and promptly furnished to "the county authorities," who, after duly certifying the statements, will forward them for preservation to the office of the Recorder of Virginia Forces, Richmond.

CORN.—The whole of Middle and North Mississippi is represented as a vast cornfield, and the crop is said to be the finest ever seen in that region.

The crops in the Trans Mississippi District are overwhelming. The like has never been seen before. Texas alone could feed the entire army for a year.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, Aug 17.—An official dispatch received last night states that the enemy on yesterday made a determined attack on our lines between Darbytown and the Charles City Road, and at one time broke through, but was repulsed and our original positions re-occupied. A later dispatch says the enemy did not renew the attack on our lines after 4 o'clock yesterday.

His force on the Charles City Road after advancing to within 2 miles of White's Tavern, was driven back across White Oak Swamp.—Our loss small.

The *Examiner* of this a. m. says the enemy made several fierce assaults, Burnside's negro troops leading the enemy's charge. The slaughter of the negroes exceeded the carnage at Petersburg, on the 30th of July. The enemy's loss reported very heavy. Confederate Brig. General Chambliss killed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—Acting Brigadier Gen. Gkandey, commanding Wright's brigade, was shot through the heart and killed in the battle. His body was brought here and will be sent to Georgia for sepulture.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—A force of the 5th corps of the enemy, assisted by cavalry, broke through our lines on our right this morning, and succeeded in reaching the Weldon Railroad just about the 6 mile station, tearing up a part of the road, some say as much as 2 miles. H. S. Walker's Virginia and Davis' Mis. brigades coming upon the raiders, a sharp fight ensued, the result of which is not fully ascertained. One hundred and fifty eight prisoners including 8 officers, were captured in the fight and have arrived here. By late advices we learn that the enemy are in full retreat. Prisoners say, they moved with a twofold object—to draw troops from our front in order if possible to charge our works, and secondly, to break the railroad.

PETERSBURG, Aug, 18th.—The enemy's force engaged to-day consists of three brigades of the 5th corps, with the 16th section of artillery, under Gen. Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about 7 o'clock, some 4 miles southwest of the town, driving them in about 4 miles, when our infantry came into action at 12 o'clock, driving the enemy back some 3 4 of a mile. Night ended the engagement, with the enemy holding the Weldon Railroad at a point about 3 miles below the city. A force of the enemy's cavalry are reported and believed to have gone to raid on the south side of the railroad. The enemy's loss to day is unascertained. Our loss is not heavy. About 2000 prisoners were captured.

PETERSBURG, August 20.—Lt. General A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. Warren was strengthened by the 6th corps. The enemy were driven 3 4 of a mile in front, and back about 2 miles on the flank. 2,200 prisoners, including 90 commissioned officers, were captured. Last night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. It has not been resumed thus far to day.

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon Railroad. Our losses are not very heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded. Major Lawson of the 53d Va., killed. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. The Yankee General Crawford is reported by prisoners to have been killed. The usual artillery duel between midnight and day this morning, between the lines in front of the city. No casualties reported.

The latest intelligence from Peteraburg, represents the enemy's loss in prisoners at upwards of 3000, including Gen. Hayes, of Mass.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18th.—The *Herald* of the 16th has a leading editorial which says, we are satisfied that in casting about for those great under currents of public opinion which always indicate the drift of political sentiment, none ever come nearer the mark than those in our advices from our special correspondence from Washington, in behalf of an armistice and convention of all the States to consider, and which means peace. The *Herald* calls upon merchant princes, manufacturers, financiers, tradesmen, and workingmen of all professions and pursuits, regardless of party and party leaders, to proceed at once to the work of bringing together a grand independent citizens, meeting, in Union Square, for the express object of appointing a committee of five hundred representative citizens to wait upon Lincoln in behalf of an embassy to Richmond, with liberal overtures for an armistice and convention of all the States, in order to see if this dreadful war cannot be ended in a satisfactory treaty of peace.

The *Herald* says in its situation article that Butler is cutting a canal across Dutch Gap, a distance of about half a mile, but when constructed will save a distance of about 7 miles, and will enable the Federals to avoid the obstructions in James river. The enemy is bringing a heavy fire to bear upon the working parties, but the work goes nobly on.

Advices from Sherman's headquarters confirm the account of the flank movement to the west of Atlanta, and say his right now rests at Esatport, thus cutting the rebel communication with Montgomery and West Point.

Averill has been appointed a Maj. General, his commission to date from the Moorefield fight.

PETERSBURG, AUG. 18.—About 2 o'clock this morning our batteries along the whole line in front of this place opened fire on the enemy.

The enemy replied feebly; firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when it subsided to the usual quiet on our side, no casualties are reported. The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstration on our right this morning.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—Between 6 and 7 this evening, heavy cannonading was heard east by south of the city in the direction of the battle field, of Tuesday, distant apparently 10 miles; cause not yet known.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—An official dispatch from J. M. Jackson, dated Lake City 19th, to Gen. Jones, was received late last night, says Capt; Dickerson with his company engaged the enemy's cavalry, 342 strong, at Gainesville on yesterday and completely routed them. He captured 50 prisoners, one piece of artillery, besides capturing 500 stolen negroes. Amongst the prisoners is a Captain, two Lieutenants and a Surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Capt. Dickerson's horses had not been run out. The enemy were scattered and pursued about 14 miles. The enemy's infantry consisting of four regiments are at Starkes. Colonel McCormick is in pursuit with some additional force.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch dated Senatobia 21st, says the Confederates attacked Memphis at 7 a. m. Heavy firing was heard for three hours and it is supposed the city was captured, as the Federal force is reported small and unsuspecting.

A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day.

The operator at Jackson reports a great riot in New Orleans in which 400 citizens were killed. It arose in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops were called on to suppress the riot, which is still progressing.

All quiet in Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 19th.—A special from Senatobia to the *Register* of the 17th, has dates from the Chicago *Times* of the 12th and Memphis papers of the 13th. The editors of the *Times* congratulate its readers that one week has passed without serious disaster to the Federal army.

The rebels are increasing in Kentucky. One thousand persons mostly women and children, were banished from the State by Burbridge. It is reported that 2,500 infantry, under Adam Johnston, in Union and adjoining counties, are preparing to attack Mount Vernon. Burbridge says Kentucky is disloyal and ready for an outbreak at any moment. Lincoln's friends are deserting him rapidly.

H. Winter Davis made a public pronunciamento, denouncing Lincoln in severe language, as an usurper of the power of Congress and disregarding the latter. Davis is making a call for a Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Gold in New York 256 3 4.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 22d.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 13th received. It says, a telegram received late last night states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased. Wheeler attacked the Federals under Schofield at Dalton, drove them out and occupied the position. Reinforcements are being sent to Schofield from Chattanooga. Four trains for Sherman's army were compelled to halt near Dalton. Troops are busily tearing up the track on both sides of the town. It is supposed his object is to destroy Tunnel Hill and other positions. He has forces engaged in cutting roads south of Dalton. A train on the way to Sherman is reported to be captured at Altoona.

ATLANTA, Aug, 19.—Heavy artillery firing on our centre last night, and this morning the enemy's batteries in front of the city opened a heavy fire, exceeding anything yet.

Kilpatrick in going after Wheeler has, it is supposed, turned towards Atlanta and West Point Railroad, which he struck at Fairbern, cut the road and telegraph, and has gone in the direction of the Macon road, and is supposed thence for Andersonville, for the purpose of releasing prisoners. The force is estimated at 2,500 to 3000. Reports from the rear of the enemy are to the effect that Wheeler had burned the bridge at Etowah, Resaca and Dalton. The enemy there are undoubtedly on half rations.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Kilpatrick's raid composed of 3,500, crossed the Chattahoochie at Campbelton and struck the road to Fairbern at 3 o'clock, Friday morning, destroying the road for 6 miles. The raiders then crossed over to the Macon road striking the road at Lovejoy's, on Friday evening, moving towards Jonesboro. The Federal infantry support which accompanied Kilpatrick's cavalry to the West Point road returned and the cavalry proceeded along towards the Macon road.

Ross' brigade skirmished with Kilpatrick's advance, but was not able to hold the enemy in check. The raiders burned the depot and post office at Jonesboro' destroying all the papers.

On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro' by Reynold's infantry brigade and Armstrong's and Ross' cavalry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head. One column of raiders completely charged over Ross' brigade and cut their way out. The enemy's loss 25. The raiders were pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry and retreated through to McDonald's and escaped. Only one mile of the Macon road was destroyed which has been repaired.

ATLANTA, AUG. 18.—We have handsomely repulsed the enemy in every attack. Prisoners are continually arriving.

Deserters from the enemy are coming in in large numbers. They say that the Yankees are living on roasting ears.

No fears of holding Atlanta. Wheeler has torn up twenty miles of railroad track in Sherman's rear.

AN APPEAL BY GEN. LEE.—The following appeal to absentees from the Army of Northern Virginia has been published by Gen. Lee:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Aug. 10, 1864.
General Orders, No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such person are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty, in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended, and their independence to be secured, by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true as well as the interests and safety of the country, require that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE WAR NEWS.—The late Richmond papers say that Grant has sent away to the Valley of Virginia a very considerable portion of the army of the Potomac, which has been operating on "this line all summer." It is not, however, yet possible to say positively whether he designs to abandon entirely his position before Petersburg. We do not think he will abandon it until the presence of every man he can muster is imperatively demanded elsewhere. In the meantime such of his force as is left on the Appomittox will keep close in their impregnable earthworks, bang away pretty regularly at Petersburg and thus keep up a show of besieging that town.

It is very clear what are Grant's plans in the Valley. He proposes to menace Early with a heavy force in front, while he sends down from Alexandria or Leesburg a heavy column, probably consisting of a corps just detached from the army at Petersburg to run through one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, turn our flank or strike us in rear. This is a very pretty plan, if it could be carried out.

From the general aspect of affairs we feel authorized to entertain the hope that the seat of war will at no very distant day, be transferred from the neighborhood of Petersburg. Those who consider Grant as committed to "fighting it out on this line all summer," do not bear in mind that Grant, in making this declaration, was discreet enough not to define what he meant by "this line." We and the world understood him to mean a straight line drawn from Germanna Ford to the city of Richmond; but he may now say he had reference to a line which might be drawn in countless zigzags, and over such an extent of country as might be demanded by the exigencies of the military situation.

Prince George Court House has been burnt by the enemy.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD.

We are at length able to state the material facts of the unfortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy county, Sunday week. One of the cavalry brigades of General Bradley Johnson's command *was surprised* and routed at Moorefield, and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavalry towards the valley. The Yankee papers say Averill took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the balance in the mountains and pursued them twenty five miles. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fifty. As to dispersing a large cavalry force in the mountains, and then pursuing them twenty five miles, it is too obviously absurd to comment upon, even though we do not know that there was not the least foundation for the statement. What were left of the sleepy headed brigade may have taken to the mountains, and we dare say they did wisely. Following them would doubtless have been found too much of an up hill business to have been kept up twenty five miles.

RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 22, 1864.

Miss I W Robeson, Westbrooks; J W McGee, 51st N C T; Mrs J A Corpening, Hendersonville; Miss M A Evans, Fayetteville; M M McKinnon, J D Clark, Fort Holmes; Rev J R Dow, Aiken, S C; R Miner, J N Wise, Hogan's Creek; A Malloy, Smithville; M A McAuley, Thos Dunn, Mc Gilead; Mrs Jane Currie, Dunderroch; Miss C McKenzie, Hawkinsville, Ga; Miss C Brem, Lincolnton; Wm Patterson, Dav College; Mrs T D McDowell, Elizabethtown; Mrs A White, Rock Hill, S C; Mrs J Freese, Mill Hill; Mrs M C Holland, Pleasant Ridge; M F Carpenter, Pleasant Ridge; Miss M Bailey, Macon, Ga; J J Vereen, W Matthews, L D Brown, G W Ward, J I Gore, W W Claridy, W L Litchfield, J W F Stevens, Little River, S C; A B Lynch, Weldon; Miss S A Moore, Linville River; J P Selbert, D W Weaver, W F Brown, A Willing, A M Tucker, R H McKnight, Jr, McKnight, Shenandville; T R Nesler, Harrisburg; R C Miss J Schorn, Wytheville, Va; W S Mills; W W McDiarmid, 1st Battalion; Chapel Hill; J W Moore, Gastonia Grove; M Bowe, Raleigh; M G Purcell, Randalsville; Mrs E K Allen, Melville; Miss M J Allen, Saxapaw; J T Allison, Fort Caswell; Mrs M A Fields, Queensdale; R Hunter, Melville; Mrs J L Scott, Graham; J P Swalm, Cedar Falls; J E Quinn, Zano, S C; Miss M Branch, Wilmington; Mrs G C Gregg, Maysville, S C; Mrs M E Thomason, Salisbury; Miss E B Cousins, Dinwiddie C H, Va; G Eisk, Edinboro; Mrs L Alexander, Graighead; N P Yarborough, Macedonia; Miss M A Cherry, Bettie's Ford; A Davies, New Hill; C C Road, Farmville, Va; J S McArthur, Fort Holmes; A L Alexander, Washington, Ga; Miss M E McCormick, Affordsville; A Sutton, Summerfield; Mrs E McIver, Clemmonsville; Mrs M McJunkin, Quincy, Fla; Mrs Eliza Barry, Ebenezerville; Mrs C Black, Manchester; Dr J H Logan, Greenwood, S C; Rev A A Morse, Due West, S C; G Boyart, Mrs E Martin, Washington; C L Havens, Fort Holmes; J P Moore, Hilton; Mrs S R Johnston, Mocksville.

MARRIED.

On the 10 inst, by Rev. S. C. Alexander, Mr. WM HEARING, to Miss AGNES ANDERS, of Bladen county.

DIED.

Among those who have fallen in defence of Southern Independence, should be mentioned the name of Lieut. THEOPHILUS J. KISTLER, Ensign 34th N C. Troops. While the pen of some one of more extensive gifts has been exercised in writing tributes to others of no greater merit, it is due to his name that those permitted to survive, may be made acquainted with this noble victim's life as a soldier. In September, 1861, he offered his services to his country, in the "Oak and Gun d," (Co. D, 34th N C. T.,) from Rowan county, and served with unwavering devotion, in the ranks, for the period of two years. In the campaigns of 1862-63, in Virginia and Maryland, he was ever found vigilant at his post until he was wounded, unfortunately, in each campaign—first at the 2d Manassas and second at Culpeper C. H., Aug. 1st, 1863. After the campaign of '63 had ended, he was appointed Ensign of his Regiment, and served in that capacity until the 23rd May, 1864, when he was mortally wounded and died on the subsequent day. By his pious and gentle manner, and his noble and courteous disposition, he endeared himself to the command to which he was attached. No murmuring words ever emanated from his lips of his lot as a soldier, and at all times his countenance bore the marks of a truly pious youth. He calmly resigned himself to his fate, and, like those who die in battle for a cause immortality, died, and in his death his country loses one of her noblest patriots, his mother, a kind and obedient son, and his sister, an affectionate brother. We join his bereaved friends in their untimely sorrow, and have many evidences to believe him in a happier and more peaceful home. His comrades will ever retain the memory of this truly brave and social companion, and when this struggle for freedom shall cease, his absence will again revive in our memory, his ever pleasant society. No braver soldier has been sacrificed in the present struggle. A COMRADE.

It is with deep sorrow, we announce the death of Lt. Col JOHN R. MURCHISON. He died at the White House, Va., June 7th, from a wound received in the head near Cold Harbor, June 1st. At the time the fatal shot was received, he was in command of his Regiment—the 8th N. C. T.—was cheering his men on to deeds of noble valor. He was in the 38th year of his age—in the prime of manhood. A more gallant and efficient officer, perhaps, has not fallen in this war. His skill and bravery were fully attested on Roanoke Island, the siege at Charleston, and the battles at Plymouth and around Petersburg. Being in command of his Regiment, in several of the last engagements in which he participated, he acted with such conspicuous gallantry, as to attract the attention of his superior officers, and to draw from them the highest commendation. But few men had more virtues or fewer faults than the subject of this notice. He was a noble, enterprising, generous, and high-minded gentleman, magnanimous in every sense of the word But he is no more! He bow submissively to the inscrutable Providence that has taken him. Perhaps there is no one in our community whose loss would be more deeply felt, or whose prospects for usefulness and distinction were brighter than his whom we mourn. Truly our loss is heavy, but we mourn not as those without hope. We have reason to believe it is well with him. The deceased has left a bereaved widow and five children, to whom may God in his mercy sanctify this heavy affliction. He has also left a large circle of relations and friends, who will ever cherish his memory.

In the Confederate States Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., June the 30th, 1864, of relapse from measles, in the 18th year of his age, LEONIDAS G. COCHRANE, of co. H, 35th Reg. N. C. T. The writer of this, has had an opportunity of marking his whole career in life, and as well in the army, as a good soldier, true to the instinct of his nature and the duty he owed the land of his nativity, he cheerfully marched to the field of duty, for the protection of his home and the rights of the young Confederacy. After a career of credit and much usefulness, and after gallantly acting his part in the capture of Plymouth, N. C.; also the battles around Drewry's Bluff, and Bermuda Hundreds, up to about the 1st of June, when this patriot took the measles. He had quite recovered when he took a relapse and fell asleep in Jesus, where "they spend" can awake him to glory again." He lived he breathed The grave claims his body, while it is confidently believed his spirit rests in heaven. In early age he made a public confession of his sins, joined the B. A. Church of Back Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C., and until he left his home in defence of his beloved country, he lived a very worthy and attentive member, and in camp (although greatly exposed to the wicked influences) was not led away, but his walk and conversation was that of a pious man. He leaves a devoted father, mother, and two tender and affectionate sisters, with a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. No one knew him but to love him.—Although he died in the hospital, far from home, and away from friends, he had great desire to see his father, mother, and sisters. He loved to talk upon the subject of the other world, of which he manifested so much hope of enjoying beyond this vale of tears. His company, his regiment, his brigade, all suffer from his loss. As a soldier no one was more gallant, no one more willing to do his whole duty. As an associate, no one was more pleasant, kind and generous. He died as he had lived, nobly doing his duty, and placing his name, by his cool courage, high on the roll of honor. Weep not, kind parents, your dear son is gone to that bright and happy world above, where you can be reunited, never again to be separated by the cruel destinies of war. While our hearts are bowed down with grief, let us cheerfully submit to Him who sent us this sore affliction, and though His ways are to us mysterious, they are, nevertheless for the best.

A COMRADE.

At Hill's corps hospital, on the 25th May, 1864, from wounds received in battle near Spottsylvania C. H., May 12th, 1864, WM. M. P. GEDDIE, of Co. K, 38th Reg. N. C. T., son of William and Agnes Geddie, of Cumberland county. He volunteered in the beginning of our struggle for independence, and participated in all the battles in which his Regiment was engaged, and has thus fallen a noble sacrifice on the altar of his bleeding country. He was a brave and good soldier, ever ready to act where duty called; an obedient and dutiful son, and an affectionate brother. His kind and affectionate disposition endeared him to all his comrades in arms and to all who knew him, and although called from among us, he has left an undying memory in the hearts of a large circle of friends and relations. BROTHER.

***Observer please copy.

On the 13th July, 1864, in Camp Winder Hospital, WM. M. PAISLEY, orderly sergeant of co. B, 27th N. C. T., and eldest son of James Paisley, who was born on the 3d March, 1843, and received his death wound through the lungs on the 15th June, 1864. William Paisley was a child of the covenant; his little sister, Lizzie, was the instrument in the hands of God, in awakening him to an immediate attention to his soul's eternal interests.—Though only nine years old, she had become a child of God. Her intense suffering during her last illness, were borne with such Christian composure, that an indelible impression was made on her brother's mind. He saw the beauty and comfort of religion, and immediately became an earnest enquirer after salvation. He soon experienced the truthfulness of the promise "ask and ye shall receive," and on profession of his faith in Christ, was received into the communion of the church at Alamance, in the fall of 1863. Soon after President Lincoln's "proclamation," William Paisley, with his father's consent, left school, and volunteered in the "Guilford Grays." He remained in this company until his death, faithfully discharging every duty, and endearing himself, by his consistent, amiable deportment, to his officers and comrades. Though he passed through many bloody engagements he never received a scratch before the 15th July, 1864. His health likewise was wonderfully preserved, as with the exception of a few days illness from the measles when he first went out, he did not, to use his own language, have a pain or an ache from sickness. An aged minister, shortly before he died, came and sat down by him and exhorted him to flee to Christ, saying "now was the accepted time." He listened patiently and calmly and then remarked, "you and I differ, *this* is not the accepted time; this is not the time to seek God; had I put it off until *now* what would be my prospects for eternity? Oh, sir, go and warn sinners *before* they come to this, that they repent and trust in Jesus." On the last day of his mortal existence, his father discovered that he was having a severe hemorrhage from his wound, and endeavored to change his clothing. "Be quick," whispered the christian soldier, "I am getting blind." His father laid him down, and leaning over him said, William, can you adopt the language of Stephen? "Yes, yes," he whispered. William, as you walk through the valley and shadow of death, is Christ with you? "Yes, yes," he whispered again, and then his head fell back, and Wm. Paisley had gone to join the General Assembly and Church of the first born in heaven. W. L. M.

On the 21st June, at the residence of Mr. Henry McMillan, Mrs. CATHARINE HENRY and Miss. MARGARET MURPHY. The former was in her 85th year, the latter was in her 80th year. These venerable ladies were sisters, and had lived together nearly all their life. They were members of the same church (Black River Chapel). They were different in disposition, yet both were observed by the same hope of pardon and acceptance through Christ. They sickened together, and died together, within two hours of the same time, and were buried together. And we hope that they will rise together in the morning of the resurrection, to be forever happy in the Saviour's love. Also, in the same family, on the 14th Nov. 1863, JOHN C. McMILLAN, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

In the enemy's hands, of wounds, on the 9th of June, STEPHEN L. CLARK, a member of Co. C, 31st N. C. T., aged 19 years and ten months. The subject of this notice had passed through the first battles on the South side of Richmond, and on the 3 st of May, he went with his Regiment to Cold Harbor, where he, with many of his comrades sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country. Having received a severe wound, he fell in the enemy's hands, and only lived nine days. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for two years, during which time he ever lived as one who loved the Saviour. Although his career in the army was of short duration, he had won the esteem and admiration of all who knew him None knew him but to love him. Although he died far from home, among strangers, yet we have reason to believe he found friends in his last moments. Dear friends, what a comfort to know we have another dear friend in Heaven. What a glorious thing to die when we can pass from earth into the kingdom of the ever living God.

"Dearest brother thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

In this town, on the 26th inst., SUSAN, infant daughter of Robt and Susan Mitchell, aged 1 month and 13 days. A bud too fair to bloom on earth, has been taken by God to decorate the courts of heaven, and to ever live in the presence of Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." COM.

On the 30th of July, at the residence of the late Rev. R. H. Lafferty, Mrs E. L. BLAIR, in the 34th year of her age.

In Madison, N. C., Tuesday, July 12th, 1864, BETTIE, infant daughter of Dr. Robert and Mrs. Flonie Galloway, Aged 17 months. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Near Madison, on Thursday, the 4th of August, Mr. SAML. MOORE, aged 63 years. He was long a member of the Baptist church, and died in the hope of eternal life, calm, confident and resigned.

In Alamance county, on the 12th inst., of diptheria, RANKLIN LEE, youngest child of Stephen A., and Mary J. White, aged 15 months.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FORT HOLMES, N. C.,
Aug. 12, 1864.

At a meeting of the "Scotch Greys," Co. E, 40th N. C. Troops, of which Lieut. J. S. McArthur was chairman, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the company, in regard to the death of Corpl. L. H. McLaurin, who departed this life on the 21st ult., at Fort Holmes, of typhoid fever, in the 24th year of his age

The committee after a brief absence, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That bowing with an humble submission to the will dispensations of an unsearchable Providence, we can but mourn the death of our friend and companion in arms, who was one among the first of those noble and patriotic youths to respond to his country's call, when the dim murmurings of the war-storm was heard in the distance And although he was not slain upon the battle-field, yet he is not less a martyr to that cause upon whose altar, hundreds and thousands of our bravest and best have been and still are being immolated. Lauch, as he was familiarly called, had no enemies. During an association of three years, his gentlemanly and christian deportment, won for him a high esteem, with all who were brought in contact with him, and strongly engraves his memory upon the minds of every member of the company. But let us not mourn as those who have no hope, for we have every assurance that his spirit has winged its flight to that happy shore where sorrow and troubles are never known, and where the weary are at rest. Having been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Carolina for several years, he never forgot, while in camp (as we fear too many of our young men do) to adorn his profession by a pious walk and Godly conversation. We would say to his aged father and mother, and to his brother and sisters, and comrades from whom he has been taken, be of good cheer, for if ready when summoned, the separation is but temporary. Is it not written—"for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him; that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep.

Resolved, That the above be published in the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and also a copy be sent to the family of the deceased

JAS. H. FALKS,
D. MCCALLUM,
C. D. MCIVER, } Com.

D. S McCALLUM, Sec'y.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON		$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 00@	1 50
BEESWAX		35 00
BUTTER		35 00
CORN	$15 00@	18 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@	1 50
COTTON YARNS	$16 00@	35 00
COFFEE	$11 00@	15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@	7 00
EGGS		$1 50
FLOUR	140 00@	155 00
IRON	$ 2 50@	4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@	30 00
LARD		$4 00
NAILS, retail		$ 4 00
PORK	$3 00@	4 50
PEAS	$18 00@	20 00
RYE		$ 4 00
SODA		$5 00
SUGAR	$9 00@	12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@	5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 00@	3 50
SALT	$30 00@	40 00
TALLOW		$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURKLAND.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Of the South, will meet at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd Monday of September, the 19th of the month.

J. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The called meeting of Orange Presbytery which was held at Bethlehem Church, on the 27th & 28th days of July, adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL.

P. S. I am requested to say that carriages will meet the trains at Mebaneville, to convey the members of Presbytery to the place of meeting. J. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE ASSESSORS of Confederate Tax for Moore county will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Arch'd Kelly's Sept 5th; Shamburger's Cross Roads Sept 6th; Capt Brown's Sept 7th; Smyrna School house Sept 8th; Ritter's Sept 9th; Salem Church Sept 10th; D C Campbell's Sept 12; D M McIntosh's Sept 13th; Sloan's Sept 14th; Kelly's Store Sept 15th; Morris' Sept 16th; McNeill's Sept 17th; Graham's Sept 19th: Mineral Springs Sept 20th; Mrs Barrett's Sept 21st; Carthage Sept 22d.

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish correct lists of the following subjects of taxation on hand held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen "
No, Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.

Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.

Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.

Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.

No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.

Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.

Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.

All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.

Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.

Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.

Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.

Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

The Collector will attend with the Assessors at the above appointments for the purpose of collecting all the tax due the Confederate Government in the county.

EVANDER McGILVARY,
JOHN C. JACKSON, } Assessors.

—ALSO—

The Assessors of Tax in Kind will be at the above appointments for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay and Wool. It is requested that all persons concerned be prompt in attending to this matter.

E. R. PATRIDGE,
D. M. SINCLAIR, } Assessors.

Aug. 24w2

Wanted.

A LADY to take charge of six little girls, from 7 to 14 years of age, qualified to teach French and Music with the usual English Branch, can obtain a situation in a private family by addressing "McD.," Oastinia Grove, Gaston county. *A liberal salary offered.*

Aug. 24w2*

Theological Seminary.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September next. GEORGE HOWE,

Aug. 24w4 *Chairman of Faculty.*

CHILD'S CATECHISM.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATECHISM by "Lucia" for sale. Address STERLING & CAMPBELL,

Aug. 24w5* Greensboro', N. C.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

TAX PAYERS who have paid their Tax in Kind to Army Q. M's or Commissaries, or any officers Commanding a Company of Troops, etc, any bounded Agent, etc., will forward the receipts to me and I will credit their estimates for the same.

J. M. McGOWAN, Cap't & Post Q. M.
4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Notice to Coopers.

I WISH to make a contract on the part of the Government, for 100 CYPRESS, JUNIPER or RED OAK barrels, to hold Sorghum Syrup. The barrels must be good. J. M. McGOWAN.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dispepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,850 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison, F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax; J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Hillsboro' J. S. Whitted & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
August 17tf

Lincolnton, S. F. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. P. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Norfham,
Salisbury, Henderson & Enni's, Burbanks and Gallagher,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, H. McLin, Walker Mears, W. H. Lippitt.
GEORGE W. DENNIS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Taylorsville Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 1st Wednesday of September next. The services of Prof. H. T. Burke have been secured for the Mathematical department. It is contemplated soon to establish a department for Music.

Lower English, per session	$40 00
Higher " " "	50 00
Classics and Mathematics	60 00

Board can be had, in good families at $35 00 per month. S. C. MILLEN, Principal.

Aug. 17, 1864.-w3pd

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,

Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Sugar Cane Mills.

RECEIVED another of those excellent MILLS. Iron Rollers and Iron boxes, for sale at Manufacturers' prices, or exchange for provisions.

Aug 17w4 JOHN KERSHAW.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. W. MacIntyre

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12	Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 37 yards each.
7	" White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70	" English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50	" Pillow Case Cotton, 53 inches wide.

Miscellaneous Reading.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN B. HOOD.

Lieutenant General John B. Hood was born in Owensville, Bath couty, Ky., June 29th 1831, and was brought up at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county. He entered upon his collegiate course at West Point in 1849, and graduated in 1853. He was then assigned to duty in the Fourth Infantry in California, where he served twenty-two months. When the two new regiments, raised by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, were called out, he was transferred, July, 1855, to the one (Second Cavalry) in which Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, was in command, and General R. E. Lee, the lieut. colonel. This regiment furnished many valuable officers to the South. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, E. K. Smith, Fields, Evans and Hardee were from its ranks.

In the winter of 1855–6 General Hood entered upon the frontier service of Western Texas, where, in July following, he had a spirited engagement, and was wounded by the Indians on Devil's river.

A short time before the beginning of the present war he was ordered to report for duty at West Point, as instructor of cavalry. But anticipating the present difficulties, he was allowed, at his own request, to return to duty in Texas, his object being, in view of all the prospects of impending dissolution, to be in that portion of the country which he most loved and so greatly admired. He could see no hope of reconciliation or adjustment, but every indication of a fierce and bloody war; consequently he had determined to cast his destiny with the South. On the 16th of April, 1861, he resigned his commission under the United States Government, and tendered his services to the Confederacy. His name was entered upon the roll with the rank of first lieutenant, and ordered to report to Gen. Lee, in Virginia, who ordered him to report to Gen. Magruder, on the Peninsula. He was at once placed in command of all the cavalry of the Peninsula, with the rank of captain of the regular cavalry. Having several successful engagements with the enemy, he was soon promoted to the rank of major. On September 30th, he was ordered to Richmond, and, receiving the rank of colonel of infantry, was placed in command of the Fourth Regiment Texas Volunteers, then in camp near the city. Very few of the men had ever seen him, and doubts were entertained whether a colonel could be appointed that would give satisfaction. An attempt had previously been made to organize the regiment under Col Allen, of Texas; but in consequence of a protest of some of the captains, the appointment was withdrawn. This produced a feeling with others, and it was thought that they would not be satisfied with any one that might be appointed. But in a few days the feeling was gone, and every one seemed to be perfectly contented. His commanding appearance, manly deportment, quick perception, courteous manners and decision of character, readily impressed the officers and men that he was the man to govern them in the camp and command them on the field; and his thorough acquaintance with every department of the service, satisfied every one with his competency for the position. The men found him able and ready to give all the necessary instruction, not only in drilling them for the field, but also in the forms and technicalities of the clothing, commissary, ordnance and transportation departments—for the want of which information, regiments and commissaries and quartermasters make many fruitless trips.

On the 8th and 9th of November, 1861, the 4th and 5th Texas regiments left Richmond and arrived at Dumfries on the 12th inst., and were there organized into a brigade, under Col. Wigfall, of the State of Texas, who, to this end, had received the appointment of brigadier general. But, as he was the Senator elect from the State of Texas, after the meeting of Congress, he resigned; and on the third of march, 1862, Col. Hood was appointed to take his place. Thus we see, within the short space of ten months and seventeen days, he was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of brigadier.

General Hood continued with the army of the Potomac until Lieutenant General Longstreet's command was sent to reinforce the army of Tennessee, where, with his brave Texans, he followed that general to seek new laurels in the "Volunteer State.'

At the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Hood bore a prominent part, during the engagement, was so severely wounded in the right leg as to render amputation necessary. For signal courage displayed on the hard-fought field of Chickamauga, General Hood was made lieutenant general.

Gen. Hood is about six feet two inches high, with full, broad chest, light hair and beard, blue eyes, and is gifted by nature with a voice that can be heard even above the roar of cannon.

THE FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the annexed regulations in reference to four per cent. certificates informally assigned, which have been received in payment of taxes:

It having been represented to the Department that large numbers of four per cent. certificates have been received by Tax Collectors in payment of taxes, the assignments of which are not in strict accordance with the instructions issued by the Commissioner of Taxes, and approved by this Department on the 30th of April, 1864, and in consequence of such informality, Depositaries have refused to receive them from State Collectors—and, inasmuch as the promulgation of said instructions was greatly retarded in consequence of military operations around Richmond, and the consequent interruption of mail communications, and, as in the due performance of their official duties, they received in good faith such certificates before they were informed of the requirements embraced in said instructions, I have thought proper to issue the following instructions which will be observed and carried out by the State Collectors, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Depositaries of the Confederate States.

In all cases where such informally assigned four per cent. certificates have been received in good faith by any district collector, in payment of taxes, before the regulations of 30th of April came to the hands or knowledge of such collector, the State Collector, upon being furnished with satisfactory evidence of the facts, shall endorse his certificate upon the back of such four per cent. certificate or upon some paper attached thereto, certifying that he believes the same is genuine, and was received in good faith from the rightful owner in payment of taxes.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Depositaries of the Confederate States, are directed to receive from such State Collectors such certificates so endorsed or certified, in discharge of his obligations to the Government on account of taxes collected by him, and to issue the usual receipt or certificate of deposit therefor.

SPRINGING OF GRANT'S MINE.

—THE SCENE—THE FIGHTING—THE PRISONERS, &c.—The Petersburg papers give some additional particulars of the springing of Grant's mine on last Saturday in front of Petersburg. It took place about half past four in the morning. The situation was on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford cemetery. Prisoners taken subsequent to the explosion, from the enemy, and near the spot, state that several of our men were dug out of the ruins alive. A paper, describing the scene, says:

The chasm caused by the enemy's explosion appears to be about forty feet in depth and some two hundred feet in circumference, and resembles more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything else. Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely one above the other, and great fragments of bomb proofs, gun carriages, limbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with Yankee dead, and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets, as their crushed skulls and badly mashed faces too plainly indicated, while the greater portion were shot, great pools of blood having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging piteously for water and praying to be cared for. The length of the "crab" made by the enemy is supposed to have been about six hundred feet.

The Petersburg papers estimate our entire loss at 800; the enemy's wounded at 3,500; killed, 700. Of the capture of prisoners, arms, &c., a Petersburg paper says:

We have over 1,000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle flags, and upwards of 2 000 stands of small arms.

Among the prisoners captured is brigadier-General Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and seventy five commissioned officers.

A Petersburg paper, describing the struggle for the re possession of our works, captured by the enemy, in the confusion consequent to the explosion, says:

Arriving upon the ground, General Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee troops. Getting his troops into position, General Mahone ordered his brigade to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the recapture of the remaining portion. Under command of Colonel Weisiger, acting brigadier, Mahone's brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed possession.

At a later hour Wilcox's old brigade came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines precisely as they were before the explosion.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety into the immense hole or chasm made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin our men closed and fought hand to hand—this was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade and Saunders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, we would state that General Saunders' men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night fifty five Yankee negro troops and one hundred and seventy eight whites.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST—APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.—The war between the North and South has now been waged for three years. We have called into the service 1 775 000 soldiers. We have now in the field say 500 000 men. There have been discharged on account of wounds, disability and sickness, together with the desertions say 375 000—this leaves 900,000 men now dead and buried. This is a liberal calculation in our favor, for if we could reach the exact loss in our army the totality of deaths would not fall short of a million of lives. We have stolen and freed, from the rebels, from 75, 00 to 100,000 negroes; admit it to be 100 0 0. This war from the beginning, has been a war for the liberation of Southern slaves from their owners, in the intent of the instigators, though it has only been publicly avowed for the last two years. To say nothing of the injury, loss and cruelty to nineteen twentieths of the poor slaves, to say nothing of the destruction, loss of property, demoralization of our population, the untold miseries of the wounded and broken down constitutions of the discharged soldiers, to say nothing of all this loss to the body politic, it has cost the United States in debt, entailed upon future generations, already $3,00 ,000 00. To sum up the gross amount we have, in order to liberate 100,000 slaves and make them worse off than they were while with their masters, created a debt of $3,000,0 0 000 and sacrificed the lives of 900 00 of our fellow citizens! Is not this in the language of the immortal Ben Franklin paying dear for the whistle.'—*Northern Paper.*

"THE REBEL ARMY DEFENDING RICHMOND."

That inveterate Southern hater, John W. Forney, pays the following compliment to "the rebel army defending Richmond."

Any man who fancies that we are going to get Richmond without further and more desperate fighting is mistaken. The men who fight are Americans. They are free-born citizens, and of the proudest of the proud. The rebel army of Virginia is composed of the *elite* of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position, full of the pride of family, and accustomed to exalt courage into a God like virtue. They are not to be cowed, though, when thoroughly varquished, they will have the manhood to own it. But, until they are varquished, they will fight with an energy and a desperation that must command the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despising their cause. The body of Lee's army is made up of veterans, who are used to exposure, enured to discipline and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Nor are they likely to become demoralized. They will yield to inevitable necessity only when they recognize it as inevitable.

The great Dr. Johnson was wont to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year.

NEW ASIATIC EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. Vambery, a Hungarian traveler, has recently penetrated, in the disguise of a dervish, through the territory of the Turcomans to Kniva, Bokhara Samarcand, in Central Asia; travelling through districts which have not been visited by a European since the days of Marco Polo. After several years of preparation in a Mahommedan college, he joined at Teheran in March, 1863, a company of poor pilgrims who were returning to Tartary from Mecca giving out that he was a pious Musculman traveling to Central Asia with a religious object; and in a communication just laid before the Royal Geographical Society he announces the result of his observation in substance as follows:

"Mr. Vambery crossed the Southeast corner of the Caspian Sea on board a Turcoman corsair and landed at Geumushtepe,—"the silver hill."—a camp of about two thousand tents of the Tamut tribe. From this place he visited the ruins of the wall built by Alexander the Great, which commences on the shores of the sea near this place, and stretches about one hundred miles inland, in the form of an enbankment dotted with turrets and fortifications. Continuing with the party in a northerly direction, east of the Caspian, he passed the river Attrek, crossing the Hyrcanian desert, a horrible journey of twenty-two days, and reached Kniva at the beginning of June. The present condition of the country of which Kniva is the capital he describes as most wretched.

The reigning Prince, Seid Mohammed, a sick tyrant, does very little else but slaughter hundreds of his subjects for mere trifles which he calls transgressions of the holy religion of Mohammed. M. Vambery made excursions as far as Koongrad, and was astonished at the great fertility of the country, which he thought superior to anything he had hitherto seen in Asia.

After spending a month in Bokhara, M. Vambery proceeded full of anticipation to the city of Samarcand. He traveled for six days through a thickly peopled and well cultivated country, and was greatly surprised at the quick successions of towns and villages on the road. But in Samarcand he was much disappointed. He found the capital of Timour in a state of decay, and although he saw a few remains of its ancient glory, was convinced that the ancient reputation of the place was greatly exaggerated.

The most remarkable of the ancient edifices were the medresses or colleges, one of which, rected by the wife of Timour, a Chinese Princess, was a most splendid building; but the magnificent portico, one hundred feet high, inlaid with mosaic in the form of roses, is now all that remains of it. The palace of Timour he described as very interesting, especially his tomb and a huge block of green stone, the base of his throne, which must have been derived from some distant country, although how it was conveyed to the place is now difficult to surmise. M. Vambery terminated his narrative with his arrival at Herat in October; the country the north of which place he found in great disorder, owing to the revolt against the Affghan yoke consequent upon the death of Dost Mohammed.

In the course of a discussion which followed the reading of M. Vambery's communication in the Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson said the country which M Vambery had traversed was interesting in a two fold point of view. In the first place it had hitherto been a terra incognita, and in the next place it possessed great political interest, as forming the debatable land which intervened between the Russian Empire and our own India possessions. He said:

"It would be remembered that twenty-five years ago great alarm was felt at the extension of Russian influence in Central Asia. That feeling which brought about the Affghan war had passed away, and had been succeeded by a feeling of supineness which was as little to be justified as the previous alarm. We have very much lost sight of what had been going on during the last twenty-five years. While we have been imagining that all was quiescent, the Russian and English frontiers have been gradually approximating over a space of 1,000 miles, so that at present there is only a breadth between the frontiers.

"This is a matter which ought to interest the English public, and to which attention should be drawn. He begged to be understood that he attributed no hostility to England on the part of the Russian Government in this extension of frontier towards India. The Journey of M. Vambery was therefore of great value, because, it will make us acquainted with countries full of so much political interest to England. Many portions of the route which he had followed were entirely new, and he might claim the honor of having been the first European who had visited and described Samarcand for four hundred and fifty years."

AMAZONS IN BATTLE.

A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA—DEFEAT OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S TROOPS BY THE EGBAS.

The English papers received by the Asia contain accounts of a sanguinary battle in Africa between the troops of the King of Dahomey and the tribe of the Egbas. The Dahomian Amazons fought bravely, but the Egbas won the victory. It is related in the description of the fight that the King of Dahomey marched in person, on the 15th of March, at the head of ten thousand troops (male and female) and on the 16th attacked the Egbas in their fortified town of Abbaokuta—a place of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The King had three brass field six pounder pieces, bearing the inscription upon the breech of "Mexico 1815." He advanced till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbaokuta, then suddenly displayed his flags, extended his lines and marched rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the lines, and arrested them at once. In the advancing columns were Amazons who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these furies climbed the wall, which is more than fifteen feet high; but, so soon as they reached the top, the Egbas dragged them over and slew them." One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamber over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and shot an Egba. She received a severe blow from a sabre and fell backwards into the trench. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. They lost upwards of one thousand in killed, and the number of prisoners is said to exceed two thousand. The Dahomians fled in two divisions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty king himself. The Egbas pursued both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without a pause. Seeing the discomfiture of the king, the inhabitants of the neighboring crooms turned out and joined heartily in the general massacre. Of his three field pieces, the king had the misfortune to leave two in the keeping of the Egbas.

Another Account says of the fighting of the Aamazons:

"Some of the desperate Amazons rushed to the wall (on the part defended by the Christian converts and the people of Ijeum) with ferocious resolution, plunging into the trench and endeavoring to scale the wall; others attempting to enter on the part of the Egbas were killed. No fewer than seventy two dead Dahomians were counted afterwards from the trench at this point. On the Owu side of the walls three ferocious Amazons actually planted their banners along the wall, but were instantly cut down, their heads and hands stuck on poles and exhibited over the wall with a general shout of victory from the Egbas".

ROYAL HUMILIATION.

A Madrid correspondent of the Christian Work, tells the following story of the Queen of Spain: Residing for a year at Madrid, I came in for the curious spectacle afforded by the capital of Spain, during three days of special Catholic devotation; I noted down some details in my journal.

"HOLY THURSDAY, APRIL, 1863.—I have just been attending one of the most interesting ceremonies, the washing the feet of the poor, and waiting upon them at table by the Queen herself accompanied by all her family. Thanks to the kindness of a friend in high places, I was allowed to glide into the palace in the company of all the most illustrious personages in Madrid. Ere long the Queen arrived, holding the King's arm, and followed by a splendid retinue—prelates, ministers, ambassadors, grandees of Spain, all actors or witnesses in the ceremony. The idea is indeed beautiful and conformable to the spirit of apostolic Christianity: what a pity it is that degenerate, when carried out, into a mere mockery of parade, a burlesque of charity, played by august actors with a smile upon their lips. Twelve poor people, men and women, had been chosen, doubtless with a reference to the number of the apostles, and of these each is entitled to forty dishes, neither more nor less, which the King and Queen place with their own hands on two separate tables. But no sooner are they put down than they are taken away again, by the contractors, who are bound to furnish with an *Isabel* (a sum of from forty to fifty francs) each of the twelve guests who are thus exposed to the torment of Tantalus. There were three men, old, crippled, blind, who reminded me of the inmates of one of our Paris hospitals. It was a touching spectacle to see them advance, leaning upon the arm of some Spanish grandee decorated with the Golden Fleece; A Vera Cruz, a Guzman Medina Cell, &c., &c., As to the ceremony of washing the feet, the Queen has her gloves taken off by one of her ladies in waiting, takes a towel, dips into a silver basin, makes a few signs, and that is all. The ceremony at an end, her Majesty, followed by her ladies, by ministers, generals, by all the official world in short, traverses the principal streets of Madrid on foot, and visits seven churches. She acquitted herself with much grace of the duties of this laborious day, bowing repeatedly, as she went along, to the windows and balconies filled with fair faces. The Queen, herself, is not beautiful, far from it, indeed; her *embonpoint* is extreme, but her expression of countenance seems good and kindly. May she confirm this impression by pardoning our poor brothers at Granada!

READING ALOUD.—There is no treat so great as to hear good reading of any kind. Not one gentleman or lady in a hundred can read so as to please the ear, and send the words with gentle force to the heart and understanding. An indistinct utterance, whines, nasal twangs, guttural notes, hesitations, and other vices of elocution, are almost universal. Why it is, no one can say, unless it be that either the pulpit, or the nursery, or the Sunday School, gives the style in these days. Many a lady can sing Italian songs with considerable execution, but cannot read English passably. Yet reading is by far the most valuable accomplishment of the two. In most drawing rooms, if anything is to be read, it is discovered that nobody can read; one has weak lungs, another gets hoarse, another has an abominable sing-song, evidently a tradition of the way he said Watts' hymns when he was too young to understand them; another rumbles like a broad wheel wagon; another has a way of reading, which seems to proclaim that what is read is of no sort of consequence, and had better not be listened to.

COLD FEET.—Nothing is more inductive of pulmonary disease than cold feet. Cold feet cannot possibly occur if the circulation is properly kept up. A sense of coldness in them is an indication that they are not sufficiently protected by clothing. Our bodies are often overburdened with overcoats and wrapping shawls, while our limbs are but imperfectly covered. Now there is nothing more dangerous than allowing the feet to become damp and cold. Health requires that they should always be kept warm and dry. It is better to pay the tailor and shoemaker, and hosier, for preserving your health, than to pay the doctor for curing you after you are ill.

TO MAKE TOILET SOAP:—Take common country soap, cut it up in a plenty of water; as soon as it boils throw in a handful of salt, and then strain through a cloth to get rid of grit; do this two or three times until the ley which settles at the bottom has little its strength, then melt it (without water) and scent it with some of the essential oils, or a cake or two of highly perfumed soap. A little honey is a great improvement to it. Pour it into cups or any other shaped mould to cool. When properly made this is far better for the skin than most of the soap we buy.

TRUE POLITENESS.—When George the Fourth was Prince of Wales, he was on one day sitting at a tea table where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These in nocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any direenormity in pouring their tea into the saucers, to cool; and a titter ran round the table, among the polite guests, but the Prince observing it and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer.

STY ON THE EYELID.—Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag, pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep on all night, and in the morning the sty will be most likely gone; if not, a second application is certain to remove it.

CORN CAKE FOR BREAKFAST.—Mix at night one quart of corn meal with water enough to make a thin batter, adding a tablespoonful of yeast, and salt to suit the taste. In the morning stir in two eggs and a teaspoonful of soda, and with a spoon beat it long and hard. Batter a tin pan, pour the mixture into it, and bake immediately about half an hour in a moderately heated oven.

Children's Department.

YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Three little children went out to gather chestnuts, and the oldest of the three said, for they had gathered up a few; "We'll divide what we have equally." All agreed so to do; but one of the party was tempted, when her little brother dropped one, to slyly pick it up, thinking she was unobserved by her companions. Presently her little brother missed one of his nuts, and exclaimed, "O, sister! I believe you have got one of my nice nuts, I think you took it, when you stooped down; and I asked you, what you picked up!" you said; "nothing—O, I believe you then did pick up my nut." The oldest of the three, who had divided the nuts, came up to see what the dispute was about, and to settle the difficulty, he counted the nuts. And Mary was found to have one more than her share; and her little brother one less than his. Therefore, Mary was accused of taking one, but she denied it again and again to her companions. After they all returned home, the little brother said, "sister Mary told a lie when we were in the woods gathering chestnuts from the burrs. Is it not wicked to tell lies when we are at play? Didn't God see and hear sis, when she was a wicked girl about my nut!"

Little Mary was called away from the family, into the chamber, and talked with about this affair; and she still denied it; but afterwards confessed her fault. She was prayed with; then Solomon's advice was administered; then she was prayed with again. Little Mary seemed very much afraid, clung around her teacher a great deal through the day; and she appeared a penitent and good little girl, for sometime after this.

When children once tell a story, or deceive, or take never so small a thing, they are very apt to sin in the same way again. Mary was one day left at home while some of the family went to ride, and was charged not to go to the kitchen. But she was tempted to be disobedient, and went to get water. To hide one sin, she was guilty of another; she exclaimed, "I have not had one drop of water all day, for I would not go near the kitchen." Her statement was credited, but afterward her fault was exposed; her sin found her out and as a punishment she was not allowed to attend to her usual duties. She was set aside from the other children; allowed only her hymn-book and Bible; and her dinner and supper was of bread and water. Again she was prayed with, and it is hoped her heart is softened, and that she has not dared to be so sinful a child since. She has continued a more docile and obedient little girl ever since. I trust she will continue to pray to God to give her a new heart and to keep her from sinning in thought, word or action. O, that all little girls and boys would remember God sees and knows all they do, and will find out every sin they commit.

J. H.

From the S. S. Visiter.

THE TINKER OF ELSTOW.

In the year 1828 a child was born at Elstow, in England; and named by his parents, John Bunyan. His father was a "*tinker*," or tin-smith, and not a religious person. He, however, gave his son all the education in his power, which was but reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. He grew up a bold bad boy. He had several narrow escapes from death, which, for a time, brought serious reflection: he also had his conscience aroused by hearing an occasional sermon, yet continued his evil course. One day he stood near a neighbour's door swearing terribly. The woman, herself a wicked person, told him he was the worst young man she had ever seen, and fit to ruin all the youths in the town. Shocked at this reproof from an irreligious person, Bunyan ceased swearing from that day. He married a Christian woman, who brought as her sole marriage portion, an old Bible and two good books. These her husband frequently read, and at length he was aroused to a deep sense of his sin and danger. We can be sure, that as he laboured at his forge, or sat in the thatched cottage, he had many a miserable hour as he mused on the unhappy condition of his soul; and that those same places echoed with his joyful thanks-givings when he had found peace in believing.

Bunyan, before long, became a preacher, and went among the little hamlets about Bedford, telling of Jesus, and many were led to seek God through his means.

Those were days of persecution, and when it was known that the "tinker of Elstow" was preaching powerfully of Christ, he was seized as an evil-doer and tried. He was sentenced to perpetual banishment; but instead of leaving him to submit to this sentence his enemies confined him, for twelve years, in Bedford jail.

Probably, when a boy, he had often sported about that very place, little thinking that he should ever be there, a prisoner, for Christ's sake.

It was a terrible trial for this good man, to see his wife and four children left destitute at Elstow, but as he says:—"I had this consideration, that if I should give up *all* for Christ, I engaged God to take care of all my concerns."

Now his enemies thought they had effectually prevented Bunyan from making any more converts. But our God "turns the wrath of man to praise him," and, in the gloom and sorrow of Bedford jail, John Bunyan wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," a book that perhaps next to the Bible, has done more good than any book in the world.

Through this book, thousands more have been turned from the error of their ways than its author could ever have reached by his voice, had he been always at liberty.

After this imprisonment was over, Bunyan, all undaunted, resumed his preaching as before, seeing the word effectual in the conversion of many. He died in 1688, and the little hamlet of Elstow has since then been famous as the birth-place and home of "John Bunyan, the smith and author."

J. M. W.

A GOOD ANSWER.—"How can you do most good?" asked a lady of a little girl.

"By being myself as good a girl as I can be," was the reply.

RAINING GOLD.

Little Harry was looking out of the window, watching the rain as it pattered down on the green grass, and bent the flower-heads, dancing away over the gravel, and making little pools wherever there was the least pretence of a basin. It is a pleasant thing to sit snug in your comfortable room, and watch the rain; but Harry's brain was busy with another speculation.

"O, aunt Susan," he said, his bright eyes sparkling, "how I wish it would rain gold coins, instead of rain-drops! Would'nt we be rich?"

"What if it *should* rain gold instead of water drops all summer?"

"Why, we could have everything in the world we wished for then. I would buy a little carriage and harness for Carlo, and Annie should have the paint-box she wants so much, and mother would not need to work a bit, and I would get her a sewing-machine. O, how nice it could be auntie!"

"But what would you get to eat? Nothing can grow without water."

"O, we would buy our food; we should have money enough."

"Yes, but if it rained gold all over the world, no one would have any to sell. All the fields would be parched and baked. The grass would shrink and crumble to dust. The grain could not grow under golden rain. These beautiful shady trees would parch, and wither up, and die. There would be no fruit or vegetables in any one's garden. The little streams, and many of the wells that afford refreshment for thousands, would all be dried up, and men and animals would perish with thirst as well as hunger. Robinson Crusoe thought little of the gold he found in the sea-chest washed ashore on his island, for he could buy nothing with it. Besides, if gold were as plentiful as pebbles, we should value it no higher. Money is of no use except for what it will bring us of the comforts of life. Some one has estimated that every good summer shower is really worth in money many hundreds, and sometimes thousands of pounds. It produces what will bring that amount. We shall always find, dear Harry, the more we reflect on it, that our Creator has ordered everything a great deal more wisely and benevolently than we could."

WHAT WE CAN NEVER CATCH.—Children, what is it that you can never catch, even if you were to chase after it, as quick as possible, with the swiftest horse in the world?

You can never catch the word that has once gone out from your lips.

Once spoken, it is out of your power; do your best, you can never recall it.

Therefore take care what you say, for—

"In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise." (Prov. x: 19.)

Advertisements.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 24, 1860y1

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March. 24 1860y]

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,525,825.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,686.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Rawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
E. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. C. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Latterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLauchlin,	E. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
The Company invite applications.
June 10 '64.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 35.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 347.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum, $30 00
" " " " six months, 20 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum, 40 00
" " " " six months, 20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

The following lines expressive of the emotions of the writer during a communion a short time after the death of a beloved friend, will find an echo in many a mourning heart.

We miss thee from the hallowed board,
Where we sat together last,
And mournfully our yearning hearts
Turn to the happy past;
And we weep in silent sorrow,
For our loved one's vacant seat
At the table of our Master,
Where she loved so well to meet.

Ah! we little dreamed the shadow
Would so darkly fall at noon—
That the pure, the loved, the beautiful
Would pass from earth so soon;
That o'er thee, in thy loveliness,
The sweet, pale flowers would bloom,
And in womanhood's bright morning
We must lay thee in the tomb.

And we be left in loneliness
And sorrow here to weep,
While the cold, dark grave so silently,
That cherished form must keep
Forever from our longing sight,
'Till life's long trial o'er,
We join within our Father's house,
The loved ones gone before.

Oh! in those happy mansions
Shall be no parting tear;
And at our Father's board above,
No vacant seat be there;
Nor sorrow for the absent
The holy joy shall mar,
Of communion with our Saviour,
In that blessed home afar!

Sunny Side, July 26th, 1864. JEAN.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, July 31st, 1864.

Editor N. C. Presbyterian—DEAR BRO: —By request of the Board of Trustees of Concord Female College, I send you for insertion in your columns, a copy of a discourse delivered by myself, July 21st, as a part of the exercises at the close of the annual session of that institution. In preparing for the service I had undertaken, my sole aim was to say something which might be useful as well as appropriate. Neither then nor subsequently did it occur to me that any use would be proposed for the discourse after its delivery. The main thoughts contained in it, I do, indeed, think important, but their obviousness, it seems to me, renders their publication superfluous, and the feeble manner in which, partly owing to haste in preparation, they are presented will, I fear, detract no little from their intrinsic value. However, I do not feel at liberty to refuse compliance with the request of the Board, and I send the discourse just as it was delivered, except some omissions made to bring it within a compass better suited to your columns.

Very truly yours,
J. L. KIRKPATRICK.

THE DUTY OF FEMALES IN RELATION TO THE FUTURE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY.

MARK XIV: 8.

"She hath done what she could."

Our Lord, in His intercourse with mankind, avoided on all occasions the language of mere compliment. But if He abstained from the use of flattering epithets in His converse even with the sex that seem too often to claim these as but their due; if He spoke to them and of them as partakers of the infirmities, guilt and misery of our common humanity, representing them as neither too innocent to require forgiveness nor too pure to need sanctification; He did not, on the other hand, deny to them either the possession of such qualities of both head and heart as fitted them for an honorable and elevated position in society, or such scope for the exercise of those qualities as would render them an ornament and a blessing to the world. He was woman's true friend, ever evincing toward her that respect which would teach her to respect herself, maintaining that dignity in her presence which would encourage her to require that others should treat her with a like dignity, and seeming to presume that her self-respect and personal dignity, united with her good sense, would prepare her to appreciate such a demeanor, although unaccompanied with one word of idle compliment; but the rather because it involved no sacrifice of truth and sincerity, and sprang from a higher motive than the mere desire to please.

We have an exemplification of these remarks in the incident which gave occasion to the declaration of the text. He had come to Bethany, the home of the loved family in which he enjoyed, perhaps in a higher degree than in any other circle in which he mingled, whatever of the pleasures of social intercourse was allowed Him in his life of toil and sorrow. There a supper was made for him in the house of one Simon a leper. His disciples were present, and also Lazarus, whom he had recently raised from the dead. Martha, the sister of Lazarus, was there engaged in serving. Mary, the other sister, came in during the entertainment, and having an alabaster box of ointment, very precious, she broke the vessel, poured the costly contents on his feet, and wiped them with her hair, that ornament and pride of her sex. It was an offering to her Friend and Redeemer—an offering of gratitude and affection in which her heart, as if it too had been unsealed, poured out the full treasures of its faith, love and hope. For one of her condition in life, it was a costly offering, and hence the surprise on the part of some who were present that she should think she could afford to make it, or that He should consent to receive it. Judas, in this representing the feelings of others, exclaimed, "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?"

In His vindication of the conduct of Mary from the charge thus preferred, let it be noted that our Lord justifies the expenditure of the costly ointment on the ground of the peculiar circumstances in which it had been made. 'The poor ye have with you always; me ye have not always.' He intimates that He was soon to be taken from them, and that all opportunities of expressing their regards for Him personally, would cease. What might not have been required, nor even seemly, at another time, was allowable and appropriate in this juncture. Another idea is implied in His defence: From her sex and her condition in life, Mary was not permitted to testify her regard for Him in the manner which was open to others. She could not attend Him in His journeys, nor assist Him in His labors. It was not hers to preach the Gospel, heal the sick and cast out devils. In this sense her privileges were restricted. Another sphere is hers. 'Let her alone, ye that would chide her for this desire of hers to minister to my comfort. She hath done what she could—what her means permitted—what the proprieties of life permitted—what is seemly in one of her sex to do.' "Verily, I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that she hath done, shall be spoken of for a memorial of her."

We shall contribute to the fulfillment of this prophecy whilst we seek this evening to employ the encomium pronounced upon Mary of Bethany, one of the noblest of her sex, for the encouragement, in all appropriate good works, of those present to whom it is an honor that they belong to the same sex. Allow me then to recur to the two thoughts already mentioned as implied in the texts. The one is: The sphere proper to woman is restricted. It is not meant by this that it is narrow, nor that it includes duties and privileges of an inferior grade to those appertaining to the other sex; but simply, that her circle does not embrace all the world, and every post of honor and responsibility in the world. How unseemly it would have been, what an unpleasant jar to our sensibilities it would have created, if one of the twelve disciples, if even the beloved John himself, had broken that box of precious ointment on the feet of Jesus! It was a woman's office and none other's. Nor is it less uncouth, unnatural and revolting to our sense of propriety, for woman to step beyond her sphere and usurp the offices of man.

The other thought I would recall is: Peculiar circumstances may render proper and even necessary what, in a different state of things, might not have been required nor desirable. It was because Mary's ministration was a symbolic unction for our Lord's burial that it was so highly commended by Him. That which at another time might have been a waste, a robbing of the poor, and in this sense, and no other, improper, was then right, appropriate and worthy of imperishable remembrance. So there may be circumstances brought about by the vicissitudes of human affairs which may assign to woman departments of labor, open to her fields of usefulness and impose upon her obligations—and that without involving a departure from her legitimate sphere which, in ordinary times, belong, if not exclusively, yet chiefly, to the other sex.

The question I wish now to propound is: Have we of the Southern Confederacy not reached just such a condition in our affairs?—a condition which demands, not in the feeble voice of suggestion or entreaty, but in tones stern and imperious, because representing the calls of God's providence and the urgent necessities of society and of the church, that our women shall step forth, not one here and there, but in large numbers, from the comparatively narrow and secluded sphere in which, for the most part, they have hitherto been content to move, and engage more extensively in enterprises looking to the public weal. Our country, I may say, our whole country, society among us with its complicated interests, the church with its relations encircling time and eternity—all is in a state of transition. Our former political association has been already dissolved; and, our independence once secured, we shall enter upon a new career. An immense work is to be done. The desolating war in which we are involved, even if not another life should be sacrificed in it, nor another deed of robbery, burning and devastation perpetrated, will leave us sorely wasted, impoverished and disorganized.—Whatever the benefits to accrue in the future—and for one I doubt not they will be great and manifold—for the present and to the end of the existing generation, the mere repair of damages—such damages I mean as may be repaired,—will task to the utmost verge of possibility the energies of all our people, both men and women. It has pleased God to permit such calamities to fall upon us; and as we cannot doubt one design and a chief one, has been to chastise us, men and women alike, for our indolence, our love of ease, pride and luxury, so we may hope the effect will be to cure us of evils which have never failed to prove the source of social corruption, and the occasions of the divine judgments.

Let me instance one great interest of society on which the war now raging has proved especially disastrous, and for the recovery of which from present ruin and its advancement in the future, we must depend in great measure upon the females of our land. I refer to the education of the young, particularly in the elementary branches of learning. The extent to which the schools and all the plans and machinery for education have been interrupted, broken up, and in many instances utterly destroyed, is a matter of too common remark to require more than this simple mention. The consequences of leaving the children and youth of the country without even the previous inadequate facilities for receiving instruction in the commonest branches of education, as in large portions of the country, I may indeed say, generally, they have been left for now more than three years—growing up in ignorance in the only season when it is to be expected that they will acquire the rudiments of knowledge, and contracting habits of idleness and vice from which it would be almost a miracle if they should ever be recovered—are too palpable to be overlooked, and too appalling to be contemplated without a shudder. Whatever renown our valiant soldiers and their incomparable leaders may win for us on the field of battle; however honorable the place we may thus achieve among the nations of the earth; however great the prosperity which shall follow the establishment of our commercial as well as political independence; these advantages can never compensate us for the evils—the disgrace and misery—of an uninstructed, illiterate population; and without the most vigorous and self-sacrificing efforts to countervail the effects of the war, and the tendencies to social disintegration now but too apparent, such, to an alarming degree, must the population of our land become in the generation which will soon crowd us off the stage.

It is vain to attempt to form any rational conjectures as to the results of the contingance, for three years longer, of the war on a scale approximating its present dimensions. But what, in respect to the matter before us, will be our condition when the bloody drama shall close, though it should be to-morrow? Our children and youth will be here in full numbers to be instructed, with the arrears of three years' neglect to be made up. *Who is there to teach them?* Our young men, or our middle-aged men, as to a great extent, in former years? Alas! the mere asking the question has revived in how many bosoms, the saddest recollections of life? Our young men and middle-aged men, in a proportion to the entire number of these classes, which I am afraid to compute, have already fallen victims of this merciless war. Others will yet fall. Of those who may survive to return to us, many were arrested in the midst of those studies which would have qualified to teach others, by the call to serve their country in the field of battle; and it is scarcely to be hoped that after so long a suspension of their studies, and with all the habits formed in their new manner of life, any considerable number of them will be found willing to resume their course of preparation, or if qualified already, will be content to engage in an occupation requiring so close and inactive confinement, ministering so little excitement, and offering so inadequate a compensation, either of money or of social position, as that of teaching. By its vast sacrifice of life, the war will have created extensive openings in all our professions and in all departments of business in which either wealth or distinction is to be acquired. It is not to be supposed, but confidently expected that when brought into competition with such temptations, the humble employment of the teacher will find few to prefer it. It has been so in times past; we may conclude that much more will it be so, when in addition to the adverse effects of the military life upon their tastes and habits, our returned soldiers can plead, as with much reason they may, that after their arduous and ill-requited service in the field, they are entitled, for the remainder of their days, to pursue that vocation which offers the largest inducements of ease, profit and honor.

In no aspect in which the subject can be viewed, does there appear any ground of hope that our army when disbanded will supply us with any thing like a sufficient number of teachers for our schools. A few of the crippled who may be found competent, or whom sympathy for their unfortunate condition may tempt us to regard as competent, provided they are not so crippled as wholly to incapacitate them for other employments and not wholly to incapacitate for this—these, and no others, we may expect from the quarter in view.

The question then returns upon us—Whence are we to obtain teachers? Our schools must be reopened; an additional number must be established; the children of our land must be educated. Otherwise, this horrible war and all the blood and treasure it has cost us, will be for naught, and our hard-won independence will not be worth having or worth maintaining.—*Whence are teachers to be obtained?* From abroad? Possibly some have supposed that teachers will flow in upon us as in other times, from the Northern States, or from across the sea. And here, to avoid all misapprehension let me say, I have not sympathized with the prejudice which some of our people have cherished toward teachers from abroad, particularly those who have come to us from the North, nor do I now unite in the suspicions and denunciations which are indulged toward them. That some of them have been pretenders, is no doubt true; there are such in every business; we have them among ourselves. That some of them have been inimical to our institutions and have sought to avail themselves of their position to do us injury, is likewise no doubt true. But that they have ever accomplished any thing to our detriment, I have yet to be convinced. I have not discovered that those of our people who have been under the tuition of such teachers, are less loyal to the country, less strenuous and self-sacrificing in maintaining its rights, than the class not so educated, or not educated at all. Exceptions as to individuals and particular localities there may be, but I am persuaded that if they are to be found, as to as exceptions. On the other hand, many of these teachers have proved in the past and on this day, as true and hearty in our cause as those born on our soil. In the indisposition of our own people to the business of teaching, and the impossibility of procuring from among them an adequate supply of teachers, to obtain competent instructors for our children from the North, or wherever to be had, has been not so much a matter of choice as of necessity. I rejoice that they came, no matter what brought them, and am thankful for the good they have accomplished among us, although that good may have been attended with some incidental evil. It was our own fault that formed the opening and furnished the inducement for their coming. To have forbidden them would have been a part more churlish and unwise than that of the dog in the manger.

But the day for assistance from that source is past. Nor is there any other to which we may look. We are and shall be thrown upon our own resources, left to rely upon our own energies and patriotism to prove to the world whether we are fit to be a free and independent people or not, to demonstrate whether a separate national existence which we have purchased by the sacrifice of thousands of our best citizens on the field of battle, is yet held by us in such estimation that we are ready to make the further sacrifices necessary to preserve it in honor whilst we live, and transmit it unimpaired to our posterity.

You have, of course, anticipated the conclusion to which these remarks tend. *Our females must engage in the work of teaching.* I say *must;* for there is no other alternative. That our children should not be educated, is not to be thought of. To be educated, they must have teachers, and these in any sufficient number cannot be supplied except from the class of our educated females. Upon them, therefore, the Providence of God has imposed the task of being, to a very large extent, the instructors of the young in the present generation, and possibly in more than one to follow. Will they shrink from the duty thus assigned them? Hitherto, in our Southern country, they have as a class, evinced a reluctance to the employment—some because the social position of the teachers was not, or they supposed it was not, as eligible as they claimed by birth and family, or as they aspired to reach by a life of indolence; and others, through an aversion to the confinement and severe toil of the school room; and as these were not impelled to it by necessity, so they were not attracted by its opportunities of usefulness. But such objections must be overcome. The love of ease must yield to a sense of duty. The factitious dicta of society must bow to the mandate of Providence.

And that Providence, we find here, as often, occasion to remark, not only ordains the end to be secured, but in a manner wonderful like itself, so prescribes the means to be employed and so hedges about the agents by whom it works, that in a way as little welcome as looked for, its purposes are attained with infallible certainty. The thought to be here brought out, I am aware, is of a somewhat delicate nature, and it is not easy, in just this place, to handle it with the freedom which is necessary in order that it may make its proper impression. But I wish to speak plainly; for I have, this evening, a purpose in view far higher than that of your entertainment for the hour we are together. Although I have assigned some reasons for the small number of our native females who have hitherto engaged in the business of teaching, what in reality has been a more frequent and direct hindrance than any yet mentioned? *The early age at which our females expect to enter, and many of them do enter, the married life?* This has prevented them pursuing their education to the extent which would have qualified them thoroughly for teaching in the higher and more creditable schools in our land; and when once the anticipated connection has been formed other and insuperable obstacles interpose to restrict them to their domestic duties. By a beneficent law of Providence, the excess in numbers of males over females in all countries and ages, slight though it is, has encouraged the expectation, founded on a natural and proper desire, among the females of our land, of establishing themselves early in life by forming the matrimonial relation. But this unholy war, with its countless other evils, has destroyed the proportion hitherto existing between the sexes, and so far forth nullified the decree of Providence. The excess in number, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, is now largely on the side of the females. Our young men, and even our boys, have been slaughtered in frightful numbers, by our vindictive foes. Our young women and girls have been at home in safety. The result is inevitable; many of the latter, whatever their attractions, personal or acquired, must remain unmarried. This, I hesitate not to say, is a serious calamity, not so much in all cases in a personal view, but in its social and political aspects; for it is in contravention of a providential ordinance which lies at the foundation of human welfare in all its relations. It is however, a reality, a stubborn reality, which it behooves us to look full in the face. Parents and their daughters should alike contemplate it calmly and providently. Our concern with it at the present time, connects itself with the educational interests of the country.

That same wonder-working Providence, to which reference has been made, asserts its sovereignty and manifests its grace, by bringing good out of evil. The restriction on the privilege of marriage will leave at liberty, and will doubtless dispose, a large number of females, to engage in the business of teaching. Some will be impelled by the necessity of providing for their livelihood; some by a desire to be independent of parents and friends; some to avoid the tedium of lonely idleness; some as a means of usefulness. There is no form of business, so to speak, no occupation, to which the educated woman can have recourse, which is at once so respectable, so certainly remunerative, so congenial to her tastes, and so suitable to her sex. It is that to which Providence would seem to have designated her by the very nature which has been implanted within her—her abounding affections, her gentleness, patience, self-sacrifice and perseverance. So far as the welfare of our children is involved, it would be no loss but rather the contrary, if their education to a far greater extent than has yet been done, were consigned to females, always provided that they are themselves qualified for the office by previous acquirements and training. I do not mean the instruction simply of very young children, and in the most common and elementary branches, but up almost or quite to the point of preparation for College, in the case of our boys, and in that of our girls, through the larger part of the course pursued in the highest seminaries to which they resort. There are doubtless some branches, which as a general thing, can be taught most effectually by males, just as there are others in which females excell. Hence the advantage, where it is practicable, of the co-operation of the two sexes. But for that portion of the process of education which comes, within the scope of these remarks, females are fully competent, even if we should not say that they are particularly adapted. So that the necessity which Providence has laid upon us of looking to them as the future instructors of our children, is not in itself a calamity to the country, if only they shall address themselves earnestly to the high and sacred calling.

If there be any force in these views, there emerges from them a duty of direct, practical import—that of educating our daughters with reference to the office they are to fill—educating them to become teachers. In ordinary circumstances many parents have done this as a precaution, suggested by affection and prudence, against the contingencies of a mutable world. They have wisely concluded that such an education, whilst on the whole the best for their daughters in the most fortunate issues of life, was the only sure provision for their comfort and independence should they ever fall victims to its calamitous vicissitudes. What then in former times has been a mere dictate of prudence, has now assumed the attitude of a solemn duty—of an obligation stern and inexorable. It may not be just such a life as you may prefer for your daughter. It is, I grant, a life of toil, sometimes of drudgery, and what is more trying, still, often of thankless and sordidly requited self-denial and labor. But suppose the alternative lies between this life and one of dependent idleness. Could you hesitate in your choice? But to take higher, and this is the proper ground, suppose that the condition of our country demands the sacrifice on your part. Could you refuse to make it? I speak to you who have given up your sons to achieve their country's independence at the cost of their lives, and I speak in a community which, if any in the land does, knows full well how much of loss, suffering and woe is implied in this gift. You have made your sons an offering on your country's altar. Would you withhold your daughters from a service, noble in itself and befitting their sex, without which their country must be subjected to a yoke more disgraceful and oppressive than that our ruthless enemies would lay upon our necks—the yoke of ignorance and its consequent vice and degradation. To such a bondage will our daughters themselves consent that their country shall be reduced—their country whose honor and freedom their brothers have so nobly vindicated and won on the field of battle?

I have chosen to represent the employment of the teacher in the light purely of self-denial; yet parents should feel, and their daughters also, that in such an emergency, to fill the place of a well-qualified, faithful instructor of the young, is an office which in the estimation of the truly wise and patriotic of the land, yields to none in dignity and importance which man or woman can hold, except that of the ministry of the blessed Gospel. Let them feel that there is no position for woman to occupy which is so high in dignity, of so wide and lasting influence on national character, social advancement and the happiness, temporal and eternal, of individuals. There are those who may complain, saying that for the daughters from the more cultivated households of the land, to devote their lives to so humble a work, is an expenditure and a loss of accomplishments which are needed for the embellishment of the gay circles of fashion and of pleasure. They will doubtless ask in the spirit of Judas, "Why is this waste?" But could we hear the voice of our Lord speaking from His throne from which he views with the tenderest sympathy the forlorn condition of the lambs of His flock throughout the wide-spread desolation which covers the land, it would be one of approval and encouragement, like that which cheered the heart of Mary amidst the reproaches of Judas, and the murmurs of the other disciples. "Let her alone, she hath done what she could. Inasmuch as she hath done it unto the least of these my disciples, she hath done it unto me." Mary desired no higher encomium than that pronounced upon her. No woman ever received a higher; no man ever deserved a higher. Let those who seek their own pleasure as the most exalted aim of life, let them sneer with Judas. A Mary's name has come down to us through eighteen centuries, the synonym of whatever is pure and lovely and attractive in her sex, still green in the fadeless virtues which cluster around it, and fragrant with the perfumes of the Saviour's praises. A scoffing Judas is indeed, still remembered; but how!

If the time proper to be occupied with this service permitted, I should take the liberty of speaking at some length of the character of the preparation—in other words, of the kind of education required in the existing emergency, and for the work which Providence has so obviously and authoritatively assigned to the females of our land. It must suffice to say, it is accurate and thorough,—far more accurate and thorough than has been usual in our most reputable seminaries. In this intimation, no reflection on our teachers is intended, nor any insinuation against the aptness to learn of their pupils. I simply assume a fact of which every competent teacher is painfully aware, and pupils who make sufficient progress to be able to perceive their own deficiencies, are mortifyingly conscious. This very defect has deterred many from assuming the business of teaching, who would otherwise have engaged in it, and has occasioned the failure of others who undertook it. And to what is the defect to be ascribed? Simply to the inadequate time allowed for the process of education. From the day that our girls, or our boys either, enter school to the closing hour, the demand upon them and their teachers, is for more and more rapid progress, by which is meant the getting over of more ground, the despatching of more books, the taking up of new studies. This has been the bane of education both male and female, but preeminently of the latter, in our Southern country. Our females usually leave school just at the age and at the stage of their mental development, when they are about to be prepared to reap the benefits of study and instruction. Teachers know this, lament it and strive against it. But they are powerless to remedy the evil. They can only make the best use they may of the brief space allowed them for their work, and mourn over the loss of the golden fruits a little additional time for culture would have permitted them to realize.

In plain words, parents must allow their daughters to remain longer at school; our daughters must consent to defer longer the day to which many of them look forward with a vaguely defined, but still eager and controlling interest, when they shall be liberated from the thraldom of books and teachers, and enter upon what is to be to them a new world. Without such a sacrifice, if it should be so called, on the part of both, it is impossible for our females to attain that proficiency which will render teaching anything else than a burden or a humiliating failure. This is all the more important, because in addition to the branches of learning without a competent knowledge of which education is itself a farce and teaching the grossest of all impositions, our daughters are expected to devote no inconsiderable portion of their time whilst in school, to what are termed the Ornamental branches. I do not unite in the condemnation which some have pronounced upon these latter. They may be abused, as every thing else may be. Much time and money may be lavished on them to little profit. So with other things, even the most important. But they are accomplishments appropriate to the woman, serving to fit her the better for her office in society, and adding to her personal happiness, and to her means of usefulness. Earnestly do I wish that every woman in our land, above the condition of the menial, were skilled in music, painting, drawing, embroidery and other similar accomplishments. There would not be less happiness in our households, nor less piety in our churches. Society would be refined, the taste of our people elevated, domestic enjoyments more appreciated, and fewer temptations leading toward the ball-room and the bar-room. But these embellishments of female education, that they may prove real ornaments to the character, and not disgusting caricatures, require time and labor for their acquisition, which time and labor must not be abstracted from the pursuit of the solid branches of learning. That would be a suicidal policy; it would defeat the chief design of education. The woman need not be the less accurately and thoroughly instructed in all the substantial parts of education because she is a proficient in the ornamental department, if only time, *time* for both, is allowed; and time, ample time there is, if parents and daughters shall only consent that be allowed.

But leaving this and passing over in entire silence other topics on which I had purposed to speak, let me, in a few parting words address myself directly to the young ladies of the institution, on whose behalf these exercises are held. You enjoy an inestimable privilege in being permitted in this day of turmoil, darkness and woe, to pursue your education in safety and quiet. Think of the beneficent Providence which keeps you beneath its overshadowing wings.

It is not so with your fathers and brothers. The Providence which is thus sheltering you, and affording you the excellent advantages of study and instruction you here possess, is about to introduce you into the scenes of active life at a most interesting and critical period in the history of our country. Grave duties and high responsibilities await you as you step upon the threshold. You cannot live for yourselves alone, for your own pleasure, exclusively nor chiefly, and stand guiltless in the view of your country, or of your country's God. Since the commencement of our tremendous and still instant troubles, the women of our land, your mothers and elder sisters, have borne an active and a most noble part in the defence of our rights; and when our independence shall be fully achieved, they will have won for themselves a monument to stand, side by side, in equal pride and renown, with that which shall commemorate the illustrious deeds of your fathers and brothers. In one sense it may have been a humiliating spectacle, but in another it was sublime almost beyond precedent, to see our rulers, the President of our Confederacy, the great leaders of our armies, and the Governors of our several States, when our cause was in greatest peril, stretching out their hands imploringly to the women of the land, to come to the rescue of our soldiers about to be reduced to the dire alternative of perishing from cold, or of retiring from the contest. And these women saved our army and saved our cause, I need not say, how promptly or with what ceaseless plying of that little instrument that henceforth, as a weapon of war, and in the great achievement of working out a nation's freedom, will rank in actual value with the sword and the musket.

That country which your mothers and elder sisters have thus aided in saving from ignominy and subjugation, it will devolve upon you and those of your age who have enjoyed advantages similar to yours, to save from evils, I have already declared no less dishonorable and oppressive. At such time, and with such an example before you, will you prove unfaithful to the sacred trust? Will you prove unworthy of your blood; unworthy of your country? Such you will prove, if you refuse to listen to the call of Providence, or shrink from the responsibilities which it imposes on you. But I will not admit the possibility of such recreancy on your part. The example to which I have just referred, of your mothers and sisters, forbids the supposition; the history of your sex from the creation of the world, in great dangers and great emergencies, forbids it. Go, then, and, like Mary, do what you can—whether on a large scale or a small one—only do what your abilities and condition may enable you to do, what is seemly and appropriate to your sex; do that, and you shall enjoy the favor and receive the commendation of the Saviour; do it all in love to Him, and He will receive you into fellowship with His beloved and happy friends and followers on high.

RAIDERS, ROBBERS, AND MURDERERS.

The outrageous conduct of Hunter, Sheridan, Wilson, Kautz, Spear and those commanded by them, following in the tracks of Kilpatrick and Dahlgreen, has excited a feeling in the public mind not before existing. In the stealing and destroying of private property, the murdering of civilians and non-combatants and the forcible destruction of virgin innocence, all the laws of what is called civilized warfare have been violated. These raiders are worse than savages, and the people of a country, temporarily occupied by them, have more to fear from them than from savages. This has forced enquiry as to the best course to be pursued towards them. If they are to be continued, and raiders are to be treated as prisoners of war, it is easy to foresee that the war will soon consist almost wholly in raiding. Concentration has been tried, and Grant cannot take Richmond with all the forces that his government can give him, as long as Lee's army confronts him; nor can Sherman get into Atlanta while Hood's army stands in his way. Grant and Sherman will fail, and the next campaign, should the war continue, will consist of raiding parties, if this mode of warfare is not at once checked.

Some weeks since, several articles appeared in the Petersburg *Express*, from the pen of R. R. Collier, Esq., advocating the treating of invaders and raiders, as robbers, as the means of speedily ending the war. The ideas expressed were caught up and elaborated by the Richmond *Whig*, and made to apply with force to the raiding parties traversing the State. The Richmond *Examiner* followed up the position with arguments powerful and convincing, and the *Sentinel* usually so staid and prudent, endorsed the sentiments of its contemporaries, and the opinion is beginning generally to prevail, without a voice of dissent either from the secular or religious press; that these raiding parties must be made to feel that if captured they will not to be treated as prisoners of war, but having behaved like savages and brutes they will be treated as such. He who makes himself by his actions a dog, must and should expect to die the death of a dog. Nat Turner and John Brown deserved as much sympathy as Hunter, Wilson, Kautz, Spear, Sheridan, Kilpatrick or Dahlgreen, and should expect no more favor at the hands of an outraged people.

We look at these things, we contemplate them with a sad and trembling heart. We can and do pray for the deluded creatures who seek our ruin in this way, but they have forfeited and are continuing to forfeit all claims to sympathy. When they repent, we will be as ready to forgive as any. At present we look upon them as we would a favorite dog attacked with hydrophobia. While we might weep over his condition, we should advise and arrange for his death. We could weep over the condition of the people of the North, and can still pray that they may turn from the error of their ways. But while they persist in such deeds of violence and cruel wrong, we advise the putting of them to death, as the surest way of ending the war and bringing peace to the country.—*Christian Sun.*

RELIGION IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—"Occasional" writing to the *Religious Herald* from Camp near Petersburg, says: "The religious status of the army is decidedly hopeful, although the constant activity has not been favorable to religious exercises. Our chaplains generally have worked faithfully in the hospitals and in the trenches, and there have been not a few cases of conversion. In several of the brigades there have been interesting revivals, and there is every indication that we should have an extensive revival all through the army, if circumstances admitted of uninterrupted services."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. O. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.—The attention of the members of Orange Presbytery is directed to the notice in another column, from Mr. Bingham.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The grounds and buildings of Wake Forest College have been taken by the military authorities for hospital purposes.

Dr. KIRKPATRICK'S SERMON.—We publish in this issue the sermon of Dr. Kirkpatrick, to which reference was made last week. It will doubtless receive the careful perusal of our readers. The suggestions of the preacher are timely and important.

CHILD'S CATECHISM.—We are glad to see from the advertisement of Messrs Sterling, Campbell & Albright, which appears in our columns, that a second edition of the Child's Catechism, by "Uncle," has been printed, and is for sale by these enterprising publishers. We hope this Catechism may find a ready sale and be the means of doing much to fill the minds of the children with correct religious truth.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—The number of this excellent little publication for September 1st, is on our table. We are pleased to find it thus holding steadily on its way, notwithstanding the difficulties that attend all periodical publications these days. Is it sustained as it should be by our people? Sabbath Schools ought to be well supplied with copies, and where it is not thus secured by the children, parents should see that their children have it by subscribing directly for it. It is issued by our Committee of Publication semi-monthly. Price for one copy six months, $1 00; twenty five copies six months, $20 00; sixty-five copies six months, $50 00; one hundred copies six months, $75 000. Address, Wm. D. Cook, Publishing Agent, box 157, Richmond, Va.

EXEMPTION OF MINISTERS.—It seems that the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, ruled sometime since, that the law of Congress exempts those ministers only who obtain their support entirely and directly from the churches they serve. This ruling would, of course, place a large number of ministers of all denominations in the service, if strictly carried out. Under it, two local Methodist ministers were conscribed and the matter was brought before Judge Battle, who discharged them, sustaining the ground taken by their counsel "that a secular occupation does not prevent a minister from discharging his ministerial duties; that the sources of his income are an ecclesiastical matter, and cannot come within the cognizance of any civil or military tribunal; and that the testimony of the church, through her proper officers, is conclusive both as to the license and the regular discharge of ministerial duty."

RELIGION IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.—The Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh, in a letter to Bishop Paine, gives a most gratifying account of the state of religion in the Trans-Mississippi army. Dr. K., is a Missionary of the Methodist church in that army. His letter is dated Camp Kirby Smith, July 9th, and recounts a number of powerful revivals in the various regiments and brigades, through which hundred have been led to a hope in Christ, and brought into the church. He says: "As a result of this great work of grace, a signal change has come over the officers and men throughout the entire Division. Maj. Gen. Parsons and all his officers and men take great pleasure in noting the changes and pointing them out in individual cases. The *men* of Lewis' Reg't held a public meeting and passed resolutions that they would never depredate again upon the citizens of the country, and they would report any man in the whole command who did so. Gambling and swearing have almost disappeared."

CHANGE OF RELATIONS.—The blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, has left the Methodist and joined the Episcopal denomination.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

We all desire peace, sincerely and earnestly. There has never been any other desire upon the part of any considerable portion of our people. The war was a dire necessity, forced upon us by a hated fanaticism that overlooked alike all patriotism and christianity, for the sake of an impracticable idea. From it we could not shrink without basely yielding everything that is dear to patriotism and christianity. When peace is restored, therefore, the great revolution in public sentiment that is to bring it about, must take place with our enemies. We must and will stand upon the same ground on which we placed ourselves at the beginning of the conflict. *They* must come to us; *we* cannot go to them.

The indications of a returning sense of reason and justice in the public sentiment of the people of the United States, is most gratifying and hopeful. Light is evidently breaking in upon their minds. The dream of conquest and subjugation, in which so many of them indulged complacently a year or two ago, is rapidly passing away. The events of the last few months have wrought a great change in public sentiment throughout the whole United States, and give us strong ground to hope that the end of this most cruel and vindictive war may not be very distant. The people there are talking about terms of peace, discussing the merits of different plans, and gradually we believe approaching a point when there can be conferences and negotiations between the contending parties with some prospect of success. A peace party that has evidently some power in the land, is working there and growing daily in numbers and in efficiency. This week has tested something of the strength of this party, in the nominations of the Chicago Convention. The real peace element in the United States is embraced in that Convention, and in the results of its deliberations we may form some idea of the strength of the party. If a true man has been put forth by that large and influential body of representative men, as a candidate for President at the approaching election, we shall rejoice in the evidence afforded that the power of peace principles is soon to be felt there to some purpose. If, on the contrary, there is a manifest compromise with the war feeling, it will be a good evidence that, however unpleasant it may be to us, we must fight on awhile longer. A few days will do much to settle the mooted question about the extent of the peace feeling in the enemy's country. We therefore look with much interest to the news from the Chicago Convention, which met on Monday of this week, and has probably ere this made the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States for the four years succeeding the 4th of March next.

Whatever may be the action of this Convention, however, or whatever may be the present apparent strength of the peace party in that country, it may not be amiss to give one or two hints to our own people, by way of caution.

(1.) To render the peace feeling in the United States available for any practical purpose, *our success in the field must be continued.* A prospect of being able to accomplish what was undertaken when the war was commenced, would at once dissipate the peace feeling there and make everybody again for the war. It is the hopelessness of the task undertaken, with the inevitable ruin that is threatening, that has turned the thoughts of our enemies to peace. That which has done so much to correct public sentiment there must be continued. The power of our arms must be felt by them in repeated and severe blows. There must be no signs of weakness, or of a disposition to yield on our part. A decided federal victory of any consequence, in any quarter, would do more to crush out the growing peace sentiment in the enemy's country than anything that could happen. It then becomes every lover of peace to sustain "the powers that be," both in civil and military matters, with all the zeal and energy necessary to the fullest efficiency. If this can be done (and who doubts its practicability?) for a few months longer, we must secure the desire of our hearts—AN HONORABLE PEACE.

(2.) Precious little faith should be placed in a movement looking to peace, upon the part of the present rulers at Washington. What they cannot accomplish by force of arms and by the strategy of Gens. Grant, Sherman and others in the field, they may attempt to secure through Yankee cunning and duplicity. If our authorities can be lulled into security by a proposition for "an armistice," securing time to import an army or two from Europe while the chances for Mr. Lincoln's re-election will be greatly increased, the armistice will be offered. On this point, however, we have every confidence in our rulers. They have had too many evidences of the utter want of principle and of good faith on the part of the enemy, to permit themselves to be caught in a trap at this late day. But the desire for peace is so strong with our people, that they may be catching at straws, hoping for peace when their duty is rather *immediate* to devote their energies to the prosecution of the war, that peace may certainly come at the earliest practicable moment consistent with our rights as freemen. The announcement of the last few days that the government at Washington "desires to send five commissioners to Richmond to arrange a peace," is but a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing in the United States. Let our successes in the field continue to the first of November, and a hurricane will at that time sweep from the seat of power at Washington the infamous crew of tyrants and murderers that inaugurated this war and have continued to prosecute it to the present time. Then may we hope for a speedy peace. But until this change of rulers at Washington, we have little hope of anything being accomplished to bring about a cessation of hostilities. No proposition is likely to be made in good faith to our authorities.

GOV. VANCE'S PROCLAMATION.

We direct the attention of any one who may be interested, to the proclamation of Gov. Vance in another column. In some parts of our good old State, deserters have of late multiplied in number and become more desperate in character. Many acts of robbery, arson and murder have been committed by them, until the whole character of the State is in great danger of being compromised. This state of things demands vigorous measures on the part of the Executive; and this proclamation has the ring of the true metal about it. If these misguided men, many of them because of the first great wrong step driven almost to desperation, will heed the warning voice, there is pardon for them. They may be restored to their former position of honorable soldiers and citizens of the Confederacy. The past will be forgiven and forgotten. But if they persist in their course of crime, refusing to return at once to duty, there is no other alternative than to hunt them down as outlaws and inflict upon them the punishment that their crime deserves. And it becomes the duty of all citizens to uphold the authorities in every effort to wipe this reproach from the State. The friends of these deluded men should urge them, by every consideration of duty and of interest, to return to their post in the army at once. And when they will not be persuaded, they must be arrested and turned over to the military law for punishment. The alternative is a sad one, but the interests of the country demand it. When men have incurred the penalty and persist in refusing pardon and reconciliation on the only terms practicable, they must bear the consequences.

SAVED BY PRAYER.—The *Christian Sun*, printed at Petersburg, Va., says: "When the siege of Petersburg shall have been raised, and our troubles are past, all will feel that we have been saved by prayer. The skill of our Generals and the valor of our soldiers have done much. God has made them instruments in his hands to protect and deliver us. But Petersburg should feel, and will feel, that deliverance has come through the intercession of the people of God. We have been saved by prayer. To God let the praise of our protection thus far be given, and ere long we will all rejoice in full deliverance."

Of the feeling in Petersburg, the same paper remarks: "We lie down at night in hearing of the guns of our pickets, and in reach of the enemy's shells, as much composed, and sleep as sweetly as we have ever before been accustomed. We do not believe Grant can ever take Petersburg or Richmond. There is an Almighty arm stretched forth for our protection and deliverance, and we feel safe and secure. We have remained thus far in the besieged city, day and night, and expect to be found here when the siege is raised, and the forces of Grant and Butler retire."

A REBUKE.—We find in an exchange, copied from the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, an appeal from two gallant young soldiers in the army of Tennessee to a gentleman in that district. It has something more than a mere local interest, but deserves to be read and pondered by all our people, especially the young and thoughtless. The sentiments are as appropriate for North as for South Carolina; and perhaps the rebuke is called for in every State in the Confederacy. Here is the note from the soldiers:

DEAR FRIEND:—We are pained to hear that the people of Edgefield are indulging in parties and hilarity [illegible] we sincerely hope from this day, they will cease to do so. We ought to watch like good servants the coming of our Master, and follow His precepts, as taught by Him in individual as well as in national affliction. While we are battling for our rights, and standing as a living wall between the Northern invaders and our Southern homes, it seems that our friends behind us, instead of imploring the mercy of our Maker in our behalf, have given themselves up to all kind of hilarity and gain, and forgotten the great responsibilities resting upon them. If some of our kind friends would for one moment turn to the word of God and see what it says, in 24th chapter 38 and 39 verses of St. Matthew, 'For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered the ark, and knew not until the flood came, and took them all away: So shall also the coming of the Son of man be."

So it is with a great many of the people of our dear Confederacy, neglecting to offer their humble prayer for the suffering soldiers that are now in the field. We humbly trust that these few words may sink deep into their hearts, and that all of the people throughout the Confederate States, will betake themselves to prayer.

Respectfully yours, R. & K.

ELDER M. T. YATES.—Elder Yates, mission ary of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Shanghai, China, who was obliged to leave his post for some time on account of failing strength, has arrived, much improved in health, in Switzerland, where his wife has been for some time, and his daughter at school.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

DEAR BROTHER: I have just returned from Andersonville, Ga., with another member of Orange Presbytery—an elder. And it has occurred to me that it might not be amiss for me to relate a few things which we saw and heard while we were gone. And it would be very easy to tell what we did *not* see. As, for instance, good water and pleasant weather. The traveller finds neither on his journey any farther South. Such a crowd, going and coming! Several times we thought ourselves fortunate to get in a *freight* car without a seat, and oft too, did we spend a day or two without the opportunity of entering an eating house.

One meets mostly with soldiers, or persons connected with the army in some way. And how strange that there should be so many ladies and children on the cars. Nor do the children seem to have much regard for the rights of the public. The little fellows, I have no doubt, make as much noise as they do at home. And one night, after being very much worried by the squalls around him, a gentleman declared that the next time he travelled on the railroad, he would charter a special train or car for the benefit of his children—he would then allow them to exercise their lungs *ad libitum*.

One thing will strike any traveller as he goes:—The difference between the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in North and South Carolina. I am told that they are cared for to some extent in Greensboro'. One passes on thence to Charlotte and does not find a particle of food offered to these poor suffering fellows. But as soon as we struck the South Carolina line, I saw the difference. At almost every station there were baskets and tables loaded with almost every thing good to eat. And those who could not get out to help themselves, were waited on at their seats by the ladies. I caught myself several times almost wishing I was a wounded soldier.

Another feature about this matter looked well. This burden of feeding the suffering soldiers was not left to the towns and villages. At one place I saw a four-horse wagon and six or eight buggies and carriages *from the country* loaded with good things for the weary traveller. Where are our farmers around Concord and Salisbury and Lexington, &c., &c?

The soldiers need this help. One poor wounded fellow came with us from Macon, Ga.; he had volunteered at fifteen years old, had not received any pay for the last four or five months and was out of money. All this owing to the state of things around Atlanta. And he went from Georgia to Virginia without a cent of money.

Two others were sitting off talking together, and one was complaining to the other about the difficulty in getting his pay. "Well," said he, "Mr. Trislom says he hasn't got it. May be so. But then they make it up here in Columbia, and I am going up there and do like they do in my country when they go to mill—wait till my turn comes."

There never were better crops than meet the eye on the road we travelled. Such corn and so much of it. There will certainly be no starving for twelve months to come. Certainly God has blessed us this year with good crops. In my next, I design to say something about Andersonville, the Yankee prisoners, &c.

P. H. D.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

DR. R. H. TATE.

At a meeting of the Session of Black River Chapel, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His unsearchable providence, has taken away from our midst, Dr. Robt. H. Tate, a beloved member and officer of this church, it is proper that we place on record some suitable testimony of our regard for him. The deceased was called home in the prime of life. He was the youngest son of the venerable Rev. Robt. Tate, who was for so many years the pastor of this church. Our departed brother was constitutionally weak, and at the same time was possessed of a most ardent temperament. His delicate frame was too feeble to endure long the wear and tear of so active a spirit. At length that deceitful disease, consumption, began to prey most surely and fatally upon him, till on the 15th July, 1864, he was freed from all his pains and his ransomed spirit went home to God who gave it. As a physician, he was successful, sympathizing and abundant in benevolent labors. As an Elder, he was exemplary, earnest, and a good counsellor. As a man he was more than ordinary. But few communities can boast of such a member as Robt. H. Tate. He was modest, and possessed a highly cultivated mind. He was refined in manners and feelings, and was all that could make him "greatly beloved." The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, was the life of his soul; he lived upon it, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. He has left behind him his aged and venerable father and mother, and also a wife and three little children to mourn their loss. And to his just praise, let it be said, he has left his church to mourn the loss of its loveliest member.

Resolved, That this tribute be recorded in our minutes; also, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also a copy for publication, to the *N. C. Presbyterian.*

S. C. ALEXANDER, Mod.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CIRCUALR.

TO THE MINISTERS, ELDERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MISSION ROOMS, COLUMBIA, S. C.,
August 18th, 1864.

Respected and Dear Brethren: It has become necessary for the Committee of Missions to call your immediate and earnest attention to the condition and wants of the missionary work in the army. At the present time, there are between eighty and ninety of our ministerial brethren actively and laboriously engaged in this work, all of whom are dependent, in part or whole, for their support upon the contributions of the churches. Owing to the peculiar state of things in the two great armies of Virginia and Georgia for some months past, it has not been possible for them to keep up much stated public preaching for the soldiers, but they have been fully and laboriously employed in attending the sick and wounded, in guiding anxious inquirers into the way of life, in holding prayer meetings in the trenches and in free personal conversation with the soldiers in relation to the salvation of their souls. It is a duty we owe to our noble soldiers, as well as a matter of great moment to the interests of religion, that these laborers should be continued in the field. But this will not be possible unless the friends of the cause will contribute more liberally than they have been doing for some time past. The receipts for the last two months have scarcely averaged $1,800, whilst the liabilities of the Treasury are more than $6,500 per month. At the same time, the summer campaign is drawing to a close, when it will become necessary and desirable not only to increase the number of laborers, but equally necessary, unless our currency is improved in value in the meantime, to increase their salaries. The Committee, however, will not feel authorized to make any advance in either of these respects without such a response to this call as will justify them in doing so. This is the first time, since the work was undertaken, that the Committee have found it necessary to stimulate the benevolence of the churches, and it is confidently believed that no further appeal will be found necessary than what is contained in the above simple statement of facts. The Committee, therefore, beg that our ministers would bring the subject before their churches at as early a day as possible, and send on their contributions at once to the Treasurer.

In christian and fraternal bonds,
J. LEIGHTON WILSON.
Sec'y of Dom Mis.

SPURGEON.—In a letter from Rev T. E. Skinner, quoted in the *Biblical Recorder*, he says that Spurgeon, the notorious Baptist minister of London, and formerly a rank abolitionist, has become of late quite a *Confederate* in his views. When he, Mr. S, was introduced to him, he grasped his hand cordially, and said: "I am pleased to see you. May God establish you and your people. They deserve their independence."

THE PRESBYTERY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

This Presbytery, at its spring meeting adopted, by a vote of 12 ayes, and 8 noes, a preamble and resolutions presented by Rev. S. R. Wilson as follows:

Whereas, It appears that upon application of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the following order had been obtained from the War Department of the United States, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Assistant Adj't Gen'l's Office.
Washington March 10, 1864.

To the Generals commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and the Departments of the Gulf, of the South of Virginia and N. Carolina, and all Gen'ls and officers commanding armies, detachments, and posts, and all officers in the service of the United States in the above mentioned departments: The Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, enjoy the entire confidence of this Department, and no doubt is entertained that all ministers who may be appointed by them will be entirely loyal.

You are expected to permit such ministers of the gospel bearing a commission of the "Board of Domestic Missions, or of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions" of the Presbyterian Church, who may convince you that their commissions are genuine, to exercise the functions of their office within your command and to give them all the aid, countenance and support which may be practicable, and in your judgment proper, in the execution of their important mission. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adj't Gen'l,

Therefore, *Resolved*, 1. That in thus asking and accepting from the State, and more especially from the War Department, an endorsement of the commissions given to the ministers of Jesus Christ, sent to preach the gospel as Missionaries of the Church in connection with the Board of Domestic Missions, this Board have transcended in an alarming degree, the powers with which they are vested, as the agents of the church, and have acknowledged such a subordination of the Church of Jesus Christ to the State, as is contrary to the Constitution of the Presbyterian church, contrary to the ancient Testimonies of the faithful witnesses of the Church in all past time, contrary to the whole teaching of the Word of God. It is a practical surrender of the freedom of the commonwealth of Christ, and denial of the supreme kingly authority of Messiah in his own Kingdom.

Resolved, 2. That we, as a Court of Jesus Christ hereby record our testimony, and enter our solemn protest, against this act of the Board of Domestic Missions of our church and call upon the General Assembly of the Church at once to disavow the said act, that so the church may be saved from the sin, reproach and ruin which this thing is calculated to bring upon her.

Resolved, 3. That a certified, copy of these resolutions be put into the hands of our Commissioners to the next General Assembly, to be by them brought before that body to secure action thereon.

FIGHTING LIKE DEVILS.—Some of our contemporaries seem to possess a knowledge of the military achievments of the infernal powers, which is rather humiliating to those of us, whose researches have been limited to the sphere of our mundane history. In attempting to describe the valor of our troops, they inform us, that "they fight like devils." We are curious to learn the source from which they have derived their estimate of the superior fighting capacity, and the brilliant achievements of these fiends. The Bible is silent on the subject of their wonderful prowess; and in Milton's poetical battles, they cut rather a sorry figure. Their brilliant exploits, so far as we know, remain, as yet, "unsyllabled, unsung," in the literature of this earth; and we are curious to know whether our more favored contemporaries have gained access to the archives of Pandemonium, and thus become so familiar with the fighting capacity of devils.

Perhaps, after all, they know as little of these things as the rest of us; and their favorite simile is nothing more than one of those unmeaning phrases to which weak writers resort, for the want of something more definite. Exaggeration is the usual expedient of that class. Unable to express their thoughts in appropriate language, they have recourse to extravagant hyperboles and far-fetched comparisons.

In all correct figures of speech, the familiar is employed to illustrate the obscure, that which

explains must be better known than that which is explained. But, in this phrase, the conditions are reversed; and the capacity of our soldiers, of whom we know something, is illustrated by the prowess of demons, of whom in this respect we know nothing. To say that men fight like devils is absurd; it conveys no information; for we do not know how these personages acquit themselves on the field of battle. If, however a writer wishing to give us some notion of the way in which devils fight, were to say they fight like yankees, the comparison would be intelligible. The low, sneaking, thieving campaigns of that set might be supposed to be a fit illustration of diabolical tactics. We are inclined, however, to think that such a comparison would do the devils great injustice.—*Con. Baptist.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Under date of Richmond, Aug 26th, it is stated that the Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officer for officer and man for man with the Federal authorities. Heretofore the contention has been with the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our government insisting upon the terms of the cartel which required the delivery of all prisoners on both sides, the excess to be on parole. The Government now proposes the excess if any remain in the hands of the enemy until other captures are made. Their terms have not yet been accepted. A correspondence on the subject will shortly appear.

DEATH OF A GALLANT SOLDIER.—Col. H. C. McNeill of the 33d Tennessee, the youngest child of the late Wm. L. McNeill, formerly of this town, was instantly killed while gallantly leading his Regiment on the enemy's works near Atlanta, in one of the recent battles.

Col. McNeill was about 24 years of age, an Engineer by profession, educated at the Military School of Kentucky. He entered the army at the beginning of the war and participated with his regiment in the earlier battles in Missouri; was at Shiloh, and with Gen. Bragg's army in the Tennessee and Kentucky Campaign, was severely wounded at Perryville; and was in the battles of North Georgia.

CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department, Richmond, on the 24th.

MOBILE, Aug. 22.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Forrest, dated Hernando, 21st: "I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured their entire camp, with about 300 horses and mules. Washburne escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is 20 killed and wounded. N. B. FORREST, Maj. General."

It seems that Gen. Forrest did not attempt to hold the place.

FROM ATLANTA.—A telegram from Atlanta, Aug. 26th, says: The enemy retired from our right front last night and our forces occupy their second line this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to Peach tree road are all abandoned, but they are still on our left and centre. The movement is interpreted as a concentration upon our left and centre. There was skirmishing this morning on the left. With the exception of 3 shells fired from the right last night, before the enemy withdrew from that point, they have not shelled the city for 24 hours.

Prisoners brought in this morning from the right state that Wheeler tapped the road twice, which was repaired immediately, and trains are running through. They also state that Sherman's army is on full rations.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—The enemy have massed between Pace's Ferry and Campbelton roads and abandoned the entire line on the right of the Chattanooga Rail Road. Sherman's order dated the 25th, directing the reduction of rations, was picked up in deserted camps. There has been sharp skirmishing on our left all this afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Nashville, Aug. 18, says the rebel cavalry attacked Greensville on Tuesday, a few miles below Chickamauga. During the fight, Gen. Steadman was seriously wounded, and Col. Streight killed.

A dispatch dated Indianopolis, Aug. 18th, states: As the time of the draft approaches, the people are becoming excited. There is a great demand for substitutes of any and all colors.

THE FALL OF FORT MORGAN.—MOBILE, Aug. 26.—By flag of truce boat which returned from the enemy's fleet last evening we learn from the yankees that Fort Morgan was captured at 2 P. M. on Tuesday last. On Monday the enemy opened fire on the fort which replied with spirit. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed. Meanwhile the enemy had succeeded in getting 3 howitzers in position [to reach] our line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort, and kept up a heavy fire on our guns and gunners. With the assistance of the mortars of the fleet the assailants succeeded in dismounting several gun-carriages. Gen Page, having destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns, capitulated. He and the garrison of 581 men have been sent to New Orleans. Our loss in killed was 17. The number of wounded is not known.

The enemy have thrown a force of 4000 on the main land at Grant's Pass, opposite Fort Powell.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* publishes the following letter from the new Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta Georgia:

SIR: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their 6, 7 and 8 per cent bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we keep the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we have nothing to buy with bonds and treasury notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods, and to pay transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully,
G. A. TRENHOLM.
Secretary of Treasury.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The following official dispatch was received at Richmond from Gen. Lee on the night of the 26th:

"HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Aug. 26.—*Hon. J. A. Seddon*: Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams' Station yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line.

"Cooke's and McRae's North Carolina brigade under Maj. Gen Heth, Lane's North Carolina brigade of Wilcox's division under Conner, and Pegram's Artillery composed the assaulting column.

"One line of breastworks was carried with gallantry by the cavalry under Gen. Hampton, who contributed largely to our success.

"Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Ours was relatively small.

"Our profound gratitude is due the Giver of all victories, and our thanks to the brave men and gallant officers engaged.

R. E. LEE, General."

In explanation of this as published in the papers, the Fayetteville Observer remarks: "We do not know of any "McRae's N. C Brigade." The N. C Troops in Heth's Division are Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades. Col. Wm McRae commands the 15th regiment, Cooke's brigade. There is some mistake, probably in transmitting the dispatch. And again, in speaking of Lane's brigade as "under Conner," we suppose Col. Cowan of the 33d is meant. He is the ranking officer, Gen. Lane, Col. Barry and Col. Barbour all having been previously wounded."

The tone of Gen. Lee's dispatch shows that he considered this engagement as of no ordinary importance. Few of the particulars have reached us as yet. It appears, however that while the enemy's cavalry under Speers were tearing up the track several miles beyond Reams' Station, Gen Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry supports. Hampton dismounted his men and fought the infantry gallantly, steadily pushing the enemy back until they reached their works one mile this side of Reams', and capturing about 800 prisoners. Our cavalry acted with conspicuous gallantry.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy's works, and after a short but sharp engagement took them, capturing a large number of prisoners, probably 2000, and 9 pieces of artillery. The enemy fled in great confusion, and Col. Pegram of Richmond turned the captured guns upon the enemy with great effect. Brig. Gen. Cutler is among the prisoners.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Northern papers have been received at Richmond, having news from Memphis to the 21st. They state that the city of Memphis was attacked at 4 o'clock that morning by Forrest, "with 3000 cavalry. They drove in the pickets dashing directly to the Headquarters of Gen. Washburn, who made a very narrow escape. They then made a rush to Buckland's Headquarters, who also escaped. They then attacked Ewing's Prison, but were repulsed by the guard. They next visited the Gayoses House and expected to capture Gen. Hurlburt, but did not succeed in getting possession of him. Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the City, killing 30 or more. Our loss in killed and wounded about the same as that of the rebels."

Dates of the 22d say that the rebel raid on the City, on yesterday was a complete failure. Our troops being without a leader, the rebels carried off some plunder and captured quiet a number of prisoners.

New York telegrams say that rumors are current there among the best informed circles, that the Government desired to send five Commissioners to Richmond, to arrange a peace.

Gold closed at 254 1-2.

The Governor of Ohio issued a proclamation, warning persons preparing to resist the draft, to desist from such a purpose.

Fernando Wood's speech at Dayton on the 23d, asserted that peace men on a peace platform would be put forward by the Convention at Chicago. It is announced that Governor Horatio Seymour will call the Convention to order, and Bishop Hopkins opened it with prayer.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—Northern dates of yesterday, in the Washington Chronicle, give an account of a sharp fight on the 23d, at Duffield's Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It says that the loss on both sides was severe. At night fall the Federals fell back to their original position.

It is reported that the 23d army corps, Schofield's, left Atlanta on the 16th., with 15 days rations, for Macon.

On the 20th, Wheeler attacked, captured and killed the negro guard and 300 white laborers at Stewart's Landing.

A telegram from Washington contains rumors that Lincoln's Peace Commissioners have been sent to Richmond.

Frank Blair desires to withdraw his name as a candidate for President.

Forrest captured 220 prisoners at Memphis. His forces occupied the city for two hours, during the time they robbed the principal hotel and boarding houses.

Gold in New York 253.

The Baltimore *American* admits that the 5th army corps lost in the fight of Friday and Sunday, Petersburg; 5,000 killed, wounded and missed. A Telegram from Harper's Ferry on the 26th, says: A reconoissance was made on the morning of the 25, by a large force of cavalry under Torbit. About one mile of Lee town, the column encountered Breckinridge's division. After some skirmishing with the rebels, he withdrew his command, having lost 150 killed and wounded, including several staff officers. All fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks well guarded.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—Since this morning the enemy retired from our extreme left. Prisoners state the trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 23d states that Wheeler destroyed the depot at Cleaveland, Tennessee and burned the town.

REDEMPTION OF THE OLD NOTES.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says:—

"It gives us genuine pleasure to say that the operations of the Treasury Bureaux of Columbia are such as will, by October next, have ready for issue a sufficient amount of the new notes to absorb the entire outstanding amount of the old, at the legal rates of two for three. Three full months will thus be given wherein each man who now holds the old issue will be enabled to convert it into its equivalent in the new."

THE TRAITOR COBB.—Hon. R. W. B. Cobb, whom a portion of the good people of Alabama were seduced into electing to Congress, has turned up at Nashville, it is reported, en route for Kansas or Washington, there being some doubt on this point.

FROM GEORGIA.—We are fast beginning to believe that the battle for the possession of Atlanta has been fought and won.

The enemy for ten days past have relaxed their energies, and now make the most feeble assaults against our skirmish line, and no effort to carry our main works. They pushed their lines of fortifications with vigor west until opposite East Point, but finding Hood's works everywhere in front, they seem to have despaired of capturing that point, and thus cutting the communications on that side of the city.

Our cavalry are unquestionably in the rear of Sherman, tearing up his railroad, and capturing his supply trains. The strongest hopes are entertained that this will force Sherman to retreat. He is already represented to be without artillery ammunition, and no doubt his rations are small.—*Macon Confederate, 19th.*

FROM THE VALLEY.—An official dispatch received here yesterday states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah, at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks on their route. On the 17th. Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester, and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.—*Rich. Sentinel, 22d.*

It is stated (not officially) that Sheridan's entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.—*Dispatch, 22d.*

INTERESTING TO YANKEE PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.—Gen. Bradley Johnson, during the recent invasion of Maryland, found himself one evening quartered in what was once his own house, which had, however, been sold under the confiscation act some months before. He sent for the new owner and asked how long he had occupied it. The reply was "about fourteen months." "Well," said Bradly, "this house belongs to me, and unless you immediately pay me the back rent at the rate of $100 per month, there will be a little difficulty between us." The disconcerted occupant stirred round and pretty soon raised the amount which was paid over. Upon being asked if he desired a receipt, he replied that it was not necessary.

"Well," said Johnston, "I will give you twenty minutes to move your things out of my house, for I am not going to rent it again. I intend to burn it." And burnt it was.

CONFEDERATE STEAMER TALLAHASSEE.—THOMASTON, Me., August 17.—The rebel steamer Tallahassee yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Mattinicus Rock.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from the American Consular Agent, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, states that six vessels were destroyed by the steamer Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable.—*Baltimore Gazette, 18th.*

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DANISH WAR.—The arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed *via* Copenhagen Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Encluses, the town of Ribe excepted. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Killed on the battle-field, near Petersburg, Va., on the 30th July, 1864, Capt. EDWIN W. HARRIS, Co. E, 49th N. C. T. He was the son of Dr. Charles W Harris, dec'd, and the adopted son of E. R. Harris, Esq., of Oak Lawn, Cabarrus county, N. C. In April last, he reached the 22d year of his life. At the beginning of the war, our young friend, then a student of Davidson College, laid aside his studies in which he was making most encouraging progress, and shouldered his musket as a volunteer and private in the service of his country. Young as he was, and himself indifferent to promotion, his talents, personal address, gallantry and patriotic zeal, rapidly raised him from one grade to another, until he attained the responsible and honorable post which he held at his death. Although reared in the midst of all the comforts and refinements of the best society, and accustomed to have every wish gratified by the friends who cherished him with unusual fondness, he submitted to all the self-denials of a life in the camp, and bore all its hardships with a cheerfulness of spirit which excited no less surprise than admiration. His ardour in the defence and independence of his country seemed never to have abated in the slightest degree, but rather to have grown more steady and intense as the struggle was protracted, and additional dangers and sacrifices had to be encountered. He has now crowned his devotion to the holy cause with his own life. A nobler victim has not been offered on the altar of our freedom—a nobler sacrifice has not sanctified our infant Confederacy! He had participated in the brilliant feat of arms which crowned upon the explosion of the mine laid by the enemy under our fortifications near Petersburg, and was leading back his company from a victorious charge, when, in the act of congratulating a brother officer on the achievements of the day, he was pierced through the head by a minnie ball from a sharp-shooter, walked a few paces supported by his friend, fell and instantly expired. Alas, how many of the fondest hopes which the human heart is permitted in this life to cherish, fell with him, and then expired also! So affectionate and genial in his disposition, so open-hearted, frank and generous, his intellect so vivacious and his manners so pleasing, he could not but be tenderly loved; within the immediate circle of his relations and intimate associates he was, perhaps too much of an idol—they and their country alike have suffered an irreparable loss. Yet we mourn not as those who are without hope. Capt. Harris, (or rather let him be styled our young friend) had been for some months before his death, engaged with unusual interest and constancy in prayer, reading the Scriptures and other religious duties. God was thus, as it seems, preparing him for an early and sudden death. Dedicated to God in his infancy, and the object of ceaseless prayers through his whole life, let us hope that the God of his fathers and of the Covenant, bestowed upon him that grace which before and at his death sanctified him for heaven. A. FRIEND.

In Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 30th July, 1864, of Typhoid fever, BENJAMIN F. KENDRICK, a private in company B, 56th N. C. Regiment, in the 20th year of his age.

In the spring of 1862, he left his home, the scenes of his childhood, and went forth to meet the enemies of his country. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties as a soldier, and was always at his post. He participated in the battle which resulted in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., and also in the early battles around Petersburg, where he was taken sick, and was carried to Winder Hospital, where he lingered a few days and died. Faithful as a soldier; an affectionate and obedient son, a devoted husband, and a kind friend, his loss will be sadly felt. He leaves a mother, brother and young wife to mourn his death.

*** Observer and Carolinian please copy.

In Winder Hopital, on the 5th of July, 1864, J. E. FINCHER, of Co. F, 49th Regiment, N. C. T., aged 19 years and 5 months. This young man left the home of kind friends on the 19th April, 1863, and joined his neighbor boys in the defence of his country. But being of a feeble constitution, we was not long permitted to do the deeds of the soldier on the field; but his was the melancholy lot of many a delicate youth, to lie down, sicken and die in a Hospital. Poor boy! No mother, or father, or brother, was near you, to speak to you, hear your farewell and close your eyes, when you died! He was an orphan boy, raised in the house of an uncle, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. Though he had not joined the church, his pastor and sister had good hope to believe he would have joined very soon. But we now hope he is in the church above. He leaves an only sister. The Lord comfort her desolate heart. PASTOR.

In Lexington, on the 22d of July, JESSIE, infant daughter of S. W. and S. E. McRary, aged 2 years and 10 months. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In Cabarrus county, on the 18th July, at the residence of his parents, EDWARD BABCOCK GIBSON, only child of Geo. L., and Sarah B. Gibson. The subject of this notice was no ordinary character, and though he was a little boy of only 7 years of age, the vacancy that has been made by his removal is felt to be painfully great, and his bright form and sweet voice are more than usually missed in the home of his infancy. He was the only child of his parents—the light of their home, the pride of their hearts and the joy of their lives. He was so bright and beautiful, so loving and intelligent, as to call forth their affections, and bind him to them in the tenderest manner, and at the same time gave promise of great usefulness had his life been spared. But though his place on earth is now vacant to the sad desolation of their hearts and home, we confidently believe that he has filled a place in his heavenly father' bosom, and that another of heaven's bright mansions has been occupied to his everlasting joy and glory. So that his pious friends may comfort themselves with this hope, and should feel more attracted to heaven by the happy thought that when

"They shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide,
One of the joys of their heaven shall be,
That dear little boy that died."

PASTOR.

At her residence, in Mecklenburg county, on the 19th inst, Mrs JANE BARRY, in the 88th year of her age. This venerable lady was a decided christian, and for a long time, a member of Hopewell church—a thorough Presbyterian—and died as she had lived, a firm believer in Jesus. S. C. P.

On the 22nd inst, CHARLES SAMPSON, youngest son of L. C., and Francina C. Jones, aged one year within four days.

"A few short days,
A spring of joy, a summer of decay,
And Autumn found him not."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

AURORA LODGE, No. 32, A. F. M.
August 6th 1864.

At a called communication of Aurora Lodge, held this day, at this Hall, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Again it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, to allow our enemies to cut down and thus deprive us of another of our worthy brothers, D. M Sinclair; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the loss of our much esteemed brother, we bow in humble submission to the afflicting hand which severs him from us forever.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the noble and patriotic spirit he manifested in leaving his parents and rallying to the standard of his country, at the commencement of this war, and being ever willing to sacrifice his life for his country's good.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family, our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that it is with the deepest feelings of sorrow, that we pay this the last tribute of respect to the memory of so brave a soldier and worthy brother.

Resolved, That the Hall be draped in mourning and the brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and a copy to the family of our deceased brother, and a blank page in our minute book be inscribed to his memory.

JAMES C. DUNBAR, W. M.
THOS. N. EDENS, Sec'y.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, August 30th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER,	$5 00
CORN,	$15 00@18 00
COTTON,	$ 20@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@$35 00
COFFEE,	$11 00@15 00
COPPERAS,	
EGGS,	$1 50
FLOUR,	140 00@150 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 4 00
PORK,	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS,	$13 00@20 00
RYE,	$20 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@$3 50
SALT,	$30 00@40 00
TALLOW,	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MEMBERS OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY will find vehicles at Mebaneville, for their conveyance to Bethlehem church, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7th. Those expecting to attend will please promptly notify.

WM. BINGHAM,
Oaks, N. C.
August 31, 1864.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. MURRILAND.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Of the South, will meet at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd Monday of September, the 19th of the month.

J. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The called meeting of Orange Presbytery which was held at Bethlehem Church, on the 27th & 28th days of July, adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL.

P. S. I am requested to say that carriages will meet the trains at Mebaneville, to convey the members of Presbytery to the place of meeting. J. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Lady, to teach a Family School. Address J. W. CROMARTIE, at White Oak, Bladen county, N. C.

JAMES W. CROMARTIE.

Aug 31st, 1864-2t*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceful citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Rob't E. Lee, in General Order No. 64, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names, the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 64, promising to all such who voluntarily surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States, who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws" which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.
Aug. 31st, 1864-2t

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors of Confederate Tax for Moore county will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Arch'd Kelly's Sept 5th; Shambargar's Mills Sept 6th; Capt Brown's Sept 7th; Smyrna School house Sept 8th; Ritter's Sept 9th; Salem Church Sept 10th; D O'Campbell's Sept 12; D M McIntosh's Sept 13th; Sloan's Sept 14th; Kelly's Store Sept 15th; Morris' Sept 16th; McNeill's Sept 17th; Graham's Sept 19th: Mineral Springs Sept 20th; Mrs Barrett's Sept 21st; Carthage Sept 22d.

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish correct lists of the following subjects of taxation on hand held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves " " "
No, Horses, Mules and Oxen "
No, Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No. of acres of land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No. of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No. " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No. and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

The Collector will attend with the Assessors at the above appointments for the purpose of collecting all the tax due the Confederate Government in the county.

EVANDER McGILVARY,
JOHN C. JACKSON, } Assessors.

—ALSO—

The Assessors of Tax in Kind will be at the above appointments for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Rye and Wool. It is requested that all persons concerned be prompt in attending to this matter.

E. R. PATRIDGE,
D. M. SINCLAIR, } Assessors.

Aug. 24w2

Wanted.

A LADY to take charge of six little girls, from 7 to 14 years of age, qualified to teach French and Music with the usual English Branch can obtain a situation in a private family by addressing "M. D.," Castinia Grove, Gaston county. *A liberal salary offered.*

Aug. 24w2*

Theological Seminary.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commences on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September next. GEORGE HOWE.

Aug. 24w4 *Chairman of Faculty.*

CHILD'S CATECHISM.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATECHISM by "Lucia" for sale. Address

STERLING & CAMPBELL,
Greensboro'. N. C.

Aug. 24w5*

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

TAX PAYERS who have paid their Tax in Kind to Army Qr. Mr's or Commissaries, or any officers Commanding a Company of Troops, etc., any bounded Agent, etc., will forward the receipts to me and I will credit their estimates for the same.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt & Post Q. M.
4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Notice to Coopers.

I WISH to make a contract on the part of the Government, for 1 CYPRESS, JUNIPER or RED OAK barrels, to hold Sorghum Syrup. The barrels must be good.

J. M. McGOWAN.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dispepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 3,880 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Sanders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchison F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Hillsboro' J. S. Whitted & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,

Lincolnton, S. F. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Norcham,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis, Burbanks and Gallagher,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E. Haynes,
Wilmington, H. McLin, Walker Meare, W. H. Lippitt.
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro', N. C.

August 17tf

Taylorsville Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 1st Wednesday of September next. The services of Prof. H. T. Burke have been secured for the Mathematical department. It is contemplated soon to establish a department for Music.

Lower English, per session,	$40 00
Higher " " "	50 00
Classics and Mathematics,	60 00

Board can be had, in good families, at $35 00 per month.

S. C. MILLEN, Principal.

Aug. 17, 1864.-w8pd

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,

Aug. 8, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Sugar Cane Mills.

RECEIVED another of those excellent MILLS. Iron Rollers and Iron boxes, for sale at Manufacturers' prices, or exchange for provisions.

Aug. 17w4 JOHN KERSHAW.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. MacIntyre

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

12 Pieces Scarlet all Wool Flannel, 57 yards each.
7 " White, all Wool Flannel, 29 inches wide.
70 " English Shirting, 40 yards each.
50 " Pillow Case Cotton, 50 inches wide.
70 Dozen Colored Pocket Kankerchiefs.
40 " Fancy Neck Ties.
300 " Clark's Glazed Thread, white and black.
150 Lbs Ball Shoe Thread.
90 Reams Commercial Note Paper, ruled.
900 Gross Steel Pens.
200 Great Gross English Pant Buttons, white and blk.
125 Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles, from No. 11 to 16.
35 Dozen Fine 3 Bladed Knives.
200 Sets Table Knives and Forks, assorted.
5 Barrels English Green Copperas; 5 bbls Alum.
3 Barrels Epsom Salts; 110 lbs Camphor.
2 Barrels Boreaux; 1 Bag Salt Petre.
3 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Bag Allspice.
10 Kegs Bi-carb. Soda.
50 Sacks, 20 lbs each, Pure Ground Rock Alum Salt for Table use.

July 27w5

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug. 3,w6*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS. Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20tf

To Teachers.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A TEACHER for a Family School. A Latin scholar and discharged soldier preferred. Address box No. 28, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.

July 27, 1864. 6t-*

Black Writing Ink.

400 B

Miscellaneous Reading.

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, August 15, 1864.

To the citizens of South Carolina:

Having expressed to Mr. Trenholm the gratification felt by his fellow citizens at his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I received in reply the following letter. Although not intended for publication, such is its public interest, that by his permission, I lay it before you.

While the schedule of prices adopted by the commissioners of this State does not approximate in its rates the former schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, it is to be hoped that satisfactory reasons may be found for a reduction.

I can aid nothing to the views expressed by the Honorable Secretary, and will only remark that, concurring fully in the importance to the country, of reducing as low as practicable all prices; I commend the letter to the careful and favorable consideration of every citizen.

M. L. BONHAM.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency, Gov. Bonham:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of the 30th ultimo was received yesterday. If it shall prove to be my happy fortune, through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the labors and anxieties to which I have been appointed. Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me are most grateful and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading cause of embarrassment and distress, has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury Notes. Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept like an all pervading poison into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise, they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium, would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities. Others entertained a different opinion, and, believing that the purchasing power and value of those notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the government, would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.

The majority was, unhappily found to be of the first opinion, and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of 33 1/3 per cent levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Every-body regarded with distrust, a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in disappointment before.

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter, I think every candid person must now allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven by experience to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent; and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival in Richmond I found that the Commissioners of prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn, at $30 and $31 per bushel respectively, for the months of August and September. The feeling of disappointment and alarm with which I was inspired by this circumstance, you can easily imagine. This painful feeling was however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties and resolutions adopted boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisting upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the Commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to $7 1/2 for wheat for the month of August and $5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you, as the Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes—those incurred abroad and those incurred at home. In respect to the first, there has hitherto been but little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. The malice of our foes having raised the price of cotton to 3 or 4 per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our currency enables us at the same time to buy it at home at less actually than 4d, it is plainly seen that it can be made no difficult task to draw from our enemies and from the complacent spectators of this atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with; and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labors, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthen? If they gave all that is asked without compensation, they would ask at least no more than their surplus and would be no poorer for the gift How, then, can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you will agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs.

I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to declare in favor of lower prices. Manufacturers rail road companies and every great interest of the country should contribute to this reform Let us content ourselves with moderate prices and keep down the public debt; and not, by extorting the highest prices, swell the public burthen and disturb our own confidence in the virtue and resources of the Government.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours, with great respect,
G. A. TRENHOLM.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

* * * * * *

Still there is a scene, which has escaped "the vulture's eye," and almost every other eye, where she has cast forth her costliest pearls, and shown such qualities of her native character as almost merit our adoration. This scene has been allotted to the *drunkard's wife*. How she has filled this most desperate outpost of humanity, will be revealed when the secrets of human life shall be disclosed "to more worlds than this." When the history of hovels, and of murky garrets shall be given in; when the career of the enslaved inebriate shall be told, from the first to the lowest degree of his degradation,—there will be a memorial made of woman, worthy of being told and heard in heaven. From the first moment she gave up her young and hoping heart, and all its treasures into the hands of him she loved, to the last close hour when the charmer, wine, fastened around that loved one, all the serpent spells of its sorcery,—down through all the crushing of her young born hopes,—through years of estrangement and strange insanity,—when harsh unkindness bit at her heartstrings with an adder's tooth,—thence down through each successive depth of disgrace and misery, until she bent over the drunkard's grave; through all the scenes, a halo of divinity has gathered around her, and stirred her to angel deeds of love. When the maddened victim tried to cut himself adrift from the sympathy and society of God and man, one his clung to him, and held him to her heart "with hooks of steel." And when he was cast out, all defiled with this leprous pollution,—when he was reduced to such a *thing* as the beasts of the field would follow at,—there was one who still kept him throned in her heart of hearts; who could say over the fallen, driveling creature: "Although you are nothing to the *world*, you are the world to *me*." When that awful insanity of the drunkard set in upon him, with all its fiendish shapes of torture; while he lay writhing beneath the scorpion stings of the fiery phantasies and furies of *delirium tremens*—there was woman by his side, enlaved with all the attributes of her loveliness. There was her tearful, love-beaming eye, that never dimmed but with tears when the black spirits were at him. There she stood alone, and in lone hours of night, to watch his breathings, with her heart braced up with the omnipotence of her love. No! brute as he was, not a tie which her young heart had thrown around him in his bright days, had ever given way, but had grown stronger as he approached the nadir of his degradation. And if he sank into that dark, hell less grave, she answerthed him in her broken heart, and laid it in his cold lips; or if some mighty angel's arm or voice brought him up from the grave of drunkenness, the deepest ever dug for man, he came forth Lazarus like, bound fast and forever within the cerements of her deathless affection.

Such is her sceptre; such are the cords which she throws around the wayward and wondering, and leads him back to virtue and to heaven, saying as she gives him in, "*Here am I and the whom thou gavest me.*"

SALT FOR MILCH COWS.—Without the use of salt the milk becomes scanty and imperfect. The greatest necessity for its use is in the spring, when the cows are first turned out to grass. A few experiments in May and June showed that going without salt five days strongly the milk from one to two per cent in quality. Later in the season, less difference was observable.

PEACE AND WAR.

There are some who look upon the advent of peace as near, while others behold that precious blessing dimly in the distant future. We do not mean to include in either of those classes, those, who from selfish and sordid motives, desire the war to continue. We regard their opinion on this vital subject as worthless, because it is suggested by self-interest. It is humiliating and irritating to know that there are many enjoying exemption from the hardships and dangers of the field who, insensible to the high and potent influences that are operating on patriots in and out of the army, are only concerned about their individual profit. Such base spirits cherish in their inmost hearts the hopes that the terrific contest should continue its course in order that some speculations they have set on foot may be successful, that they may have more opportunities to increase their substance. But there is a large number of pure, disinterested, devoted patriots who regard this war as a frightful evil, an unmitigated calamity who entertain adverse views concerning the period of its termination.

Those who are expectant of peace speedily point with delight to the events and circumstances that, in their judgment, clearly and plainly indicate the rapid approach of the end. They draw with pleasure on the failure of the great armies to compass the object of the campaign in Virginia and Georgia, on the movements of our troops across the Potomac, by which the enemy's capital is put in greater hazard than our own—on the revolution brewing in the West—on the bold positions and high ground taken by Vallandigham, Long, the Woods and other leaders of ability and influence—on the demoralized condition of Lincoln's armies—on the fact that the term of service of the veteran troops in those armies expires in the middle of next month, and that about that time those who enlisted for one hundred days will have also served out their time—on the evidences of growing disaffection the people are presenting, furnishing ground for the hope that the call for more troops will be nearly, if not altogether ineffectus—on the manifest change in the tone of the Northern press, its present moderation contrasting strongly with former virulence, violence, arrogance and audacity—on the increasing depreciation of their currency, their unparallelled debt, and the rapid rise in the price of articles of prime necessity—and on the venomous hostility their political parties cherish toward each other.

Those who are of opinion that the dawn of the next year will find us still at war, doubt the existence of some of those events, consider others of no importance, and behold in others the signs and tokens of a more prolonged and fierce struggle. Thus two classes, each equally tired of the war, longing with equally intense desire for its termination, and considering it from the same elevated point of view, arrive at different conclusions concerning the period when peace will restore the blessings of home, quiet and prosperity.

We will not presumptuously venture to decide which of these entertains the correct opinion touching this important and difficult subject, though we admit we are disposed to place some value on many of the events and circumstances we have alluded to. They do certainly furnish stable ground for the hopes of an early termination of the war. They promise to exert a direct and powerful influence in favor of a permanent cessation of hostilities. They seem to be so many agents and means for putting a final stop to this horrible war.

But their importance depends wholly on the result of the campaign now in progress. They will increase or diminish in value according to the aspect military affairs wear, a month hence. If our arms are successful they will operate with increasing potency in hastening the incoming of peace; if unsuccessful they will become of less value, just in proportion to the extent of our failure. If the enemy gain decided and great success at any vital point at the very time we reckon upon their being most potent, they will be altogether worthless.

It is to the armies under Lee and Hood we must refer the solution of that problem. If they are able, by the blessing of God upon their skill, energy and valor, to resist, repel and discomfit the foe, then those events and circumstances will operate with telling power, and we believe that before the cold winds begin to blow we shall gain independence, liberty and peace. If either of those armies meet defeat Lincoln's power will be tremendously augmented. The draft will be enforced, opposition will hide its head and the war will be prolonged to an indefinite period.—*Char. Courier.*

THE PROSPECT OF AN ABUNDANCE OF CORN.—So far as the human vision can penetrate, there seems to be the strongest reason to thank Providence for averting the danger of want of the necessaries and of life, for which to a very considerable extent, portions of the Confederacy have been suffering for several months past. The appearances around us, and the accounts from various parts of our own and the more Southern States, almost all speak of the most bountiful crop we have had for years. This coming event has indeed cast its shadow before, for corn, which had been as high here as $40 to $45 per bushel, has gradually fallen in price to 14 in this market, and it will doubtless go still lower, even before the new crop is matured. This shows that there has been plenty of corn in the State, but people who held it have been afraid to sell, lest, if there should be another short crop there own families might come to want. All apprehensions of that kind being happily dissipated, the surplus of the last crop is now freely thrown upon the market at a more moderate price. We learn also that farmers are already feeding their stock on the green growing crop, seeing that it is so luxuriant. And we may look for a far better and more abundant supply of meats this coming Fall and Winter. We have war indeed—and a dreadful inhuman war—but let us be thankful that it is on our part a righteous and a successful war, and that we are spared the two other great scourges of the human family—Pestilence and Famine.—*Observer.*

HORRIBLE.—When the Yankees entered Decatur, Ga., an old gentleman, the Rev. Mr Holmes, met them with a gun in his hand. The fiends, in order to wreak revenge on the old man for his act, bound him in his house and then fired the building upon him and left it.

A PEACE PROSELYTE.—Among the converts of the Peace policy, taught by the demonstrated impossibility of subjugating the South, is Garret Davis of Kentucky. He is late in discovering what every Kentuckian, not debauched by bribery, ought to have known in the beginning, and his conversion now is more important in showing which way the wind blows, than because it deprives Lincoln of a supporter in the U. S. Senate. In a speech in that body, shortly before its adjournment, Mr. Davis said:

"He believed the war could not be long continued against the feelings and judgment of the people and the will of the masses; and when they see a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, they shrink back appalled from the contemplation of a continuous prosecution of hostilities. A change had come over the spirit of the majority of the loyal people of the United States, and they desired to bring the war to a close. They had seen the powers of the Government grossly perverted, threatening their liberties. This was the deep conviction of the people, and it was not strange it should be. At the commencement of the war he was a coercionist, but he is not one now. There were two thermometers, one in Congress and in the Executive Department, the other in the people.

"Millions of men have perished in this war, or been permanently disabled. The Public debt, is $2,000,000,000, and if the war be continued another year, $800,000,000, at least will be added, with all the perversion of the objects of the war, and with all the perils it has brought upon the Constitution and popular rights."

He would prefer a thousand fold peace to a continuance of the war. For the reasons he had given he was in favor of subordinating the war to the will of the people.

Congress and not the President, was entrusted with the power to bring it to an end. He would say to Kentucky, the time has come when this bloody and destructive and revolutionary policy should stop, and that the people, the masters of the Government, should rise in their majesty and take the affair in their own hands.

GRANT'S LOSSES.—P. W. A. writes to the Savannah Republican:

"I do not know that the statement I am about to make is true, but if it is, it shows that Early's operations, though not crowned with the capture of Washington have nevertheless borne good fruit. Intelligence has just reached here, through the most reliable channel by which we can communicate with the enemy's country, that Grant and staff arrived at Washington on Sunday last, the 7th inst, and that he took with him a considerable portion of his army. We hear also that Grant's total losses since he crossed the Rapidan have been 115,870 men. In this number are included the killed, the wounded who have not yet returned to their commands, prisoners, deserters, sick, and those whose terms of service have expired. Grant's original force was estimated at 125,000 men. He received at Spottsylvania some 15,000 more, making 140,000. To this should be added Butler's command, and the troops sent him from New Orleans and other points, say 35,000, making the grand total 175,000. If we subtract from this 115,870, he would have left as his present effective force 59,130 men. These figures show what Lee and Beauregard and their brave commands have done for the enemy."

FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.—We have but few particulars of the fight on Tuesday, below Richmond. The enemy were driven back at all parts of our lines, and in the afternoon, advancing again on the Charles City road, were met and driven beyond White Oak Swamp. The loss of the enemy was very severe. Seven hundred negroes are reported killed, besides a large number of white yankees.

The enemy evidently expected by means of overwhelming numbers to flank our left and cause our troops to fall back from the advanced works, but in this he most signally failed.

About six hundred prisoners have been brought in since the fight on Tuesday.

A correspondent from the front states that at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2d and 10th yankee corps charged our lines, near Fussel's Mills, and broke through a part of our lines. The enemy poured through this gap in large numbers, but were promptly met by our troops, who charged them, recaptured the works killed and wounded a great many, and captured some six hundred prisoners, colors, small arms, &c. Nothing but skirmishing on Wednesday.

Prisoners report that Gen. Ferrero, who commanded the negro troops, was killed.

Gen. Chambliss is believed to be dead.—*Richmond Sentinel.18th.*

RICHMOND PRICES.—The *Whig* contains a list of prices obtained at an auction held in that city on Friday the 12th. A marked decline in the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life will be observed;

Cotton Yarn $39 to $40; 7 8 Sheeting $3.55; Osnaburgs, $3.05.

Gum Opium $3 95 a pound; Calomel $18 a pound.

Cheddar Cheese $4 50 a pound.

Starch (a new article in our market, manufactured in Lynchburg by Judge Daniel,) $2.50 a pound.

Rice from $1 50 to $1 80 a pound.

Brown Sugar from $8 to 8.60.

Crushed Sugar $11

Sorghum Molasses $38 a gallon.

Coffee (Cape and St. Domingo) $11.50 per pound.

Lard $6.15 per pound.

Bacon from $5.00 to 5.50 a pound.

Superfine Flour $720 per bbl.

Turpentine Soap $3.85; Country Soap $3.25.

THE RECALL OF MCCLELLAN.—According to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, it is reported in Washington in official circles that at a recent Cabinet meeting, the question of giving General McClellan a command was discussed, and the views of the several members freely expressed. The President and Secretary of State urged the necessity of the appointment, while three others—Messrs Stanton and Welles and another, believed to be Mr. Blair, partinaciously opposed it. The latter prevailed, and the meeting finally broke up a very dissatisfactory manner to all present.

OPERATIONS IN SHERMAN'S REAR.—It is stated the Wheeler has destroyed the bridges across the Etowah and Ostanaula Rivers, and burnt the track the whole way from Marietta. A large amount of stores are said to have fallen into his hands at Resaca, which was destroyed after our cavalry had appropriated all that was needful to them. At last accounts, the report says General Wheeler was rapidly marching in the direction of Dalton, where an immense amount of stores both subsistence and ordnance, has been concentrating [illegible]—*Charleston Mercury.*

Children's Department.

HASTY FLORENCE.

Florence and Kate were sisters. They were pretty girls too, on the whole. Yet they had faults. They were like some rosy-cheeked apples, which strike you as being ripe and beautiful at first, but when closely viewed are found to have little specks, which denote that worms are nestling within them.

These little girls loved their mother. They loved her very dearly too, for she was pale and feeble, and they knew it would not be long before she would have to go away from them with the beautiful death-angel to heaven.

Some one had given Florence a choice rose-tree, which bore very beautiful flowers. She and Kate admired its delicate little buds greatly. Kate placed her hand on her sister's arm, and said:

"I have a plan to propose, Florence."

"What is it, Kate?" asked Florence, looking up from the buds, which she was rubbing between her little fingers.

"You know, dear Florence, that ma's birthday is next week, and we wish to make her a little present. Now, suppose, we hide this rose-tree in the summer-house until then. These buds will be blown by that time, and we will present them to ma, as a token of our love. Won't that be nice, Florence?"

"O yes," said Florence, "that will be nice indeed. Ma is very fond of roses, and this is such a choice kind, she will be perfectly deligated. How glad I am you thought of it Kate."

With great care the two little girls took their rose to the summer-house. They placed the pot in which it grew as far out of sight as they could, without robbing it of too much light and air. They kept their plan to themselves. Every day and, indeed, almost every hour, they visited their treasure. They watched the buds as they unfolded, with a delight so rich that I cannot describe it. The day prior to their mother's birthday was a great day with them, for three beautiful buds were half blown, and Kate said,

"These buds seem to know that ma's birthday is to-morrow, and that they are wanted for the *bouquet* we are going to offer her."

The morning of their mother's birthday came; their secret had been well kept. With happy hearts and fairy-like steps, they skipped down the garden path, and sprang into the summer-house to gather their little treasure. But, alas! how quickly their joy was changed to grief, when, instead of their roses blushing in beauty upon their delicate stems, they saw the fragments of the flower pot with the mold, the broken tree, and the leaves of the roses scattered on the floor!

They started: looked first at the ruin before them, and then at each other.

"O, my sweet roses!" cried Florence, as a flood of tears poured from her wondering eyes.

"What shall we do now for a present to ma!" said Kate, also weeping.

They now looked more closely at the wreck of their hopes, but found no comfort. The leaves were all fallen from the full-blown ones, and as poor Kate placed them on her basket, she looked very sad, and said,

"They are all spoiled, and we shall have no present for ma to-day." And the child cried very bitterly.

But Florence in looking round, had caught sight of poor old Tray, the house dog, quietly snoozing under the seat of the summer-house. Then her grief changed to voilent anger.

"There," said she, "is the wretch that broke our rose-tree."

Then dragging poor Tray outside the summer-house, she gave him a severe whipping, saying, as she struck the honest creature,

"There, you hateful thing you, take that, and that. What did you break my rose-tree for, you ugly creature? I hate you, I do!"

Poor Tray yelled under this harsh whipping so loudly as to be heard by the gardner. Wondering at Tray's cries he went to the summer house. Seeing Florence still cuffing the dog with so much anger, he said:

"Why do you whip the dog so, Miss Florence?"

Florence looked up with flashing eyes, and said, "Because he deserves it. He knocked down my nice rose-tree and spoiled it."

The good gardner smiled, and said: "You are too hasty, miss, in blaming poor Tray as you do. It was I, and not the dog, who broke your rose tree. Early this morning I was removing some poles from under the roof of the summer-house, and not having seen the tree, I struck it with a pole and knocked it down. Had you placed it in my care, miss, I would have kept it where it would have been safe. But if you must beat any one for breaking it, you must whip me, and not poor Tray."

Florence felt worse than before on hearing these words from the lips of the gardner. She had given way to her temper. She had been hasty in blaming the innocent dog, and she had beaten the honest fellow for an offence of which he was not guilty. As she thought of these things her anger cooled, and she held down her head and wept tears of regret.

"Come, Florence," said Kate, rising and taking her sister's hand. "Come, let us go and tell mama all about it."

Florence yielded to Kate's wish, though not till she had stooped down to stroke poor Tray's head, and to carress him by way of asking pardon for the unmerited whipping she had given him. Having entered their mother's room, they told her all about their late hopes and griefs, and their young hearts were soothed when their mother kissed them and said:

"The love which led you to prepare your gift is more precious to me, my children, than the gift itself could be. You lost the roses by an accident, but I have fresh proof of your love which I prize above all earthly things. And if my children will learn a lesson of patience under trials from the fate of their rose-tree, its loss will be of more value to them than its preservation could have been to me. I hope that Florence, especially, will learn from her mistake in regard to poor Tray, that a hasty temper is a dangerous companion."

Little Florence, hasty little Florence, will you take the hint and try by the grace of God to put a bit in the mouth of your hasty temper?

A CHILD'S TRUST.—A little boy of four years old once asked his father to take him to the top of a high church, which he had often seen in his walks. His father gladly did so, and little James was greatly delighted to see the large bells he had so often listened to, and to look down on the horses and people below.

A few days afterwards, a gentleman who was visiting James's parents, and had heard of this expedition to the top of the church, asked the little boy if he had not felt afraid when he found himself so high up, to which James answered at once: "No papa was with me."

Might not older children than little James learn a lesson from his simple words? *He* felt himself safe under the protection of his earthly father, and though no evil could come to him while by his side; and, should not those who call themselves the children of a Father in heaven, show the same spirit of trusting confidence in their daily dependence on Him?

Should not boys and girls who are in earnest in the service of God, and who find it hard sometimes to resist temptation, find encouragement in the thought of their heavenly Father's presence with them? and when their faith and courage begin to fail before ridicule, or trouble, or danger, may not a Saviour's voice recall them in loving accents to a Father's bosom, by the words: "Fear not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee, yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

A WIFE.—What a sacred name, what a responsible office! she must be the unspotted sanctuary to which wearied men flee from the crimes of the world, and feel that no sin dare enter there. A wife! she must be as pure as spirits around the everlasting throne, that man may kneel to her in adoration without abasement. A wife! she must be the guardian angel of his footsteps on earth, and guide them to Heaven; so firm in virtue that should he for a moment waver, she can yield him support and place him upon its firm foundation; so happy in conscious innocence that, when from the perplexities of the whole world, he turns to his home, he may never find a frown where he sought a smile. Such, my son, thou seekest in a wife; and reflect well ere thou choosest. Open not thy bosom to the trifler; repose not the head on the breast which nurseth envy, and folly and vanity. Hope not for obedience where the passions are untamed, and expect not honor from her, that honoreth not the God that made her.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all sizes of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, BATTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, patronage for ROAD WHEELS. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
July 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance average to its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,826,825.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,686.26

DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett, A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins, Esq., Wilmington, Travelling Agent.
☞ The Company invite applications.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance average to its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,826,825.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,686.26

DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett, A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins, Esq., Wilmington, Travelling Agent.
☞ The Company invite applications.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 36. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. {WHOLE NO. 348.

The North Carolina Presbyterian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	15 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

PORTRAIT OF A MINISTER.

Bishop Kenn's Portrait of a Minister, is much more full and complete than that of Cowper, which has been so much admired, and is perhaps superior even to the noble touches of George Herbert. It is as follows:

Give me a priest who, at judicious age,
And duly called, in Priesthood shall engage,
With dispositions natural and required,
With strong propensions for the function fired;
Whom God by opportunity invites
To consecrate himself to sacred rites;
Who still keeps Jesus in his heart and head,
And strives in steps of our Arch-priest to tread,
Who can himself and all the world deny,
Lives pilgrim here, but denizen on high;
Whose business is, like Jesus', to save souls,
And with all ghostly miseries condoles.

Give me the priest these graces shall possess,
Of an embassador the just address:
A father's tenderness, a shepherd's care,
A leader's courage, which the cross can bear;
A ruler's awe, a watchman's wakeful eye,
A pilot's skill, the helm in storms to ply;
A fisher's patience, and a laborer's toil,
A guide's dexterity to disembroil;
A prophet's inspiration from above,
A teacher's knowledge, and a Saviour's love.

Give me the priest, a light upon a hill,
Whose rays his whole circumference can fill:
In God's own Word and sacred learning versed,
Deep in the study of the heart immersed;
Who in sick souls can the disease descry,
And wisely fit restoratives apply;
To beatific pastures leads his sheep,
Watchful from hellish wolves his fold to keep;
Who seeks not a convenience, but a cure,
Would rather souls, than his own gain insure.
Instructive in his visits and converse,
Strives every where salvation to disperse;
Of a mild, humble, and obliging heart,
Who with his all will to the needy part;
Distrustful of himself, in God confides,
Daily himself, among his flock divides.
Of virtue uniform, and cheerful air,
Fixed meditation, and incessant prayer,
Affections mortified, well guided zeal,
Of saving truth the relish wont to feel;
Whose province, heaven all his endeavors shares,
Who mixes with no secular affairs,
Oft on his pastoral accounts reflects;
By holiness, not riches, gains respects;
Who is all that he would have others be,
From wilful sin, though not from frailty, free.

Selections.

NARRATIVE

Of the State of Religion in the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America:—Addressed to the Churches under its care.

The General Assembly, in sending forth its Narrative on the State of Religion to the churches under its care, wisheth them grace, mercy, and peace, through Jesus Christ. We find ourselves still surrounded by circumstances of unusual trial. The wave of war is rolling in its desolating fury over the land. This fearful drama, in the fourth year of its history, has opened upon us on a scale that astounds the nations. While we are sitting in solemn council, calmly considering the interests of Zion, our beloved brethren and brave countrymen are standing amid the fire and thunder of battle. One and another message has come to us from the field of deadly strife, filling our minds with the deepest solicitude, urging us to more earnest and united prayer, and inspiring us with profound gratitude to God for the repeated repulses of our insolent and cruel foe.

We had fondly hoped to be able, at this hour, to rejoice with you in the termination of a long series of hostilities, and in the return of the blessings of peace to our distracted borders; but our enemies have evinced a settled determination to prosecute their enterprises of guilt and horror, in the face of all the disastrous consequences which must ensue from this insane attempt to subjugate and destroy us. *But he that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall hold them in derision.* What they have meant for evil, God intends for good.

We accept this awful scourge as a wise and wholesome chastisement for our manifold sins and provocations. All the dark dispensations of God are designed to exalt the Redeemer in the eyes of an adoring universe, and to *purify unto himself a peculiar people zealous of good works.* These severe and startling retributions have not yet reached the full measure of our iniquities—for *in righteousness he doth judge and make war.*

The Narratives of the various Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly are filled with facts which inspire us with sentiments of sorrow and of joy. They tell us of the terrible persecutions of our people in those parts of the country which have been visited by the invading foe—they speak in tones of sadness of many of our beautiful sanctuaries which have been converted into dens of thieves—of the exile of pastors and their flocks for conscience' sake—of the loss of large numbers of our noblest and best young men who have been slain in battle—and of the numerous households which are weeping over their martyred dead. The Assembly would assure these bereaved and suffering brethren of its warmest sympathies, and invoke for them the richest blessings of heaven.

Numbers of our churches are mourning over their spiritual declensions. Frequent violations of the Sabbath, criminal neglect of the spiritual culture of the young, deep despondency under the merited chastisements of Providence, and the abounding iniquity of extortion, are some of the evils reported and deplored. These sins, which have provoked the dreadful judgments of God, it becomes us to bewail in dust and ashes. This is not the time to palliate or conceal our personal and national offences, when the solemn providences which are occurring around us call us loudly to the foot of the throne, to deprecate the divine wrath, and to supplicate the divine favor and forgiveness.

But we have been furnished with another class of facts which are of the most refreshing and cheering character. The Bride, the Lamb's wife, still shines forth with celestial beauty and brightness in the midst of surrounding darkness. The divine life of the Church is being developed in the various ways which we will now proceed to indicate:

1. In a sincere and growing love for the pure doctrines of the Word of God. The peculiarities of the times have not tempted our ministers to yield to the seductive influences of fanaticism, nor our members to seek any new substitutes for the Gospel. *Jesus* and the *Resurrection* is the great theme of our pulpits, and the peculiar hope and consolation of our people. This increasing attachment for our divine system of doctrines and government opens up a brighter career to this branch of the great family of God.

2. The extraordinary prevalence of the spirit of prayer is another proof of the presence of the Holy Spirit in the churches. The voice of supplication, intercession, and thanksgiving is ascending to the skies as the *voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters.* These frequent and fervent prayers have been heard in heaven, and are answered in the gracious revivals which have blessed a number of our churches, and in the hopeful conversion of thousands of our brave soldiers. The wonderful work of grace in our armies presents the strongest encouragement to the praying people at home, and has placed the seal of the divine approbation upon our righteous cause. Our hearts have been thrilled as our attention has been turned to the triumphs of the Spirit in the camp and field. We have no words to express the depth and ardor of our gratitude to God for his marvellous mercy to our country's defenders.

3. The law of Christian liberality is in healthful and vigorous operation among us. Our benevolent contributions have never been so large and cheerful. An inflated currency accounts but in part for the abundance of the gifts which have been laid on the altar of liberty and religion. The principles which underlie this department of Christian duty have been clearly developed in our church courts and pulpits, and we are reaping the glorious fruits of these divine teachings.

So long as the minds of our people are pervaded with the doctrine that alms-giving is an office of Christian worship and an evidence of personal piety, there will be no lack in the treasury of the Lord.

4. We have the most cheering accounts of a wider diffusion of the spirit of brotherly love throughout our borders. Old divisions have been healed, and the bonds of Christian communion have been strengthened by the pressure from without. These free and beautiful expressions of Christian charity and affection are attracting the various branches of the Presbyterian family into closer relations, and are preparing the way for a more perfect union of all those of like faith and order. Under the impulse of this divine principle our people fail not to pray for their enemies—that God would convert them from the error of their ways, and lead them into the paths of righteousness and peace.

The fraternal feelings which have signalized the present sessions of the Assembly have filled our hearts with holy joy, and have served as an earnest of better things to come. We have all practically felt the force of the beautiful exclamation of the Psalmist: *Behold, how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*

5. The reports of all the Presbyteries indicate an increasing interest in the spiritual welfare of our colored population. The long continued agitations of our adversaries have wrought within us a deeper conviction of the divine appointment of domestic servitude, and have led to a clearer comprehension of the duties we owe to the African race. We hesitate not to affirm that it is the peculiar mission of the Southern Church to conserve the institution of slavery, and to make it a blessing both to master and slave.

We could not, if we would, yield up these four millions of immortal beings to the dictates of fanaticism and to the menaces of military power. We distinctly recognize the inscrutable providence which brought this benighted people into our midst, and we shall feel that we have not discharged our solemn trust until we have used every effort to bring them under the saving influences of the Gospel of Christ.

Finally, we find no cause for discouragement, but many incentives to renewed diligence and zeal. We would, therefore, exhort our ministers and people to be up and doing, under the abundant manifestations of the presence and power of the Spirit.

Let our ministers *preach the Word, be instant in season and out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine.*

And let our people abound in faith and prayer, in liberality and holy living.

Let Zion arise and shine, and put on her beautiful garments, until her walls become salvation, and her gates praise.

"Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy—to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen."

JOHN S. WILSON, *Moderator.*

THE SEA-CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The sea-captain was a large, frank, noble-looking man. There was no one in the stage who could talk faster, laugh louder or swear more fearfully. The stage was full, and all day they travelled together. Among other topics of conversation, the captain related an account of a terrible storm he had met with in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. When the storm met them unexpectedly, they made all haste to take in sail, to get the spars down from their heights, to get every boat and every movable thing lashed. How the storm swept over the waters, making the waves curl and quiver as if in a continued shudder! Everything was made tant and trim, the storm-sail set, the helm lashed, and then the men had done all they could. Surely and fast she drifted before the storm, toward the rocky shores of Labrador; but no human power could manage the vessel. All day and night she drifted, and then about sunrise struck upon a little island. There for a few moments she was lifted over rocks, till at last a huge wave placed her on a great rock, where she swung, and writhed. All knew that she must soon go to pieces; so they went to work to make a raft, hoping that possibly they might thus reach land. Hardly had they got it done, when the poor, groaning vessel went all to pieces. The men shouted, "To the raft! to the raft!" Alas! the captain was the only one who got on to it and tied himself to it. With many oaths he told how awful the scene was—how the poor fellows struggled and tried to grasp the raft, but the waves dashed them off to rise no more.

"And there," said the captain, "I was alone. Not a thing saved, not a mouthful of food, not a drop of water! For three days and three nights I was on the raft, till I was nearly gone, when a ship came near. I had just strength enough to hold up my red flannel shirt, which she saw, and came to my relief. I was too much exhausted to stand or even to speak. My life hung by a hair. But here I am, on my way home, having lost all I had in the world."

The passengers were much interested in the captain's narrative, and one silent gentleman got them to contribute a handsome sum, he giving the lion's share, which was delicately given the captain. He seemed very grateful, and showed a great sense of relief:

In going up the hill, just before night, the passengers all got out and walked up the hill. It was then that the silent gentleman found himself walking alone with the captain.

"Captain, may I ask you a question, and not give offence?"

"Certainly, sir, and I'll be happy to answer it."

"Well, sir, when you were on that raft alone, during those long days and nights, didn't you solemnly promise the Lord that if he would spare you and save you, you would live a different life and serve him?"

"None of your business, sir!" said the captain, reddening and drawing in his breath.

They got into the stage, and soon came to their lodging village. The captain was silent and so was the silent man. The captain was to stop there and turn off in a different direction. At daybreak the stage and the rest were to go on.

Just before the break of day there was a knock at the chamber door of the silent man. He opened the door, having first kindled a light, and there stood the captain. His eyes were red and his noble face was flushed, and his great bosom was heaving. He took the hand of the gentleman and sobbed, and heaved and sobbed and spoke.

"Sir, I treated you rudely yesterday. I come to ask your pardon. I did promise and vow to God on that raft that if he would spare me I would live a different life, and I would serve him! O, what a sinner I am! I have not slept a wink all night. Will you pray for me and forgive me?" The gentleman wept too, and promised all that he asked, and then the stage drove up. They grasped each other's hand, and parted never to meet again in this world! Will they meet in the next?"—*S. S. Times.*

I SHALL BE ONE OF THEM.—How divinely full of glory and pleasure shall that hour be, when all the millions of mankind that have been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb of God shall meet together and stand around Him, with every tongue and every heart full of joy and praise! How astonishing will be the glory and the joy of that day, when all the saints shall join together in one common song of gratitude and love, and of everlasting thankfulness to their Redeemer! With what unknown delight and inexpressible satisfaction shall all that are saved from the ruins of sin and hell address the Lamb that was slain, and rejoice in his presence!—*Dr. Watts.*

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. LEE.

A correspondent of the *Index*, writing from the army of Northern Virginia, furnishes the following reminiscences of the great chieftain, Robert E. Lee:

About the 20th of April, 1861, when Fort Sumter had just fallen, the Virginia convention had passed the ordinance of secession, and the whole country was a blaze with excitement. Every village [illegible] way to tender his services to the authorities of his native State. There was an immediate call for him which was persistently repeated until at last a modest, splendid looking man, about five feet eight inches high, medium size, slightly grey hair and moustache, and apparently about forty years old, made his appearance at the window of the baggage car, where he had taken refuge from rude gazes, bowed his acknowledgments amidst the shouts of the crowd, and hastily retired. I know but little of "Col. Lee" before, but a single glance sufficed to show that he was no ordinary man. I did not see him again for over twelve months. The regiment to which I belonged was attached to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's "Army of the Shenandoah," until after the evacuation of Manassas in the Spring of '62, when it went to follow "Stonewall Jackson" in his memorable "valley campaign" and marched with him to those glorious victories which raised the siege of Richmond. While the battle of Gaines' Mill was at its height, a staff officer dashed up to a group where I was standing not far in the rear of our lines of battle and inquired for Gen. Lee. Some one pointed to a tree not far off, under which reclined an apparently old man, with white hair and whiskers, whom I had taken for some old citizen, dressed as he was in a simple grey suit, with no mark of office and unattended at the time by even a single aid. But when the message was delivered he quickly mounted his horse, and, as with erect carriage and flashing eye, he galloped towards the front, I thought that he was the noblest looking man I had ever seen. Over twelve months of hard service and pressing cares had wrought a great change in his personal appearance, whitening his hair and giving him a weather-beaten look—but they had not lessened the elasticity of his movements, or the nobility of soul which shines out in his features. To see Gen. Lee quietly sitting in church, a stranger would take him for some "father in Israel," but to see him on horse-back reviewing his troops or directing a battle no one would fail to pronounce him "every inch a soldier"—the fit leader of the noble army upon whose banners victory has so often perched.

But one must know him in order fully to appreciate his character. In the discharg of his duties he is prompt and decided, and all who have business with him must learn to be "short and to the point." I called upon him on one occasion in behalf of a friend and beginning to make a, perhaps, tedious statement, the General quietly reminded me of "the points" to be decided, and questioned me closely upon those. Upon another occasion I went to see him as a member of a chaplains' committee, and as the chairman was going into an introduction to the subject, the General politely interrupted him by the question, "What are the points?" and on being told, he took them up one at a time and briefly but clearly gave his views on each. Yet while thus insisting upon brevity, he extends to all who visit him, a courtesy and kindness which certain subalterns I wot of would do well to imitate. A plain old farmer told me the other day that he had less embarrassment in an interview with Gen. Lee than with certain Captains and Majors he had dealings with. He has a fine memory, and rarely forgets a face, a name, or the smallest detail of business. Soon after he took command of the Virginia forces, Rev. A. E. Dickinson, Gen. Supt. of the Va. Bap. Col. Board, applied to him for a general passport. Being busy at the time, he told him to call at the "Ballard House" at a certain hour and he would write it for him. Not knowing the General, brother D. supposed that this was probably a polite way of declining, and thought no more about it until a year afterwards the General met him on the streets of Charleston, S. C., recognized him, asked why he did not meet him at the "Ballard House" to get his passport, and offered to write it for him then.

He does not like display but frequently dresses in citizen's clothes, (he usually wears a plain uniform) and rides about unattended. During one of the seven days fighting around Richmond, in the summer of '62, he was quietly resting under a tree when a surgeon rode up and said: "Old man, I have selected that tree for my hospital and you must leave." "There is room enough for both of us, Dr., until the wounded come," meekly responded the General; but the surgeon was beginning to order him off again, when an aid rode up and addressed him as Gen. Lee. To the surgeon's profuse apologies he only replied, "There is room enough for us both, Doctor."

He is of very even temper, and has been rarely known to exhibit signs of impatience, and then in the most quiet manner. While in Pennsylvania, some troops, under the eyes of their officers, violating his order against the destruction of private property, he rode over to where they were, and dismounting from his horse, began with his own hands to put up a fence that had been thrown down—his staff followed his example, and as soon as the soldiers saw him they fell to work with a yell, and soon had the fence rebuilt. After the affair at Bristowe, last Fall, he is said to have been in a bad humor for a week, but gave few visible evidences of it. On the return across the Rappahannock, seeing a crowd of idlers gathered where the pontoon bridge was being built, he seized hold of a beam with the remark, "I reckon I shall have to do every thing." It is needless to add that all the idlers took hold and the bridge was soon built.

His habits are as simple as his dress. He never makes his headquarters in a house, and often bivouacs out with the men. He [illegible] not long since that even the tent [illegible] too close for him, and that his health is always better when he is roughing in an active campaign. He is ever willing to share the fare of his men, and is satisfied with what they get. While camped near Hamilton's Crossing, when rations were very short, he invited his youngest son, then a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, to take dinner with him. The bill of fare was "beef and bread and bread and beef," and young Lee asked, "Father, is this the best you can do at headquarters?" "Yes," replied the General, "it is the best we can do at present, and I am satisfied since it is the fare of my men." Young Lee then invited his father to dine with his mess on a certain day, and by the aid of friends in the neighborhood, they had an elegant dinner prepared which the General pronounced "too luxurious for camp." On a visit to Richmond, last January, at which time there was great scarcity of rations in the army, he declined all invitations to dinners and suppers, on the ground that he "could not consent to be feasting while his men were on half rations." And at a dinner near Orange C. H., he passed by the luxuries with which the table was loaded and dined on "beef and bread," remarking that "the fare of his soldiers was good enough for him." In the same spirit he declined the beautiful residence offered him for his family by the city council of Richmond, saying that "if they had funds to use for the benefit of soldiers he hoped they would appropriate them for the benefit of his privates, who were more needy and more deserving than himself."

I shall not attempt to review the military career of the great chieftain, since it is fresh in the memory of all. Nor is he a mere *military man*—of broad views, thorough culture, and general reading, he is at home on well nigh every subject. A distinguished statesman visited him not long since on a matter of grave State policy, and after a lengthy interview remarked to a friend, "Gen. Lee is not only the best General, but the greatest statesman of the South."

But the crowning glory of this noble man's character is that he is an humble, devoted christian. His piety is not of so active a type as was Jackson's, but no one who has witnessed his humble walk, or conversed with him at all upon the subject of godliness, would doubt for a single moment that it is equally sincere. He is said to be never so busy that he cannot find time to study God's word, and offer earnest prayer for Divine guidance and strength. On being told that the chaplains of the army had the highest regard for him, and that some of the most earnest prayers offered at their association, were in his behalf, his eyes glistened with tears as he replied, "I can only say that I need all the prayer they can offer." His orders announcing victories, or summoning the army to fasting and prayer, are models not only for their classic purity of style but also for the evangelical spirit which they breathe, giving the glory of victory to God, or calling on "the defenders of a just cause" to "confess their sins and seek through Christ purity of heart." He has ever been the fast friend of the chaplains, and manifests the liveliest interest in their works. A frequent attendant at the chaplains' meetings, he exhibits the highest gratification as some humble laborer in the camps tells of how the Lord is prospering his work and converting souls. A regular attendant upon religious services when his duties will permit, his eye kindles at the more affecting truths of the gospel, and it is evident that he is more than a mere idle listener.

With such a character it would seem superfluous to say that Gen. Lee (or "Marse Robert," as the boys familiarly call him,) is universally loved by the army. He does not, perhaps, excite that enthusiasm which Jackson did, but every one, from the Lieut. General to the humblest private, has the most unbounded confidence in him as a leader and love for him as a man. The world's history affords no more touching evidence of the devotion of troops to their leader than the refusal of our boys to be led by him in a charge which would so greatly imperil his valuable life.

Surely we should thank God for such a leader, while continued prayer ascends that he may be spared to the close of this conflict, to reap the rich reward of his priceless services.

WHAT MAKES RELIGION MIGHTY.—A mechanic in London, who rented a room very near the Orphan Working School, was unhappily a determined infidel, and one who could confound many a thoughtless Christian with his sophistical reasonings on religion. He one day, however, said to another man, "I did this morning what I have not done for a long time before; I wept." "Wept!" said his friend, "What occasioned you to weep?" "Why," replied the infidel mechanic, "I wept on seeing the children of the Orphan Working School pass; and it occurred to me, that if religion had done nothing more for mankind, it had at least provided for the introduction of these ninety-four orphans into respectable and comfortable situations in life."

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE OR THE FRENCH INFIDEL RECLAIMED.—How responsible is the mother's position, how wonderful, how lasting her influence! No one controls the destinies of men, for good or evil, to so great an extent, as the mother. The following is only one of a thousand pleasing instances that could be related. Let those who are grieving, almost in despair, over the vices of wayward children, take fresh courage to labor and to pray, as they read it:

My religious opinions have not always been the same as they are at present. Offended by the abuses of some institutions, and the vices of some men, I was [illegible] betrayed into declamation and sophistical arguments against Christianity. I might throw the blame upon my youth, upon the madness of the revolutionary times, and upon the company I kept: but I wish rather to condemn myself, for I do not know how to defend what is indefensible. I will only relate simply the manner in which Divine Providence was pleased to call me back to my duty.

My mother, after having been thrown, at seventy-two years of age, into a dungeon, where she was an eye witness of the destruction of some of her children, expired at last upon a pallet, to which her misfortunes had reduced her. The remembrance of my errors diffused great bitterness over her last days. In her dying moments, she charged one of my sisters to call me back to that religion in which I had been brought up. My sister, faithful to her solemn trust, communicated to me the last request of my mother. When her letter reached me beyond the seas, far distant from my native country, my sister was no more; she had died in consequence of the rigours of her imprisonment. These two voices issuing from the tomb; this death, which served as the interpreter of death, struck me with irresistible force: I became a christian. I did not yield, I allow, to great supernatural illuminations, but my conviction of the truth of Christianity sprung from the heart. I wept and I believed.—*Chateaubriand's Beauty of Christianity.*

THE NATURAL HEART.—Near by a stone—a mass of rock that had fallen from the overhanging crag—which had some wild flowers growing in its fissures, and on its top the fox glove, with its spikes of beautiful but deadly flowers, we once came upon an adder as it lay in ribbon coil, basking on the sunny ground. At our approach the reptile stirred, uncoiled itself, and reared its venomous head, with eyes like burning coals, it shook its cloven tongue, and, hissing, gave signs of battle. Attacked, it retreated; and, making for that gray stone, wormed itself into a hole in its side. Its nest and home were there. And in looking on that shattered rock—fallen from its primeval elevation—with its flowery but fatal charms, the home and nest of the adder, where nothing grew but poisoned beauty, and nothing dwelt but a poisoned brood, it seemed to us an emblem of the natural heart which the Scriptures describe as a stone, which experience proves is a habitation of devils, and which the prophet pronounces to be desperately wicked.—*The Gospel in Ezekiel.*

FOLLY OF IDOLATERS.—"Among the Egyptians," says Clement of Alexandria, "you find temples and porticoes, and vestibules and sacred groves; their halls are surrounded with numberless columns; the walls are resplendent with foreign stones and beautiful paintings; the temples are brilliant with gold and silver, and amber and many-colored gems from India and Ethiopia, while the adyta are curtained with gold embroidered hangings; but if you go into the deep interior of the place, and eagerly seek to see what you suppose will be most worthy your attention—the statue which occupies the temple—a priest of dignified aspect, from among those who offer sacrifice in the most holy place, singing a pæan in the Egyptian tongue, lifts the veil a little aside, as if to show the god; then you find occasion for hearty laughter; for instead of the god you are seeking, you will find but a cat, a crocodile, a serpent of the country, or some other beast worthy only of some cavern, den, or marsh, rolling upon purple coverlets!"

KNOWLEDGE AND POWER.—"What," says De Quincey, "do you learn from Paradise Lost? Nothing at all. What do you learn from a cookery-book? Something new, something you did not know before, in every paragraph. But, would you therefore put the wretched cookery-book on a higher level of estimation than the divine poem? What you owe to Milton is not any knowledge, of which a million separate items are still but a million of advancing steps on the same earthly level; what you owe is *power*—that is, exercise and expansion to your own latent capacity of sympathy with the infinite, where every pulse and each separate influx is a step upward—a step ascending as upon a Jacob's ladder, from earth to mysterious altitude above the earth. *All* the steps of knowledge, from the first to the last, carry you further on the same plane, but could never raise you one foot above your ancient level of earth; whereas, the very *first* step in power is a flight, is an ascending into another element where earth is forgotten."

THE BEST INHERITANCE.—The Rev. Dr Harris, in several successive wills which he made, always renewed this legacy: "Item, I bequeath to all my children, and children's children, to each of them, a Bible, with this inscription, 'None but Christ.'" A noble legacy, truly!

A grand safeguard for doing right, is to hate all that is wrong.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*. " "

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—From W. A. C., for Army Missions, $25; from Little Willie, for same, $25; from M. E. McQ., to send tracts to Co. K., 33rd Reg. N. C. T., $6. From Rev. J. M. Q., for Foreign Missions $25, for Domestic Missions $25, for Education $25, for Bible Society $25.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—R. S., to send papers to Edgeworth Hospital, $50; T. P. D., $20; through F. N. W., $12; from Ephronia church, $100.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The reader's attention is called to the advertisement of this institution in another column. Davidson offers facilities for education, suited to the present wants of our people, that can be found at few other points.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The rumor is in circulation in some parts of the State, that this institution is full. We are informed, and are authorized to say, that this is a mistake. There is abundance of room for all who may apply.

LIBRARY BURNED.—The private Library of the Rev. Dr. Geo. Junkin was destroyed by fire on the 4th of August, in Philadelphia.

MINISTERS IN A FIGHT.—At the late attack upon Macon, Ga., by the Yankee raiders, the ministers of the place marched forth in the ranks. Among them was the Rev. David Wills, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. S. Boykin, editor of the *Christian Index*, Baptist.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP IMPRISONED.—Bishop Elder, of the Catholic church, was recently seized by the federal commander at Natchez, and confined until his case is submitted to the war department. His offense is refusing to read the prayer for the President of the United States.

TRUSTEES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We learn that this body convened at Charlotte on the 21 of August, and, having accepted the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, organized in due form by the election of the Hon. T. C. Perrin, of South Carolina, as President. The Charter, we are informed, is quite liberal in its terms and provisions, and such as is likely to prove highly satisfactory to the church. Our people are much indebted to Judge Shepherd of this city, and to Gen. Young of Charlotte, for their efficient services in procuring from the Legislature so ample a Charter.

We hope soon to be favored with an abstract for publication of the proceedings of the Board at their meeting in Charlotte.

THE LOSS OF ATLANTA.—The evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Hood is unpleasant intelligence to our people. It is indeed, in human view, a severe stroke, and one that we had hoped would be spared us. Providence has seen fit to order otherwise; and it becomes us not to question the wisdom that has made the order, but brace ourselves against the blow and gird ourselves up for a more vigorous resistence. Though Atlanta is occupied temporarily by the enemy, it cannot effect the ultimate result of the contest. For the cause still remains as just and righteous as before; and He who is working all things according to the counsel of his will can bring good out of this evil. As long as our people remain true to the cause, (and we believe that God will not suffer them to prove false,) there can be no hope of success on the part of the cruel foe. He may secure advantages in the capture of our towns and in overrunning portions of our territory, but he will ultimately fail most signally in accomplishing the grand purpose he has undertaken. We shall gain our independence of him, and be a free and happy people. Let no one be discouraged. This is the first reverse of any consequence during the whole spring and summer campaign. And with the help of God upon our efforts, *it will be the last*; and even this may result in a great blessing.

OBEDIENCE THE OFFSPRING OF FAITH

The path of duty, as laid down in God's word, is sometimes so plain that it cannot be mistaken. At other times, expediency, pleasure and present interest all point in the way that God commands; and it is not difficult to follow these leadings. We are borne along gently, almost unconsciously, in the way we should go, for there is nothing calculated to lead us in another direction. In such cases there may be little or no *faith* exercised in God's word, though every thing done may be as He commands.

But the very contrary of this not unfrequently happens. Duty as revealed in the word, seems to run counter to every thing else. Present interest points in another direction. The desires of the heart lead off to another course. There is an apparent antagonism between the word of God and every natural principle and feeling of the soul. *Then*, under these circumstances, to pursue the course that God points out—to run counter to the whole natural man for the sake of obeying God—is no easy task. It requires a strong faith in the truth of God's word, and an implicit trust that His ways are altogether right and just. It demands a governing principle of obedience in the heart that will overcome all obstacles—a principle that takes God at His word, believes Him to be infallible, and receives His commands in meekness and love. When this is possessed, we only ask, does God command this, or forbid that? Is it His will, or is it contrary to His will? When these questions are settled, then all controversy is at an end. His will is law, and no other authority is permitted to interfere or conflict with it.

It was this sort of faith in God's word that gave character to Abraham and caused so many encomiums to be passed upon him in subsequent revelations from God. This led him to leave his father's house, his kindred and his country, when bidden so to do, and go forth, a stranger and a pilgrim, he knew not whither. This guided his footsteps and encouraged and comforted his heart when commanded to offer up his son, his only son Isaac, a sacrifice to the Lord. The effects of the same faith are exhibited in many of the worthies whose walk and conversation are exhibited to us in the sacred record, "who against hope believed in hope," and ultimately obtained the object of their faith.

And it is just as needful now, on the part of those who would always walk the path of duty and secure an interest in the blessed inheritance of the saints, as at any period in the history of the church or the world. If we simply look at what appears to the eye of sense, and walk as those things would dictate to the natural heart, we will often go contrary to the commands of God. We shall be led aside far from the path of duty. In our wanderings, we shall have no polestar to guide us or lead us back into the way of truth and safety. But let the word of God be received with implicit faith—let His commands be obeyed without hesitency—we shall exhibit a consistent character for principle and piety in all our walk. The world will take knowledge of us, and will not only respect and honor us, but also the God and Saviour whom we receive as our lawgiver and guide.

A HEAVY

The Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., publishes the annexed card in the Georgia papers. The loss sustained by Dr. Wilson is a heavy one, both in his own personal effects and in the public records of the Church. As we have a goodly number of readers in Georgia, the card is copied entire.

To the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of Georgia: In July, it became necessary for me to leave my home in Atlanta on account of the proximity of the enemy and the threatened bombardment of the city, which commenced the day I left. Some days previously, I had sent all my furniture, library, &c., by railroad to Macon, from whence it was sent to Griswoldville, ten miles below on the Central Railroad, as a place of greater security. In this we were sadly mistaken. The Stoneman raid on Macon and vicinity reached Griswoldville, and myself together with some others, lost all our furniture—the cars being fired by the vandals, and our all consumed. I lost the labor of forty years, many library, manuscripts, &c.

I regret to inform you that the entire manuscript Minutes of the Synod of Georgia have been burned, except those of the last session. The loss is deplorable, but I hope not irreparable.

The Minutes have been annually printed since the organization of the Synod and distributed to the Ministers and Elders of the church. I publish this notice, requesting you to collect and send up to the next meeting of the Synod, copies of the printed Minute, so far as you can obtain them, for each year since the formation of the Synod. I judge there will be little difficulty in finding copies of every year, except the first year of the Synod's organization. There were only 300 copies of that year printed, and numerous calls in past years for them, but none could be obtained. If three or four entire copies can be found, we will have them bound and deposited in some of the public libraries, a thing which should have been done heretofore.

J. S. WILSON,
Stated Clerk Synod of Georgia.

Barnesville, Aug. 22, 1865.

INCONSISTENCY.—Rev. Dr. Seiss of Philadelphia, now on a visit to Great Britain, writes to the *Lutheran Missionary*, of that city, that every body he meets seems to have some word of censure for the North,' and he is continually told that the North ought to let the South go, and can never conquer it, and is violating its own principles in not allowing it to choose its own government."

IRELAND.—A new college—the Magee Presbyterian College—is expected to be opened at Derry, in the North of Ireland, next October.

THE UNION CONSUMMATED.

The United Synod of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States met in Lynchburg, Va., August 25th. The Rev. Dr. Brown, Editor of the *Central Presbyterian*, was present "with a double commission, first as delegate from our General Assembly, under the terms of a regular correspondence established with the United Synod, and second as special delegate in regard to the question of a formal union of the two bodies." F. N. Watkins, Esq., of Farmville, Va., was also present in this two-fold capacity as a delegate from our Assembly. Dr. Brown, under date August 27th, writes to his paper:

"The subject of union between our two bodies was the one exciting deepest interest. The report of their Committee of Conference appointed in 1863, was presented by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Stiles; and the action of our General Assembly at its last meeting was also laid before them. The whole subject was then referred to a committee, which brought in a report yesterday afternoon recommending the ratification of the plan of union proposed by our church. Upon this report there was a very full and frank expression of views by nearly all the brethren present. The remarks elicited gave gratifying evidence of a cordial unanimity in this movement throughout every part of the ecclesiastical connection. The final vote consummating the union was cordially unanimous. It was preceded by prayer for the guidance and blessing of God, and followed with thanksgiving for the result. After the conclusion hearty congratulations were exchanged with the delegates of our Assembly, and with each other; all present seeming to be filled with gratitude for an end deemed so desirable, and now so happily reached. The remaining business of the Synod will mainly consist in adjusting their affairs for the new relations formed, and they will probably adjourn *sine die* to day. The meetings of their provincial Synods and of their Presbyteries will be held this fall, at least in many instances; but according to the provisions of the Plan of Union they will meet with our Synods, the Presbyteries of both bodies be enrolled together, and then a new arrangement of the Presbyteries will be made, suited to the convenience of all concerned."

Thus has terminated, as far as the supreme judicatories of the respective churches can effect the matter, a separation that began more than a quarter of a century ago. It only remains for the lower judicatories to act in the spirit of brotherly love and harmony, and the Old School Presbyterian church and the United Synod shall be one people—one CONFEDERATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, harmoniously working together for the glory of a common Master. Such we sincerely hope and believe will be the result. "The things that are behind" will be forgotten. The old controversies to which the separation gave rise, will only be remembered in their lessons of warning, while we shall press forward to the things that are before with zeal and fidelity. God seems to have opened the way to this union by special providences, and we have an abiding confidence that He will make it work for good to His church. It will greatly strengthen the cause of Presbyterianism in many parts of the Confederacy, and we may reasonably hope for important results to Zion.

A SOURCE OF COMFORT.—The Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, in its pious zeal for the destruction of everything that pertains to the rebellion, felicitates itself on the meagre showing of our Confederate Presbyterian church in candidates for the ministry. In a notice of our General Assembly at Charlotte, the editor remarks: "The Seminary at Columbia reported that the number of students had decreased from sixty-seven to seven; and we have seen it elsewhere stated that in Union Seminary, Va., there was but one student. It can easily be computed how long a church will exist with only eight candidates for the ministry in her theological schools."

The vision of a speedy extinction to our church, with which this was evidently written, will never be realized. It will one day—and we sincerely hope at a very early day—vanish forever. Though we may not have many candidates in our theological schools, we have many under a most efficient training for the ministry in the fields and hospitals, and the prisons of our enemies. With a sufficient knowledge of letters before the war commenced, or able to procure such knowledge speedily after the return of peace, they are now undergoing a discipline of body and mind that no training at "theological schools" could ever give them. The young men who fight this war through, will come out fitted for a double portion of labor and success in the church and in the world. They will never shrink from difficulties, or despond under trials and afflictions, but will be able to meet life as it is with an energy and nerve that will sweep away obstacles and secure a success unparalleled in the history of the race. Let not our "friends" in Philadelphia flatter themselves for one moment that the Confederate Presbyterian Church will cease to exist, because there are but *eight* candidates in our theological schools. The providence of God has changed for a time our theological curriculum; and we have now a large number of most promising young men under the training of Lee, Hood and others for the blessed work to which our Confederate Church is called. With the favor of God, it is hoped that these noble young men will soon be released and sent forth on the glorious work to which we feel sure the Great Head of the Church has called them.

FEMALE PASTOR.—Miss Olympia Brown has been installed as pastor of the Weymouth (Mass.) Universalist church.

THE NOMINATIONS AT CHICAGO.—The results of the action of the political Convention at Chicago, will be found in our news columns. These results have not, perhaps, met the hopes of many in the Confederacy, who were looking for something more decisive in favor of peace upon terms that we can accept. It should be remembered, however, that these nominations were made and the platform adopted to secure *success* in the United States, rather than *approval* in the Confederacy. A declaration in favor of peace upon any terms, was a stride in the right direction that could not have been legitimately expected at the present stage of public opinion in that country. It would have shocked thousands of voters who are earnestly desirous of peace, and would have driven them back into the arms of Lincoln and his fanatical supporters. As it is, the platform is framed to catch the popular ear and heart, in the present stage of public opinion, while it will bear almost any interpretation that may be necessary to put upon it on the 4th of March next. The nominee for President is a worthy subject for such a platform: First, a good Southern man—then a most violent federal war man—then the leader of the political opposition against the inaugurator of the war—he will be ready for any sort of position that the exigencies of the situation may demand when he shall come into power. Whether we shall have peace or war, then, through another administration, supposing Gen. McClellan successful at the approaching election, depends altogether on the military situation when he makes his inaugural address.

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S OPINIONS.—This gentleman has recently returned from Paris, where he has been engaged for nearly four years, as the pastor of the American Protestant Church. He has been a good deal in England, giving his aid to the Yankee cause, and has done much to influence the religious community against the South. In a recent address in Cooper Institute, N. Y., he gave his opinions of the French and English. The following is a report of his remarks from a Northern paper:

"He spoke at considerable length of the feeling in France and England in relation to the war, giving the preference to the former, because she had never sent her ships to run the blockade—never fitted out pirates to prey upon our commerce—never manifested the bitter hostility to our side that England has constantly shown. England has (through her men of rank and power who mould public sentiment) from the start of the Rebellion sympathized with the South, rejoiced in our disasters, misrepresented our position, and supplied the rebels with ships, medicines, clothing, military equipments, guns, powder, and all the articles they needed for the prosecution of their plans. Piratical vessels have been built at her ports, by her subjects, and supplied with seamen from her navy, to burn and destroy our unarmed merchantmen. She has taken to her arms the leading conspirators of the South; she has furnished the rebels with the materials of warfare, so that our brave men, fighting for Liberty and the Union, have been shot down with English powder from English cannon and English rifles. Rebels have been clothed with English cloth, and furnished with English medicines when sick. Every sentiment reflecting on the snobbishness, the egotism, and the disgusting conceit of England, was heartily endorsed by all who were present. The allusion to the defeat of the English pirate by the Kearsage brought down the house in thunders of applause. When the speaker remarked that, if the rebels had been Englishmen, and not Americans, they would have been driven to the wall long ago, there was tremendous applause. The recent disgraceful and cowardly backing out of a threatened fight with Germany illustrates the spirit of the Englishmen who control the politics of the country. The noble men—the Brights, the Cobdens, and men of that class, who are our friends—were kindly remembered and appreciated by the speaker. He did not fear a war with England. She has enough to do to take care of her own affairs. She was afraid of America. She might and perhaps would acknowledge the South, but she would not dare to assist her openly. The majority of the people of France are our friends, and France would not offer an intervening hand."

UNDISCOVERABLE MIRACLES.—It is a current saying—and a saying designed to convey important truth—that "the age of miracles is past." But may not the thought be loosely embodied, and create erroneous impressions? Is not the reference simply to miracles *falling within the sphere of human observation*—miracles wrought that men may take knowledge of them, and that they may serve as the credentials of religious teachers. And does the assertion that these have ceased, at all affect the question, whether there may not be miracles of another class—direct acts of Divine power in suspension of laws of nature, or aside from these laws, or above them, which neither our senses nor our intellect can "spy out?"

Hume says: "A miracle may either be discoverable by men, or not. This alters not its nature and essence. The raising of a house or ship into the air is a visible miracle. The raising of a feather, when the wind wants ever so little of a force requisite for that purpose, is as real a miracle, though not so sensible with regard to us." Well; is there, or can there be, any proof that these *undiscoverable miracles* are not wrought now, to secure the ends of a special providence? Is it, then, allowable to construe the saying we have cited, as if it conceded this assumption in the absence of all proof or even possibility of proof, and to employ the assumption to embarrass the hope of answer to prayers of Divine guidance to the good man, of protection and triumph from above for the good cause? Clearly not.

We do not say, we do not think, that these doctrines need, for their support, the belief that such miracles *are* wrought. Our conceptions of the omnipotence and wisdom of God are not so low and mean as that. We wish simply to point out the unwarrantable and baseless character of the assumption made by those who object to these doctrines, on the ground that such miracles are *not* wrought.—*Rel. Herald.*

INVENTING SINS.—The inventive genius of the Yankee race is wonderful. Among other things they have made up a number of new sins for the Confederates. Says the *Christian Observer*: "The sin of slavery!" invented by our enemies many years ago has become a cant phrase. To this they have added "the sin of Rebellion," charged against those who maintain the doctrines affirmed in the Declaration of '76. Dr Horace Bushnell has added another sin to the list. He teaches that to vote against the Federal Administration in times like the present is "the crime of faction!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE ASSEMBLY'S PLAN OF UNION.

The Report of a Committee on the Union of the United Synod and the Presbyterian church of the Confederate States of America, adopted by the last General Assembly, and published in the *N. C. Presbyterian* of July 27th, contains, as we believe, one very objectionable clause. It occurs in the third Article of the Report, viz: "And it is agreed that no other condition shall be required of the members constituting said Presbyteries except the *approval* of this Plan of Union."

We regard this action of the General Assembly as extra-Presbyterian and against liberty of conscience. For there is nothing in our Form of Government authorizing the Assembly to require the members of any Presbytery to approve of its action. Apart from our book, the strongest reason for such action is the desire to guard against heterodoxy; but evidently this requisition was not designed as a test of orthodoxy; for in every stage of progress in this matter, whilst in the hands of the original Committee, there was a scrupulous avoidance of every thing that could be construed into even an implied necessity for examining any member. And yet the approval of this Plan of Union is a condition, without which these members cannot belong to the General Assembly.

Now suppose some of these members cannot conscientiously approve of this Plan of Union, (and this is by no means an unreasonable supposition) what would be the result? They would suddenly find themselves without any ecclesiastical connection. Dropped between the General Assembly and the United Synod, for no other *crime* than a conscientious refusal to approve of this Plan of Union! Such members have just as good a right not to approve of this Plan of Union, as those had who spoke and voted against it in the last Assembly, and at the same time not find themselves unchurched. And besides this, their approval or disapproval will in no wise effect this Plan of Union. For "whenever the above written Plan of Union shall have been adopted by the General Assembly and the United Synod, it shall be in *full force*." To say the least, it is far from complimentary to form a Plan of Union, and put it in *full force*, and then *require* members to *approve* of it. Is it not enough, if members acquiesce in the decision of a majority? Nay more; minorities have a perfect right to protest against the decision of majorities, and have their protest recorded in the minutes. But if the principle initiated by the last General Assembly be rigidly carried out in our church courts, we do not see how we can ever hear of any more protests from minorities. For the General Assembly did assume the right to dictate what members should approve, and conditioned their connection with this body on their approval of this Plan of Union. If the General Assembly may assume this right, and act accordingly, in one case, why not in any case? It is very far from us to think that the action was designed for evil, but the tendency of such action is very far from the greatest good.

N. MCDONALD.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

From the name of this place, one would suppose that it was a town, or at least, a village. But it is neither. A railroad station and an old church are all that meet the eye in the way of buildings. True, there are many cabins and huts and shelters. All these, however, have sprung up since the prisoners were carried thither. Before reaching the place, I had supposed that we should almost suffocate amid swamps and bogs and malaria. We were agreeably surprised, however, to find that the face of the country was as rolling as any portion of middle North Carolina. And any one who will make the experiment will find the water better than any south of Columbia, S. C. There are no appearances, whatever, of sickness. And Gen. Winder remarked to us that it was his custom always to sleep under more or less covering at night. And this the middle of August.

Our business was principally with Gen. Winder. And from accounts, we were rather apprehensive that we should find in him a rough, uncouth looking old gentleman. Here we were agreeably disappointed again. He received us with great kindness and cordiality. He had us to dine with him, invited us to tea and offered us a soldier's bed. In the afternoon, he had his carriage brought and took us over the prison grounds and showed us all the lions and Yankee prisoners.

The prison grounds include, at present, about 30 acres, and contain 32,640 prisoners. These are all private soldiers—the officers are kept at Macon. Nearly through the middle of the prison a small creek winds its way, and on either side there is a hill gradually rising at an angle from 30 to 45 degrees. In this stream there were dozens of five Yankees bathing and quite a number engaged in washing their clothes. For drinking purposes they have a hundred wells or more inside the walls.

The enclosure is formed of pine logs set in the ground about thirty feet long. On the top of these at a distance of thirty or forty feet apart there are covered watch towers for the sentinels. Into one of these we ascended and had a full view of all the prisoners. And such a sight. A little world, indeed, it seemed to be. I had supposed that there would hardly be room for them to turn around. Most people think they are very much crowded. But this is a mistake. They have streets and alleys and many vacant spaces. They have their sales and auctions and a great variety of amusements. A few days before we were there, they hung one of their number for some grave misdemeanor. We asked the General how they amused themselves. He replied, "principally in tunnelling." Only one, however, has in this way escaped.

They have full rations and their food well prepared. They all seem to have tents to protect them from the sun. These are made of their blankets and oil-cloths. The cooking aparatus is on a stupendous scale. We saw 18 one hundred gallon boilers full of peas and bacon. Just think of 1800 gallons of peas and bacon! And it may be that these were boiled two or three times a day. Three or four wagons seem to be hauling in provisions all day long. The authorities are making arrangements to build them cabins for the winter. Away then, with all talk of cruelty to Yankee prisoners in the South! It is not so at Andersonville. We learned from an officer while there that we have *in all* between fifty and sixty thousand prisoners—east and west of the Mississippi.

While we were there, I will relate an incident to the credit of Gen. Winder: The conversation turned upon unworthy church members—especially ministers. One of the General's aids, in his regimentals, with an air of self-importance, observed that he thought that it was a disgrace to the race, and especially to the church, when it had come to pass that a man professing to teach morality should be guilty of all sorts of misdemeanors himself. Gen. Winder replied, "Not at all, sir; we must expect such things while the world remains as it is. The disgrace, if any, consists in *allowing such men to remain in the church.*"

P. H. D.

P. S. I forgot to say that large numbers of the prisoners are outside the prison walls engaged in shoe-making, building cabins, cooking for our officers, &c. They are on parole, and if disposed to escape, they would find it a very difficult matter, as they are surrounded by two or three strong lines of pickets. We partook of a dinner cooked by a Yankee negro, taken on board the Water Witch below Savannah. He was very well skilled too in his calling, and especially was he good on soup.

P. H. D.

INTERESTING.—The following incident was narrated by a surgeon of the Federal army to a surgeon of Jenkins' S. C. Brigade:

In passing over a part of the battle field of Seven Pines, the Federal surgeon came upon a skeleton which for some reason he supposed to be the skeleton of a Confederate soldier. It seemed that both thighs had been broken, yet appearances indicated that the sufferer had, by catching hold of the bushes dragged himself into a little shade; there he had broken off all the bushes within his reach and had stuck them in the ground around him, thus constructing, as best he could, a little arbor. Under that arbor he had died. An open Bible was lying by the side of the skeleton, and the bone of the forefinger rested on the open page, pointing to the twenty-third Psalm, fourth verse: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil. For thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Would that every soldier in the Confederate service would submit to the plan of God's righteousness—would accept Christ the Saviour of sinners for *his* Saviour. Then when the hour of his dissolution shall come, though that hour shall overtake him away from friends, in the midst of agony and wounds on the field of battle, his heart will yet be able to point triumphantly to the language above quoted. Even there he will realize not only that Jesus can, but that

"Jesus will make his dying bed
Soft as downy pillows are."

—*Richmond Christ. Advocate.*

STARTLING STATISTICS.—The Presbytery of New York held an adjourned meeting in May to consider the subject of church extension in the city. A committee previously appointed, made a report through the chairman, Dr. Samuel D. Alexander, upon the subject of mission-schools and churches in general. A supplementary report, proposing a specific plan for the evangelization of the city, was presented by Hon. A. B. Conger, a ruling elder from Waldberg church, and a member of the committee.

"*Neshannock*," the well known correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, speaks of the "startling statistics" of Dr. Alexander's report. And well he may; they are perfectly astounding. "Dr. Alexander's report estimates that, if all the church sittings in the city were fully occupied, there would still be at least *five hundred thousand adult persons that could not be accomodated!*" —The population of New York is now about one million. Is there not an alarm in such a statement? The impression is strengthened by remembering that many of the churches are very thinly attended, and also that the estimate concerns the *adult* population. It is safe to conclude that not more than one fourth of this class in the city of New York attends public worship. The accomodation of all the churches leaves *half a million* unprovided for!

There is no comfort to any Christian mind in contemplating this appalling heathenism. One thing, however, is plain enough. It should serve as food for profound reflection to Northern people. There may be great want of the gospel—great spiritual destitutions at the South. Our slaves may be a very neglected class. In all this we see much to be acknowledged, deplored and rectified. But with such facts as these staring them in the face, (and we have others in hand nearly as bad in regard to a large part of New England) it is worse than useless, it is a mere mockery of truth, for these exquisite Pharisees to go into a special fit of humanitarianism over our benighted condition in the South.—*Cent Presbyterian.*

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF YANKEE IMPUDENCE. One of our officers who was present at the taking of Plymouth, told us an anecdote the other day which is about the best illustration of the cool, unblushing impudence of Yankee thieving which we have yet heard.

Shortly after the taking of the town one of the Yankee chaplains came up to Gen. Hoke, and in the blandest manner said to him: "General, I hope I shall be allowed to retain this chest of theological works presented to me by my friends from the North," pointing as he spoke to an open chest containing books.

"Certainly sir," replied Gen Hoke, "the private property of all Federal officers shall in all cases be left to them." You seem to have a very handsome collection," added he, carelessly taking up a volume of Scott's Family Bible, and opening it. On the fly leaf, to his surprise, he read the name of Mr. Josiah Collins. Laying it down without remark, he picked up a London edition of Butler's works, and read inscribed on the first page, Charles Pettigrew

Turning to the chaplain who still stood beside him, he exclaimed, "How dare you, you infamous scoundrel, wearing the livery of Christ as you do, attempt to palm off such a trick with me, and tell me these books were presented to you by your friends at the North, when they were stolen from Southern gentlemen?"

"Oh, General, they were, as I said, presented to me by my friends *from* the North, though it is true, they obtained them in Carolina."

The officer who related this incident to us had it from one of Gen. Hoke's aids who was present, and himself saw the books. The last seen of that chaplain he was trudging on foot with the rest of the Plymouth prisoners, minus his "theological library."—*Exchange paper.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Col. Robt. Ould, Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners, is out in a card of some length, setting forth the present status of the question of exchange, and showing that the blame of continued imprisonment does not rest with our government. As a matter of general interest, we shall seek to publish Col. Ould's card next week.

DEATH OF GEN. MORGAN.—Gen. John H. Morgan was killed on the 5th, in a fight at Greenville, Tenn. No particulars have been received. It is said however that Morgan's force was surprised, and all his staff captured except Maj. Bossit.

RESIGNATIONS.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect August 30th, 1864: Lieut. Col. A. D. Grudup, 47th; Lieut. Col. B. F. Little, 52d; Major W. H. Jones, 48th; Maj. D. W. Hurt, 21; Chaplain R. B. Anderson, 4th; Capt. J. C. Borden, 9th; Capt. A. Deal, 38th; Capt. H. H. Coor, 27th; Lieut. John P. McLean, 50th; Lieut. John C. Russell, 43th.—*Raleigh Confederate, 3d.*

REMOVED.—The military court, for sometime past in session in this city, has adjourned to Salisbury, N. C., where a large number of cases await examination.—*Rich. Sentinel, 1st.*

FROM GEORGIA.

Under date of the 4th, from Richmond, we have the following official telegram from Gen. Hood:

On the evening of the 30th, the enemy made a lodgement across Flat River, near Jonesboro'; we attacked them there on the evening of the 31st, with 3 corps, and failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st. Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small. On the evening of the 1st, Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by superior forces of the enemy, and being outflanked was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of 8 guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

From Macon it is reported that our losses on the 31st will probably not exceed 600. On Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our army in heavy columns, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter. They then concentrated in McGowan's front, and breaking our lines, the retreat necessary was effected on Thursday night. Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged in menacing Atlanta, and guarding their communication.

MACON, Sept. 4.—All doubts about the fall of Atlanta are ended. It was evacuated on Thursday night and occupied by the enemy at 11 o'clock Friday morning. Gen. Hood blew up the supplies and ordnance, burned his commissary stores, and drew off on the McDonna road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood stained ruins. Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western Railroad. The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta.

In the fight at Jonesboro' on Tuesday, Gen. McGowan, together with the 6th and part of the 2nd Arkansas, were captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

LOVEJOY'S, Sept. 5.—Army in line of battle confronting the enemy. Our advance is at this point. All the trains were brought off safely.

The Federals entered Atlanta in column by Peach Tree road on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, left a guard and post commander, and passed through to join the main army. Those left in possession of the city were very quiet and orderly, and citizens that remained were unmolested. Lines comparatively quiet this morning.

AN APPEAL.—We copy the following from the *Hillsboro Recorder*, and commend it to the "farmers and liberal men" of other counties than Orange:

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS AND LIBERAL MEN OF ORANGE.

On Tuesday of last week the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the County Court, sixty eight magistrates being present and voting. Afterwards all the citizens who were in the Court House voted unanimously that they would do the same thing:

Resolved unanimously.

1. That we will sell at schedule prices to the destitute families of our soldiers and other persons in extreme want, one tenth part of all the wheat and corn which we have of this year's crop to dispose of.

2. That we earnestly call upon all the farmers of the county to do the same thing.

3. That we do earnestly call upon all persons in the county who have money and no grain to spare, to contribute of their money to the same object.

Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned were appointed County Agents last Fall to procure corn for soldiers' families and the poor of the County for this year. They have bought and distributed more than six thousand bushels, but that is not enough, and they can get no more, and the means of the county will not allow wheat to be bought at twenty-five dollars a bushel, and soldiers' wives are suffering and their children are crying for bread.

Between 1500 and 2,000 of our fellow citizens have gone to fight for their liberty and ours, for their rights and ours, and for all that freemen hold dear. These noble men have left all behind them, their business, their prospects in life, their wives and children, homes and friends, and one half of them will never see wife, or child, or home, or friends again. They have endured hunger and thirst, toil and hardship, beyond what we can well conceive. They have met death in all the horrid forms of battle, and from wounds and diseases. Such is the fate of war. But many of them have felt a deeper and more piercing anguish, and harder for a brave man to bear—that of hearing that their wives and children have suffered for the want of some dry corn bread. That is our fault.

Noble army of noble men! Thus they have suffered, and still they have fought. Never men fought before; and still they stand as an immovable barrier between us and destruction.

But, farmers of Orange, how has it been with you? At home, in peace and comfort, you have lived and enjoyed your property, and sold your surplus products at enormous prices, and have been making more money than you ever did before in all your lives. And yet the soldiers' families have suffered all around you.

Let us all be up and doing. Clean up some of your wheat immediately. Let soldiers' families have it, and take their orders in payment, or deposit it at the mills for them, and take the miller's receipt, and the Treasurer of the soldiers' fund will pay you the money.

The schedule price of wheat is $8, and of corn $6, till the 1st of October.

P. C. CAMERON, } County
J. W. NORWOOD, } Agents

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—This body met on the 29th. But meagre reports of the proceedings have reached us as yet, such as the telegraph furnishes. Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President, and —— PENDLETON, of Ohio, for Vice President. The following platform was adoped by the Convention, with three dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the future as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of our Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly declare it as the sense of the American people, that after four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under pretence of military necessity or war power, the Constitution has been disregarded in every particular, liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or of other peaceful movements by which peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities under the United States in the recent elections was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repitition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the power under our control.

Resolved, That as the aim of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and this party considers the Administration guilty of usurpation of extraordinary powers not granted by the Constitution, and subversion of civil by military law in States not in insurrection. Its arbitrary military arrests, imprisonment, trial and sentence of citizens in States where the civil law exists in full force; its denial of freedom of speech and of the press; denial of the right of asylum; open, avowed disregard of State Rights; enforcement of test oaths; interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms; are all calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard by the administration of its duty in respect to our fellow creatures who have long been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprehension and scorn as alike neglectful of the public interests and the dictates of common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democratic party are earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in every way in our power they will receive all that care, protection, regard and kindness which as brave soldiers of the republic, they have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long of Ohio proposed to amend by adding the 1st Kentucky resolutions of '98-99, but Mr. Cox of Ohio moved the previous question and the platform was adopted.

Mr. Stockton of New Jersey nominated Gen. McClellan. Mr. Long invoked the Convention not to add weakness to the platform by placing such a man in nomination. Mr. Harris of Maryland made a fierce onslaught on McClellan, and knocked down a New York delegate who denounced him (Harris) as a traitor.

On the first ballot the vote was: McClellan 200, Seymour 23, and Gen. McClellan was declared nominated.

Gov. Horatio Seymour then made a speech pledging his life that when McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his ability to the best interests of the country, securing—never again to be invaded—all the rights and privileges of the people.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amidst deafening applause.

Mr. Pendleton of Ohio was unanimously nominated for Vice President on the second ballot, and the Convention adjourned.

LETTERS FROM GEN. LEE.

The Raleigh *Conservative* has been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance, complimenting the North Carolina Troops for their glorious victory achieved at Reams' Station:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., 29th August, 1864.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, McRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's works with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commanders and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, Gen.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the following letter addressed by Gen. Lee to Gen. Hampton, complimenting the cavalry for their gallant and valuable services against the enemy on the Charles City and Darbytown roads on the 15th, 16th and 18th instant. The complimentary letter was written, it will be observed previous to the battle of last Thursday, upon which occasion again the cavalry contributed so conspicuously to the success of Gen. Hill's attack upon the enemy at Reams', as noted by the Gen. in his reference to Barringer's Brigade in the letter to Gov. Vance:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, August 16th, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, Com'dg Cavalry.

General—I desire to express the gratification derived from the conduct of the cavalry during its late operations north of James river.

The success of W. H. F. Lee's division on the 15th instant, the more signal results that attended the combined attack of his and Gen. Gary's forces on the following day, and the skillful execution of your orders on the 18th by Gen. Butler with his division, reflect great credit upon the several commands engaged.

Please express to the officers and men my thanks for their gallant and valuable services. The loss sustained by the cavalry in the fall of Brig. Gen. Chambliss will be felt throughout the army, in which, by his courage, energy and skill, he had won for himself an honorable name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
R. E. LEE, General.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—For over one year—three hundred and ninety days dating from the first instant, an iron hail has been rained on Charleston and its defences—more iron has been fired at Fort Sumter than would lay a railroad track forty miles in length—more powder burned than would suffice to blow up every building in New York, and this day it is said to be stronger and better defended than the day when first assailed by the monitors, iron-clads and other war vessels of our fleet. The cost has been millions—the success nothing. The money spent in this fruitless undertaking would pay the entire State debt of New York, and with it the State debt, perhaps, of half a dozen other States, and Charleston still stands—Fort Sumpter still flaunts a defiant flag and in its strength still "laughs a siege to scorn." Its capture was to be among the first fruits promised, and in staring capitals the Abolitioned press called Charleston the "doomed city." If doomed at all, it is doomed to withstand all efforts to capture it, and while it stands, it will be a monument of the inefficiency and folly of the rulers at Washington.—*New York News.*

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—An amusing incident is related to us of the battle of Thursday last, for which we are unable to vouch. When the enemy's main line of works near Reams' Station was captured and the frightened Yankees were flying for safety, some of our infantry attempted to turn one of the captured guns upon them. They loaded, sighted and fired it, cutting of the top of a tall tree in the distance. They ventured to try the experiment again, and this time made a better shot, striking the body of a tree some twenty or thirty feet above the heads of the Yankees. A prisoner standing by and watching their practice, said: "Oh! boys, you dont understand the use of that gun—let me load and sight it." He did so, and the shell exploded in the midst of the Yankees. We have no doubt that many a prisoner would be glad to turn a gun upon his Yankee friends if the truth were known.—*Pet. Express.*

A correspondent of the Greensborough *Citizen* says:

In the charge made by Scales' N. C. Brigade and Anderson's Georgia Brigade, (in the fight on the Weldon Railroad) the latter broke and uncovered the right flank of Scales, who was compelled to fall back while under a heavy and concentrated fire within but a few yards of the enemy's breastworks. The next charge was made by Lane's, Cook's, Kirkland's and Scales' Brigades, though the latter Brigade was not so heavily engaged in the second charge as in the first. Major General Wilcox and Lieutenant General Hill complimented Scales' Brigade for the first fine charge, and all blame Anderson's for giving way.

YELLOW FEVER AT NASSAU.—The yellow fever is raging violently at Nassau. Large numbers are dying daily.

RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

N A McNair, Montpelier: T M Watson, Randalsville; W S White, Lexington, Va; N McLaurin, 4th N. C. Cavalry; Capt R Lilly, A N Va; Mrs M Leeper, Walnut Shade; D Milling, Wansboro', S C; Capt Thos Gluis, Mrs A Semple, Hopewell; R O Kennedy, Wilmington; J Hand, Burrow; Mrs E E Roberson, Prospect Hall; W J McLeod, McKenzie's Bridge; A W Curtis, Fayetteville; A Cameron, Summerville; Wood Hear, Clinton, S. C; J G Price, White Hall; Mrs Eliz Fleming, Tally Ho; Mrs T F Peck, Wilmington; Lewis Webb, Hillsboro'; Mrs Kate Ballentine, Barclayville; Alex Graham, Montpelier; Miss Bella Weems, S C Ellington, Washington, Ga; Mrs M Henry, Montgomery, Ala.; Rev Jos H Martin, Guthrieville, S C; Miss Maggie Woodside, Caddle Creek; Miss Anne A Comb, Carthage, Ala; J M Black, Carthage; Mrs Perry M Cameron, Rehoboth, Ala; Mrs Hayne Boykin, Portland, Ala; Dr A U Matheson, Camden, Ala; D F Story, A N Va; Mrs M A Heoning, Youngsville, S C.

MARRIED.

On the 7th July, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Dr. HENRY F. CRAVEN, and Miss LOUISA GARDNER, daughter of Mr. Riley D. Gardner, of Randolph.

On the 16th of Aug., 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Phillips, Mr. R. H. GREEN, and Miss L. AUGUSTA CRAVEN, daughter of John A. Craven, Esq., of Randolph.

In the Presbyterian church, at Gordonsville, Aug. 9th, 1864, by Rev. Daniel B. Ewing, chaplain, Dr. THOMAS J. WILSON, C. S. A., of N. C., to Miss MAGGIE ROSS, of Albermarle co., Va.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Asheville, 18th Aug., MRS. M. H. CLAYTON, wife of Lieut. Col. Clayton, aged 27 years, 9 months and 6 days. Mrs C., was the daughter of the late Dr. Johnston, for many years the able and beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church in Charlotte, N. C. Early in life she connected herself with her father's church in Charlotte, and continued a member of the same until her membership was transferred to Asheville, where she spent the last six years of her life. She possessed that peculiarly cheerful temperament which contributed to make her own heart glad and others happy with her. She had been married less than two years, and as might have been expected, it was not without a keen pang that she first realized that she must so soon part with her fond and devoted husband, and their little child who was never to know a mother's tender care. But He "who always causeth us to triumph in Christ," caused her to triumph over this and every other anticipated struggle. So completely was grace doing its work in her heart, that it was a high privilege to be with her, and talk with her of heaven. In the language of another, to be with her during her last day, "was heaven on earth, so sweet was her conversation of heaven." Blessed be God for every such exhibition of the work of His grace.

In Hospital, near Petersburg, Aug. 22d, Mr JOHN J. SHEPHERD, in the 34th year of his age. Mr Shepherd was a native of Moore county, and a member of McKellar's company, 5th N. C Cavalry. He had participated in all the marches and engagements of his Regiment in this State, in Virginia, and in the Pennsylvania campaigns. For many yea s he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He leaves a wife and child, and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end, and their irreparable loss. He was a true christian, a good soldier and a worthy man. In his death is added one more to

"The thousands that, with a country's prize,
Have made one offering of their days;
The true, for Heaven, for Freedom's sake,
Resigned the bitter cup to take;
And silently in fearless faith,
Bowing their noble souls to death."

At Shelby, N. C., July 1st, Mrs CARRIE GAITHER, relic of the late Haywood Gaither, aged 27 years. She was the heir of affliction, having, in the short space of three years, been bereft of husband and two only children. Being an adopted child of God, in communion with his people, she has now exchanged a world of affliction and sorrow, for one of calm repose in the bosom of her Saviour, where no sigh or groan indicative of distress shall longer heave her bosom. C.

On the 4th of August, 1864, of typhoid fever, at the residence of Mr. Riley D. Gardner, of Randolph, Dr. HENRY F CRAVEN, in the 31st year of his age. Also, on the 23d of Aug., of typhoid fever, at the same place, Mrs. LOUISA CRAVEN, wife of Dr. Henry F. Craven, dec'd, in the 26th year of her age.

In Concord, N. C., Thursday, the 21st July, IDA EULALIA, daughter of Arch'd McD., and Mary Woodside aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

J. S.

At Lumberton, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., MARY E., daughter of Sarah N. and W. A. Dick, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

"Like snow that falls upon the river,
A moment white then gone forever."

Our little cherub tarried with us for a few short months and then returned to the bosom of that dear Saviour who has promised to carry the lambs in his arms. Though the most tender and sensitive cords of the heart have been painfully snapped asunder, and though our family circle now broken, can never be made whole on earth, in giving up our MARIE, we feel it our duty to obey what we regard as the command of the Master, who said, "suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Though we can see but through a glass darkly, and though the tears of our bereavements in this life oft a blind us so that we cannot always see that glory which shall be revealed in us, yet we know by that blessed faith, which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, that while the mortal part of our little lamb is mouldering in Stewartsville, spiritually her little feet are pattering along the golden streets and her little hands are, ere now, tuning those harps whose songs are never heard on this side of the river of life. Farewell, little Marie, we have parted but for a season. Therefore,

"Firm my fort, for well I know
The goal cannot be far,
And ever through yon rifted cloud,
Shines out one steady star;
For when my golde went up
He left those pearly gates ajar."

M. E. S.

***Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

Near Wilkesboro', on the 19th of August, in the 7th year of her age, DOVEY, only daughter of Mr. Wm., and Mrs. A. Hix. The disease that caused the death of this little girl was diptheria, in its most violent form. This interesting and intelligent child manifested in health and her last sickness a degree of intelligence much beyond her years. Having been dedicated to God in her infancy, by a believing mother, she was nursed in the lap of piety. She feared greatly in her last sickness, but retained her consciousness while she lived, and was not afraid to die. She said that she was willing to die in order that she might live with God. By her amiable, teachable and lovely disposition, she was a great favorite in the community where she lived. The deep solicitude which they manifested in her last sickness, was an evidence of their love for her. It has often been said that death loves a shining mark. And those children that are most promising in their character and talents, these are the objects at which the shafts of the last enemy are often directed. But while parents and grand-parents, mourn a loss that cannot be repaired, they are not left to mourn as those who have no hope. It is well with the child. The blossom that withered upon its stalk, has been transplanted to the paradise of God, there to bloom through eternity, under the sun-light of heaven. For our Saviour has said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." How sweet are these words of a precious Saviour, around the dying bed of the children of the covenant. They fall like balm-drops upon the bleeding hearts of bereaved parents. W. W. P.

Killed, near Atlanta, on the 28th of July, Col. B. R. HART, of the 23d Alabama. It was a sad blow to us all. How unsearchable are the ways of God. Our earnest prayers have been that he might be spared; for he was a pure patriot, noble soldier and an earnest and devoted member of the Presbyterian church. His widowed mother, sister and brothers have sustained a great loss; for he was devoted to them. But God is wiser than we; his mission on earth has been fulfilled. No one who knew him in the trials and privations of the campaign, and in the din and perils of the battle field can doubt that his heart was given in perfect submission to the will of God. He was ever cheerful and hopeful; never complaining, and ever striving to do his whole duty to God and his country. He fell, no doubt, as he wished to fall—leading his Regiment—and is now at rest; for we feel confident that he is now in heaven. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." M. H.

In Concord, N. C., on the 20th August, ARCHIBALD McDOWELL WOODSIDE, in the 28th year of his age. Soon after the death of his child he was confined to his bed by an attack of consumption. The formation and breaking of an abscess produced intense agony, yet, except while under the influence of anodyne, his mind seemed perfectly clear. His religious concern became intense. And a few days before his death he professed to find pardon for sin. His evidence of acceptance with God seemed remarkably clear. He joined the church, received the sacrament, and dedicated his surviving child to God. His peace of mind continued unbroken until death released him from suffering, and opened his way to heaven. Thus passed away an affectionate husband, a kind father and, we trust, a true christian. J. A. S.

In Moore county, June 14th, 1864, Mr MALCOM ALEXANDER BLACK, a member of Co D, 48th Reg't N. C. T. He was in the fight near Spottsylvania C. H., on the 10th of May, but had been unwell for some time previous, and was advised by his surgeon to go to the Hospital. He was unwilling to leave the company while he had strength enough for service. He was so exhausted at the close of this fight that he never regained his strength. By the assistance of "friends and kind strangers," as he expressed it, he arrived at his father's, Mr. John M. Black, a few days before his death. He was a true man, of patriotism and a supreme regard for truth and justice can make such.

At Pilot Mountain, N. C., at her father's residence, on the 24th Aug., 1864, of Gastric fever, TERESA CAROLINA, oldest daughter of L. M. and M. E. Gillam, in her 10th year.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 00@1 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER	$5 00
CORN	$15 00@18 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@35 00
COFFEE	$11 00@15 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@7 00
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	140 00@165 00
IRON	$ 2 50@4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$4 00
NAILS, retail	$ 4 00
PORK	$3 00@3 50
PEAS	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$20 00
SODA	$5 00
SUGAR	$9 00@12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$ 4 00@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 00@3 50
SALT	$30 00@40 00
WHISKEY	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

stands adjourned to meet at Union Church, Duplin co., N. C., on Thursday—not Tuesday, as printed in the Minutes—before the second Sabbath in October, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

Licentiates and Candidates for the Ministry are requested to report to me immediately, as Chairman of the Committee of Education.

J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

Montpelier, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1864.

MEMBERS OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY

will find vehicles at Mebaneville, for their conveyance to Bethlehem church, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7th. Those expecting to attend will please promptly notify.

WM. BINGHAM, Oaks, N. C.

August 31, 1864.

GONCORD PRESBYTERY

Will meet at Bethany church, on Thursday the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be at Statesville Depot to carry the Delegates to their destination. The train arrives about half-past 7 o'clock. A. M.

S. S. MURKLAND.

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The called meeting of Orange Presbytery which was held at Bethlehem Church, on the 27th & 28th days of July, adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JACOB DOLL.

P. S. I am requested to say that carriages will meet the trains at Mebaneville, to convey the members of Presbytery to the place of meeting. J. D.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Of the South, will meet at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd Monday of September, the 19th of the month. J. BOYCE, *Clerk*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Davidson College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will commence on the third of October.

Tuition: $50 per Session of five months.

The price of Board will be regulated by the cost of provisions. As heretofore, it will be as low as it can be afforded at. Those who may be willing to furnish provisions in exchange at the old rates, can obtain board at the same.

J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

N. B. Students arriving at Charlotte on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, will find a conveyance to bring them to the College without detention.

Sept. 7th, 1864.-5t

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Subscriber was appointed Administrator with the will annexed, of Mrs M. A. Valentine. Persons indebted to the testatrix and those having claims to be paid must attend to a settlement in due time.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

September 6, 1864 -4t*

Further Notice.

ON SATURDAY, the first day of October, I will rent for twelve months, the dwelling house of the late Mrs. Valentine, on Bay Street, and hire out a negro man and some stock. I will sell for cash, some household and kitchen furniture, and a good cow and calf.

J. G SHEPHERD, Admr, with Will annexed.

September 6, 1864 -4t*

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C., Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 5.

NOTICE TO FARMERS of the Counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Hornett, Columbus and Brunswick.

Deposits will be open on the 15th of this month, to receive the tithes of Wheat, Oats, Rice, Wool and cured Hay. You will take your estimates to the Tithe agents and get receipts on them. None but regular Tithe agents in your respective Counties, are allowed to receive "Tithes."

Having learned that several persons have been informed by influential men that they need not pay more than 50 per cent in case of failure to pay their Tenth, I hereby notify you, that it is an act of Congress to collect the 500 per cent. on the crops of 1864, and Bacon of last season. Therefore, it is better to pay your Tithes and save the penalty. The Government needs the produce very much, and it is hoped that parties will bring in promptly. Maj. Blount, Q. M., at Smithville, will receive the Tithes of parties in that part of Brunswick. W. L. Hall will receive at Riversville.

Parties who do not get their Tithes, the assessors will have to visit their farms, and list the best way they can, when the estimate will be transferred for collection, with the 500 per centage.

I hope that Farmers will pay promptly, so as to avoid the necessity of having anything impressed.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt. & Post Q. M.
Post Qr. Master.

Sept. 7, 1864 -4t.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT, DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VA., Wilmington, N. C., Aug., 30th, 1864.

Special Notice.

ALL PERSONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey, from such homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. What circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING, Major General.

JAMES H. HILL, Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

Sept. 7th, 1864 -6t

A Teacher Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Lady, to teach a Family School. Address J. W. CROMARTIE, at White Oak, Bladen county, N. C.

JAMES W. CROMARTIE.

Aug. 31st, 1864-3t*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceful citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas Gen. Robt E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names, the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and glorious renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States, who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as citizen soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put the proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to the State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws" which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.

Aug. 31st, 1864-2t

Theological Seminary.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September next.

GEORGE HOWE, *Chairman of Faculty.*

Aug. 24w4

CHILD'S CATECHISM

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATECHISM by "Laola" for sale. Address

STERLING & CAMPBELL, Greensboro' N. C.

Aug. 24w6*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

Aug. 3, 7w pd

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dispepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,850 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 Boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston, Albemarle, J. M. Bivins, Chapel Hill, R B. Saunders, Salisbury, S. Mrs Rumbough, F. S. Cheraie, Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley, Concord, J. Reid, Enfield, J. Cohen, Fayetteville, N. A Stedman & Co., Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell, Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore, Halifax, J. O'Brien, Henderson, Wynne & Co., Hillsboro' J. S. Whited & Co., Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address,

Lincolnton, S F Sherrill, Louisburg, J. Clifton, Marion, Wm. Wakefield, Oxford, I. Long, Rock Hill, Wilfong & Mayfield, P F. Pearce, Rockingham, J. P. Norman, Salisbury, Henderson & Son's, Burbanks and Gallagher, Shelby, R. Froneberger, Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett, Whiteville, E. Haynes, Wilmington, H. Nolin, Walker Meare, W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS. Goldsboro', N. C.

August 17 f

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER! For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Sugar Cane Mills.

RECEIVED another of those excellent MILLS. Iron Rollers and Iron boxes, for sale at Manufacturers' prices, or exchange for provisions.

Aug 17w4 JOHN KERSHAW.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 6 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864 tf

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug. 8,w9*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A STEDMAN..... WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the Confederacy, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A.

Miscellaneous Reading

THE SO-CALLED "PEACE MISSION" TO RICHMOND—THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, Aug. 25, 1864.

Sir—Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principles, sentiments and purposes by which those States have been, and are still, actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee from Lieutenant General Grant, in the following words:

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE U. STATES,
City Point, Va., July 8, 1864.

"General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia:

"General: I would request that Colonel James F. Jacquess, Seventy-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Robert Ould, Commissioner for the exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould, as Commissioner.

"If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant-General U. S. A."

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter, and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President, that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Colonel Ould states that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
Richmond, Va., July 17th, 1864.

"Hon. J. P. Benjamin Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:

"Dear Sir—The undersigned, James F. Jacquess, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are

"Most truly and respectfully,
"Your obedient servants,
"JAMES F. JACQUESS,
"JAMES R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is underscored, and the word peace is doubly underscored, in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting General Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Colonel Jacquess then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy, that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace: that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening, at 9, P. M., that, at least, I presumed he would, but if he objected after hearing my report they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be re-conducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr Lincoln was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at nine o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard from me that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that those two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been preluced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologised for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then re-committed to the charge of Colonel Ould and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissable to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greely of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greely, nor of their proposed visit to Washington till we saw the newspaper publication. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

FROM THE FRONT.

Since the brilliant affair of Thursday last near Reams' Station, matters on the Weldon Railroad have resumed their usual quiet, and both armies are resting on their oars. The Yankees have not again attempted an advance in the direction of Reams', nor do we think they will for some time to come.

In Grant's several attempts to cut and hold the Weldon road, he has not lost less than fifteen thousand men. We have certainly taken from his ranks nine thousand prisoners, and it is fair to presume that his loss in killed and wounded, at a low estimate will reach six thousand. It is reasonable to judge, therefore, that while this line of communication is valuable to us, it is exceedingly expensive to him.

In the early engagements before Petersburg, Grant lost ten thousand men by the admission of his own party journals. At the mine explosion, taking the same authority, he sustained a further loss of five thousand, which added to the above figures, will make his aggregate loss during the short siege of Petersburg, 30,000. We do not here include the losses in Butler's department, or those in the engagements near Deep Bottom.

Over these figures, which cannot be gainsayed, the North may do well to reflect, no matter how much the administration and the Abolition journals may endeavor to deceive by flaming bulletins and lying accounts of the favorable progress of the siege.

Additional accounts of the battle of Thursday but increases its brilliancy. It was one of the most satisfactory engagements of the campaign and reflects the highest credit upon the troops who fought. These were mostly North Carolinians (except the cavalry), and well did they sustain the reputation of their noble State. A brief reference to this battle, in addition to what has already been stated, will be pardoned, for it we may judge our readers by ourselves, the minutest part connected will prove interesting.

It was already known, that in addition to a heavy force of cavalry sent down to destroy the railroad at and beyond Reams' Station, the enemy had despatched a corps of infantry to aid and support them. To check the operations of these troops, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, preceded by Hampton's cavalry and accompanied by Col. Pegram's battallion of artillery, moved down the road.

On Wednesday night Gen. Hill left camp near Petersburg, and striking south from the Boydton Plank Road, encamped near Armstrong's Mill, 8 miles from the city. Thursday morning he advanced to Monk's Neck bridge, three miles from Reams', where he awaited the result of operations by Hampton. Here we turn for a moment to Gen. Hampton, who, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, struck the head of the enemy's cavalry, at Mahone's Crossing, two and a half miles beyond Reams', and forced the entire column back without ceremony. Still advancing, the cavalry's infantry support was met. Undaunted, our bold horsemen were dismounted and formed into line to give them battle. The enemy was driven into his main works. It was here that Lieut. Col. Marshal, commanding two squadrons of cavalry was wounded. In the meantime Gen. H. communicated with General Hill, informing him of his progress, when the latter moved off, reaching the vicinity of Reams' Station by the Church road, and prepared to assault the enemy's position. Gen. Wilcox—minus Thomas' Brigade—was ordered to advance, Anderson's (Ga.) and Scales, [N. C.] Brigades moved off in beautiful order, but meeting with such a concentrated fire from the works, they were repulsed. General Heth was then ordered forward with Cook's and McRae's (formerly Pettigrew's) Brigades, and with Lane's Brigade of Wilcox's Division. Lane occupied the left of the line, Cook the centre and McRae the right. Officers rode up and down the lines speaking words of encouragement to the men, showing them the difficulties they would encounter in the assault, and asking them if they could take the works. There was but one response—"We will try." The order was given and the column moved forward in the charge over a level field a quarter of a mile in width. In front of the works was a formidable covering of *abattis* and bushes, at which the assaulting column was compelled to halt a short part. In the meantime the enemy had massed his artillery, and a destructive and rapid fire of cannon and musketry was poured upon them. But there was no faltering, and the gallant brigades pressed forward, reached and mounted the works, but in broken line, owing to the difficulties presented by the *abbatis*. A desperate hand to hand encounter occurred until our lines were reformed, in which pistols, bayonets and clubbed muskets were used. For a time the scene is represented to have been terrific, but the enemy soon yielded, and such of them as were not captured fled in confusion.

The artillerists fought over their guns even after the infantry had given back, and it must be confessed showed great valor. A Yankee Major, who shot one of our men as he mounted a gun, was himself speedily killed.

Colonel Pegram with his artillery, took position on the right, and fought with one second fuses—the shortest distance at which cannon are fired, driving the enemy and making the best artillery fight of the war, himself leading it. But for the invaluable assistance of the artillery, much greater difficulty would have been encountered in the assault.

To the east of the road, Gen. Hampton carried the enemy's works simultaneously with Hill on the west. The result of this battle our readers already well know—two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon, and seven stand of colors.

Five of the cannon are splendid Napoleons, and will be turned over to Colonel Pegram's command. The balance are 3-inch guns.

Gen. Hancock's Adjutant General—Lieut Col. T. A. Walker was captured.—*Pet. Express.*

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.—As it seems not to be generally known that the burning of Chambersburg was done by authority, as an act of retaliation, we deem it proper to publish the following copy of the order under which Brigadier General McCausland laid the town in ashes:

HEAD'QRS ADVANCE FORCES, C. S. A.,
July 29, 1864.

"To the Municipal Authorities of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:—The houses of Andrew Hunter, Esq., Alexander R. Boteler, Esq., and Edmund J. Lee, Esq., citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, having been burned by order of the officer commanding the Federal forces in the department called the Department of West Virginia,' I have directed that your town pay for the said houses, to be handed over to the owners, the sum of $100 000 in gold or its equivalent; or, if this cannot be produced, $500,000 in current Northern funds. In default of the payment of this money, you town is directed to be laid in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of said houses of citizens of Virginia by Federal authority.

J. A. EARLY, Lieut. Gen. C. S. A.

THE $500,000,000 BONDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice "that sales of the above Bonds at the present Treasury price of $135 and accrued interest will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next, or when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before that time. The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price; and due notice will be given of their resumption and of the price fixed upon the Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our people. The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the Bonds of the Government tax payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest."

GREAT ADVANCE OF PRICES IN THE NORTH.—Everything continues to advance in the North. All laboring classes are on a "strike" for higher wages. The *Herald* says:

"We shall have no difficulties with the printers, for we have done what every just employer must do in times like these. We have succeeded to the reasonable requirements of our printers, because we believe their labor to be worth the prices they ask for it. The beefsteak and eggs to cost fifteen cents a pound, now costs thirty; and it is no more than right that the price of labor should proportionately increase, and that the printer should get sixty cents now where he got thirty cents a few years ago. Inflation is a fact too patent for us to refuse to recognize it; and as the Government goes on with its new issues all this must get even worse, until the great balloon shall burst.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of July 23d says:

"In the House of Lords, a few days ago, Lord Brougham predicted that events would take place in America, within two months, which would make it expedient, and therefore desirable, that the Government should interfere; and if the British public puts faith in the letters of Mr. Mackay, at New York; Mr. Lindsay, at Richmond; and Mr. Sala, wherever he may happen to be, the general opinion cannot differ much from that expressed by Lord Brougham.

Children's Department.

TRUE BEAUTY.

"Mamma! am I not quite as pretty as Rose Mayfield?" asked little Ellen Lorimer, as, with a flushed face and tears in her eyes, she came hurriedly into her mother's room.

"Why, dear?—what is it that makes you ask me such a strange question?"

"Why, mamma, there is Sophia, and Jane, and nearly all our schoolfellows, have been coaxing Rose, and telling her she is a good bit taller, and a great deal prettier than I! I can't help laughing, mamma," and the attempt to laugh ended in a convulsive sob; "but it does make one feel a little angry."

"And why should it make you feel angry, dear? God, who made the crawling earth-worm, made the bright-winged butterfly. If you are not as pretty as Rose, God made you what you are, and all that he does is good and excellent."

"Yes, mamma; but still you know that I *am quiet* as pretty as Rose—Rose has dark eyes, and mine are a nice blue; and Rose's hair is dark, and mine is a beautiful light color; and then, Rose is so pale, and and I have such a beautiful healthy complexion;—I am sure that I am as good looking as Rose."

"Good looks," her mother said, "are sometimes false appearances—the rosy-looking apple may be rotten at the core."

"And then see how stiff she is, mamma," Ellen went on; "she cannot do half the things that other girls can. She goes moping about with a book, and sitting as demure as a governess; and then she has not half the fine clothes that I have; so, what people can find in her, I do not know."

"Ellen!" there was something solemn in her mother's voice, and the little girl was silent: "Ellen, I wish you were like Rose Mayfield!"

"What, mamma! exchange my light hair and blue eyes for her dark locks?"

"No, Ellen; I wish your *mind* was more like hers. I wish you were as good as she is; for goodness is better than beauty. One bright and pleasant afternoon, while you were at play with your schoolmates I watched Rose Mayfield, and saw her, with her simple frock and plain bonnet, leave the village and go along the dusty road, to where blind Mary lives. You know the little cottage with the long strip of well-mown grass. And what a pleasant meeting it was when Mary left off knitting, and took the hand of Rose, and said, 'God bless you!' And Rose talked and talked, and by and by the old Bible was opened, and the dear girl read of Jesus and his love—she was *eyes to the blind*. And then, another day, I saw her giving a cup of bright, clear water to a beggar-man; yes, and a trifle of money too. I have known her go many a mile for the lame man at the other end of the village—feet to the lame, and eyes to the blind! What are all the good looks in the world to a beautiful soul, a kind heart a cheerful spirit!"

"Ah, mamma, I see now that Rose Mayfield is a great deal prettier than I. I think I will try to get her to love me, and see if I cannot grow more and more like her."

"That's nobly spoken. 'Man looketh at the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh at the heart.' Try to be like Rose, to fill your mind with beautiful thoughts, and your heart with love and kind deeds, to make your life a beautiful life. Such beauty never fades; bright eyes grow dim, and the hair turns grey, and dimple cheeks grow wrinkled; but a beautiful soul grows better and better every day, and shall one day be like Jesus in the paradise of God."

GOING HOME.

Such was the reply of a bright-eyed young girl to a chance acquaintance, as she was entering the cars. The thought seemed to light up the lovely face with the sunbeams of additional loveliness as she uttered the words.

"I'm going home," to cheer my father amid the perplexities of business; to support my mother in the down-hill journey of life; to rescue, by my loving advice, a brother from the devious paths of error or vice; to point to my young sister the bright path of virtue and usefulness, and to lead the way myself by my example. What a noble thought! What a glorious destiny!

"I'm going home!" What a delightful vision to contemplate! Within that hallowed circle there are joys which the world's frivolity cannot create—there are blessings, to be found nowhere else this side of the great home of Heaven! How bright the scene that rose to her imagination! Smiles, appearing the more lovely because the faces that beamed with them were furrowed with wrinkles—smiles, not the less touching for shining through the dewy moisture of the eye—a welcome, that came from the treasure-house of the heart, new-coined from the old, long-tried gold of purified affection. Was not the anticipation worthy the gladness that fluttered around that dimpled mouth, and bathed itself in the pure crystal of those eyes?

"I'm going home!" Alas! all cannot utter it—that cheering thought. To some, home is but the furnace-house of trial and affliction, an escape from it, even for a moment, the green oasis in the burning desert of life. "Going home" to such, is a return to prison, chains, torture, and a life-long death. Courage, brave heart! The furnace purifies while it tries; the torture strengthens while it racks; the prison has blessings amid its gloom. Duty stands graven in living characters on every dismal wall, on every shackle, on every instrument of torture. Work on, then, brave heart! The home may yet be made a paradise by your efforts.

"I'm going home!" There are some who can never utter the exclamation. there are those young and tender, and beautiful too, to whom the word is unknown. There is no paradise to them of centred joys, where love can meet them with its bliss, or the sacred pleasures of the family fill their affections. Let such have the sympathy they need, all the assistance that the virtuous can give to support their steps and draw them away from vice.

"I'm going home!" It is sometimes the last words we hear from departing spirits. Earth, with all its family bliss, and all its rational joys, is not our home. The properly disciplined heart knows that earth is but a pilgrimage—a journey that must soon terminate. Such a heart rejoices that there is a permanent home, made happy by angel visits and the presence of the Infinite. It is, therefore, with a smile on his cheek, lovelier than that of the returning maiden and with a heavenly brightness of eye far outshining hers, that he exclaims: "I'm going home!"

THE SCHOOLBOY AND HIS SPENDING MONEY.—A certain father sent his son to a boarding school. Knowing that he would need some spending money, he placed a sum in the hands of the principal, to be given to him in weekly instalments. I do not know the amount, but it was quiet as large as any good boy ought to spend while at school.

But this boy was very fond of pleasing himself. He loved to be eating nuts, cakes, and sweetmeats. He loved nick nacks, too, and was always buying knives, tooth-pick, rings, etc. In these ways his spending money was soon gone, and the storekeeper knowing his parents to be rich, trusted him. At the end of the term he owed quite a large debt.

"What will your father say about it?" asked the room-mate when he saw the bill.

"O he'll only blow up a little and pay it. It's no great matter for pap. He's rich," replied the spendthrift, laughing.

Did that boy do right? Was it no great matter? Perhaps the money was no great matter to his father, but was not his disobedience *a great matter?* After the indulgence shown him, was not his disobedience without the least excuse? If you think so—and I know you do—make up your minds that it would be a very great and serious matter for you to spend even a penny more than your parents told you to do. Remember disobedience in little things is just as wicked as in great things. You must, therefore, in all things, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

BEES.—A swarm of bees in their natural state contains from ten to twenty thousand insects, while in hives they number from thirty to forty thousand. In a square foot of honeycomb there are about nine thousand cells. A queen bee lays her eggs for fifty or sixty consecutive days, laying about five hundred daily. It takes three days to hatch each egg. In one season a single queen bee hatches about one hundred thousand bees. It takes five thousand bees to weigh a pound.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only true balance to weigh friends.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Sweden Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 14, '64—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1863-y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Agent
AND
AGENT FOR LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1862. [mar 5, '62-y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick Soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863-tf R. E. HEIDE, Com'l Agt.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAILROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agent for the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
Raleigh, N. C. March 24 1860-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,682.69 without any assessment; insurance extremely low, its members about 4 per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,[illegible]5,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand, 7,688.26
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
A. L. Myers, A. A. McKethen,
J. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
P. J. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown,
O. P. Wollett, A. E. Hall, Wilmington.
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
D. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Jolliffe and J. O. DeJarnett, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.

ISSUE MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 38. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 350.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$30 00
" " " " " six months,	20 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " six months,	30 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S GRAVE.*

A simple, sodded mound of earth,
Without a line above it,
With only daily votive flowers
To prove that any love it;
The token flag that silently
Each breeze's visit numbers,
Alone keeps martial ward above
The nameless hero's slumbers.

The nameless hero!—Ask the world—
The world has read his story—
If all its annals can unfold
A prouder tale of glory!
If ever merely human life
Hath taught diviner moral—
If ever round a worthier brow
Was twined a purer laurel!

Humanity's responsive heart
Concedes his wondrous powers,
And pulses with a tenderness
Almost akin to ours:
Nay, *not* to ours! For as he poured
His life, a rich libation;
And on adoring souls we wear
This blood of consecration.

A twelvemonth only, since his sword
Went flashing through the battle,—
A twelvemonth only since his ear
Caught war's last fiery rattle,
And yet have countless pilgrim feet
The pilgrim's guerdon paid him,
And weeping women come to seek
The place where they have laid him.

Contending armies bring, in turn,
Their meed of praise or honor,
And Pallas here has paused to bind
The cypress wreath upon her:
It seems a holy sepulchre,
Whose sanctities awaken
Alike the love of friend or foe—
Of Christian or of Pagan,

They come to own his high emprise,
Who fled in frantic masses,
Before the deadly bayonet
That triumphed at Manassas;
Who witnessed Kernstown's fearful odds,
As on their ranks he thundered,
Defiant as the storied Greek,
Amid his brave Three Hundred!

They well recall the tiger spring—
The wise retreat—the rally—
The desperate march—the hot pursuit
Through many a mountain valley:
Cross Keys unlock new paths to fame,
And Port Republic's story
Wrests from these unrelenting foes,
A tribute to his glory.

Cold Harbor rises to their view;
The Cedar's gloom is o'er them;
And Antictam's rough wooded heights
Stretch mockingly before them.
The lurid flames of Fredericksburg,
Right grimly they remember,
That lit the frozen night's retreat—
That wintry, wild December!

They give the largess of their praise,
With bounteous hand and regal:
Is it because the vulture fears
No longer the dead eagle?
Nay, rather far accept it thus,—
An homage true and tender,
As soldier unto soldier yields—
As brave to brave will render.

But who shall weigh the wordless grief
That leaves in tears its traces,
As round their leader crowd again
The bronzed and veteran faces.
The "Old Brigade" he loved so well—
The mountain men who bound him
With bays of their own winning, ere
A tardier fame had crowned him.

The legions who had seen his glance
Across the carnage flashing,
And thrilled to catch his ringing "charge"
Above the volley crashing;
Who watched the strange, uplifted hand,
His soul's deep trust betraying,
And felt their courage grow sublime,
The while they saw him praying.

Good Knights and true as ever drew
Their swords with Knightly Roland;
Or died at Sobieski's side,
For love of martyr'd Poland;
Or knelt with Cromwell's Ironsides;
Or sang with brave Gustavus;
Or on the plains of Austerlitz,
Breathed out their dying *Aves!*

Here youths stand gazing with dim eyes,
And maidens leave their token,
There little children whisper low,
And mothers weep, heart-broken.
His dear Virginia Valley—his,
So struggled for, so cherished,
Became a memory-haunted shrine
Where he, her Hero, perished.

Rare fame! Rare name! If pride that makes
The spirit bound and flutter;
If tears that speak the grateful love
The lips are mute to utter;
The tread of pilgrims,—grief which time
Can neither soothe nor sever—
If *these* can consecrate—this spot
Is holy ground forever!

*During the month of June, the singular spectacle was presented at Lexington, Va., of two hostile armies successively visiting in turn, the same hero's grave.

Lexington, Va., June 30, 1864.

Selections.

From the Christian Observer.

A SYLLOGISM ON BAPTISM.

I propose to state and prove three propositions.

1. There are two baptisms, unequivocally taught in the Scriptures, which are to be applied to proper subjects of baptism.

2. There is an analogy between these two baptisms, in their application to the subjects of baptism, as taught in the scriptures.

The *third* closes the argument by showing *how* these baptisms *are applied* to their subjects.

I am to show, 1st, that there are two baptisms, unequivocally taught in the scriptures, that are to be applied to proper subjects of baptism—one with water, the other by the Holy Ghost. I refer briefly to the proof that there are two baptisms taught in the scriptures, applied to believers in Christ. In Matt. iii: 11, it is written, "I indeed *baptize* you with water unto repentance, but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall *baptize* you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." Mark i: 8, "I indeed *baptize* you with water, but he shall *baptize* you with the Holy Ghost." John i: 33, "And I knew him not, but he that sent *me* to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining on him, the same is he that baptizeth with the Holy Ghost." Luke iii: 16, in which Luke says, (concurring with the other three, in the affirmation of the baptisms spoken of, both being connected together always in the same verse, when mentioned by the four evangelists,) "John answered, saying unto them all, I indeed baptize you with water, but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose, he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire."

These words (St. Luke says) John the Baptist spake to the multitude, that came to his baptism, to be baptized with water by him, as that was his mission, to baptize proper subjects with water, not being commissioned, or in any way possessing the power or ability to baptize with the Holy Ghost, which he said should be done unto them by one who was mightier than he, who did possess the power to baptize with the Holy Ghost, (John i: 33,) the latchet of whose shoes he was not worthy to unloose.

By the testimony adduced in these passages of scripture, it is evident that there are two baptisms, to be applied to proper subjects, unequivocally taught—one with water, the other with the Holy Ghost. The one with water was applied by John; the other, with the Holy Ghost, by Jesus Christ himself, John i: 33, "And I knew him not, but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Holy Spirit descending and remaining on him, *the same is he* which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost." It is seen in the passages quoted, that there are not only the two baptisms brought to view by the sacred historians, but also the two personages that are to perform these two baptisms are so clearly set forth, that none can have the temerity to deny it.

Let us now consider the second argument, the analogy that exists between these baptisms, in *their application to the subjects*, as taught in the scriptures.

According to the declarations of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in the passages already quoted in proof of the two baptisms, one is to be performed by an individual or agent, with water, and the other by another individual or agent, with the Holy Ghost. In this respect they are and must be analagous to each other in their application; that is, they resemble each other in their application to the subjects of baptism. If this is not true, the word baptize, representing both baptisms, will admit of more constructions than one, or will admit of one baptism to be applied in one way, and the other to be done in a different way; which those who practice immersion as the only true mode would scarcely admit—in which we agree,—that is, it admits of but one way scripturally. It is no where taught in the sacred volume, that one of these baptisms is performed one way, and the other, another; but we would say, to be truthful, consistent, and scriptural, they must be applied to the subject of baptism in the same way: and if John would say to those whom he baptized, "I indeed baptize you with water, but he that cometh after me shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost;" that is, as I apply this water to you in baptism, in like manner shall he that baptizeth with the Holy Ghost apply the Holy Ghost to you in baptism. As the same word is used to signify both baptisms, it will allow only one way of application; consequently, the two applications of the two things with which the subject is baptized, must have some resemblance; for, as before stated, there is no warrant in the scriptures that one of these baptisms is performed in one way, and the other in another way. It is too evident to be denied, that these two baptisms do resemble each other in their *mode of application* to the subjects of baptism.

In the *third* proposition we were to show how these baptisms are scripturally performed. It matters not which of the two baptisms spoken of is brought to view as a proof of the fact, with regard to the manner of application. Then as the mode with the baptism of water is nowhere specifically pointed out in the scriptures, we should take the mode of baptism by the Holy Ghost as the model or true way of baptism. In order then that we may know the truth in respect to the *mode taught*, we will refer to the words of Jesus to his disciples shortly before he was taken up from them into heaven, after his resurrection. They are recorded in Acts i: 4, 5: "And being assembled together with them, he commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which, saith he, ye have heard of me. For truly John baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost, not many days hence." And in the 8th verse he says, "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." These are the words of Jesus to his disciples a short time before his ascension, declaring that John truly baptized with water because he was authorized to do so, and that they should be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence, and that they were not to depart from Jerusalem till they received that baptism, which was promised should be given to them, as mentioned in the same connection that the water baptism was performed. This baptism of the Holy Ghost should be performed by Jesus, for he baptized with the Holy Ghost as John baptized with water. Jesus further says, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." That was the way or mode they were to be baptized with the Holy Ghost, by its coming upon them: inasmuch as it did not come of itself upon them, Jesus, who baptized with the Holy Ghost, caused it to come on them. And this was the promise of the Father, that Jesus should baptize his disciples with the Holy Ghost, by coming upon them; and this, he says, was done by its coming upon them, not *burying them in the Holy Ghost*—not plunging them in it—not dipping them in it—not covering them in it, but *by its coming upon them* by the power of Jesus Christ.

The promise was fully verified on the day of Pentecost, "when they were all with one accord in one place." See Acts 2. "And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and filled all the house where they were sitting (verse 3:) and there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them." That which sat upon each of them, Jesus says, was the Holy Ghost in the form of baptism; for he says (in the 5th verse of 1st chapter,) "ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." If this was not that baptism with the Holy Ghost and fire promised to them, and to be performed by Jesus, we have never been able to find the fulfilment of that promise. It does not say the apostles sat in the Holy Ghost, nor were overwhelmed with the Holy Ghost; but St. Luke, the narrator, says something sat upon them having the appearance of cloven tongues as of fire; and the only intelligent view we can take of this is to call it the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

I must be permitted to make a small digression here to answer an objection presented by those who believe in immersion, though it is scarcely worthy of note. The objector will, perhaps, say that the apostles were immersed, covered, or overwhelmed, by the Holy Ghost, where it is said "that suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a mighty rushing wind, and it filled the house where they were sitting." What filled all the house? It was the sound of the rushing mighty wind. Any person capable of knowing what a pronoun is, or the use of it, must see at once that the pronoun *it*, in the verse as quoted, is used in the place of sound, and not the Holy Ghost; for He is not at all mentioned in that verse. Consequently, it cannot represent, nor refer to Him; of course they could not be baptized in any shape with a thing not mentioned in that verse. And if it were a fact that they were overwhelmed, or covered over with the Holy Ghost on that day, which we deny, even then the immersionists miss the figure. In order to have water baptism resemble that of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, the subjects for baptism should be placed in a house made tight and close, and water should be poured on them, or made to come upon them, till they are covered with it.

I cite a few more passages in proof of the mode or *manner* in which baptism is scripturally performed. In Peter's sermon at Cæsarea, preached to the Gentiles assembled in the house of Cornelius the centurion, commencing from the 34th to the 44th verse of 10th chapter of Acts, we find these words:

"While Peter yet spake, the Holy Ghost fell on them that heard the word. 45th verse—"And they of the circumcision which believed were astonished, as many as came with Peter because that *on* the Gentiles was also *poured out* the gift of the Holy Ghost." Hear, Peter again, in his defence for preaching to the Gentiles, when contended with by his brethren the Jews, or those of the circumcision at Jerusalem (read 10th and 11th chapters of Acts.) In the 15th verse of 11th chapter, Peter says, (after expounding his course to them.) "As I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them as on us at the beginning; 16th verse—"Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, Acts 5—"John, indeed, baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." Take 1st clause of 8th verse of 1st chapter of Acts. "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is *come* upon you;" 44th verse, 10th chapter of Acts, last clause, "The Holy Ghost *fell* on all them that heard the word;" and the last clause of 45th verse, same chapter, "because that *on* the Gentiles also was *poured out* the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the latter clause of the 15th verse of 11th chapter of Acts, "The Holy Ghost fell on them as on us at the beginning." Now for the Holy Ghost to come upon one, it must either come of itself, or some one must send it upon him. Now who was the person that caused the Holy Ghost to come upon the disciples, and also caused it to be poured out on the Gentiles?

John the Baptist says it was Jesus. John 1: 29—"The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him saith, Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world; 32—"And John bare record saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him;" 33. "And I knew him not, but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost." We see then that it is Jesus who baptizes with the Holy Ghost; and we see also how He performed this baptism. He did not put the subjects of baptism in the Holy Ghost, but put it *on them;* he did not let the subjects of baptism fall on the Holy Ghost, but let the Holy Ghost fall on them; nor did he pour the subjects of baptism out on the Holy Ghost, but he *poured out the Holy Ghost* on them.

Will any one say that this is not the baptism of the Holy Ghost that John the Baptist said Jesus would baptize with? If any one can, we call on him to show where that baptism ever was performed. John the Baptist further says 1 John 3: 30. "He must increase, but I must decrease;" and if the above was the baptism with the Holy Ghost by our Lord, must not John's baptism resemble it in *mode* and *agency?* The baptism of the Holy Ghost was performed, or so carried out as to be applied to the subject of baptism by the baptizer, and that while in a sitting, standing, or kneeling posture both on the day of Pentecost, and under Peter's preaching to the Gentiles. Now that the two baptisms should resemble each other, as they most assuredly do, should not the water baptizer administer the rite as did the Saviour in baptizing with the Holy Ghost? and *pour out the water* on the subjects of baptism, or let it *fall on them*, instead of taking hold of the subject of baptism and plunging him into the water, in a manner directly opposite to the way in which the Holy Ghost baptized those made subjects of this baptism? Once more, if John the Baptist's baptism was by plunging or immersion as the immersionists say, how did the baptism of the Holy Ghost that was performed on the Gentiles in 15th verse of Acts 11 chap. *bring to Peter's remembrance* the baptism of John the Baptist? Peter says in the 16th vere, "Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost?" Do you suppose it could have been done by immersion? Just look at it: the immersionists say John the Baptist took the subject of baptism by the hand, led him into the water, and then took hold of the subject by the hands crossed before the breast, the other placed on the back, and plunged him back foremost in the watery element. While Peter was speaking, the Holy Ghost fell on all them that heard the word, or was poured out on them, or as Peter says it fell on them like as it did on us at the beginning. This falling on and pouring on put Peter in remembrance of John's baptism—but as described by the immersionists how singular the comparison! Could any person, honest and unprejudiced, not willing to hold the truth in unrighteousness, believe from the Scriptures that John ever baptised by immersion? I trow not.

Then I think the conclusion clear, established beyond a doubt, that there are two baptisms to be performed on subjects of baptism, and that these two baptisms *resemble each other in their application* to the subjects, and the symbolic manner of application is by pouring as taught in the Scriptures. Admit, for a moment, just for argument's sake, that John did immerse, which is no where proved to us in the Scriptures, John says Jesus must increase, but I must decrease, would be sufficient proof that the way Jesus baptized was the right way, which is incontrovertibly proved to be by pouring. J. H.

THE WORLD'S LAST DAY.

As to every individual there is a last day, as there is a last day to the world. That long series of years, that succession of centuries and ages, which the Greeks called *aion*, and which we call world—with its seeming generations, and its great events—must end! This hoary headed world must have a last day! And what a succession of great and small events will then terminate. Kingdoms rising and falling—nations springing into notice from rude unnoticeable beginnings, spreading themselves forth, and becoming mighty empires, themselves in their turn to be overthrown and give place to others more mighty. That wonderful, and complicated, and mysteriously efficient system of divine operations called Providence—seen in vision by him of the river of Chebar, and symbolized so expressly as a wheel in the middle of a wheel, their peripheries dreadfully high, full of eyes, and under the direction of the living spirit, always intelligently active and educing good out of seeming evil—will then be complete. We can then look back upon many events seemingly dark and inexplicable, and see God in them accomplishing great and eternal glorious results. This succession of events, great and small, this rise and fall, growth and decay of individuals, of families, and of nations, will then terminate. The day of the Lord will consummate the history of this world.

That history will then be consummated, but not forgotten. What reminiscences of events once regarded as trivial—entirely forgotten—will rush upon the minds of the vast multitudes who will then stand before the great white throne!" All actions, all words, all thoughts, which have been done, and spoken and contemplated, will then come up in review. How well has one said,

"Great day, for which all other days were made."

How many days of folly and nights of dissipation must then be accounted for! How many days wickedly wasted in inert idleness! How many days misspent, energies squandered, time thrown away on what had much better been left undone! How many days spent in accumulating treasures, merely to be burned up in the final conflagration! Oh time, what a treasure it will appear, when it is all spent—in how many cases misspent! Looking back from that point, how many hours, how many days would we annihilate, were it possible, and consign to everlasting oblivion the record of deeds! It can not be—it can not be! Those days, those actions, those words, we must meet face to face! "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive according to the things he hath done in the body, whether it be good or bad.". "For every idle word that men speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."

HALL AND CHALMERS.

The following comparison of Hall and Chalmers, the two great pulpit orators of their day, is taken from an old copy of the *Church of Ireland Magazine*, and is attributed to the bishop of Calcutta:

"To compare Mr. Hall with another splendid genius of our age, Dr. Chalmers, is a difficult, and perhaps an invidious task. They are both highly gifted and most powerful men, raised up and qualified for great service to the church of Christ; but they are very different in their style and character of mind. As to the use of the English language and purity of composition, Mr. Hall, the most elegant writer of his day, stands confessedly vastly superior to Chalmers, whose corruptions, neglects, inventions, and bad taste, make his finest discourses at times unintelligible. But this is an introductory and very inferior point. As to power of mind, I should think Dr. Chalmers the more daring and vigorous, and Mr. Hall the more delicate and acute reasoner. Dr. Chalmers is bold; Mr. Hall beautiful. Dr. Chalmers seizes one idea, which he expands by amplification and reiteration through a discourse; Mr. Hall combines and works up a variety of arguments in support of his topic; never loses sight of his point; touches every subject briefly, and with exquisite taste; and leaves an impression upon the mind more soft, more pleasing, but perhaps not much less powerful, than his great contemporary. Dr. Chalmers gives only one or two projecting truths, and leaves his subject confessedly incomplete; his sermons are composed of many separate thoughts slightly linked to one another; and like the reaches in the majestic course of the Rhine, which succeed each other by breaks, and expand upon the eye with extraordinary beauty when you enter them, but are succeeded by a narrow flow of the stream at each interval, his sermons are a succession of bold and magnificent truths wrought out with strength, and then left by the preacher, that he may press on to the next mighty idea. Mr. Hall's sermons are a beautiful whole; less daring in the general parts, but more closely connected; coming on the mind with greater conviction, and expanding his one important subject at once before the view; as the wide and fair lakes of Switzerland spread their varied, and complete, and connected beauties before the eye of the spectator. Dr. Chalmers, in short, is more impassioned, Mr. Hall more sublime; the one declaims, the other argues; the first storms the mind, the second charms it and unfolds all its sympathies. Dr. Chalmers is adapted for the popular ear: his bold and reiterated statements, his overwhelming tide of words, his projecting and striking imagery, his small number of distinct thoughts enforced in various different forms; all make him the preacher for the crowded popular auditory. Mr. Hall is the preacher for the scholar, the student, the metaphysician, the man of elegant education, the fastidious proud despiser of spiritual religion, the pretender to a philosophy not thoroughly fathomed. His master-mind, his acute insight into the very inmost soul, his candor towards his opponents, his infinite reverence for Holy Scripture, his cautious conclusive argumentation, his delicate and sublime bursts of imagery, his superiority to party feelings and interests, ensure the attention, and fix the conviction, of every competent and unprejudiced hearer.

"As to usefulness, the palm must be conceded, for the present age, to Dr. Chalmers; he is more bold, more decisive, more capable of frequent effort, more ready to commit his unfinished compositions to the press, more negligent of the minuter graces which fetter Mr. Hall, and limit his efforts, and have left him, after fifty years of public life, the author of far fewer works, and those works of less extent and less general importance, than Dr. Chalmers has produced in one fourth of that time.

In the next age, it is possible Mr. Hall's publications may fetch up the way he appears to have lost in the present. All his practical writings will live, and exercise a powerful sway over the public mind, when many of Dr. Chalmer's may have done their work and been forgotten. Had Mr. Hall more of the bold and intrepid character of Dr. Chalmers; would he write with less anxiety and refinement; would he devote himself to the prosecution of some great national topic, touching the interests of morals and religion; would he disregard more of his own feelings, in order to do good in a transitory world; there is nothing which he might not be capable of effecting, under God's blessing: for no man of the present age has gained the ear, and fixed the love and admiration of his countrymen more than Robert Hall."

THE CONQUEROR'S DEATH-BED.

Spurgeon, in one of his sermons, describes a scene which will hereafter be a terrible reality to those who are responsible for the terrible war in which we are now engaged. He says:

"Let us consider a man dying, and looking back on his past life: he will find in death a sting, and that sting will be his past sin. Imagine a conqueror's death bed. He has been a man of blood from his youth up. Bred in the camp, his lips were early set to the bugle, and his hand, even in infancy, struck the drum. He had a martial spirit; he delighted in the fame and applause of men; he loved the dust of battle and the garment rolled in blood. He has lived a life of what men call glory. He has stormed cities, conquered countries, ravaged continents, overrun the world. See his banners hanging in the hall, and the marks of glory on his escutcheon. He is one of earth's proudest warriors. But now he comes to die: and when he lies down to expire, what shall invest his death with horror? It shall be his sin. Methinks I see the monarch dying; he lies in state; around him are his nobles and his councillors; but there is somewhat else there.—Hard by his side there stands a spirit from Hades; it is a soul of a departed woman. She looks on him and says, "Monster! my husband was slain in battle through thy ambition: I was made a widow, and my helpless orphans and myself were starved." And she passes by; her husband comes, and opening wide his bloody wounds, he cries, "Once I called thee monarch; but, by thy vile covetousness, thou didst provoke an unjust war. See here these wounds—I gained them in the siege. For thy sake I mounted first the scaling ladder; this foot stood upon the top of the wall, and I waved my sword in triumph, but in hell I lifted up my eyes in torment. Base wretch, thine ambition hurried me thither!" Turning his horrid eyes upon him, he passes by. Then up comes another, and another, and another yet: waking from their tombs, they stalk around his bed and haunt him; the dreary procession still marches on, looking at the dying tyrant. He shuts his eyes, but he feels the cold and bony hand upon his forehead; he quivers, for the sting of death is in his heart. "O Death!" says he, "to leave this large estate, this mighty realm, this pomp and power—this were somewhat; but to meet those men, those women, and those orphan children, face to face; to hear them saying, 'Art thou become like one of us?' while kings whom I have dethroned, and monarchs whom I have cast down shall rattle their chains in my ears, and say, 'Thou wast our destroyer, but how thou art fallen, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou brought down as in a moment from thy glory and thy pride!'" There, you see, the sting of death would be the man's sin. It would not sting him that he had to die, but that he had sinned, that he had been a bloody man, that his hands were red with wholesale murder—this man would plague him indeed, for "the sting of death is sin."

LOVE TO JESUS.—A lad named Hoopoo, a native of one of the South Sea Islands, was sent to America to be trained, that he might become useful in the mission. One day he was in a large company, and was asked many questions about the island in which he was born. The native lad spoke very wisely, but some of his sayings made a gentleman of the company laugh aloud. "I am a poor heathen boy," said Hoopoo, "it is not strange that my blunders in English should amuse you." Then, in a kind and serious manner, he said to the gentleman, "Soon there will be a larger meeting than this. We shall all be there, and if we should then be asked, 'Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?' I think I shall be able to say, 'Yes.' What will you say, sir?" The gentleman felt the force of the word, and after he left the party, the question of the South Sea Island boy still seemed to sound in his ears. His heart was touched by the Holy Spirit, and he found no rest till he could say, Yes, to Hoopoo's question.

"IT SHUTS OUT THE WORLD."—A few years since, on visiting a mother in Israel, one who wrestled and prevailed in prayer, she led me to a small room in a retired part of her low-roofed dwelling, and showing me the hasp which fastened the door of that quiet retreat, said: "I often think that this little piece of iron is more to me than all the treasures of the rich in yonder city are to them—for this '*shuts out the world.*'"

It was a sacred spot, that room of prayer. For more than fifty years it had been a bethel to the soul of this aged disciple; and how many in that mountain village, aye, and in the world, are indebted to the prayers offered there, eternity alone will reveal. It seemed to me holy ground, hard by the very gate of heaven.

Reader, have you any bar, or bolt, or key, which, when you enter your place of prayer, keeps away the intruding cares and perplexities of the world without? Alas! alas! how many weary, aching hearts, *burdened* with earthly treasures, would give all they possess for the "little piece of iron," the *something*, which would "shut out the world," and give the sublime repose which He gives to "His beloved."—*Tract Jour.*

"I never," said Luther, "knew the meaning of God's word, until I came into affliction. I have always found it one of my best schoolmasters."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

CONSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY COMMITTEE of Fayetteville Presbytery will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Saturday, Sept. 24th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The design of the meeting is to make preparation for the approaching meeting of Presbytery; and a full attendance of the members is requested.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Euphronia church, (additional,) $105.60; Methodist Protestant congregation, Friendship, Guilford county, $64.25.

CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.—This paper, formerly published in Raleigh, has made its appearance in Charlotte. It is now issued by the Protestant Episcopal Publishing Association of the Confederate States, and edited by the Rev. F. M. Hubbard, of Chapel Hill, and the Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, of Charlotte. The first number of the new series is printed on good paper with new material, and makes an unusually fair appearance for these blockade times. Price, $5 for three months; $10 for six months.

THE UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.—The *Christian Observer*, organ of the United Synod, speaking of the recent action of that body adopting unanimously the plan of our Assembly and thus consummating the Union between the two churches, remarks: "As it was consummated in the spirit of humble prayer, so may it be cemented—that it may be indeed a defence of our time-honored standards—a barrier against every form of error—and under God a permanent blessing to the Church. For this purpose it has been suggested that in places where the Church has been divided the congregations should now hold a general meeting for prayer and praise, that they may be baptized by one and the same spirit, and invigorated for the duties of the Christian life to which they have been called."

USEFULNESS IN PRISON.—At the late meeting of the United Synod of the Presbyterian church, at Lynchburg, by request of the Moderator, Mr. Watkins made an interesting statement of a few facts in regard to the Rev. Dr. Handy, derived from Col. Cobb, of the 44th Va. Regiment, a ruling elder, who was recently a prisoner at Fort Delaware. Dr. H. having permission from Gen. Butler to visit his friends in Delaware, was imprisoned in that Fort, a year since, for sentiments expressed in a private conversation. When Col. Cobb entered the prison he found Dr. Handy laboriously engaged with a bible class consisting of 150 officers. They studied the subject of the lesson and seemed very anxious to ascertain divine truth on all subjects. They held a meeting for religious inquiry almost every day. Dr. Handy preached too nearly every day. A revival was witnessed among them, and many were converted. Among them are some who will give themselves to the work of the ministry. His health, Col. Cobb believed, was failing under these heavy labors. His hair, which a few years since was black, is now turning white.

YANKEE TREATMENT OF MINISTERS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* learns that the Yankees, in their last retreat through the Valley of Va., "indulged their destructive propensities with, if possible, a more fiendish spirit than ever." They arrested and paroled Rev. H. Suter; "then went into his house and destroyed or carried off everything he owned, leaving his family perfectly destitute of all their personal effects." They also treated Rev. Charles White and family, living near Berryville, in the same manner. Mr. White was a class-mate of ours in former days at Union Theological Seminary, Va., and is a most lovely, amiable man. We sincerely sympathize with him. When the war commenced he was pastor of the churches of Berryville and Harper's Ferry.

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

The letter of Gen. McClellan, accepting the nomination tendered him by the Chicago Convention, removes the last hope of peace except through a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war on the part of the Confederate States. A telegraphic synopsis of this letter was published by us last week, and the letter itself, which has appeared in the papers since, differs so little from this that it is not deemed necessary to incumber our columns by publishing it in full. Gen. McC. ignores every thought contained in the Chicago platform save that of preserving the Union, and as it appears to us, takes direct issue with that body as to the means by which this is to be done. The Convention acknowledged that the experiment of war had proved a failure, while it had seriously interfered with the rights and liberties of the people of the loyal States, and declared that other measured should be immediately adopted to secure the desired peace. McClellan intimates, if he does not express himself in direct and positive terms, that peaceful measures can only be adopted when the war has been so far successful on their part that "it is clear," or at least "probable," that we, their "present adversaries, are ready for a peace upon the basis of Union."

Thus has fallen another of the props upon which many of our people leaned, looking for a speedy peace. The growing dissatisfaction with the war among the people of the United States, many hoped, would result in the nomination at Chicago of a man favorable to a cessation of hostilities and to peaceable measures for the adjustment of the matters at issue between the belligerents. In this hope we ourselves shared; and it was by no means destroyed when the platform of the Chicago Convention was published. It was, like political platforms generally, cautiously constructed, so as to carry a great many people, and people differing very materially in their views of public policy, but it frankly acknowledged a failure of the war to bring about a restoration of the Union and recommended peaceable measures to that end. This was something considerable gained. But this has all been swept away by McClellan's letter accepting the nomination tendered him. That letter is understood, of course, to foreshadow his policy, if elected; and it breathes nothing but war until we shall be whipped into a state of mind to return to our allegiance to the United States government.

Now, we would not utter a word to depress or discourage any one. Our confidence in the final issue of this terrible war is just as strong as it ever was. But we had hoped that the peace sentiment in the United States had made greater advances than it appears to have made, judging from the results of the Chicago Convention. McClellan may not reflect the sentiments of that body. We know he does not reflect the sentiments of some who were there. But he is the nominee for President, and if elected will carry out the policy foreshadowed in his letter, provided his influence with the people will enable him to do it. *We certainly have nothing to hope from McClellan.*

Providence has thus completely hedged us up. The hopes of peace through any other means than the patriotic valor of our people blessed by the Lord of Host, have all been destroyed. We are left to fight our own battles, assisted only by that power that never leaves or forsakes right and justice, though it may be long ere deliverance is obtained. It becomes our people, therefore to gird themselves for the conflict—to rouse themselves from any sloth or listlessness that may have crept upon them—to cast off covetousness, distrust, hoarding, and all the evils that now beset us and cripple the efforts of our government and army, and at once bend every energy to secure success to our arms. This is the only possible way of obtaining peace. A peace patched up in any other way would be utterly worthless. It would be no peace to us, but would render desperate a large portion of our own people—all indeed who are unwilling to bow the knee to usurpation and tyranny that "thrift may follow fawning"—and would forthwith inaugurate a civil war among ourselves. God forbid any such result as this! To avoid it, let us look to God, and in the strength He gives conquer a peace from those who are still bent on our ruin and enslavement. With united effort, we still believe this day not far distant. But without union and vigor, it may be far off.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—The attention of the members of Fayetteville Presbytery who expect to reach the place of meeting at the approaching sessions by Railroad, is called to information that appears among our ecclesiastical notices.

NORTHERN METHODISTS.—The late General Conference of the Northern Methodist church, elected three abolitionist bishops, about eight abolition editors, excluded all slaveholders from the church, without the authority of law, extended the term of the pastorate to three years, created eight new Conferences, made Trustees of churches members of the Quarterly Conferences, made a new ritual and remodeled the Discipline, re-enacted the rule making attendance upon class meeting a test of membership, and provided for the organization of the baptised children of the church into classes.

A correspondent of the North Carolina Presbyterian says that the sick and wounded soldiers pass through North Carolina uncared for and unattended to, while in South Carolina it is very different, the soldiers' wants being abundantly supplied

We are surprised that the Editor of the Presbytesian should allow such a glaring error in regard to North Carolina to appear in his columns. He certainly knew better, or might have known better if he had read the newspapers published on the line of Railroad from Weldon to Charlotte. We have passed over the Road from Raleigh to Charlotte several times recently, and every time found the wants of sick and wounded soldiers abundantly supplied at all the prominent stations on the Road. The people at Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, particularly, have been kind and attentive to soldiers. At Charlotte we know that much has been done to relieve the necessities of our brave soldiers. The citizens of the town and country have contributed food and money for this purpose in abundance, and the ladies and the Mayor have been attentive in distributing it.

We cannot speak so confidently as to what has been done on the Road from Wilmington to Weldon, but we can say, from observation, that at Wilmington we found the ladies attentive to wounded soldiers and ready to supply their wants.

After so much has been done by our people, it is provoking to see in print such articles as the one in the Presbyterian. No doubt the people of South Carolina have done their share of the work well, but North Carolina has done as much as any other State in the Confederacy in the way of attention to sick and wounded soldiers.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We do not feel called upon to defend every statement made by our correspondents; but as the editor of the *Presbyterian* is impeached for allowing "such a glaring error in regard to North Carolina to appear in his columns," we cannot well avoid a notice in advance of anything our correspondent P. H. D. may feel called upon to say. And we are ourselves "surprised" in turn, at the editor of the *Democrat*, for for making such a statement as he does, as to what our correspondent said. We quote the words of P. H. D., the correspondent referred to: "One thing will strike any traveller as he goes: The difference between the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in North and South Carolina. I am told that they are cared for to some extent in Greensboro'. One passes on thence to Charlotte and does not find a particle of food offered to these poor suffering fellows." After then referring to what he saw in South Carolina, he asks: "Where are our farmers around Concord and Salisbury and Lexington, &c., &c.?" Is there here any such broad assertion as the *Democrat* reports him making, "that the sick and wounded soldiers pass through North Carolina uncared for and unattended to?" The only part of North Carolina which the language of our correspondent would lead any one to infer that he really intended to charge with a want of proper attention to sick and wounded soldiers, is from Greensboro' to Charlotte; and in Greensboro' he says they are *not* "uncared for and unattended." It is to the "farmers around Concord and Salisbury and Lexington," that he specially appeals as delinquents in duty. So much for what our correspondent actually *did* say; and we are inclined to think that he will regard it as rather "provoking" to have his kind intentions towards the good people on the line of the N. C. Railroad from Greensboro' to Charlotte, as well as towards the suffering soldiers, construed and interpreted to mean a libelous attack upon the noble and patriotic State in which he was born, and raised, and lives, and which we know he venerates.

We may remark further, however, that we were "surprised" at the statement really made by our correspondent, when we published it. We know the people pretty well in and around the places mentioned, and we are sure that no more patriotic and public spirited people are to be found anywhere in the Confederacy. We had no reason to doubt that they had done a great deal for sick and wounded soldiers since the war commenced, though from personal observation we know nothing about it. But we know that human nature is prone to become "weary in well-doing." Though the spirit may be willing, the flesh is weak; and to attend daily upon the passing trains, year after year, to minister to the suffering soldiers, and all simply for the luxury of doing good, is almost more than could be expected of any people. To say that they had become remiss, after the lapse of three years of this service, is no very grave impeachment of their patriotism or their humanity. And as we had implicit confidence that the statement made by our correspondent was literally true, in the instance in which he passed over the Railroad from Greensboro,' or that neighborhood, to Charlotte, we did not feel called upon to eliminate the statement from his communication.

"P. H. D.," a member of Orange Presbytery, and *not* a ruling elder, as appears from his communication, must be known to a large number of our subscribers in the region of which he speaks. And *they* know, as well as we, that he would say nothing intentionally to bring reproach upon any portion of North Carolina. He would say nothing that he did not conscientiously believe to be not only truthful and just but also proper and expedient. If his remarks have been construed by any one into any thing more than an intention to "stir up the pure minds" of the good people along the lines of Railroad in North Carolina, especially from Greensboro' to Charlotte, to be more diligent and punctual in attending to the sick and wounded soldiers, then he has been misunderstood. And we think that any one, even the editor of the *Democrat*, who will read his communication a second time, will scarcely be able to believe that he meant anything more. If such a stirring up was not needed, then these people may complain—of P. H. D., but not of us.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received a short communication from P. H. D., which appears in another column.

HUMANITY OF OUR FOES.—The correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman, relative to a truce for the expatriation of the citizens of Atlanta by the Federal commander, appears in our news columns. It is said that no such act of barbarism on the part of a successful commanding General has been witnessed in the last two hundred years. It is in character, however, with the policy of our enemies generally, though they have not before gone about the thing in so cool, deliberate and systematic a manner as Sherman. We would call the attention of any of our people who may feel disposed to yield to Federal advances for the sake of their homes and property, to this action of Gen. Sherman. Let the enemy once get you in their power, they will then deal with you and yours as may best serve the interests of the government at Washington.

Some of our exchanges are publishing a letter of Gen. Grant, dated City Point, Va., Aug. 16, and addressed to Gen. Washburne. This letter, for malignant exultation at the prospect of being able speedily to crush our cause to the earth, exceeds anything we have seen. It really seems to us that none other than a fiend could have penned it. Take this sentiment: "All wanted now to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force."

God save us from the power of a Government whose representative men are such as Sherman and Grant! Death would be preferable.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF STRENGTH.—We trust it will not be for a moment forgotten that our true source of strength for bringing the war to a successful conclusion, is in God. With our sins repented of, our faith strong, and our prayers fervent, we need have no fears for the result. The God who listens to the Christian's prayer, is the same God who controls all human events. Without his favor no power of numbers or discipline, or valour, or skill, or strategy will avail. The best plans will fail and the most consummate combinations come to naught. Some link will be wanting in a most important crisis, some general will fail to come up to time, some courier will be struck down while carrying a vital order, some misapprehension will occur, and thus the most skilfully devised movement will issue in disaster. Men may call this chance, or one of the contingencies of war; they may make a scapegoat of some unfortunate officer, or resort to various explanations, but after all there is a Providence which presides over and directs these events.

And that same Providence can give strength to the comparatively feeble, shewing as has been so often the case in this war, that "the battle is not always to the strong." He can suggest the proper movement, and the time and means of its accomplishment, he can inspire commanders with courage and skill, with the facility of penetrating the enemy's designs and of meeting and frustrating them, and he can impart confidence, daring and energy to the troops; at the same time that he can protect them from the missiles of death.

How important that we should make sure of the favour of this all controlling Providence!—that we should do nothing to provoke his displeasure, that we should humbly bow at his footstool, and offer constant and importunate prayer. He has promised to hear the suppliant's cry, and he will not disappoint those who put their trust in him.

Continued success may do much to encourage an army and keep up its spirit, but continued success will prove a fatal snare, if it leads us to rely upon our own resources and to forget that Divine Helper to whom we turned when the skies were dark, and the tide of war was rolling strong against us. We need to be constantly on the watch lest we should be betrayed on this point. So long as the enemy continues to muster his hosts, so long should special and earnest supplication be made to that God who has thus far so signally stood by us. It has been said, on apparently good authority, that at the opening of this campaign the Federal General Grant, referring to the prayers offered in the Confederacy, remarked, that he considerd the praying game about played out, and that his trust was in his armies. We thank God that such are not the sentiments either of our soldiers or our people; but that they still feel that their confidence is in that mighty arm that wields all human destinies. Let us adhere to this. Let us exalt and honor God, and he will honor us.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

PRAYER FOR THE PRISONERS.—When Peter was thrown into prison by Herod, "prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God, for him," and, according to his faithfulness, the Lord heard and answered those prayers by the deliverance of Peter.

May we not learn a lesson from this? May it not be that the people of God at the South have not made special prayer for the deliverance of our brethren in arms, whom the enemy hold in prison, and that, for this reason, an exchange has not been effected and our men restored to liberty?

If we are at fault in the sight of the Almighty, it is not too late to make amends. Our friends are yet languishing in the enemy's land; their situation appeals loudly to our sympathies, the ears of the Lord are not shut that he cannot hear; and we have but to lift up longing, agonizing cries to Him, and our petitions will be granted.

Friends and brethren, pray for our brothers who languish in the prisons of our foe. Let united and universal prayer be made for their restoration to liberty in such a way as God chooses, and soon their prison doors will fly open, and they will again be allowed to breathe the air of our glorious Confederacy.—*Christian.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL."

DEAR BROTHER:—I drop you a line in regard to some strictures that have been published upon my "Incidents of travel."

In the first place, it may be said that I am a North Carolinian, and have as much State pride as any one should have. I feel as tenderly alive to the reputation of the good old State as any man. Nor am I blinded, as I trust, to her foibles and failures in duty, whenever they may be seen. Allow me then, at least, to have good motives in whatever may be said or done in regard to the matter now under consideration.

Within the last six months it has been my lot to travel more or less from one end of the State almost to the other. And the thought has occurred to me several times, that more might be done for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers than is done. Some parts of the State do a great deal, and some again little or nothing. There seems to be no system about the matter. For instance, it does not seem right that one or two towns should be allowed to bear the whole burden, because they are willing. The different towns along the road ought to have set days upon which they are to supply the needy upon the trains, and the people in the surrounding country might supply the articles necessary to do it. The burden would thus fall upon each place not more than once a week perhaps.

My article was headed "Incidents of travel," and it is presumable that I would state what I saw and heard. I *saw* nothing done at Charlotte or any other place from High Point to the S. C. line, nor did the gentleman with me. I am glad to learn that we did not see all that was passing. God forbid that I should say ought to detract from the patriotic ladies of that cradle of liberty. Having learned that the soldiers were looked after by the self-denying ladies of Greensboro', I supposed that I had made them an honorable exception. But I did not look over my article after it was written, and my language does not do them justice. Really ladies, I ask your forgiveness. I have heard, too, that Hillsboro has done much, and perhaps many other places. The point is, however, that these worthy examples are not followed to a sufficient extent throughout the State.

P. H. D.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ABSTRACT

Of the Minutes of Concord Presbytery, held at Bethany Church, N. C., Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1864.

Presbytery met and was opened with a sermon by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Moderator, from I John 3: 2. Constituted with prayer.

Present, 30 Ministers and 24 Ruling Elders. Absent, 14 Ministers, and 38 churches and pastoral charges not represented.

Rev. Jno. D. Wilson was chosen Moderator, and Rev. B. L. Beall and R. W. Allison, Esq., Temporary Clerks.

Rev. Sam'l J. Price, of the Presbytery of Roanoke, Rev. W. H. Singletary, of the Presbytery of Harmony, and Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, of the Presbytery of Cherokee, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Rev. J. Rumple was elected Stated Clerk,—the office being made vacant by the recent death of Rev. R. H. Lafferty.

After the reading of the Standing Rules, Rev. Walter W. Pharr, J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., and Ruling Elder M. D. Johnston, were appointed a Committee to revise said Rules, and report at the next semi-annual meeting.

A call from the church of Concord Town for the services of Rev. R. B. Anderson, was placed in his hands for consideration, and by permission, held for answer at the next meeting of Presbytery.

The pastoral relation between the Rev. R. Burwell and the church of Paw Creek was dissolved, and Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D., appointed to declare said church vacant.

The session of Olney church was authorized to receive into the church certain members of the Independent church upon their personal knowledge of their regular standing in said church.

Reports were heard from J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., and Rev. D. A. Penick, Sr., Commissioners to the last General Assembly.

The following minute, in relation to the death of Rev. R. H. Lafferty, was unanimously adopted by Presbytery, viz:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our dearly beloved brother, the Rev. R. H. Lafferty, a member of this body, in the midst of his years and usefulness; therefore

Resolved, 1st, That whilst we deeply regret and lament his departure at a period when, to human appearances, he could scarcely be spared, and when his praises were in all the churches, we would bow with humble submission to the inscrutable dispensation of providence, confidently believing that our irreparable loss is, to him, everlasting gain; and that he is now enjoying the beatific vision of the King in his beauty, and reaping the full reward of all his faithful labors.

Resolved, 2nd, That we shall ever cherish a lively and grateful remembrance of his earnest and devoted piety, of the purity of his motives, his integrity and uprightness, his unsullied reputation, his humility and heavenly-mindedness, his punctuality and fidelity as a minister and the Stated Clerk of this Presbytery for years, his perspicuous and instructive sermons, his popularity with his people, his accurate and extensive knowledge of, and conscientious adherence to, the constitution and doctrines of our church, his noble impulses and generous liberality, his uniform and untiring zeal for the glory of God, and for the salvation of souls, especially displayed as a missionary in the army, daily laboring and praying for the conversion of our soldiers.

Resolved, 3rd, That as members of this Presbytery we shall endeavor to realize the shortness of time, the uncertainty of life and the greatness of our work; and that—imitating the model of diligence and perseverance which he exhibited to us—we will, by the aid of the Divine Spirit, strive to perform our whole duty, until our Heavenly Master shall call us hence.

Resolved, 4th, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and congregation of our deceased brother; and whilst recommending them to cast their burdens upon the Lord, we shall fervently pray that He may sustain and console them.

Resolved, 5th, That we do regard it as our duty to care and provide for the families of our deceased brethren with parental solicitude and kindness; and to visit them more frequently, when in the providence of God, we have it in our power to pass near them.

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly, reported, calling the attention of Presbytery, 1st, To the assessment on the Presbyteries on page 262; 2nd, To the Assembly's recommendation of the Publication Committee, on page 265, Res. 2; 3rd, To the Assembly's advice to Presbyteries touching Domestic Missions, page 279, Res. 7.

The Presbytery's Agent of Foreign Missions, Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D., read his report, from which it appears that the churches in our bounds have contributed to that cause one thousand and thirty-one dollars.

A report of a Committee of investigation was adopted, asking the Presbytery of Bethel to transfer to Concord Presbytery such ministers and churches as are within our bounds; which it has acquired in the union of the Independent Presbyterian church with said Presbytery.

The following resolution reported by a Committee appointed to call attention to the importance of the Deacon's office, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Presbytery enjoin it upon all churches that have practically ignored the office of Deacon, and are endeavoring to discharge its duties by the agency of Elders and Trustees, to elect and ordain Deacons as soon as practicable.

A free conversation on the state of religion in our churches was held, in which all the Ministers and a few Elders participated.

Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D., Hopewell church concurring, was authorized to labor one third of his time in Paw Creek congregation.

A Committee, consisting of Revs. D. A. Penick, Sr., Jesse Rankin, J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., R. H. Morrison, D. D., and Elders A. C. McIntosh, D. A. Davis and R. I. McDowell, was appointed to visit the Charlotte church and adjust difficulties, reported as existing there.

Presbytery having examined Mr. J. J. Kennedy and heard all his parts of trial, after sustaining them all as satisfactory, proceeded to license him as a probationer for the holy ministry.

The Report of the Committee on the Minutes of Synod was adopted. Said report calls attention to Resolutions on page 17 on the subject of ordaining ministers at *pro re nata* and other special or intermediate meetings. Also enjoins liberal contributions to the causes of Missions and Publication, and recommends all our churches to observe the last Thursday in February 1865, as a day of special prayer for Schools and Colleges, and to take up on that day a collection in behalf of the cause of Education.

The Treasurer of Presbytery reported the following churches as failing to pay their assessment for the current year, viz:

Beulah, 1 dollar; Castinia Grove, 5.00; Dallas, 3.00; Davidson's River, 5.00; Ebenezer, 3.00; Flat Creek, 1.00; Franklin, (Macon,) 2.00; Franklin, (Rowan,) 4.00; Goshen, 7.00; Hiwassee, 3.00; Jefferson, 3.00; Joppa, 4.00; Lincolnton, 6.00; Long Creek, 6.00; Machpelah, 8.00; Mallard Creek, 12.00; Mills River, 4.00; New Hope, 7.00; Pleasant Hill, 10.00; Salem, 1.00; Sandy Plains, 1.00; Shelby, 1.00; Shiloh, 3.00; Swannanoa, 4.00; Taylorsville, 5.00; Wilkesboro', 2.00. Total $106.

The Treasurer of Presbytery, Rev. J. Rumple, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, was elected Treasurer of Presbytery.

Rev. S. J. Price, Agent for the Union Theological Seminary, and his cause, were recommended to the notice and liberality of all our churches. His object is to complete the endowment of said Seminary, according to resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Agent for Publication, Rev. G. D. Parks, made his report, from which we learn that about 2000.00 dollars have been contributed in the last two years, by less than twenty of our churches, no contributions being reported from fifty of our churches.

The several Presbyterial Agents were directed hereafter to ascertain, from the Assembly's Treasurers, all amounts received by them directly from the churches, and to incorporate these amounts in their annual reports.

A report was received from the Trustees of Davidson College, showing that the College exercises were continued through the past year, that thirty-one students were attached to the College proper and forty-five in the Preparatory Department, making a total of seventy-six. The finances of the College are in a prosperous state.

The following resolution was passed, viz:

Resolved, That Presbytery recommends to the Trustees of Concord Female College to take steps for the endowment of the Teachers' Department in that institution.

Committee appointed to install Rev. W. M. McDonald pastor of Bethlehem church, reported that duty performed on the day designated.

Leave was granted to Rev. S. S. Murkland to retain the calls from Bethany and Fifth Creek churches under consideration until the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

Rev. Walter W. Pharr, Rev. R. Z. Johnston and Dr. E. Nye Hutchison were appointed to prepare a sketch of the life and labors of Rev. R. H. Lafferty, for the permanent Record.

Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., was elected to the office of Evangelist of Concord Presbytery for one year, to labor in the vacant churches and missionary fields west of the Blue Ridge.

The Stated Clerk was directed to write to each of the Licentiates and Candidates for the Ministery, connected with Concord Presbytery, requiring them to report either personally or by letter, to each semi-annual meeting of Presbytery.

The Committee on Supplies made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

That the Rev. Messrs. J. L. Kirkpatrick,

D. D., A. Sinclair, R. Z. Johnston and Wm. M. McDonald, spend each one Sabbath in Monroe.

Rev. Messrs. D. A. Penick, Sr., and Wm. W., Pharr, each one Sabbath in Stanly county.

Rev. S. C. Alexander, one Sabbath at New Hope.

Rev. R. B. Anderson, one Sabbath at Concord Town.

Rev. R. N. Davis, one Sabbath at Shelbyville.

Rev. Messrs. R. H. Morrison, D. D., and James D. Hall, each one Sabbath in Dallas.

Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., two Sabbaths at Sandy Plains.

Rev. J. Rankin, one Sabbath in Watauga county.

Rev. Messrs. B. S. Krider, J. Rumple and W. B. Watts, each one Sabbath in East Rowan.

Rev. Messrs. G. D. Parks and G. R. Brackett, each one Sabbath in Yadkinville.

Rev. Wm. M. Kirkpatrick one Sabbath at East Bend, and preach once or more in Huntsville or vicinity.

Rev. Messrs. B. L. Beall and Walter W. Pharr, each one Sabbath in Sugar Creek.

Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D., one Sabbath at Paw Creek.

All others are directed to spend one or more Sabbath on missionary ground.

On motion, Presbytery resolved to hold its next semi-annual meeting at Providence church, on Wednesday before the 4th Sabbath in April 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following are the Treasurers of Concord Presbytery for the various benevolent enterprizes of the church, with their several Post Offices, viz:

Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Treasurer of Domestic Missions, Davidson College, N. C.

Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D., Treas'r of Foreign Missions, Alexandriana, N. C.

Rev. G. D. Parks, Treasurer of Publication, Enola, N. C.

Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Treasurer of Education, Charlotte, N. C.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Greensboro' during the Sessions of Synod, at the call of the Moderator.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GOLDSBORO' Sept. 16.—The State *Journal* has the following from the Plymouth: Pilot Hopkins, C. S. Ram Albemarle, with eight sailors, and eight soldiers captured and burned, on the 9th, the U. S. mail steamer Fawn, plying between Norfolk and Roanoke Island, killed 2 yankees, wounded four and captured 19 prisoners, exclusive of five negroes. The prisoners included a Lieut. Col. a Major and a Lieut. and corporal. No loss on our side.

Northern accounts report the capture of the steamer Advance, off Hatteras. She must have been on her outward trip from this port. We of course do not know the circumstances under which the capture, which has excited some surprise, as well as occasioned much regret here, was executed. The known speed and magnificent sea going qualities of the Advance account for the surprise felt at her capture, after she had once got through the cordon or cordons of blockaders off this port.

The Advance was among the finest and swiftest vessels ever built on the Clyde, but her great draft of water unfitted her for the business of blocade running to this port and detracted greatly from her value in this trade. Her capture, however, is a most unfortunate circumstance, as it furnishes the enemy with a sea going ship of greater speed than any they had yet captured, and faster, we think, than any they have in their blockading squadron. We presume it will not be long before she makes her appearance on our coast as a fully armed and exceedingly dangerous blockader.

The Advance had only between three and four hundred bales of cotton.—*Wil. Journal.*

SHERMAN'S BARBAROUS ORDER A GENERAL ONE.—The refugees from Atlanta report that a great deal of suffering and distress exists in the city, the general condition of which is represented as being terrible. The citizens who come South are not permitted to bring any household stuff of any consequence, the quantity being very limited, whilst those who have chosen to go North carry what they wish.

We learn that Sherman's order has been extended to all the towns and villages in the military occupation of the yankee army. Thus he is determined to depopulate and desolate the country in his rear. The people in the villages and towns along the State Road being thus subjected to the barbarous commands of expatriation will soon be in our midst or else be sent North, either of which conditions must be a great calamity to them in the present condition of the country.

This expatriation policy of Sherman merits the condemnation of civilized nations. It is the very summit of brutality, and could only have been invented by a fiend whose soul is stamped with the devil's own hideous image. In it, we see revived the most barbarous principle of war that has ever disgraced the most uncivilized nations of earth, together with his favorite principle, that destruction and annihilation is the object of war. The barbarism is perpetrated with the cold-hearted purpose and action of an executioner.—*Intelligencer.*

The Northern papers still insist that Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements, and boast that he will soon have that "one hundred thousand" with which he has promised to crush the life out of the Confederacy. As the latest accounts, however represent that the draft is to be enforced, in spite of Seward's assurance to the contrary, these statements may be received with a good deal of doubt.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—The N. Y. Herald of the 17th received. A dispatch from the Southwest says Sterling Price, with 5,000 cavalry, crossed the Arkansas river, half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, en route for Missouri.

Gen. Howell, commanding a Brigade in the 10th corps of Grant's army, was killed by a fall from his horse.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—European advices of the 4th received: The Mexican envoy to Italy was received by the King. The half yearly drawing in sinking fund of the Confederate loan took place on the 1st. Nearly one sixth has already been redeemed. Vide £340,000 by cotton; 138 by sinking fund. Liverpool cotton market firm. American advanced 1-4 to 1 2.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—Official notice is given that long date non-taxable bonds will be withdrawn from the market on the 20th and held at higher rates. Persons holding claims against the Government subsistence stores are notified to present their claims, if they wish those bonds in payment at present prices.

THE TEN DAYS' TRUCE.—The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman in regard to the ten days truce matter:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIS. OF MISS.,
in the Field, Atlanta, Sep. 7, '64.

To Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Army.

GENERAL: I have deemed it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed. Those who prefer, to go South; the rest North. For the former, I can provide transportation and cars to Rough and Ready, also wagons. But that their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible, it will be necessary that you assist families from Rough and ready to the cars at Lovejoy.

If you consent, I will undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer to go South, as far as Rough and Ready, with all movable effects, such as clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc. Servants, white and black, may also accompany them, provided no force be used towards the blacks, one way or the other. If they wish to go to their masters and mistresses, they can do so, otherwise they will be sent away or employed by the quarter-masters. Atlanta is no place for families or non-combatants, I have no desire to send persons North, if you assist in conveying them South.

If this proposition meets your views, I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses, carriages, shall in no manner, be harmed or molested; you in your turn agreeing that any cars, wagons, carriages, persons or animals shall not be interferred with. Each might send a guard, say one hundred men, to maintain order. The truce to be limited to ten days, after a certain time appointed.

I authorize the Mayor to choose two citizens to carry this letter and such documents as the Mayor may forward in explanation. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENN.,
In the Field, Atlanta, Sep. 18, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. W. T Sherman, Com'd'g U. S. Forces in Georgia.

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday's date borne by Mr. James M. Pall and James R Crow, citizens of Atlanta, is received.

You say therein and deem it to the interest of the U. States that citizens should be removed, etc. I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I accept the proposition to declare a ten days' truce, or such time as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction:

I suggest that staff officers be appointed by you to superintend their removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal father South; that a guard of one hundred men be sent by each party as you propose, to maintain order at that place, and that the removal begin on next Monday, Sept. 12th.

And now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends the studied and ingenious cruelty of all acts ever brought before the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war.

In the name of the God of Humility I protest against the expulsion from their homes and firesides, of the wives and children of our brave people.

I have the honor to be, Gen.,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

FROM GEORGIA.

Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's Army is being rapidly depleted by men whose term of service has expired going home. Some statements place the number already at 10,000.

The 15th was universally observed throughout the State as aday of fasting and prayer by the army and people.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 13th says that Wheeler had been driven from Middle Tennessee by Steadman. Morgan's staff has arrived at Chattanooga.

Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army, saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake in Hood in sending his cavalry to the rear. We must concede, he says, to our enemy, that he met us patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we have mentioned. So soon as his cavalry was in our rear, far beyond the reach of recall, instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, we followed quickly with the main army, and Atlanta fell into our possession.

It is reported that Sherman has sent a request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator H. V. Johnston to meet him at Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Brig. Gen F. A. Sharp has been relieved of duty as chief of staff to Gen. Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines; several hundred families have arrived in the most desperate condition imaginable.

Gens. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of 2000 prisoners. Several hundred of the number will be sent forward at once for this purpose.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—New York dates to the 13th state that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of Democrats to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's line on Thursday, near Sycamore Church, Prince George County, 17 miles from this City, capturing 2,000 head of beef cattle, 300 prisoners, a number of horses and 10 wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines. Gregg's Division of cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains. Hampton's men are in full feather and are eager for another charge at Grant's choice beeves.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19th.—Intelligence from Winchester to the afternoon of the 16th received. Our forces hold the ground from Winchester to the Occaquon. The enemy's infantry, estimated at 30,000, remain behind their entrenchments. Their cavalry, 10,000 strong, display considerable enterprise and activity.

Early's army is in fine condition, and enjoying abundant supplies, including vegetables and fruit.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—The barn of Mr. Joel Fulton, who lives in the Eastern part of this county was totally destroyed by fire one night this week. Mr. Fulton lost a large quantity of grain and some other property; and there was also destroyed some grain belonging to soldiers' families that was stored there. The impression prevails that the incendiary was not a deserter, but more likely a person of the community, there being no deserters from that section, or known to be in that neighborhood.—*Winston Sentinel.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers of the 12th received at Richmond. McClellan's letter of acceptance has caused a great sensation among the Peace Democracy. The New York News says it cannot support a candidate who has placed himself in collision with the convention that tendered him the nomination. The Editor of the Metropolitan Record repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and returned home in disgust.

The *Herald* of the 12th inst., says that the recent yankee victories, and the rumors of victories to come, account for the fact that all the Presidential candidates are upon a war platform; and that the success of the new loan combined with these causes to bring down gold to 219, on Saturday the 10th inst.

Mr. Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter of acceptance, telegraphed his friends in Washington that all hope was lost, and withdrew from the canvass. The Louisville Ky. Journal has placed the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns. Gen Cass denounces the Chicago platform as an ominous surrender to the rebels, and says that he cannot support it.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—New York papers of the 14th have been received. The railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga has been repaired, and the trains are running. The Railroad trains near Bardstown were captured by the Guerillas on Monday.

The *Tribune* says that the Republicans carried Maine by a larger majority than was ever given at a Gubernatorial election. They gain a member of Congress—have elected five-sixths of the Legislature.

Park Benjamin died in New York on Monday.

Gen. Thomas T. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Sherman. Gen. Martindale, of the Army of the Potomac has resigned.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and and other States whose quota shall not be filled up on the 19th inst.

Several journals formerly Republican have come out in favor of McClellan.

The Cincinnatti *Times* and Albany *Statesman*, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln and urge his withdrawal.

The Boston Post says, it is a great relief to to the Democrats, to be rid of such an incubus as the Woods, and says if Vallandigham chooses to follow them, he will have a rough road to travel.

Gov. Seymour peremptorily declines the renomination for Governor.

Gen. Hocker advocates the election of McClellan.

Seward, in his speech at Washington, said that the draft would surely come if the people did not volunteer.

It is reported that the rebels are concentrating at the mouth of Red river.

Gold opened at 218, advanced to 228, and closed at 224.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 14th contains an article from the New York *News* of the 13th, indicating a determined opposition to McClellan by that journal. The *News* says we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democrat ic party, but cannot council and will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace. The *Courier Des Etats Unis*, also withdraws from the support of McClellan.

Sherman has strictly prohibited persons not in military service from entering Atlanta. Neither manufacturing nor trading is permitted in the city, except exclusively for military purposes.

MARRIED.

By Rev. D. R. Jordan, near Wentworth, N. C., on the 23d of Aug., Mr. JAS. A. ALLEN, and Miss LIZZIE W., eldest daughter of Wm. M. Ellington, Esq.

On the morning of the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, on Haymount, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, to Miss MORTON, daughter of Captain William Bell, of the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory, Fayetteville.

DIED,

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Near Hasiewood, Chester Dist., S. C., on 24th of July, 1864, MARY, wife of Major R. B. Caldwell, in the 38th year of her age. Mrs. Caldwell was the daughter of Jas. Neely, dec'd, a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church, at Steele Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. She seems to have been the subject of religious impressions, and it is hopeed, of renewing grace in early life, and ever after adorned her profession of faith, by a life of consistent purity and devotion to the service of her precious Redeemer. Herself the orphaned child of a sainted mother, she well knew how to guide and comfort the motherless, as well as to bring up her own children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Uniting the firmness of parental authority with all the tenderness of maternal affection, she most effectually commanded her counsels to her children, by the persuasive force of her own consistent example and her pure and lovely character. To that active energy and untiring industry which so providently and bountifully supplied the wants of her household, she added that great charm of female excellence, retiring modesty and unobtrusive charity, in the bestowment of her liberal benefactions to the needy and distressed around her. But she seemed to rejoice in the spiritual welfare of those around her, and especially of her own dear children. Deeply solemn and impressive was her dying counsel to all the members of her family, while with all the irrepressible ardor of a dying mother's love, she addressed each one in turn and entreated them to live as by divine grace—to be prepared to meet her in that better land beyond the realms of death. Let us, therefore, be "followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises," where

"Every tear is wiped away—
Sighs no more shall heave the breast,
Night is lost in endless day,
Sorrow, in eternal rest."

Killed on the battle field of the Wilderness, Va., on the 6th of May, 1864, ADOLPHUS MEHAFFEY, com. I, 20th Georgia regiment, in the 34th year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., but for ten years previous to the breaking out of this war, was a citizen of Paulding county, Georgia. Although on two occasions he had been exempted on account of bodily inability, yet he thought it his duty to volunteer and aid in driving back the insolent invader. He sealed his devotion to his country with his life's blood. In the death of our friend, not only has our country lost a brave soldier, but the heart of an affectionate wife has been made to bow down in sorrow; three lovely little children will miss their father no more; an aged mother and many friends have cause to weep. But why should we weep?

We all have lost the best of friends,
But hope to reach that shore
Where we never will part again,
And death is known no more."

Sergt. ANDREW D. FLACK, Co. C, 30th N. C. T., aged 22 years, fell mortally wounded, Aug. 25th, 1864, while gallantly charging the enemy's entrenchments at Reams' Station, Va., and received at the hands of his comrades in arms, a soldier's burial near the spot which he had consecrated with his own life's blood. The history of this war will furnish few examples in which the virtues of the brave soldier, agreeable companion and exemplary christian were more beautifully blended and exemplified than in the life and character of Sergt. Flack. Whether in the dull routine of camp duties, on the toilsome and weary march, or mid the raging storm of battle, Sergt. Flack was ever at his post, performing every duty without murmur or complaint. Blessed shall be his memory to his comrades in arms, nerving them for the duties that lie before them and bidding them to imitate his pure exalted life. How rich a legacy of noble and virtuous deeds has he left to his bereaved kindred! Let them mourn not as those who have no hope.

A. FRIEND.

In Richmond county, of diptheria, on the 19th of Aug., H. ATWOOD NEWEL, son of John J. and Harriet A. N. Johnson, aged 4 years, 8 months and 19 days. Thus another little flower being nipped in the bud has passed from earth to heaven. He was a mild and gentle child, and we hope all is well with him. J.

Observer please copy.

At Charlotte, N. C., on Sabbath, the 11th of September, 1864, JOHN CAMPBELL SINCLAIR, infant son of Rev. Alexander, and M. Laura Sinclair, aged 11 months. During the meeting of the General Assembly at Charlotte. Johnnie was dedicated in baptism to the work of the sacred ministry. The offering of the parents had been accepted of the Lord sooner than they expected. Johnnie, is now one of the sacred ministry, serving at an altar "not made with hands eternal in the heavens." While this is comforting to the spirit, the weak flesh reels from the stroke which was so impossible to anticipate in the perfect health which preceded it, up to the last twenty-four hours. Thus

There is one of our number lies low in the grave,
And Death's icy mantle around him is thrown,
Nor childhood, nor skill, nor affection could save,
Whom the ruthless destroyer had marked for his own.
But thanks to our Saviour who vanquished the tomb.
And hath made the bright day-star of hope to arise,
'Tis the *casket* alone which reposes in gloom,
The *jewel* has gone to its home in the skies.

R. R.

In the hospital, at Petersburg, on the 6th of July, in the 34th year of his age, from the effects of a wound received on the 28th of June, JAMES NELSON BEATY, son of Dr. Thomas F. Beaty, of Iredell county, N. C., and a member of Co. I, 7th N. C. T. The deceased had been in the service some three years. And so amiable was he in disposition, and so faithful in the discharge of all duties, that he had endeared himself to both privates and officers. But that he was an humble christian was his crowning virtue. Being a child of the covenant, he early dedicated himself to the Lord and connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Prospect. And in whose death that congregation is called to mourn the loss of another of her promising young men. But "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good."

PASTOR.

On the battle field, at Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 9th of June, 1864, in the 23th year of his age, JOHN A. MORRISON, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. N., and Sarah V. Morrison, of Buncombe county, N. C. This is the second son from this house called to the eternal world from the field of battle. We trust they were ready and with their spiritual armor on. The subject of this notice was a member of the Presbyterian church. He is lamented alike by family, friends, and comrades in the army. May the God of all grace comfort their hearts, and prepare all who knew and loved him for a happy reunion in the skies. H.

On the 25th ult., while gallantly charging with his Regiment, at Jonesboro, Ga., Mr JAMES CARRIGAN, of the 2nd Ark. Cav., was shot and killed. From his life before hand, we conclude that he died in the faith. His deportment was ever that of a christian gentleman.

In this vicinity, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., FANNY M., daughter of John D. and Isabella J. Williams, aged 19 years. It is sad to have so many hopes and anticipations crushed as in the death of one so young. But God hath done it, and His ways are not our ways, neither are His thoughts our thoughts. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." Faith looks to a future world to make plain what is here dark and inexplicable.

At the residence of his grand-father, W. J. Bingham, Aug. 27th, JAMES WORTH, only child of Della W., and Capt. Rob. Bingham, aged 22 months. He was a peculiarly lovely and interesting child, and the Most High, "because he had a favor unto him," took him out of the arms of doting friends, and laid him in the bosom of the Good Shepherd.

Observer please copy.

At Smithville, N. C., on the morning of the 16th inst., Capt. THOMAL L. HYDART, aged 17 years and 7 months, youngest son of the late Thomas L. Hybart.

In this town on the 18th inst., Mr. NEILL CLARK.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

RICHLAND LODGE, A. Y. M., No 214.

At a called meeting of this Lodge, held June 24th, A. L. 5864, A. D. 1864, T. H. Smith, A. G. Foster and W. F. Rice, were appointed a committee, when the following preamble and resolutions were reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our worthy brother, Robert M. McCutchan, a member of Co. B, 14th Regt. N. C. Troops, who was mortally wounded in battle near Spotsylvania Court House, on the 8th of May last, and died in Hospital on the 10th inst., thus sacrificing his life for the liberty and independence of his country, and adding another to the thousands of victims slaughtered by our detestable foes in their wicked effort to subjugate and enslave a free people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss of our brother; yet as becomes us, we will reverently bow in submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory as a true patriot, a devout christian soldier, and a worthy member of our order.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widowed mother and his sister and brother, in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for our deceased brother for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Lodge, and that a copy of them be forwarded to the family of the deceased and also to the *N. C. Presbyterian* and the daily *Confederate* for publication.

T. H. SMITH,
A. G. FOSTER,
W. F. RICE, } Com.

J. W. JONES, Sec'y.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00@$5 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX,	$3 00
BUTTER,	$6 00
CORN,	$18 00@20 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@35 00
COFFEE,	$11 00@15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$7 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	140 00@150 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 4 00
PORK,	$2 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$20 00
SODA,	$5 00
SUGAR,	$9 00@$12 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$3 00@$3 50
SALT,	$30 00@40 00
TALLOW	$4 00

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

stands adjourned to meet at Union Church, Duplin co., N. C., on Thursday—not Tuesday, as printed in the Minutes—before the second Sabbath in October, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

Licentiates and Candidates for the Ministry are requested to report to me immediately, as Chairman of the Committee of Education.

J. P. McPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

N. B. Delegates to the ensuing meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, arriving by the W. & W. R. R. train will get off at Faison's Depot, where they will be met by the Committee of Arrangements.

Montpelier, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1864.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Of the South, will meet at New Hope, Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd Monday of September, the 19th of the month.

J. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in Teaching the higher English branches, Latin, Music and Drawing, desires a situation either as principal or assistant; or would take a family school in a good neighborhood.

References exchanged. Address editor of this paper Sept. 21, 1864.-7t*

$250 Reward.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 6th inst., a small dark iron gray MARE, eight years old. Also my Saddle and Bridle. The Saddle was a black quilted one, nearly new. The last heard of the thief he was on the road leading to the Grassey Islands, eight miles from the Pee Dee River. He was a small man of dark complexion, and wore a cap and roundabout gray coat and black pants. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief. DUNCAN McLAUCHLIN.

Argyle P. O., Sept 21.-3t*

TITHE NOTICE.

TO FARMERS IN COTTON RAISING DISTRICTS. (Extract:)

* * * * *

III. THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton pressed either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldiers' wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt.,
and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist., N. C.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21.-2t.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1864.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL CONCERNED IS CALLED TO THIS NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Tax in Kind, have been on duty since the 1st of August ultimo, estimating the articles of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Wool and Hay. These articles so far as assessed, are required to be delivered to the duly appointed Agents by the 1st day of this month. The Government is much in want of the produce. Parties delivering the tithe must bring with them Assessors' estimate, so a receipt for the same may be entered thereon.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Agt.,
For Cumberland county.

Sept. 21,-2t

MRS. McNEILL AND MRS. LANNEAU, assisted by the Misses Ellison, will open their SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at the foot of Haymount, on Monday October 3d, 1864.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

English branches,	$75 00
French and Latin, each,	25 00
Music,	75 00

Tuition payable half in advance, the balance at the close of the Session.

Sept. 14, 1864.-2t

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY,

A

FIRST CLASS LITERARY

AND GENERAL NEWS JOURNAL,

Containing eight closely printed pages of reading matter, of four columns each, is published every Saturday, in the city of Richmond, and is replete with the most interesting original and selected

TALES,

SKETCHES, and POETRY,

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, AND CRITICISMS;

In addition to a Summary of varied and current FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS ITEMS,

Together with a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT allotted to the WIT AND HUMOR OF THE DAY!

The "MAGNOLIA WEEKLY" is especially THE LADIES' PAPER!

and, as such, it is conducted so as to render it a UNIVERSAL FAVORITE IN THE HOME CIRCLE,

And wherever a polished literary taste calls for A PURE AND INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE.

The publication of a NEW SERIAL of absorbing interest, entitled

"THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY,"

BY TOBIAS GUARNERIUS, JR.

Author of the Prize Romance, "Guilty, or Not Guilty?" will be commenced about the 1st of October, to extend through twelve or fifteen numbers of the paper, and will be followed by a variety of interesting TALES, and NOVELETTES by our best writers.

In view of the early publication of "THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY," Agents and those who wish to subscribe will please forward their orders and subscriptions as soon as possible.

The "MAGNOLIA WEEKLY" will be furnished to subscribers for

TWENTY DOLLARS	PER ANNUM.
TWELVE DOLLARS	SIX MONTHS.

Subscribers making remittances will be particular in stating the name and whereabouts of their respective post-offices, and will also avoid enclosing county or corporation notes.

Agents in all parts of the Confederate States will be supplied at the rate of TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS per hundred. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent free of charge where desired.

A limited space will be devoted to advertisements, paid for in advance.

All correspondents will please address

SMITH & ROBERTSON, *Proprietors*,
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 14, 1864.-4t

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Subscriber was appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of Mrs M. A. Valentine. Persons indebted to the testatrix, and those having claims to be paid must attend to a settlement in due time.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

September 6, 1864.-4t*

Further Notice.

ON SATURDAY, the first day of October, I will rent for twelve months, the dwelling house of the late Mrs. Valentine, on Hay Street, and hire out a negro girl. At the same time, I will sell for cash, the household and kitchen furniture, and a good cow and calf.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Adm'r, with Will annexed.

September 6, 1864-4t*

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 5.

NOTICE TO FARMERS of the Counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Hornett, Columbus and Brunswick.

Deposits will be open on the 15th of this month, to receive the tithes of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and cured Hay. You will take your estimates to the Tithe agents and get receipts on them. None but regular Tithe agents in your respective Counties, are allowed to receive "Tithes."

Having learned that several persons have been informed by influential men that they need not pay more than 50 per cent in case of failure to pay their Tenth, I hereby notify you, that it is an act of Congress to collect the 500 per cent. on the crops of 1864, and Bacon of last season. Therefore, it is better to pay your Tithes and save the penalty. The Government needs the produce very much, and it is hoped that parties will bring in promptly. Maj. Blount, Q. M., at Smithville, will receive the Tithes of parties in that part of Brunswick. W. L. Hall will receive at River side.

Parties who do not list their Tithes, the assessors will have to visit their farms, and list the best way they can, when the estimate will be transferred for collection, with the 500 per centage.

I hope the Farmers will pay promptly, so as to avoid the necessity of having anything impressed.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt & Post Q. M.
Post Qr. Master.

Sept. 7, 1864.-4t.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VA.,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug., 30th.

Special Notice.

ALL PERSONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey, from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL, Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

Sept. 7th, 1864.-6t

CHILD'S CATECHISM.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATECHISM by "Laoia" for sale. Address STERLING & CAMPBELL,
Aug. 24w5* Greensboro', N. C.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dispepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison, F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Hillsboro' J. S. Whited & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address,
Lincolnton, S. F. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Norman,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis, Burbanks and Gallagher,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, H. McLin, Walker Mears, W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro', N. C.

August 17tf

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19 Hay Street

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Davidson College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will commence on the third of October.

Tuition: $60 per Session of five months.

The price of Board will be regulated by the cost of provisions. As heretofore, it will be as low as it can be afforded at. Those who may be willing to furnish provisions in exchange at the old rates, can obtain board at the same.

J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

N. B. Students arriving at Charlotte on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, will find a conveyance to bring them to the College without detention.

Sept. 7th, 1864.-5t

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug. 3, w9*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS. Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 15w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 19.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of exp

Miscellaneous Reading.

"STARVING OUT THE SOUTH"—WHAT SAY THE STATISTICS?

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* calls attention to some striking and interesting facts to show that the bugbear of "starving out the South" and "cutting off supplies," &c., may be said with ease, but doing it is another thing. He says:

"I will select first South Carolina to run the parallel with, for several reasons, the chief of which are that she has been supposed to produce nothing but cotton and rice, and she is the most derided and contemned of all the slave holding States. Not many persons are aware that this State alone produces five-sixths nearly of all the rice grown, but the census of 1850 shows that to be the fact; besides nearly all the rice, she produces wheat to within 3,000 bushels of all produced by the six New England States together. She produces almost as much corn as the State of New York, and six millions of bushels of that grain more than all the New England States together, for she produced upwards of 16,000,000 of bushels. She produced more oats than Maine; more by 1,000,000 bushels than Massachusetts; more than 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes over and above what Maine produced; more beans and peas by 180,000 bushels than all the Northern States together, except New York; more beef cattle than Pennsylvania by 1,740, and almost as many as all the New England States together; more sheep than Iowa and Wisconsin by 10,699; more hogs than New York by 37,251; more than Pennsylvania by 251, 137, and 86,000 more than all the New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and California in the bargain; more horses and mules by 10,000 than Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together; besides all which she produces largely of oxen, cows, and a variety of products of the smaller kinds.

Virginia and North Carolina produced jointly 13,363,000 bushels of wheat, or 241,000 bushels more than the great wheat State of New York, or a quantity equal to the whole product of the six New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, all put together. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produced 115,471,593 bushels of corn, a quantity exceeding by 300,000 bushels the joint product of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Tennessee alone produced 16,506 more hogs than all the New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa and Michigan, for that State produced 3,104,800 hogs, while the eleven Northern States named produced but 3,088,894. Most of people have thought that the North was really the hog producing section, but such is by no means the fact. The whole number of hogs produced in 1850 was 30,316,608 of which the slave holding States furnished 20,770,730, or more than two-thirds of the whole swine production.

It will doubtless surprise many persons to be told that the seven gulf or cotton States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas produced 47,137 more beef cattle than the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin all together; but such is the fact, for the census of 1850 tells us that these seven cotton States produced 3,354,489 beef cattle, while the thirteen Northern States name produced but 3,312,327.

A single glance at the live stock columns of the seventh census will prove to the inquirer that the slaveholding States produced more beef cattle than the non-slaveholding by 1,782,587. That while the North produced 3,541,121 cows, the South produced 866,397 work oxen, against 820,340 produced by the Southern States. That while the North produced 2,310,962 horses and mules, the South produced 259,358 more, for the Southern production was 2,570,320.

In conclusion, as people have been so much in the habit of conceding superiority to the North, in these and other points of view, may be the above statements may be doubted; if so, I refer the skeptical to the seventh census of 1850, the last date we have.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the Editor has met a highly intelligent gentleman just from Europe, where he possessed unusual facilities for observation, and that, he is assured, there is not the slightest chance of our being able to obtain a navy in Europe, that all the principal ports in France and the British isles perfectly swarm with Yankee spies. The *Journal* concludes:

As for negotiation, intervention, and all that, it is hardly necessary to say anything. These things have gone glimmering out of sight, and few people take the trouble even to think of them. So far so well. There is no more chance of European powers doing anything that would benefit us than there is of Queen Victoria's writing and epic poem that rivals Homer, or of Earl Russell being guilty of a generous emotion.

VERMONT.—The State of Vermont voted for Governor and other State officers on the 4th instant. The New York *Herald* of a late date has received meagre returns, but concludes that the vote polled was the largest ever given in the State, and that the Republican candidates have gained over the vote of last year. Vermont can claim what the radicals of the North consider a great honor— hat she has never given a Democratic majority. The vote of Vermont is a small indication against McClellan's prospects in November.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—The preachers of New York and New Jersey are unwilling to carry out the doctrines which they proclaim. They have sent on a petition to be exempted from Mr. Lincoln's draft for 500,000 men. The Cincinnatti *Commercial* says concerning these preachers: "To comply with their request would be the height of injustice. They are, in a great degree, the authors of the war, and they have been loudest in shouting for its continuance. They have fairly howled for blood. Instead of being exempted they ought to be drafted and put in the front of battle, and they should lead in every attack upon the enemy's works. It is mean and cowardly of them to ask an exemption while they are anxious to see every one else drafted and slaughtered."

TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.

A volume of poems by Alfred Tennyson is sure to be welcomed—even when, as in "Maud," he shows weakness. His latest production, "Idols of the King," showed maturity of power, and no decline of fancy.

His new volume, published here in advance of its appearance in London, is a collection of poems, the two first of which are narrative, written in that easy blank verse which many have attempted but without success.

The first story, called "Enoch Arden," has a fisherman for its hero, and a fishing hamlet for its locality. The time is a hundred years ago. Enoch Arden is a rough sailor's lad, Philip Ray is the miller's only son, and Annie Lee,

"The prettiest little damsel in the port,"

is loved by both, but weds Enoch, who ere he touched his one and twentieth year, has purchased a boat of his own, and

"Made a home
For Annie, neat and nest I ke, half-way up
The narrow street that clambered toward the mill."

The marriage takes place, Philip grieving over his rejection, and seven happy years of health and competence glide on. A girl and two boys are the fruits. Enoch meets with an accident which lays him up for a time, and then in hope of bettering his fortunes, he goes out as boatswain in a China-bound vessel.

He starts Annie, by the sale of his boat, in a small ware's shop, and leaves her—he full of hope, she oppressed with the sad anguary that she was not again to see him. The youngest child dies. The little business does not answer. Philip undertakes to educate the other children, he being "rich and well to do," and the little ones,

"Lords of his house and of his mill were they,"

call him Father Philip.

So ten years pass, with no tidings of Enoch, and then Philip entreats Annie to marry him. She consents, provided he will wait another year to see whether Enoch may return. Her children wish this marriage to take place. She prays for a sign that Enoch was dead, and opens the Bible at the text "under a palm tree," and dreams that she sees him sitting on a hight, under a palm tree, and over him the sun, and believes that

"Yonder shines
The Sun of Righteousness, and these be palms
Whereof the happy people strowing cried
"Hosanna in the highest!"

She weds—but we must let the poet tell us of these second nuptials:

So these were wed and merrily rang the bells,
Merrily rang the bells and they were wed,
But never merrily beat Annie's heart,
A footstep seemed to fall beside her path,
She knew not whence; a whisper on her ear,
She knew not what, nor loved she to be left
Alone at home, nor ventured out alone.
What all'd her then that ere she enter'd often,
Her hand dwelt lingering on the latch,
Fearing to enter; Philip thought he knew:
Such doubts and cares were common to her state,
Being with child; but when her child was born,
Then her new child was herself renew'd,
Then the new mother came about her heart,
Then her good Philip was her all-in-all
And that mysterous instinct wholly died.

Meantime, Enoch still lives. On the home-ward voyage, his ship is wrecked, himself and two comrades reaching an island, an "Eden of all planteousness," where eternal summer smiled. The youngest died, having "lingered out a three-years death in-life." Enoch's surviving comrade dies sun-stricken.

Years pass on, and at last a ship, touching the island for water, bears Enoch back to England, landing him in the harbor wheuce, years ago, he had sailed before. He finds no light or murmur in the home where he and Annie had lived. He went to an old tavern kept by one Miriam Lane:

But Miriam Lane was good and garrelous,
Nor let him be, but often breaking in,
Told him, with other annals of the port,
Not knowing—Enoch was so brown, so bow'd,
So broken—all the story of his house.
His baby's death, her growing poverty,
How Philip put her little ones to school.
And kept them in it, his long wooing her,
Her slow consent and marriage, and the birth
Of Philip's child; and over his countenance
No shadow past, nor motion; any one,
Regarding well, had deem'd he felt the tale
Less than the teller; only when she closed,
"Enoch, poor man, was cast away and lost"
He, shaking his grey head pathetically,
Repeated muttering "cast away and lost;"
Again in deeper inward whispers "lost!"
But Enoch yearned to see her face again;
"If I might look on her sweet face again
And know that she is happy." So the thought
Haunted and harrass'd him, and drove him forth,
At evening when the dull November day
Was growing duller twilight to the hill.
There he sat down gazing on all below;
There did a thousand memories roll upon him,
Unspeakable for sadness. By and by
The ruddy square of comfortable light,
Far blazing from the rear of Philip's house,
Allured him, as the beacon-blaze allures
The bird of passage, till he madley strives
Against it, and beats out his weary life.

For Philip's dwelling fronted on the street,
The latest house to landward; but behind,
With one small gate that open'd on the waste,
Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd;
And in it throve an ancient evergreen,
A yew tree, and all round it ran a walk
Of shingle, and a walk divided it:
But Enoch shunn'd the middle walk and stole
Up by the wall, behind the yew; and thence
That which he better might have shunn'd, if griefs
Like his have worse or better, Enoch saw.

For cups and silver and the burnish'd board
Sparkled and shone; so genial was the hearth:
And on the right hand of the hearth he saw
Philip, the slighted suiter of old times,
Stout, rosy, with his Babes across his knees;
And o'er her second father, stoopt a girl,
A later but a loftier Annie Lee,
Fair hair'd and tall, and from her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe who rear'd its cressy arms,
Caught at and ever missed it, and they laughed:
And on the left hand of the hearth he saw
The mother glancing often toward her babe,
But turning now and then to speak with him,
Her son, who stood beside her tall and strong,
And saying that which pleased him, for he smiled.
Now when the dead man came to life, beheld
His wife his wife no more, and saw the babe
Hers, yet not his upon the father's knee,
And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
And his own children tall and beautiful,
And him, that other, reigning in his place,
Lord of his rights and of his children's love—
Then he, tho' Miriam Lane had told him all,
Because things seen are mightier than things heard,
Staggered and shook, holding the branch, and fear'd
To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which in one moment like the blast of doom,
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.
He, therefore, turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate under foot,
And feeling all along the garden wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate, and open'd it, and closed,
As tightly as a sick man's chamber door,
Behind him, and came out upon the waste.

He does not discover himself, but earns his living as before, among the boats and barks, gradually declines in dealth, tells his story to Miriam Lane under a strong promise of silence:

I charge you now,
When you shall see her, tell her that I died
Blessing her, praying for her, loving her;
Save from the bar between us, loving her,
As when she laid her head beside my own.
And tell my daughter Annie, whom I saw
So like her mother, that my latest breath
Was spent in blessing her and praying for her.
And tell my son that I died blessing him.
And say to Philip that I blessed him too;
He never meant us anything but good.
But if my children care to see me dead,
Who hardly knew me living, let them come,
I am their father, but she must not come,
For my dead face would vex her after-life.
And now there is but one of all my blood,
Who will embrace me in the world to-be;
This hair is his; she cut it off and gave it,
And I have borne it with me all these years,
And thought to bear it with me to my grave;
But now my mind is changed, for I shall see him,
My babe in bliss; Wherefore, when I am gone,
Take, give her this, for it may comfort her;
It will moreover be a token to her,
That I am he.

He dies, and there ends as simple and touching an 'Idyl of the Hearth' as was ever written.

"Aylmer's Field," the second story, is deeply tragical. It relates the adventures of a proud baronet's fair daughter and heiress, who loves not as her parents wish, and dies broken hearted, her lover perishing by his own hand.

Other poems are here—minor ones, which have already appeared in magazines, other periodicals, and for public occasions. Among these, "Sea Dreams," the ballad of "The Grandmother,' and "Tithonus," will be gladly welcomed. Here, too, is "Boadicea," a poem which is new to us, and shows that ancient Britoness to have had copious command of scurril language. And here, a curiosity of literature, is "the Norther Farmer. Old Style," written in one of the many odd dialects of England. It begins:

"Wheer 'asta bean saw lang, and mea liggin' 'ere aloan?"

We take this, as Beau Brummel's valet said, to be one of Mr. Tennyson's "failures," What we have quoted, however, will show the merit of the new poems.

We could pick out many felicities of expression which the reader will delight in.

There is an occasional misuse in these poems, of ont-of-the-way words—of words which ordinary readers must look out in the dictionary, to comprehend the poet's meaning.

Truly, it would have been as easy to say *field* as *garth*, and *grove* as *holt*; and where is the use, were a man twenty times poet laureate, of his using words not to be found in the dictionary? such as infant's "creasy arms," and "the lychgate" or near to, a church?—*Philadelphia Press.*

LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

The Savannah *News* has been permitted to publish the following letter from Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of that city:

RICHMOND, August 13, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 4th instant and read it with great interest. Our views have been generally of accord upon the subject of the finances, and I would willingly follow now the course you reccommend, if it were possible. But it is not; the recent measures of Congress are but partially accomplished; and to arrest them half way, and attempt to substitute others, would lead to a condition of things approaching financial anarchy. Until the regular session of Congress nothing can be done in the way of legislation for the redress or present illustration of existing laws, to sustain the credit of the Government until Congress assembles and having given to their measures a patiout, fair and deliberate trial, I shall perhaps be listened to then with more attention, in suggesting measures of reform. For what may take place in the meantime I am in no way responsible. But our difficulties ought not to be aggravated by this short delay, and they can become so only in one way, viz: by the people advancing the price of supplies upon the Government. The chief outlay now is for wheat, corn, fodder and meat, woolen and cotton goods, and rail road transportation. For these the Government deals with the planters, the manufacturers and the rail road companies. Nearly all its foreign supplies are now imported through its own agencies, and adds but little either to the circulation or the funded debt.

For the home purchases enumerated, and all other domestic expenditures, it is estimated that the outlay will not exceed three hundred millions from the 1st of July to the 31st December, provided that prices are not advanced beyond those of this year. These expenditures are thus under the almost absolute control of those three interests. And of these the planters are the chief in number, importance and influence. They hold the entire supply of food for the soldier in the field and his family at home. Will they advance the price of food and with an abundant harvest? I hope and believe they will not.

Be that as it may, it is a risk that has been deliberately undertaken by Congress, the arrangements of the two bills, and upon them the responsibility rests. The Virginia planters have nobly done their duty, in holding public meetings and opposing any advance of the schedule prices for their productions; and we must hope that their brethren in other States will not display a smaller share of patriotism and wisdom. There is no class so deeply concerned as themselves in keeping down the expenses of the Government. They are the great property holders of the country, and upon them must at last rest the chief burthen of the public debt. There can be no escape from its ultimate payment; even now the bonds of the Government in immense sums are daily passing into the hands of foreigners, and coming more and more under the protection of international obligations. And our people are thus blindly allowing the only description of security that will maintain its present value on the return of peace to pass into the hands of strangers, while they themselves are employing the large sums paid them by the Government for domestic productions, to inflate more and more the prices of all descriptions of property, only to find their supposed gains swept away by the ruinous decline that will follow on the return of peace.

If the planters saw their true interests they would be first to insist upon low prices and prudent expenditures. And the proceeds of every bushel of corn would be invested by them in Government securities, that they might themselves become the receivers of the future taxes.

Yours, most respectfully.

G. A. TRENHOLM.

ADVANCE NOT CONQUEST.

Has advance into the South proved practically to have promoted the work of subjugation? How often have we pressed forward into the Valley of Virginia to abandon it again, even to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? How often have we gone forward in immense breadth from the Potomac, sweeping onward to Gordonsville, and yet is not our dominion in all Eastern Virginia confied, after all, to the circle of certain earth works on the lower James?

Has avance from Vicksburg been conquest? What permanent result has been accomplished toward subjugation by advances from Memphis? The forward movements beyond the Mississippi have left the work of conquest in Louisiana undone beyond a narrow circle of posts around New Orleans.

Our armies onward through Arkansas, sweeping everything before them, have resulted in placing the Confederates, to-day, absolute masters of the State.

Hunter's movements in South Carolina have left that State still free.

Burnside's campaign in North Carolina has done very little in permanent result toward the accomplishment of the tremendous work of Southern subjugation.

The anaconda has, in fact, been found too short to circle within its length or fold the immense territory of the South. The independence of that region crushed for a moment at one point, has shown itself immediately at another, until the work of its suppression has become like that of Hercules in his attempt to cut off the head of the Hydra.

If the anaconda could have swept through the land, advance, even then might not have been conquest. Observers of the struggle must have remarked that wherever our troops have gone forward their withdrawal to the interior has been but a signal for the opening of the war in the rear. The seriousness of this feature of the question has been disguised under the contemptuous reference of the press to the work of the highly effective forces which it loves to designate 'guerillas.'

The guerillas of the South are the enlisted soldiers of the Confederacy. Organized into 'partisan rangers,' they are set apart for the maintenance of the war in the rear with the intention of weakening the Federal forces of the front. Light bodies of irregular horse, they are capable of moving with great rapidity, and thus threatening all points within twenty or thirty miles of their rendezvous, are well adapted to give employment to a force of defence greatly superior. We go forward therefore under a tremendous deduction from our starting strength, and even that, dissipated over an immense rear, fails to give our advance the character of even present subjugation. 'Guerillas,' according to the cunning reservations of the censors, appear to be irrepressible.

The war in the rear shows itself in Missouri, in Kentucky, and in Tennessee. Large bodies of our troops are employed there now, and point the declaration that even there, with populations more or less divided in political opinion, advance is not conquest.

In 1862, our lines held Western Tennessee on all sides. The forts on the Mississippi, the forts on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and the chain of defences that held the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, inclosed a circle having a diameter of about fifty miles. Within this, hedged round with posts, and forts garrisoned by upward of ten thousand men. Richardson organized, mounted and equipped a party of about two hundred guerrillas. He asserted the sovereignty of the Confederacy there, and maintained it triumphantly with his handful of men, save only when his district was overrun momentarily by the concentrations that attempted his capture in vain.

The war in the rear employs a "marine brigade" and a fleet of gunboats on the Mississippi. And with what result? A mere handful of Confederate horses has made it as much as a man's life is worth to venture down that river, and by sinking our merchantmen, sending shots into our transports, and even attacking our gunboats, are able, so far at least as commerce is concerned to hold it, now twelve months after the fall of Vicksburg practically closed!

Mosby, with a single battallion, maintains the dominion of the Confederacy, even to this day, up almost to the Potomac. Even while our great armies lay behind the Rappahannock he never ceased to hold his grip upon the great counties Fauquier and Loudon. Our pickets he has captured even at their posts, and has made it unsafe for our troops to drop back a few miles from their cantonments in bodies smaller than one or two hundred.

Many instances might be given to show the deep significance to us of the war in the rear. In general, it may be said to establish the fact, that advance into the South is not conquest, and that if we would make it so even partially, we must sooner or latter reach a point where the depth of our rear will have absorbed all the forces of our front.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

The term of service of 60,000 soldiers of the Yankee army expired in August; the terms of 78,000 expire in the present month; 64,000 in October; in November, 58,000, and in December 51,000, making 311,000 whose term will have expired between the 1st of August and the last of December. These figures represent the number originally enlisted whose terms would have expired in the months indicated, if all had remained in the service. But it is reasonable to suppose that at least two thirds of them have been killed, deserted or been discharged from service, which would leave about 103,000 to be discharged between the 1st of August and the last of December. To this must be added the number to be killed in battle, to die of disease, desert, and be captured within the time mentioned, which will probably swell the number to one hundred thousand more.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MOTHER'S STORY.

"Mamma" said little Grace Linton one day as she sat near her mother, making a dress for her doll, "It seems very strange to think that you were once a little girl, playing with dolls, baby houses and such things, as sister and I do; I wish you would tell me about yourself in those days so long ago. You know I love dearly to hear stories, and I shall be sure it is all true, if you tell me what has happened to yourself." "Why, dear," said her mother "do you not believe the pretty stories you read in your Sunday School papers and the books in your little library." "Oh yes, Mamma, but then it seems more real when you can tell me that you were there, and know all about what you are saying; so please tell me something that took place when you were a little girl." "Well Grace, it seems to me a very short time since I was about as old as you are now, and sat by my mother's side while she talked or sang to me, or kindly laid aside her work to read for me something that I wanted very much to hear. It was so much pleasanter to hear her read than to read myself, that when I got a new book, I often laid it aside until she could find time to read it to me, and I knew I should not have long to wait; for she pitied my lonelinees and took great pains to make me happy." "But you had a little sister once," interrupted Grace. "Yes a darling baby sister," replied her mother: but she did not stay with me many months, and the great house seemed lonlier than ever after she went away. My father and mother shed many tears over the little white coffin, and I thought I could never play again, when they told me that I could see her sweet, laughing face no more. But as time passed on, and they talked to me often of the bright world to which she had gone, where she would "never shed a tear," never be sick and suffer again; and tried to teach me the way to go to her, I was almost glad that she had gone to wait for me in such a beautiful home." Grace sat quietly thinking for a few moments, and then continued, "did you play after that, mamma," "Oh yes, for a long, long time; my father bought me a great many beautiful toys, and a look into my play room would make almost any little girl's eyes grow bright with pleasure. I liked my doll house, with its parlour, dining room, bed rooms and kitchen, better than all the rest, and I could tell you the names of a great many of the dolls that staid there, from Miss Ella, who sat on the sofa in the parlour, down to Braddy, the cook, with her red face, standing by the stove in the kitchen. Beside these treasures I had some living pets that occupied many an hour. My grey squirrel was a present from a neighbour's son, to whom I felt very grateful. It used to amuse me not a little when it held a nut in its paws and nibbled away at it with all its might; or whirled its "wheel house" round and round trying to get through the bars. Then there were my kittens and lambs, my dog and my deer, and best of all my bright yellow canary bird. When my father first brought him home, I was delighted with the beauty of his plumage, the brightness of his eyes and the sweetness of his song; but after admiring them for a few days, I recollected that I had heard my mother say it was cruel to keep a bird in a cage, and began to be afraid that I ought to let him fly away, and be happier in the woods, than I could make him in his small, though beautiful home. But then I thought that my father would not give me anything it was wrong for me to keep, so I concluded to ask mother to decide the question, and she soon settled it to my entire satisfaction. She told me that my 'Birdie' had always lived in a cage, and would soon die if left to itself in our woods, as the canary comes from a much warmer country. After that I rejoiced in his beauties more than ever and took such care of him that he seemed to know and love me more than I thought a bird could do. I never forgot to furnish him with plenty of food and nice fresh water several times a day. He seemed to like his glass bathing dish better even than his drinking cup, and whenever he finished dashing the water about and smoothing down his bright feathers, he would give me a sweet song, as if to thank me for helping him be so neat. He went to sleep in the cunningest way you can think of; tucking his head under his wing, and so looking like a little yellow ball as he stood upon his perch. But I can't tell you of half his pretty litte ways, and will go on to the sad days he caused me after I had learned to love him very, very much. He flew about the room one afternoon, and when he went back into his cage, took a nice bath and gave us one of his sweetest songs, but it was the last he sang. When morning came, he did not, as usual, awaken me with his welcome to another day, and when I went to see why he was so silent I found him lying cold and dead on his little floor. Oh! how surprised and distressed I was! My mother was ashamed at my pale face when I went to tell her my grief, for I could not speak at first. I did not play any that day, and at night cried myself to sleep thinking of my loss. Once I felt comforted at the thought that I should meet my birdie again in a better world, but then the bitter reflection came, "no, no, he had no soul, he will not rise again;" and the tears burst forth afresh. I thought then that I did not wish ever again to love anything that could die, but my mother told me that our heavenly Father had kindly given us many sources of pleasure in this world, and for us to enjoy them, but not forget the giver in the gift. Let your strongest, deepest affections, said she, be fixed on the eternal God Himself who cannot change or die, and then whatever sorrows may be yours, you will be happy notwithstanding all. Those who truly love Him "shall want no good thing." And if He takes from them any enjoyment, they know that its removal is best for them. May you and I my dear child, with all we love, be remembered among His own, that so, as one by one, we are called to bid adieu to earth, we may sweetly fall asleep in Jesus, leaving to surrounding friends the glad hope of a blissful and everlasting reunion on high."

D.

GRANDMA'S FORTUNE-TELLING.

"Now what mischief?" said grandma, smiling, as she entered the room, and found the children huddled together by the bookcase, evidently trying to cover up what they were about:

"Lizzie's telling fortunes," said little black eyed Nell, looking up brightly.

"Ah! that's it, is it?" said grandma, taking out the big knitting pegs, and a huge soft ball of crimson wool, which seemed to grow fast, under her fingers, into a warm, grey tippet for some of the little folks. "Well, come and sit around the fire, and let grandma tell fortunes for you. She's a master hand at it."

"Why, grandma," said the children, coming forward, "we were afraid you would think it was not right."

"Well, I do not approve of common fortune telling, but my kind will do no harm. It does not require a teacup, nor do I need to look into your hands. Still, I saw the directions in print once. To begin with Lizzie:—if a little girl with blue eyes, auburn hair, a quick mind, and pimble little feet and fingers, will use her eyes and mind well in getting a good education, and employ her feet and fingers in useful work, such as helping mother about the house, and taking plenty of exercise out of doors with little brothers and sisters; if she keeps her rosy lips from over ponting, and strives to love and obey God every day, she will be very likely to have a long, healthful life, to make a great many people happy by it, to be good-looking in every body's eyes, and beloved and respected every where as a sensible woman. Now could any body make out a better fortune than that for my little grand-daughter? Every word of it true, too; while most fortune-telling is only falsehood put together.

"Now, Georgia, if a boy with black hair and eyes will learn to master his temper well, so that ever so great a provocation cannot make him angry, he will gain a greater victory than any General ever did. If he will study his books hard, and learn to be very accomodating at home when he is asked to do anything, every body will look on him as a sensible boy, and love him for his obliging ways. It is the polite, civil people who make their way best in the world. Try, and see if you do not find it so."

"Now, if a little black-eyed four-year old, like Nelly, here, will run to grandma's room, and bring me the black silk work bag which hangs on the chair-back, I should not wonder if she, or her grand mother, could find enough almonds and and strawberry candy in it to treat all this little company."

Very merry were the children over grandma's fortune telling, and little Nelly insisted that hers was best of all.

It had this peculiarity, that it applied just as well to children whose eyes and hair were of any other color. So you can apply it, dear children, if you will; and I know you will find it come true.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS—FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, promp payment of losses and liberal dealing generally s cured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives o their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seve years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting t $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance average its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand	267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents
The Company invite applications.
June 18, 1860tf

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 39.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 351.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For 1 square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, One Dollar.

For Business Cards of six lines, or less, per annum,	$20 00
" " " " " six months,	10 00
For a square of twelve lines, or less, per annum,	40 00
" " " " six months,	20 00

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

THE EVERLASTING MEMORIAL.

BY HORATIUS BONAR, D. D.

Up and away, like the dew of the morning,
Soaring from earth to its home in the sun,—
So let me steal away, gently and lovingly,
Only remembered by what I have done.

My name and my place and my tomb, all forgotten,
The brief race of time well and patiently run,
So let me pass away, peacefully, silently,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Gladly away from this toil would I hasten,
Up to the crown that for me has been won:
Unthought of by man in rewards or in praises,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Up and away, like the odors of sunset,
That sweeten the twilight as darkness comes on,—
So be my life,—a thing felt but not noticed,
And I but remembered by what I have done.

Yes, like the fragrance that wanders in freshness,
When the flowers that it came from are closed up and gone,—
So would I be to this world's weary dwellers,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Needs there the praise of the love-written record,
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?
The things we have lived for,—let them be our story,
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done.

I need not be missed, if my life has been bearing
(As its summer and autumn moved silently on)
The bloom, and the fruit, and the seed of its season;
I shall still be remembered by what I have done.

I need not be missed if another succeed me,
To reap down those fields which in sowing I have sown;
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done.

Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken,
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,
Shall pass on to ages,—all about me forgotten,
Save the truth I have spoken—the things I have done.

So let my living be, so be my dying;
So let my name be, unblazoned, unknown;
Unpraised and unmissed, I shall still be remembered:
Yes,—but remembered by what I have done.

Selections.

THE CHRISTIAN.—The Christian enjoys in common with other men, all the real pleasures of this life; and when as a man and disciple of Christ, he has "done what he could," he leaves himself and all to God, tenderly trusting in His providence.

If he be rich, he remembers how sacredly he is charged to "be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up store for himself, a good foundation that he may lay hold on eternal life." If poor, he feels blessed rather than cursed, because not subjected to the dangers and temptations of the rich and a "snare of the devil." And having learned charity and benevolence from God and nature, he practices them in his daily conduct and conversation; he feels that he is not his own, that he was created and preserved to honor and glorify God, in the accomplishment of some good work, and if so fortunate as to live to do the good he desires, at the close of life, he may say as never but Christ well and truly said, "it is finished." And whether he be an occupant of a hovel, cottage or throne, may exclaim with Paul, "to die is gain." And it is really very immaterial where such a one shall die, whether on the land or on the sea—at home in the bosom of his family, or in a foreign land among strangers—though no brother should be near to minister to his wants—though no sinner "to see how a christian can die,"—though neither wife, sister, or mother, with gentle soothing voice and the tender assiduities of love and sympathy shall be there, heavenly intelligencies, guardian angels "encamp round about him," and having intimate affinity with mind, that immortal, invisible, active essence, the soul, they wait for its release, then leave their watchful posts, and clad in celestial armory, spread their pinions for brighter, a happier world, and saint and angels return to God, and He becomes the guardian of the Christian's dust.

Let us think of all the most exquisite pleasures of earth, and then remember that "eye hath not seen, ear heard, neither hath it entered into the mind of man to conceive of the glories in reservation for the righteous." Let us remember that each of us exerts an influence over the minds of our fellow men, which, for weal or woe, will be perpetuated long after we are dead, and remember also:

"As the aloe is green and well liking, till the last summer of its age,
And then hangeth out its golden bells to mingle glory with corruption;
As a meteor travelleth in splendor, but bursteth in dazzling light;
Such is the end of the righteous; his death as the sun at setting."

Abridged from one of the publications of the London Tract Society.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

"MY TEACHER NEVER FORGOT ME."

It was during a short voyage, that I became acquainted with Joseph Hughes, a sergeant in the 93rd regiment of Highlanders.

My attention was first arrested by his sickly aspect. He was about twenty-six years of age, and, when in health, must have had a manly appearance; but his body was now enfeebled, and his countenance pale and wan. There was calmness, but no hardihood. It struck me he was not only peacefully resigned, but had good reasons for being so.

While I thus pondered, perhaps in guilty hesitation, Providence removed every obstacle to the accomplishment of my half-formed purpose; for in passing through the cabin towards the deck, I saw the sergeant reading a Testament! My heart bounded, and I gave joyful thanks to God. I soon joined him, and the agreement of our feelings soon showed that we loved the same Saviour.

He informed me that in early life, although not blessed with religious parents, he had possessed the privilege of receiving the instructions of a faithful Sabbath school teacher.

I inquired if these were the means of leading him to the Saviour.

"Yes," he answered, "they were the first means that were used, and I think they were the most effectual."

"Was your heart impressed while at school?" I asked.

"Oh, not in the least," he answered "or, perhaps, I should have reflected longer before I exposed myself to the temptations of a soldier's life. I was a sabbath scholar at the time I enlisted."

"Strange," I observed, "that while wandering so far from home, and while mixing so young with all your irreligious comrades, with no friend to counsel or guard you,—strange that these truths were not driven from your mind!"

"Ah! but," said he, his whole countenance glowing with emotion, "my Sabbath school teacher never forgot me! Many a time the expression of his earnest desires reached me when in foreign lands; often he added short sentences to my father's letters, the whole of which, indeed, he frequently wrote, begging me to care for my soul. Often, often, these entreaties were repeated, and, like one drop after another upon the hard stone, they left marks behind them."

"And you were softened at last?"

"Ay, sir, at last; I had a kind teacher, and a still kinder Saviour. For the Saviour saw that I should resolutely stand out against him, while I remained in the company of my thoughtless comrades. So he took me aside; he left me alone. There happened to be a small station in one of the West India Islands, which required only a few soldiers, and I was appointed to it. It was a dreary place. I always thought the Bible was dull, and I guessed that it would just suit me. So it did: but in a different way from what I expected. Every verse I read brought some recollections of the Sabbath school, and the more my mind was filled with such thoughts, the more miserable I became. The truth is, my case could not bear examination. God and I were opposed to each other; how could I be otherwise than wretched!

"There was a small company of pious soldiers, who met together for religious conversation, and kept some religious books for lending to their fellow-soldiers. They were stationed in another island, and to them I wrote, begging the loan of a book. This request they joyfully complied with; and they did more than this, for they sent me a little encouragement. Oh, precious words! They were like cold water to a thirsty soul! It was strange, that before this time, although I had often heard of Jesus Christ, I never saw his infinite value to a sinner. Every prayer I offered ended "for Jesus' sake," yet the truth never struck me after all.

"Now I began to see that unless Jesus had died, all expectation of mercy was vain, and the very hope that a holy and just God would ever bless a sinner, had something awfully presumptuous in it: it was hoping that God would lie, and act contrary to his whole character, for he is 'of purer eyes than to behold evil,' (Hab. 1: 13;) and 'the soul that sinneth, it shall die,' (Ezek. xviii: 4.) But when I saw that the Saviour died, then came the beauty of the words, 'The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, —forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin,' (Exod. xxxiv: 6, 7.) Oh, the lovely plan! God is honored and the sinner saved by the same Redeemer. For Christ hath magnified the law, and 'whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed,' (Rom. ix: 33.")

I therefore asked if he found it difficult to make known his Christian character, after being removed to a more populous station.

He frankly said that, at first, he had great difficulty, "for," observed he, "I was proud and could not bear to be looked down upon, and considered weak. But I could not help going forward, and soon the jokes grew old, and the jeers less frequent, and I was at last allowed to take my own way."

"You do not think, then," I added, "that there are serious obstacles to a Christian profession in the ranks."

"Oh no! no! True, if a man be insincere, if he appear religious just to please his superior officer, or so, he is sure to be made wretched: and a real Christian, if he is inconsistent, will be wretched too; for the soldiers are always on the watch. But let a man show that love to Christ rules his whole conduct; let him be honorable, and regular, and obliging, and he is sure to be respected.

Thus our short, but interesting conversation closed. It was Saturday night on which it was held. On the next day the weather was uncommonly fine, and our vessel reposed quietly on the water, which was nearly calm. In these favorable circumstances we assembled on deck to worship God. A Bible was placed on the companion, which had been covered with a large flag, and a considerable number of soldiers and sailors, and others, gathered reverently around it. We offered fervent prayer that this peaceful Sabbath might prove a true and spiritual rest to all our souls, and when we lifted up our voices, one might have supposed that the smooth waters rejoiced to be the bearers of our praise to their great Creator.

Immediately after the close of the service, the sails of our vessel, urged by gentle breathings of wind, began to strike the masts. Soon the breeze filled them. It came from a favorable direction, and afforded gratification to all.

The sergeant was not upon deck. The air was too strong for his weakened lungs. I therefore hastened to his cabin to give him information of our services, and as I thought he would be pleased to know that others had enjoyed a privilege, although it was denied to him. But I was mistaken in this latter particular; for as I turned to descend, there sat the sergeant upon the cabin stairs; and there he had been during all the service.

On my return shortly afterwards, he said, "I have an uncommon thirst to-day." Misunderstanding him, I said I would procure some water, when he answered, "It is not that water, it is heavenly water that I need. I long to be filled with the riches of Jesus Christ. Without him I have no happiness, and without all I can obtain of him, I cannot feel satisfied."

I inquired if he had much enjoyment of the presence of his Saviour.

"Yes," he answered, "when this weary body does not weaken; but much is the pain I suffer because of the seasons when my thoughts lag far behind. This is my greatest affliction, my great sin. It distresses me much."

I observed, that perhaps it should not be called a sin, because God had weakened his body, and it we loved him with all our strength, even when small, it was all that he required. As I had not done so before, I ventured to ask whether he thought that he should soon see "Jesus as he is" in a higher world!

"Oh yes," he replied, "I am nearly gone to him."

"The prospect," I remarked, "must be pleasing, for then we shall love him as we ought."

"Ah, yes," he said, "but how feeble is my faith!"

I observed, "We may draw happiness from the thought, that both what we suffer, and the length of time that we do suffer, depend on the perfect will of God."

"Oh, man," (a common expression with the Scotch when the magnitude of the feeling exceeds every smaller distinction,) "Oh, man!" he exclaimed, "that is it; that is just my resting-place. I am here because my Heavenly Father wishes me to be here; suffer because he wishes it; and I shall die whenever he gives the word. Sweet repose I have on that truth."

The ingenuousness and humility displayed by this trembling, but true believer, were very pleasing. He had no rapturous feelings, but he had the "spirit of adoption," whereby he could call the great Sovereign of all his Father, and upon the mere will of this Sovereign Father he was contended to repose.

The breeze which we received at noon increased to a gale as the night approached. It drove us rapidly before it, until early on the second day, having completely spent itself.

A gentleman on board, whom I knew to be unacquainted with Christian feeling, being attracted by his sickly and intelligent appearance, kindly said to him,—

"You must be happy indeed to see your native hills again, my friend!"

Slowly turning his pale countenance, he said, calmly and pleasantly, "No, sir; I shall have done with them all soon."

Strange was the look of mingled surprise and suspicion which the gentleman sent towards me, while he seemed to say, "Can this be true?"

Yes, it was true! With perfect collectedness could he contemplate death. Sound reason had he to expect a peace more calm, more grateful to the wearied spirit, than any that the earth affords. His conversation was in heaven, and this incident proved that his feelings were so near akin to those of the purified and perfect, that he had already ranked the scenes of this world among the "former things" which had "passed away," (Rev. xxi: 4.) Reader! You cannot but wish that your latter end may be like his. Oh, then, begin, as he did, by carrying your sins to the Saviour!

In a short time we crossed the bay in which our vessel was anchored, and landed within a few miles of the sergeant's house. I was unsuccessful in procuring a seat in the stage suited to his weak frame, and he therefore was seated on the top. As, with some effort, I stretched my hand upwards to bid him a last farewell, the thought was natural. My friend will soon, soon be exalted far above all the attentions of any friend on earth. Speedily was this accomplished! Fourteen short days afterwards he left the world!

After having seen his parents, who were anxiously waiting his arrival, his solicitude speedily turned towards his former Sabbath school teacher. He was the only Christian friend he had in his native land. He was the one on earth, whom he especially longed to see; for kind as were his parents, they could not, alas! at that time, sympathize with his Christian feelings. His teacher still lived, and he still loved his now Christian pupil; but he lived at a distance, and at this time he was confined by sickness, so that the last and fondest earthly wish of the dying soldier was not gratified. "Nevertheless," says the kind teacher, "I did not forget him, but wrote to him, and encouraged him to hold fast the beginning of his confidence firm unto the end, and his last message to me was, 'All my hopes rest upon Jesus, who died for my guilty soul.'"

The facts of this narrative may suggest valuable lessons to every reader, and especially—

1. To SOLDIERS: Is it true, my friends, that there are so many in your profession disposed to smile at a Christian? Is it true, that, like the comrades mentioned in the narrative, you make religion a subject for jokes? Is it possible that you despise Almighty God? For this you do when you deride his servants. Oh remember the words of Jesus Christ: "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." (Matt. xviii: 6.)

2. SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS! You may gather from the narrative both an encouragement and a valuable lesson. "MY TEACHER NEVER FORGOT ME." This is the hint worthy of your recollection. How often, a youth whose heart was prepared for religious impression at the Sabbath school has gone into the world, and become hardened. Instead of leaving your scholar alone when he passes from the school, it is reasonable that your anxiety should increase. Remember the perseverance and success of the soldier's teacher.

GENTLE WORDS.

"O germ! O fount! O word of love!
Or thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last."—*Mackay.*

A correct idea of the power of language is seldom entertained. Many of us forget that our conversation, yea, almost every word we utter, exercises a mighty and lasting influence. We who are Christians fail to realize the great amount of moral power which we might exert by the loving use of *encouraging* words. We are prone to distrust and shun the profligate, and too apt to turn the "cold shoulder" on the church-member who once yielded to temptation, but who is now confessing his sin and seeking the forgiveness and favor of God. This course is contrary to the example of our Saviour. "Neither do I condemn thee; *go and sin no more*," were the gracious words that fell from the lips of Jesus like heavenly music on the ear of the penitent. We who are too censorious forget our own liability to fall, and remember not the Apostle's injunction: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

We may foster good resolutions in a struggling heart, by a single word fitly spoken. Sunshine and dew are not greater blessings to the drooping flower than smiles and gentle words of hope and love to the tempted soul. On the other hand, how many spirits emerging from the gloom of error and sin into an atmosphere faintly illumined by the first rays of truth and holiness—how many spirits beginning to aspire Godward, have been astonished and wounded by harsh or thoughtless words from an ill-tempered, morose Christian. *An ill-tempered, morose Christian!* What a contradiction of terms!

Speak gently; for an any word
May probe a tender part,
And be a keen-edged knife to pierce
A tempted struggling heart.

Let gentle words—words of admonition, encouragement, faith and love—fall ever from our lips. Jesus will smile upon them, and they will be transformed into rays of spiritual sunshine. Our souls will then be fountains, our lips outlets, and our words beams of heavenly love and light. Our own hearts will be cheered, ennobled, and purified, while many among the redeemed, in time and eternity, will bless the Lord that he gave us souls in which Christian thoughts were conceived, and tongues that uttered gentle words!

Speak gently; like the morning dew,
Thy words will rise and shed,
From pregnant clouds, a glorious shower
Of blessings on thy head.

Thus, thou may'st cheer a drooping soul
For whom thy Saviour died;
And, blessed thought! in doing this,
Thou cheer'st the Crucified!

THE FAITHFUL MINISTER.—We have seldom read a more beautiful tribute to the true Minister of the Gospel, than the following extract from an able speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives, by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana:

"Sir, let not these remarks and records of faithful history be construed into an attack upon the ministers of our divine religion. I have endeavored rather to portray the evil results which flow from a desecration of that high calling. To my mind there is no vocation on this side of the mysterious river which divides time from eternity so lofty, no career of life so serenely beautiful, and bordering so closely upon heaven, as the benevolent pursuits of him who tenders the cup of salvation to the low of a falling world. A halo hovers around his head which tells that he walks in the footsteps of his blessed Master. In the presence of such a man I would stand uncovered and do him reverent homage. And there are many such whose pure and noiseless lives pass almost unheeded by the busy, striving world, but around whom the comforting angels of the Lord encamp by night and by day. In their keeping are all the future hopes of the church—the Christian welfare of mankind. The youth of the land should sit at their feet and learn wisdom, and both young and old should rise up and call them blessed. But in this bright category of human excellence—this high galaxy of stars shining with an unearthly splendor—there is no place for such as take charge of churches by order of the War Department, and preach the gospel as commanded by the President of the United States. The vineyards where they labor never bear the fruits of peace—never smile with domestic tranquility. Before them I do not plead my cause. From them I expect to hear no voice save the continued and protracted cry of havoc."

BUNYAN'S VIEW OF FAITH.

HOPEFUL.—So I continued praying until the Father showed me his Son.

CHRISTIAN.—And how was he revealed unto you?

HOPEFUL.—I did not see him with my bodily eyes, but with the eyes of my understanding, (Eph. 1: 18, 19;) and thus it was. One day I was very sad, I think sadder than at any one time during my life; and this sadness was through a fresh sight of the greatness and vileness of my sins. And as I was then looking for nothing but hell, and the everlasting damnation of my soul, suddenly, as I thought, I saw the Lord Jesus looking down from heaven upon me, and saying, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." (Acts 16: 31.)

But I replied, Lord, I am a great, a very great sinner, and he answered, "My grace is sufficient for thee." (2 Cor. 12: 9.)—Then I said, "But, Lord, what is believing?" And then I saw from that saying, "He that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." (John 6: 35)—that believing and coming was all one; and that he that came, that is, that ran out in his heart and affections after salvation by Christ, he indeed believed in Christ. Then the water stood in mine eyes, and I asked further, "But, Lord, may such a great sinner as I am, indeed be accepted of thee, and be saved by thee?" And I heard him say, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." (John 6: 37.) Then I said, "But how, Lord, must I consider of thee in my coming to thee that my faith may be placed aright upon thee?" Then he said, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." (1 Tim. 1: 15.) He is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believes. (Romans 10: 4, and chapter 4.) He died for our sins, and rose again for our justification. (Romans 4: 24,) He loved us and washed us from our sins in his blood. (Rev. 1: 5.) He is the Mediator between God and us. (1 Tim. 2: 5.) He ever liveth to make intercession for us. (Heb. 7: 25.) From all which I gathered, that I must look for righteousness in his person and for satisfaction for my sins by his blood; that what he did in obedience to his Father's law, and in submitting to the penalty thereof, was not for himself, but for him that will accept it for his salvation, and be thankful. And now was my heart full of joy, mine eyes full of tears, and mine affections running over with love to the name, people and the ways of Jesus Christ.

CHRISTIAN.—This was a revelation of Christ to your soul indeed. But tell me particularly what effect this had upon your spirit.

HOPEFUL.—It made me see that all the world, notwithstanding all the righteousness thereof, is in a state of condemnation. It made me see that God, the Father—though he be just—can justify the coming sinner. It made me greatly ashamed of the vileness of my former life, and confounded me with the sense of my own ignorance; for there never came a thought into my heart before now that showed me so plainly the beauty of Jesus Christ. It made me love a holy life, and long to do something for the honor and glory of the name of the Lord Jesus. Yea, I thought that had I now a thousand gallons of blood in my body, I could spill it all for the sake of the Lord Jesus.

AN UNTOWARD EVENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On the 18th day of June, 1864, the city of Macon, Ga., was visited by a severe rain, and the night following the city bridge, a noble structure that stretched across the Ocmulgee, broke in two in the middle, owing to the displacement of a few stones in the centre pier. The rains had not raised the river very high, and the destruction of the bridge was considered a strange event, as few could comprehend how water could displace, from the bottom of a solid stone pier, rocks that had withstood the storms of more than thirty years. And yet such was the fact; and while the pier stood lonely, and almost intact in the middle of the river, the bridge parted asunder, and the ends drifted around to the banks, where they remained. Had they floated down against the railroad bridge, that, too, would have washed away; but

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

On the 30th of July, 1864, the Yankee raiders under Stoneman, marched upon Macon, and came in sight of the city, beyond the Ocmulgee river. Their express orders were to surprise the city and rush their horses across the bridge before it could be successfully defended or destroyed; but when they learnt of the recent destruction of the bridge, and of their inability to perform that part of their programme, they become in a measure disheartened and demoralized, exclaiming, "We can't cross the river. In attempting to do so on flats, we'll be all killed." Accordingly they were dismounted, and made a feeble attack, and were easily driven off.

Verily—

"God works in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

—[*Christian Index.*

THE PERFECT MAN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ULLMAN.

The character of Jesus, though thoroughly individual and unlike every other, has yet no eccentric or peculiar feature as results from a disproportional combination of the inward faculties. On the contrary, there is in his nature the most perfect harmony and completeness; and his acts bear the stamp of universal propriety and rectitude. Who can say that the peculiar characteristic of Jesus was soundness of judgment, or tenderness of feeling, or richness of fancy, or power of execution? But all these excellencies are found in him, just in their due proportion, and they work together in uninterrupted harmony. High fervor and gracious mildness; heavenly serenity and absorbing sadness; elevation above earthly pleasure and conditions, and a pure, cheerful enjoyment of the same; regal dignity and self-denying humbleness; vehement hatred toward sin and affectionate forbearance toward the sinner—all these qualities are combined in his nature in one inseparable whole, in the most perfect subordination. Never was Jesus driven out of his own path; it was a quiet path, and always even. All the manifestations of spiritual life have one great aim; his whole character has a unity that is perfect, complete within itself.

It is indeed true, as a saint who knew Christianity from the life, once said in his heart-winning way, "One might well consent to be branded and broken on the wheel, merely for the idea of such a character as Christ's; and if any one should be able to mock and deride, he must be insane. Every man whose heart is in the right state will lie in the dust, and rejoice and adore." It is true; even as a bare idea, the spiritual image of Jesus which the Bible holds out to us is the most dignified and the most precious which is known to our race. It is an idea for which one may well be justified in offering up his life. For we may boldly assert, this idea is the most sublime to which, in the province of morality and religion, the human mind has been raised. It is the jewel of humanity, and whoever knowingly tarnishes or disfigures it, commits an outrage against the majesty of the heaven-born soul of man in its most beauteous manifestations. Let it be a fable, it is still the most noble truth which has been either received or communicated by the human mind, and preponderates, even as a fable, over a thousand varieties of ordinary experience. But it is not a fable; it is not a bare idea; for the man who was able to produce, from his own invention, such a character, such a pattern; must himself have possessed this greatness of soul, if we deny that he observed it in another. We must transfer the spiritual and moral greatness of Jesus to his biographer, if we deny it to himself. If we glance at the greatest characters which have been exquisitely portrayed to us by the creative power and art of the most gifted poets, do we find in these characters anything like that which is developed in Jesus? And these plain, uncultivated Jewish evangelists, they, forsooth, were able to invent it? How far, as an unaided man, did each of these writers of Memoriabilia stand below Xenophon and Plato; and yet how high, in its silent majesty, stands the simple image of Jesus, which the unlettered evangelist presents, above the character that is given to the wisest Greeks by the two masters of language and rhetoric!

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.—The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.

4. If you tell a child to do anything show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children any thing because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

Murmur at nothing—if our ills are reparable, it is ungrateful; if remediless, it is vain. But a Christian builds his fortitude on a better foundation than Stoicism; he is pleased with everything that happens, because he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, (at least to permit it to happen,) and that which pleases him must be the best. He is assured that no evil thing can befall him; and that he is in the hand of a Father who will prove him with no affliction that resignation cannot conquer, or that death cannot cure

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted for the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, J. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Texas.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, protem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

To SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Mrs. W. R. Utley, 100; S. N. and George and Sne, $50, and W. A. C. and Little Willie, $50, to send papers to the Hospitals at Wilmington.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication from X X will appear next week.

Just as our paper was going to press last week, we received a brief article in reference to the recent action of Orange Presbytery in the matter of Rev. R. J. Graves, with a request to publish. As the writer neglected to sign his name to the private note accompanying the article, we are compelled to decline its publication until this omission shall be supplied. We may be pardoned, however, in suggesting that, in a case of this kind, the Presbytery should order the Stated Clerk to make publication of such facts as may be deemed necessary to protect the churches and also innocent persons from unfounded rumors.

REVIVAL IN A HOSPITAL.—The Rev. Mr. Bonds, writing from the Hospital at Forsyth, Ga., says; "We are having a most delightful state of things in our Hospital. Almost every man has deep religious impressions and anxious to attend to those things which make for his eternal good. Rev. Mr. McCoy, Chaplain, and Rev. E. P. Palmer, are now at this post with me, and we have capacity for 3,000 patients. Religious reading is scarce."

A REVIVAL.—The *Southern Banner*, published at Wytheville, Va., says: "An interesting series of religious meetings have been held daily during the past week at the 2nd Presbyterian church in this place. Rev. Drs. Stiles and Reed, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell are present. Quite an interest in the subject of religion has been awakened by the powerful sermons of Dr. Stiles. The church was crowded on Sunday, and the audience listened with breathless attention to the eloquent speaker."

SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES AND CHAPLAINS.—We are glad to learn that the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions have recently resolved to increase the salaries of all the missionaries and missionary chaplains in the army. This is as it should be. Our brethren in the army have found it difficult for sometime past to support themselves and provide for the families they have left behind on the salaries they have been receiving; and many of them, no doubt, would have been compelled to leave the service on this account. In making this arrangement the Committee must, of course, look to the churches for increased contributions, and especially so as the circle of contributing churches has been a good deal contracted of late.

We must provide for the spiritual wants of our noble and self-denying soldiers; and those of our ministerial brethren who are willing and able to remain with them and share all their trials and hardships, surely ought to be supported by those of us who remain at home. We would suggest the propriety and importance of taking up monthly collections in all our churches for this important object. We are glad to know that the churches in South Carolina and Georgia are responding very handsomely to the call recently made by the Committee, and we feel assured that those in North Carolina will not be behind hand in this great cause.

"WEE DAVIE."—We some weeks ago received a copy of this exquisite little story, issued by our Committee of Publication, from the twenty-seventh London edition. It makes a pamphlet of 52 pages. We are not surprised to learn that it has become extremely popular, as it is a delightful little work. On sending a 50 cent Confederate note and a five cent postage stamp to Wm. D. Cooke, Publishing Agent, Box 157, Richmond, a copy will be forwarded my mail to any address.

CHRIST OUR PROPHET.

Jesus Christ is the Great Prophet and Teacher of His church. The promise was given through Moses, "I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and I will put my words in *His* mouth; and He shall speak unto them all that I shall command them." We have the testimony of Peter and of Stephen, that this prophecy referred to the Messiah, and that it was fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth. He Himself bears witness to His character as prophet and teacher. Thus, John 15: 15: "All things that I have heard of my Father, I have made known unto you." And 17: 26: "I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it." The apostle, writing to the Hebrew christians, commences his epistle by saying: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son." He then proceeds to unfold the truths and principles of the Old Testament economy, in the light cast upon them through the mission of Jesus Christ, showing that the rites and ceremonies of the law were but the shadow of good things to come, while the substance was in Christ.

The person and work of Christ, as presented in the gospel histories to the ordinary intellectual apprehension of men, make most important revelations of the character of God and His dealings with His sinful creatures here. The Old Testament scriptures revealed, as we all acknowledge, through holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost under the guidance and control of the Second Person in the Trinity, speak many things concerning God and the eternal interests of man. All, in fact, that the world knew of God, save "His eternal power and godhead," had been thus made known. The love and mercy of God, as exercised towards those who had rebelled against Him, were clearly revealed in the teachings of the patriarchs and prophets. The rites and ceremonies, the types and shadows there, speak a language that no mere human being has been able to speak with such authority as to carry conviction to the heart and bring relief to the conscience. But how greatly were these things relieved of the darkness that encompassed them, by the person and work of Christ! We who read the Old Testament scriptures through the light thus thrown upon them, are occupying ground far, far above those who possessed not these privileges. We reach, in these types of Christ, a fulness of meaning unknown to those who were not permitted to know the anti-type as we know Him through the gospel histories. It is thus the New Testament throws back a light upon the Old, that is of inestimable value. Nor, should the acknowledgement be withheld, that the Old Testament is needful to a full understanding of the New. The interpretations would often be enigmatical without the text interpreted. So that *all* the scriptures of divine truth, from the first dim shadowing forth of a Saviour to come, unto the precious revelations of latter-day glory in the closing prophecies of the New, ALL make up one beautiful and consistent whole,—from which nothing can be taken away without obscuring the truth, and to which nothing can be added for the fuller exposition of the truth.

In the person and work of Christ, as thus revealed, the plan of salvation is most clearly and consistently made known. God can be just and the justifier of those who believe in Jesus. To those who from the heart embrace the offers of pardon and peace through the blood of atonement, there arises a light to dispel the darkness that had rested upon them. They are no longer under the law, but under grace—no longer in fear and trembling because of the wrath incurred through sin, but in joy and rejoicing at sins forgiven and the assured prospect of a blessed eternity hereafter. Even those whose minds are not fully and savingly enlightened to discern spiritual things, may see enough of the truth in a study of God's word, to make them feel that there is nothing so desirable as an interest in Christ and the partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace. Multitudes have reached this point who, perhaps, have never gone farther. There they stood, gazing alternately into the bright and glorious prospect before them, and then upon the world to which their hearts are clinging, until death has cut them down in their sin, and justice assigned them their portion without mercy. In almost every christian community, where the privileges of a gospel land are enjoyed and the principles of a gospel plan of salvation are taught, there are those who thus occupy a most important and critical point. On the very threshhold of the heavenly state, almost persuaded to become christians, yet they will not take the final step. They have learned enough of Christ, to add very materially to their load of guilt and to the weight of their condemnation, if they thus continue, but not enough to give them an interest in the salvation from sin purchased by His blood. Are there not many amongst us, who are thus passing by the gate of heaven down to the regions of eternal woe? They have enjoyed many privileges from the Great Fountain of Light, Christ, the Prophet of His people, but hating the light, they at last are driven away where there shall be nothing but darkness forever and ever. "Walk while ye have the light," lest the darkness come upon you unawares.

THE SITUATION—OUR DUTY.

Every indication at present points to most important military movements within the next few weeks. The position of the armies on each side is such that the present favorable season could not be expected to pass without heavy fighting. But there is still another reason for expecting this. The election for President is approaching in the United States. The present incumbent of that office sincerely desires a re-election. The great opposition to him arises from his failure heretofore to crush the rebellion and thus put an end to the war. His competitor is a bitter personal as well as political enemy, who seeks to persuade the people that all that is necessary to success in their insane attempt to bring us back into union and peace with them, is to carry on the war after *his* method—to oppress our people and kill up our men in a more civilized and fraternal manner. We verily believe that the people generally in that country do not care *how* this thing is done, so that it is done speedily. The result of the election will depend very much upon the prospect of success on the part of the present powers at Washington. *They* know this as well as any one; and hence every effort will be made from this time until the election comes off, to secure important results; and even partial successes will be magnified, and the eyes of the people there will be blinded by prospects that can never be realized. But a temporary purpose will be secured, if it results in the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency. Here we may see a reason—a very strong one too—why military movements should be pushed with vigor by them during the early fall.

The army of Sherman will not perhaps attempt to do much more than hold the position at present occupied. But it ought not to be permitted to do this. It has penetrated so far into the country—is at such a distance from any water communication—that we ought to be able to hurl it back, broken and routed. And we have great confidence that this will be done. We learn, from the papers and other sources, that President Davis, in his recent passage through the State on his way to Hood's army, spoke most encouragingly of the prospects in that quarter. God grant that the highest hopes of our patriotic President and our people may be more than realized in the next few weeks.

Around Petersburg, little has been done apparently since the gallant affair at Reams', save the luscious haul of fat beeves by Hampton a few days since. But all the rumors and reports from that quarter indicate a desperate struggle at hand for the mastery of that city.

The news from the Valley does not look well. We have an able commander there, and as gallant an army as ever faced an invading foe. But we fear that our numbers are too small to cope successfully with the enemy. There are, however, some intimations that the public generally does not know all that is encouraging in that quarter. We sincerely hope this may be so. Undoubtedly the situation of things there is critical, and a victory or a further defeat, one or the other of which is imminent, may put a very different face upon our affairs.

In this state of things no one, either at home or in the field, is relieved of responsibilities and duties. The armies should be strengthened *immediately* by every available man; and supplies of every thing necessary for the comfort of the brave men should be cheerfully furnished. The families of soldiers and the destitute at home should be cared for thoughtfully and liberally, in view of the approaching winter. But above all, *earnest and sincere prayer to God* in behalf of our cause should be the burden of our hearts from day to day. If defeated in the movements that must take place within the next few weeks, the war will be protracted probably for years; if successful generally, the end is near. The results of these movements are in God's hands, and He will work them out as He deems best. If we be sufficiently chastened already, the enemy will be driven back dispirited, if not he will make further advances. Prayer, earnest and importunate, may do much to secure these results in our favor.

INCREASE OF PRICE.—The *Central Presbyterian* and *Christian Observer*, Richmond, both issued on half sheet, have advanced the subscription price to $12 per annum. The price of the *Southern Christian Advocate* is $5 for three months—$10 for six months.

PRESBYTERY OF NASHVILLE.—In August, 1861, this Presbytery was formally transferred to the General Assembly of the Confederate States. Recently a small minority—only enough for a quorum, has had a meeting and decided to return to the General Assembly, United States.

REV. DR. GUTHRIE.—The Scotch newspapers contain a letter from this well-known divine of the Free Church, intimating with deep regret his resignation of his church, as his physicians have forbidden him ever again to appear in a pulpit or on a platform.

REV. HARVEY WOODS, D. D.—The *Christian Observer* mentions the death of this esteemed minister in Smith county, Mississippi, on the 6th August. A letter from his son states that "the prospect before him was all brightness, and his death glorious."

EXEMPTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.—The war is necessarily interfering very seriously with the education of the country. Boys are now put into service at the age of 17, so that with the close of their 16th year, just at the time that they are beginning to be able to comprehend text books, their education at school or college terminates. Nothing but the most pressing necessity could justify such measures on the part of our authorities. But the necessity exists, and for the time the evil must be borne. We cannot believe that Congress will continue the present law in force longer than the exigencies of the country absolutely demand it. It is the interest of the whole land that the boys be spared, and that they may be well trained, so as to take the places of their fathers and brothers who have fallen in the war. The remark attributed to President Davis, two or three years ago, about *grinding seed corn* when boys are put into the service, conveys an important truth. It is of course the desire of the President, as well as every one else connected with the general government, to encourage the cause of education, and to extend the season allotted to study, as far as it can be done consistently with other interests of more immediate and pressing importance. In accordance with this disposition, and in compliance with the request of the Board of Trustees of Hampden Sidney College, Va., we learn that the Secretary of War has decided to exempt from military service the students of that institution *who shall become 17 years of age during the session*. All such will be permitted to remain at College until the end of that term. This exemption is granted however, with the understanding that no student will be admitted unless under 17 years of age at the beginning of the session, and that the students will be organized into a company for local defence, in emergencies.

THE MORAL RESULTS OF THE WAR.—The war seems to be drawing towards its close. It is quite clear that the South is unconquerable. The frightful losses which have reduced the strength of the armies invading Virginia and Georgia so materially, have brought the Northern people to estimate the cost of war so far as human life is involved, in a very sober way. The cities, the universities, the wealthy classes throughout the North are industriously engaged in providing substitutes to fill the ranks of war, if the draft should come near their doors.

The enormous debt which has been incurred by the United States, begins too, to throw its colossal shadow over the whole North. It darkens all the future. It dims the lustre even of the stars and stripes. Those who were ardent, enthusiastic, mad, some two years since, begin to comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking into which they plunged so recklessly. Grant recoils from Richmond. Although Sherman has broken through the defences of Atlanta, yet whatever of struggle may occur in its neighborhood, the result will be favorable to us. This war, it is to be hoped, has spent its fury. We are not too sanguine, we trust, in believing that this is the last campaign. We will not indulge in a political view of the situation. Profoundly interesting as the situation is, we will not venture to speculate as to the political results of the war. But of the moral results we wish to say just a word or two. War is a scourge. It is a very great evil. It wastes life and treasure. It impoverishes as a conflagration does. It converts fruitful fields into barren wastes. It gives happy homes to the devouring flames. It arrests the progress of peaceful arts. It destroys commerce. The march of an invading army resembles the sweep of the swarm of locusts over the verdant plains of the East: "before them was the garden of Eden; behind them a desolate wilderness," till this has been visited upon the South. But the unconquerable Spirit of the people has escaped demoralization. The heroic purpose to achieve our independence is as strong as it was when the first gun opened on Fort Sumter. From Virginia to Texas the energy of our people burns with a steady flame. The higher qualities of the race spread over these Southern plains have been developed. The moral triumph of the South is already complete. History will record in imperishable lines, the events of the momentous struggle. The splendor of the age will not pale when viewed in the light of the best periods in the world's history.

There is still a richer reward than this. Our people have throughout the contest looked to God. Prayer has ascended to that Throne which is above every throne. Unostentatiously, our men in high places, both in the State and in the Army, have called upon God for succor. In the very midst of the storm of battle, a profound religious awakening has passed through the army. The sound of prayer has been heard in the lull of the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. The songs of praise have floated out upon the night air, while men were in the trenches awaiting the coming of morning to join battle. At home our people have become accustomed to discussions respecting our fortunes, which refer the issue to an overruling Providence.

This is a great moral result. We have been scourged. But we have drawn the nearer to God. We are yet in the midst of a severe trial. But we are content to await the deliverance which we do not doubt will come sooner or later from that Divine admistration that guides the destinies of nations. We believe that if peace should come to morrow, there would be one spontaneous outburst of thanksgiving to God for the precious gift. The temples erected for his worship would be thronged with grateful multitudes as exultant in their songs of praise as the Israelites were when they stood on the shore of the Red Sea, and saw the waters overwhelm Pharaoh and his pursuing army. We trust that hereafter we shall be a Christian people. That when the invading armies shall quit our territory, and our people return to their homes, that then in the midst of ruined cities, and desolate fields, we shall feel that we owe everything to Him who when we passed through the deep waters did not suffer them to overwhelm us; and when we were in the midst of the flames did not yield us up to their consuming fires.

Grateful for our independence, we shall rejoice in the manifestation of Divine favor. Our people will be prepared to appreciate Cowper's sentiments:

But O! thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all Thy gifts, Thyself the crown;
Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are poor;
And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away.

—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

ARMY OF THE VALLEY,
Sept. 14th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: With the conviction that any word from the Army is interesting to the public, I now undertake to write you something from this quarter; yet in the outset, I must state that I have nothing specially interesting to communicate.

We have had no general engagement at any time since we have been in the Valley. Snicker's Ferry, July 18th, was the severest engagement, and that was confined to Rodes' Division. Generally our fighting has been done by the sharp-shooters. During this campaign these have been formed into regular battalions or corps; so many are detailed permanently from each company, and these in each Brigade are divided into two separate corps, distinguished from each other and from other soldiers by a peculiar badge on the arm. In this Division (Rodes') the detail is one sixth of each company, and for a Brigade the highest officer over them is a Captain, and for the Division, a Colonel. On a march the sharpshooters generally go at the head of each Brigade; but upon approaching the enemy they all advance to the front of the Division, and deploy, i. e., form a line in front, each man several paces from another in the line. When closely engaged they seek such protection from trees, rocks, &c., as may be at hand; and in front of breastworks they often have their own little work, each man to himself. Usually the 2nd corps is in reserve to relieve the 1st., but if necessary both are engaged at the same time. Sometimes it is necessary to reinforce them by a Regiment or Brigade, as it was on the 21st ult., near Charlestown, where Rodes' Division engaged its sharpshooters reinforced by a Regiment from each Brigade, while the rest of the army remained in supporting distance in line of battle. I would remark, even at this late stage of the war, that a line of battle is formed by two ranks facing the enemy with the officers in the rear—their duty is then to keep the men in place—the rear rank fires, each man over the shoulder of the one in front of him—called his file-leader. When marching, troops generally move in column by fours; and sometimes, when there is danger of an attack on the flank, the sharpshooters march in a line about a hundred yards distant. I remarked before that the sharp-shooters had done most of our fighting, they advance so vigorously that the enemy fall back before our line of battle can get up. When the line of battle gets up then the sharp-shooters fall in with them and thus meet or advance on the enemy's line.

We have been engaged lately several times with the enemy's cavalry, but to little profit. They are sometimes very bold, and outnumbering our cavalry they soon fall back, but as our infantry advance the enemy's cavalry run. The enemy has at least 40,000 infantry, but they keep close to their breastworks.

Now nearly a month we have been below Winchester with our whole army, but I doubt whether we can stay much longer, since we have almost eat out this part of the Valley. We manage to keep up the number of our beeves, but perhaps some are even now driven from up the Valley; as flour is hauled down. We have had from the surrounding country, several day's rations of mutton and pork. But forage for stock is the greatest scarcity. Indeed I do not see much advantage in holding this part of the Valley. It is a position that may be easily flanked, and half the force higher up might hold the rest. I fear too, holding this position with so large a force has been and is at the sacrifice of some other more important point. Perhaps we ought to trust to our great leader; but last year's campaign shows that he may err. While he saved Richmond from immediate attack by the invasion of the enemy's territory, Vicksburg was lost for the want of defenders who might have been spared from the Army of Va., and yet Richmond could have been held as well as now. And the event shows that there the great struggle must be fought. I believe too, it is generally admitted that he erred by fighting the third day at Gettysburg. So I would rather see a part of this army sent elsewhere.

As to raids or invasions which we could easier make from this position, they are now impracticable; and I doubt whether they have ever been of material advantage. They have rather roused the spirit of the enemy, and thus filled his ranks, or else they have embittered his feelings.

I had hoped the Democrats would nominate a more moderate man; but our threatening their capitol, and levying on their towns, and impressing their stock, and even burning a large town, all have failed to impress them with the greatness of our power or convince them of the folly of fighting for the Union. We must still overcome their large armies and drive them from the heart of our country. If Breckinridge had not been first withdrawn from the Valley, Hunter would have done no harm, and Early's corps remaining at Richmond, by this additional force Gen'l Grant might have been long since driven from the R. R., and perhaps to the James. Or if reinforcements had been sent to the West, the result in that quarter might have been different.

This army is remarkably healthy, but very destitute of clothing. I hear, however, that there is a prospect soon of a supply. There will still be occasion for the liberality of the public in good socks and gloves. Socks are generally limited in their supply by the Government, and rather poor in quality, and gloves are not furnished at all. Our men are in remarkably good spirits. There is less grumbling than usual. We have enough to eat, and the rations are often supplemented by fruit and green corn.—These, I am sorry to say, are not always obtained in a lawful way. The fruit, indeed, might be spared, and it is abundant, but the corn is a heavy loss to the farmer. Thus as we have passed up and down the Valley pike, orchards have been stripped, and cornfields laid waste.

I am sorry to say that religion is rather at a low ebb with us. This is the natural result of so active a campaign. We have spent only two Sabbaths since we left Richmond without fighting or marching, and those were interrupted by the sound of the bugle. In fact, Rodes' Division has had but one whole Sabbath day's rest since the first of May. Sometimes I am inclined to think our movements on that day have been unnecessary, but still the Lord has prospered us, and I hope we shall yet have His refreshing presence.

R.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REVIVALS.

You seemed to imply in a late article in the *Presbyterian* that you thought that as soon as the people at home experienced the reviving influences of God's Spirit, that then we might expect peace. If it is any consolation to you to know it, I would like to give you a few items in regard to the seemingly great interest taken in the subject of religion in this district, Laurens District, S. C. Within the past few months the following have been the numbers received into the churches in this district.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Liberty Springs, 45 converts; Laurens C. H., 30 converts; Little River, 39 converts; Rocky Spring, 23 converts; Clinton, 47 converts. Besides these there are several other churches that have received smaller numbers.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—Hurricane, 23 converts; Fairview, 14 converts; Beaverdam, 24 converts; Bush river, 52 convers; Langston's, 14 converts, &c., &c.

METHODIST CHURCHES.—Landis, 42 converts; Upper Dials, 62 converts; Laurens C. H., 13 converts; Hopewell, 40 converts.

These are but a few of the churches in the district, but are about all of which I know any thing. You see that the total received amounts to: Presbyterians, 184 converts; Baptists, 127 converts; Methodists, 157 converts. Total: 468 converts.

From all that I hear, I am under the impression that the districts in the immediate vicinity of this can give as good a report. As it is, the churches I have reported are not one third of those even in this district. I think, therefore, that the number ought to be largely increased, say to 6 or 700.

If these facts are interesting to you, you are at liberty to publish them.

IACOVIUS.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, who professes to have visited the camp of Confederate prisoners at Elmira, gives the following account of their religious condition:

"Divine service is held in the rebel camp every Sunday. This is by request of the prisoners, and they choose the clergymen who are to officiate. Though they must confine their choice to loyal men, they have not indicated their desire to hear any man of even questionable patriotism. They have heard Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational and Baptist ministers, besides others, and sometimes two clergymen preach on one Sunday. It is a curious fact that the rebels have twice chosen the Rev. Thos. Beecher to address them—a gentleman whose loyalty is as intense as that of his brother, Henry Ward. Each of the ministers preaching has generally one or two thousand hearers—as many as can conveniently gather around him, and hear his words distinctly—and the rebels listen with the closest attention. It is understood that national subjects are not generally discussed.

The prisoners sing the hymns read by the clergymen during the Sabbath day services. For instance a hymn is read and sung to the tune of Old Hundred, two lines at a time, the rebels uniting their voices and singing with spirit, and our own officers joining. Nobody could truthfully praise the music, but it is as good as might be expected.

There are prayer meetings among the rebels every night and morning; often extra meetings are held in the afternoon. These are usually among the Methodist rebels. They also tell their experience: and sometimes the gatherings partake of the nature of class meetings; but they are usually for prayer exclusively. The supplications of the rebels are never such as our officers could object to. They do not pray for Jeff Davis.

Many separate circles for prayer are formed at the same time. The persons attending number generally from one hundred to five hundred or a thousand.

The demand of the prisoners for religious and other books is constant. The officers say there are more calls for Bibles and prayer books than for all other kinds of reading together. The devotional spirit of the rebels is supposed to be strengthened by their confinement.

THE JEWS IN MOROCCO.—Sir Moses Montefiore has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of the Sultan of Morocco in reference to the recent disturbances in that country. The venerable philanthropist urges the Minister to watch carefully over the carrying out of the edict of the Sultan in regard to the liberties of the Jews and non Mussulmans in Morocco.

This wealthy Israelite has made himself conspicuous for his energetic services in Europe and the East in behalf of his countrymen the Jews. He has often visited Palestine and the coast of Africa where many of his people reside, and his idea is to provide ways and means for their return to the land of their fathers. With this scheme in view he has had interviews with the Emperor of France, and we believe with other crowned heads also, seeking such co-operation as governments can afford, to promote the object. The theory of some interpreters of prophecy is that when Louis Napoleon makes a treaty with the Jews to aid them in their return, we may know from that moment the period that is to intervene before the coming of the Lord Jesus to reign on the earth! The prophecy of Daniel is referred to as intimating this fact.—*N. Y. Observer.*

EAST TENNESSEE METHODISTS.—A Convention of preachers and laymen, within the bounds of the Holston Conference, has been held at Knoxville, to gather together the loyal portion of the church there into loyal and permanent organization, and to supply it with a devoted and spiritual pastorate. It professed that there are 112 preachers in the Conference, ascertained to be loyal, (60 of them ordained,) besides 40 more whose names had not yet been secured; decided that these, with the loyal laymen, constitute the church there; alleged that they were in law entitled to all property belonging to the Conference; and avowed the purpose to claim and hold it, and to seek a re-union with the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States.

LIFE OF DR. BRIDGMAN.—Among the new books recently published at the North, is a memoir of this first American missionary to China, prepared by his wife, with an introduction by by Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith. Dr. Bridgman was not a man of great talents, but he was great in the power of goodness, and of untiring devotion to the work of his Master. His labors in the cause of missions, especially in the translation of the Bible, were of eminent value.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN ALLIANCE.—It can do now no added injury to reprint the report below given from the Richmond correspondence of the *Constitutionalist:*

I wrote you a short time ago in regard to a contemplated arrangement between the Confederate Government and a commissioner representing a certain European population. I am now in condition to state that the desired *entente cordiale* has been fully established.

The Envoys—consisting, as stated in a previous letter, of two army officers and a clergyman of the Catholic Church, were admitted to an audience with the President, and an arrangement was effected that cannot be otherwise than conducive to our interests. This agreement, as I have heard, gives us the service, most probably at an early day, of some thirty thousand soldiers of approved valor and of a race famous for military endurance. The President promised to use his influence with the respective State Governments in the matter of securing for those whom the Commissioners represented, as much land as would suit them for colonizing purposes. Of course the President could not guarantee the colonists the allotment of lands in the States; and, as the scant Confederate territorial possessions are for the most part, in but a dubious occupancy of our arms, it would have been useless to enter into any compact by which the immigrating population would have been compelled to rely upon a comparatively unprotected section for a home. It is, however, understood that all those who enlist in our armies—and probably nine tents of the able bodied men among the colonists will do so—are to receive the soldier's land bounty, thus meeting, in a measure, the requirements put forth by the Commissioners, who are now on their way to Europe to carry out the arrangements of the "treaty." I understand that there will be no difficulty in the departure of these immigrants from their own country, and as they are expected to arrive during the winter months, we may confidently hope (should nothing occur to mar the plan) to witness, at the beginning of the spring campaign, a "grand army" of foreign allies of a race that, centures ago, smote the Saracenic power in Europe and drove back the the tide of Turkish aggression upon Constantinople.

EAST TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Carter's Station, represents the tyranny of the enemy in East Tennessee as becoming more despotic every day. Not a day passes but some new victim finds his way to the filthy dungeons of Knoxville, thence to work on the fortifications—a number of the first citizens of that section being now thus tyrannized over. The infamous Brownlow urges on the authorities and insists on hanging the more conspicuous of the number. The same correspondent says:

The rumor going the rounds of the press, that Mrs. Williams, of Greenville, gave information that led to Gen. Morgan's death, is infamously false. A truer lady, or one more devoted to our cause, or who has made greater asorifices, don't live in the Confederacy. Gen. Morgan was betrayed by no one but his own judgement. Justice demands that the press should correct this error at once.

Since the return of the enemy at Bull's Gap, many rumors have been in circulation as to their probable movements. As much as one regiment of cavalry have gone to Middle Tennessee to assist Rossean in looking after Wheeler. The entire strength of the enemy in this department will not exceed two thousand men.

Some apprehensions are felt in Knoxville of an advance of a strong force from this direction on, Sherman's rear! They deem him safe so long as nothing presents itself in the way of an army on his flank.

STILL ANOTHER GALLANT AFFAIR.—More trouble for Mills Joy! Seven privates of the 6th N. C. Cavalry, on Tuesday night last, flanked the Yankee picket station at Deep Gully, near Newbern, and surprised and routed a company of Yankee cavalry, capturing twelve horses, with their accoutrements, including twenty four navy revolvers and a number of carbines. The Confederates then crossed Deep Gully and attacked the picket post they had previously flanked and captured four men. In one of these attacks, we have not learned which, one Yankee was killed and one wounded. No casualties in our little crowd.

We think the names of this gallant seven should be put on record, and we have made application for them and will publish them tomorrow.—*State Journal, 25th.*

YELLOW FEVER IN NEWBERN.—We learn from a number of sources that Yellow Fever prevails to a considerable extent in Newbern. Our information is of such a character as to remove all doubt from our mind on the subject. We first heard the rumor nearly two weeks ago, but did not credit it, and let it pass as a rumor.

The number of deaths daily is said to be from twenty to forty, and the number increases. The yellow fever has visited Newbern before, but it is many years since—in 1811 we think.—*State Journal.*

A BARREN VICTORY.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says, with great point:—

"Sherman confessed plainly by his retreat from before Hood—still more by his petition for a truce—that his boasted acquisition of Atlanta had gained him no substantial advantage; and that the Confederate army, which was the real object to be overcome, was intact and too formidable to be confronted. This fact cannot fail to be understood by the Northern people when they consent to drop their clamor of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and listen to the suggestions of common sense."

CHEERING.—The Macon *Confederate* of Wednesday, says: We are glad to see that the public mind has recovered from the temporary despondency caused by the fall of Atlanta and seems resolved not to rest satisfied with simply preventing the further advance of the enemy, but are demanding his expulsion from the Gate City. It is not at all improbable that this may be effected and we shall then have a greater cause for exultation than had the foot of the felon foe never trod the streets of Atlanta. We are in receipt of information which we consider reliable, which, if it were politic to be made public, would cause a thrill of joy in the heart of every men, woman and child in Georgia.

ATHENS, Sept. 24, via Inqua.—General Forrest has captured the garrison at this place, including 300 prisoners, 2 passenger trains, 50 wagons and about 500 horses, and many valuable stores. Our loss was only 4 or 5 killed and about 20 wounded.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The N. C. Railroad company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. This will give the State Sinking Fund $280,000.

FROM VIRGINIA

A dispatch from Gen. Lee on the 21st, states that Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester near which place he met and attacked him, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Fisher's Hill. Our loss reported severe. Gens. Rodes and Godwin killed, nobly doing their duty. Three pieces of artillery lost. Trains and supplies brought off safely.

Unofficial reports say Early has fallen back to Strasburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 22.—The Press has a report of the fight in the Valley on Monday, which is represented to have been of great severity, and occurred on the Berryville road, 2 miles below Winchester. The earliest part of the engagement was decidedly in our favor, but a flank movement of the enemy's cavalry necessitated a retrogade movement on our part, which was perfected in an orderly manner, without hurry or confusion. The position to which our army fell back is Fisher's Hill, this side of Strasburg, said to be a very strong one. Losses on both sides very severe, enormously on the part of the enemy.

Gen. H. Fitz Lee, and York, of Louisiana, were wounded, the latter losing an arm, the former not believed dangerously. General Rodes was killed whilst selecting a position for Butler to fill a gap in our lines. The shot struck behind his ear and caused death in a few moments. All the advantage is on our side except the loss of ground. The enemy are believed to have numbered 40,000, and it is reported that Grant was in command.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 20th contains several official dispatches relating to the fight in the valley. They claim a great victory. Sheridan's official dispatch says that after a most stubborn and sanguinary fight, he completely defeated Early's forces, capturing 2500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 flags and most of the rebel wounded. His own loss is severe. The rebels were strong in numbers and did very obstinate fighting.

Gold in Baltimore on Tuesday, 236.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—Private letters from Stanton, dated 24th, report that Early chastized the enemy severely at New Market, driving him two miles.

The following just received:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 26th.—Gen. Early reports that the enemy advanced against him on the 23rd, at New Market, when he fell back to Port Republic. On the 26th he advanced towards Harrisonburg, his cavalry having probably passed that place.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—The Evening *Whig* says: We have information of one of the most important movements of the war, just made by Hood's army. Out of abundant caution, we refrain them stating to day what it is, but a few hours will make it known to the public and the enemy—to the latter we trust with crushing effect.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—Passengers by the Central train to-night reiterate the report received last night that Early had repulsed the attack of the enemy in the vicinity of Port Republic.

Nothing official or definite from the Valley today. It is believed that the force reported to have been repulsed by Early is Torbit's cavalry, which Sheridan sent in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

FROM GEORGIA.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.—One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready this morning. General Govan with a portion of them, has arrived here. The oath was freely offered at Atlanta yesterday, and taken by a good many—prisoners say one entire Georgia regiment.

The Railroad is working through from Atlanta to Nashville, and is in perfect order. Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's men going home.

Chattanooga and Dalton are garrisoned by 3 brigades of negroes. There has been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing was known of the whereabouts of our army.

The Chattanooga *Gasette*, of the 18th, says that Gen.———is being rapidly reinforced. A. J. Smith's forces are encamped in Missouri, 70 miles from St Louis. En route from Smithland to Louisville, some prisoners overpowered the guard on the boat and forced a landing.

Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present.

Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville from beyond.

The Gazette says 2,500 prisoners have been removed from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta.

Dispatches are published from Grant and Sherman, calling upon Stanton to enforce the draft at once. They greatly need the men.

MACON, Sept. 23.—The armistice expired yesterday morning at Rough and Ready, but there remains 703 and 502 Yankees and Confederates to be yet exchanged, which will be done in a day or two. Sherman's cavalry is supposed to have left Atlanta on Thursday morning, and passed out upon the right, but up to last accounts there had been no general movement of his infantry. No advance anticipated in this direction. Sherman is supposed to have 40,000 effective men. His stock is in the worst plight. The Yankees yesterday received a dispatch, says our truce officers at Rough and Ready, from Stanton, in which it was stated that Sheridan had defeated Early and took 5,000 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery and 9 stands of colors. Gen's. Rodes and Godwin were killed and Gordon and Bradley Johnston wounded, and Early was driven 18 miles.

President Davis arrived here this morning, *en route* for Hood's army. He made a speech at the Baptist Church, taking a hopeful view of the future. He said that Sherman would soon be forced to retreat, and that the scene of the retreat from Moscow in 1812 would be re enacted.

An accident occurred on the Columbus road this morning in which 8 persons were killed and 30 wounded—6 mortally.

HEAVY DEFALCATION AND REPORTED ESCAPE TO YANKEE LAND.—On Saturday last, Capt. Thos. S. Knox, Commissary at Camp Jackson, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., and Geo. W. Butler, formerly of Norfolk, Va., but recently of New York, late a teller in the Confederate States Treasury Department, left this city, and, it is reported, have gone North. Since their sudden departure it has been ascertained that Knox is a defaulter to the extent of $350,000 of Government funds, which he converted into sterling exchange through the negotiations of ex-teller Butler, at Sutton & Co's banking house. Knox obtained a passport at the provost Marshal's office upon his personal representation that he had a blind brother, he wished to convey to Fredericksburg. Butler, it is said, acted as the blind brother.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Yankees are enforcing the draft at Vicksburg. All who refuse to enlist are lodged in jail.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The New York *Herald* discredits Grant's boys in favor of Lincoln's election; McClellan's New York friends claim that he is for him. A letter received from Sherman says, I believe that 99 out of every 100 of this army is for McClellan, with or without my consent, and my influence will not be wanting to make the hundredth the same way. If true, the *Herald* says, it settles the question of the Presidency.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—New York papers to the 21st are filled with accounts of the recent battle near Winchester. The news caused great rejoicing in the Northern cities.

Two small steamers were captured at Bar Island, Lake Erie, on last Monday, by 30 rebels from Canada. The steamers were destroyed by the captors.

Western telegrams say that Gen. Mewer has arrived at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th corps. By the accession of his force Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing known of the whereabouts of Price.

Advices from Smith say a train which left Leavenworth on the 10th of Sept. was captured by the rebels. The train consisted of 100 wagons loaded with supplies for Fort Smith, 600 mules, 40 artillery horses, and 2 sutler's trains.

Stanton, in a dispatch to Dix, states that the draft is progressing quietly in all the loyal States. In Washington both of Lincoln's private Secretaries are drafted.

Grant returned to the army before Petersburg on Monday.

RICHMOND Sept. 26.—The Baltimore *American*, of the afternoon of Saturday, is received. Dispatches from Sheridan claim another victory over Early's forces, at Fisher's Hill, on the 22d.

All the Yankee dominion is exceedingly jubilant at the news from the Valley.

Gold in New York has declined to 200. Wheat has declined 8 cents.

Postmaster General Blair resigned at the request of old Abe Lincoln. His successor is Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio.

New Orleans advices to the 19th received, via Cairo. Gen'l Banks will leave that department next week.

Another fight between the French and Cortinas was progressing at Bag-dad at last accounts.

Admiral Porter had returned to his old post on the Mississippi River.

THE ATLANTA EXILES.—Wherever we go in our streets, on the railroad, in every village and city—we meet men, women and children who have been banished from their homes by the unprecedented order of the imperious Sherman. Some of these exiles tell a tale of distress which awakens our deepest sympathies. Families who had long been accustomed to every comfort, and even luxury, are now roaming over the country in quest of some shelter to which they may repair. Men who a short time ago counted their wealth by hundreds of thousands of dollars, are now worth only the little fragments of property which they have been able to rescue from this general wreck.

Nearly all the refugees tell the same story of robbery and of insult to which they have been subjected. Sherman in many instances, sent them guards for the protection of their household effects. But the very men who were ordered to watch their property, turned out to be the greatest rogues of all. They pilfered every thing they could lay their hands upon even whilst acting as protestors. We heard of a lady who on remonstrating with an officer on the conduct of his men, was coolly told that she deserved it all, and was cursed for making her complaint. An old man who was allowed to bring his baggage to the Wagon, found himself on reaching Rough and Ready stripped of every thing save a few articles of clothing.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—We have a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputations to Governor Brown to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. Sherman. The latter had this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, if desired. He professed great unwillingness to penetrate further into Georgia and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come up and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, that the latter should ride over the State Road to Chattanoogs, see "the conditions of his people in the rear, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented." The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was very much to this effect: Tell Gen. Sherman that I understand him to be only General of one of the Federal armies, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results.—*Macon Confederate.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS PRETENSION.—The Richmond *Whig* says:—

"We learn Beast Butler has addressed a letter to Col. Ould, informing that gentleman that as by law all citizens of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty are liable to conscription, it will be inferred by the yankee armies, for the future, that all our citizens between those ages belong to the service, and they will be taken, wherever found, as prisoners of war."

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Haymount, on the evening of the 22d, by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. DUNCAN McRAE O'HANLON, to Miss MIRIAM C., eldest daughter of Jos. A Worth, Esq., of Fayetteville.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Hospital, near Petersburg, Va., on the — inst., of chronic diarrhœa, Mr. JOHN ELLIS, Jr., of Co. K, 38th N. C. T., aged about 30 years.

Mr Ellis was sent as a recruit to the Regiment, in June last. But he suffered from a chronic affection of the spine which disabled him, for the most part, for duty. However, he kept with his company in the trenches until a few days before his death, when he became so prostrated from diarrhœa, from which he had been suffering and which soon assumed the chronic type, it became necessary to remove him to the hospital, where he lived but a few days. For months before his death, Mr. Ellis was deeply concerned on the subject of his soul's salvation; and a few days before his death he was enabled to profess faith in Christ, and desired to receive the ordnance of baptism, and become connected with the Presbyterian church. There being no ordained minister of that denomination at hand, I regret to say his wish was not gratified. While we would mingle our tears with those of his family and friends over this sad bereavement, we thank God for the comfortable hope we have that he is bet taken away from the strife and misery of this world to enjoy that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

CHAP. 38th N. C. T.

In Asheville, on the morning of the 12th Sept., WM. HARELY, infant son of Rev. W. A. and N. C. Wood, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 27 days.

"It is well. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Of consumption, near Summerville, on the 8th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. REID.

The deceased was a great sufferer for several months before his death, which he bore with resignation to the will of God. Some 5 months ago, he embraced the Saviour, and just before his death he wished to confess Jesus before his fellow men; this desire was gratified, and the communion administered to him. When this was done, he soon after fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." G. A. R.

On the 14th inst., at Rose Dew Island, near Savannah, Ga., after a short illness, from congestive fever, WM. HAWLEY EVANS, aged nearly 10 years, only son of Mr. Thos. A. E. and Mrs. Kate Hawley Evans, formerly of this place.

"In that beautiful place, Jesus went to prepare
For those who are washed and forgiven,
How may dear children are gathering there,
'For of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

At Piedmont Springs, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. David Montgomery, dec'd, of Caswell county, N. C.

The subject of this notice possessed much to render life pleasant and desirable, particularly to the young; yet at an early age she voluntarily gave up the world as a portion, and sought her happiness in the humble walks of piety. A life thus spent, although it was short—for she died while in the very bloom of youth—ended in a peaceful entrance into everlasting rest. D.

In Catawba county, at his father's residence, Sep 14th, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS JEFFERSON MCNEILL, aged 23 years, 4 months and 8 days, formerly of Robeson county, and a member of Co. F, 32nd Reg't N. C. T.

Eulogy adds nothing to the reputation of the dead, and only slight consolation to the bereaved. Therefore, I will only add to this announcement, his last words on earth. He turned to his weeping sister and said:—"Weep not for me, gentle Sister, but strive to meet me in Heaven, where I am going," and to all, "farewell, farewell, farewell," and life's dream was over and his spirit waited to the throne of God G. C. Mc.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

34TH N. C. REGIMENT,
Sept. 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 34th N. C. Regiment, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all wise Providence has seen fit to remove from amoog us, our late comrade in arms and esteemed fellow officer, Maj. F. L. TWITTY, 34th N. C. T., who, after a short and painful attack of dysentery, departed this life on the morning of the 10th instant; therefore,

Resolved, That while we desire to submit with Christian resignation to the exercise of God's sovereign power in removing from our midst our beloved comrade in arms, we would at the same time desire to give some expression of our unaffected sorrow over the death of one so young, so noble and generous, whom after three long years of danger and privation endured together, we had learned to respect as an officer, admire as a soldier and love as a brother.

Resolved, That though the sword of the enemy has not "drank up his blood," yet he fell at his post, none the less a sacrifice upon the altar of his bleeding country; that while upon his lifeless form are evidences of his devotion, while living, to the country's cause, in his death this Regiment has lost a brave and acceptable officer, the country a faithful soldier, and we, one of our most cherished and beloved fellow officers.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude upon the sacred precints of the heart that mourns the death of so noble and affectionate a son and brother, we would beg the privilege of tendering to the bereaved and afflicted our sincere sympathies in this the hour of their affliction, and commending to them the consolation of that grace which we humbly believe was sufficient for the deceased in the time of death.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and also to the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and *Catawba Journal* for publication.

Capt. JNO. A. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

Lieut. G. A. ATWELL, Secretary.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS

To the Army and Domestic Missions, during Aug., 1864.

SYNOD OF ALABAMA.—*Presbytery of East Alabama.*

Laundesboro' church	55 33
Presbytery of South Alabama.	
Government St. church, Mobile	289 66
Presbytery of Tuskaloosa.	
Ladies of Boligee church	70 00
A well wisher, Sumter co	2 00

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Hopewell.*

A. P. T.	10 00

SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.—*Presbytery of Central Mississippi.*

Keokuche church	147 00

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Concord.*

Steel Creek church	130 28
Mallard Creek church, (Female society)	29 50
Franklin church	22 40
Ebenezer church	15 60
Little Britain church	27 00
Wadesboro church	31 00
Rev R. H. Caldwell	40 00
Presbytery of Fayetteville.	
W. A. C., Wilmington,	25 00
Little Willie, "	25 00

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Bethel.*

Unity church	30 28
Hopewell (King's Creek) church	55 30
Lancaster,	89 58
Ebenezer	50 00
Through Rev. W. W. Caruthers	29 10
Rev W. Banks	10 00
Presbytery of Harmony.	
Scion church	70 00
Presbytery of South Carolina.	
Through Rev. W. P. Gready	52 50
Miscellaneous.	
A friend to Presbyterian	5 00
Total	$1,349 98

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS DURING AUGUST, 1864.

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.—*Presbytery of Florida.*

M. L. Curry, Mineral Spring ch	10 00

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Presbytery of Charleston.*

Interest on Mrs. Simons' legacy	350 00

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—*Presbytery of West Hanover.*

Rev. R. Mellwaine, Treas'r	256 82
Total	$616 82

JAMES WOODROW, *Treasurer.*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$4 00@$5 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 00@$1 50
BEESWAX,	$3 00
BUTTER,	$6 00
CORN,	$18 00@30 00
COTTON,	$1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@25 00
COFFEE,	$11 00@15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$7 00
EGGS,	$2 50
FLOUR,	140 00@165 00
IRON,	$3 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@20 00
LARD,	$4 00
NAILS, retail,	$2 00@$2 50
PORK,	$18 00@20 00
PEAS,	$20 00
RYE,	$5 00
SODA,	$9 00@$12 50
SUGAR,	$ 4 00@$5 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$3 00@3 50
SHEETING, 4-4,	$30 00@40 00
SALT,	$4 00
TALLOW,	

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

stands adjourned to meet at Union Church, Duplin co., N. C., on Thursday—not Tuesday, as printed in the Minutes—before the second Sabbath in October, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

Licentiates and Candidates for the Ministry are requested to report to me immediately, as Chairman of the Committee of Education.

J. P. McPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

N. B. Delegates to the ensuing meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, arriving by the W. & W. R. R. train will get off at Falson's Depot, where they will be met by the Committee of Arrangements.

Montpelier, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1864.

THE 189TH SESSION OF ORANGE PRESbytery will commence in Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Friday, the 21st day of October, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

September 28th, 1864.

THE 51ST SESSION OF THE SYNOD OF North Carolina will commence in Greensboro', N. C., on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.,

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

September 28th, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency*.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-4t

The Little Folks' Paper.

LET ALL little readers take the *Children's Friend*. It is published expressly for them, and is full of good and entertaining reading. Now, especially, when Sabbath school books cannot be had, is the time for the little folks to have their newspaper. Those who already take it, write that they are delighted with it, and only wish it came every week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

A single copy for 6 months,	$ 1 00
Twenty-five copies "	20 00
Sixty-five copies "	50 00

Address WM. D. COOKE,
Publishing Agent.
Box 157, Richmond, Va.

Sept. 28, 1864.-4t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL ATTEND with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday, October 12th, to Tuesday, Oct. 18th, 1864.

At John McPhail's, on Wednesday, October 19th.
At Jas. Blue's old place, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
At E. Culbreth's, Friday, Oct. 21st.
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday, Oct. 22d.
At D. McKinnon's, Monday, Oct. 24th.
At G. D. Baker's, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
At Mrs. McKeithan's, Wednesday, Oct. 26th.

To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to-wit:
Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 30 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y, 1864, and the 1st July, 1864.
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes. R. W. HARDIE, Dist. Col.

Sept. 28th,-26th oct.

Situation Wanted.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in Teaching the higher English branches, Latin, Music and Drawing, desires a situation either as principal or assistant; or would take a family school in a good neighborhood.

References exchanged. Address editor of this paper Sept. 21, 1864.-7t*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 14th of September. Those who wish for places must make early application. For circular containing terms, address Rev. R. BURWELL,
Aug. 3, 7w-pd Charlotte, N. C.

THE MAGNOLIA WEEKLY,

A

FIRST CLASS LITERARY;

AND GENERAL NEWS JOURNAL,

Containing eight clearly printed pages of reading matter, of four columns each, is published every Saturday, in the city of Richmond, and is replete with the most interesting original and selected

TALES,
SKETCHES, and
POETRY,
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, AND
CRITICISMS;

In addition to a Summary of varied and current FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS ITEMS,

Together with a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT allotted to the WIT AND HUMOR OF THE DAY!

The "MAGNOLIA WEEKLY" is especially
THE LADIES' PAPER!

And, as such, it is conducted so as to render it a UNIVERSAL FAVORITE IN THE
HOME CIRCLE,

And wherever a polished literary taste calls for A PURE AND INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE.

The publication of a NEW SERIAL of absorbing interest, entitled

"THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY,"
BY TOBIAS GUARNERIUS, JR.

Author of the Prize Romance, "Guilty, or Not Guilty?" will be commenced about the 1st of October, to extend through twelve or fifteen numbers of the paper, and will be followed by a variety of interesting TALES, and NOVELETTES by our best writers.

In view of the early publication of "THE ALDERLEY TRAGEDY," Agents and those who wish to subscribe will please forward their orders and subscriptions as soon as possible.

The "MAGNOLIA WEEKLY" will be furnished to subscribers for

TWENTY DOLLARS - - - - - - - PER ANNUM.
TWELVE DOLLARS - - - - - - - SIX MONTHS.

Subscribers making remittances will be particular in stating the name and whereabouts of their respective post-offices, and will also avoid enclosing county or corporation notes.

Agents in all parts of the Confederate States will be supplied at the rate of TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS per hundred. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent free of charge where desired.

A limited space will be devoted to advertisements, paid for in advance.

All correspondents will please address
SMITH & ROBERTSON, *Proprietors*,
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 14, 1864.-4t

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 5.

NOTICE TO FARMERS of the Counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Hornett, Columbus and Brunswick.

Deposits will be open on the 15th of this month, to receive the tithes of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and cured Hay. You will take your estimates to the Tithe agents and get receipts on them. None but regular Tithe agents in your respective Counties, are allowed to receive "Tithes."

Having learned that several persons have been informed by influential men that they need not pay more than 50 per cent. in case of failure to pay their Tenth. I hereby notify you, that it is an act of Congress to collect the 500 per cent. on the crops of 1864, and Bacon of last season. Therefore, it is better to pay your Tithes and save the penalty. The Government needs the produce very much, and it is hoped that parties will bring in promptly. Maj. Blount, Q. M., at Smithville, will receive the Tithes of parties in that part of Brunswick. W. L. Hall will receive at River side.

Parties who do not list their Tithes, the assessors will have to visit their farms, and list the best way they can, when the estimate will be transferred for collection, with the 500 per centage.

I hope that Farmers will pay promptly, so as to avoid the necessity of having anything impressed.

J. M. McGOWAN, Cap't & Post Q. M.
Post Qr. Master.

Sept. 7, 1864.-4t.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VA.,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug., 30th.

Special Notice.

ALL PERSONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey, from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H HILL, Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

Sept. 7th, 1864.-8t

CHILD'S CATECHISM.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CHILD'S CATECHISM by "Luola" for sale. Address
STERLING & CAMPBELL,
Aug. 24w3* Greensboro', N. C.

TITHE NOTICE.

TO FARMERS IN COTTON RAISING DISTRICTS.
(Extract:)

III. THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales The law having exempted soldiers' wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above.

J. M. McGOWAN, Capt.,
and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist., N. C.
Fayetteville, Sept. 21.-2t.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1864.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL CONCERNED IS CALLED TO THIS NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Tax in Kind, have been on duty since the 1st of August ultimo, estimating the articles of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Wool and Hay. These articles so far as assessed, are required to be delivered to the duly appointed Agents by the 1st day of this month. The Government is much in want of the produce. Parties delivering the tithe must bring with them As essors' estimate, so a receipt for the same may be entered thereon. J. M. WILLIAMS Q M. Agt.,
For Cumberland county.

Sept. 21,-2t

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Subscriber was appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of Mrs M. A. Valentine. Persons indebted to the testatrix, and those having claims to be paid must attend to a settlement in due time.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

September 6, 1864.-4t*

Further Notice.

ON SATURDAY, the first day of October, I will rent for twelve months, the dwelling house of the late Mrs. Valentine, on Hay Street, and hire out a negro girl. At the same time, I will sell for cash, the household and kitchen furniture, and a good cow and calf.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Adm'r, with Will annexed.

September 6, 1864.-4t*

Writing Paper!

25 REAMS WRITING PAPER!
For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

Davidson College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will commence on the third of October.

Tuition: $50 per Session of five months.

The price of Board will be regulated by the cost of provisions. As heretofore, it will be as low as it can be afforded at. Those who may be willing to furnish provisions in exchange at the old rates, can obtain board at the same.

J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

N. B. Students arriving at Charlotte on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, will find a conveyence to bring them to the College without detention.

Sept. 21, 1864.-5t

Concord Female College.

THE next Session of this Institution, located at Statesville, will commence on the last Monday of August. The price of tuition for the session will be from 40 to 50 dollars. The price of Board will be 100 dollars per month, payable in advance, unless a special arrangement should be made with the President. Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own lights, towels and a pair of sheets.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Aug. 3,-8t*

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A STEDMAN.....WM. H BERNARD.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Black Writing Ink.

400 BOTTLES JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED BLK WRITING INK, just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
April 20, 1864w4 No. 19, Hay Street.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

**RAGS! RAGS!

Miscellaneous Reading.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE GRAPE AS FOOD AND AS MEDICINE.

We are told that in the vicinity of the extensive vineyards of Europe, many diseases to which we are peculiarly liable, (such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c.) are scarcely known. Multitudes of invalids flock to the vineyards during the season of the vintage, to avail themselves of this delightful remedy, in these diseases. The effects produced are a greatly increased circulation in the skin, diluting the blood and thus removing the obstructions of liver, lungs and kidneys. At the same time they are invigorating and nutritious. In dysintery, an unlimited freedom of the vineyard is attended with the best results. A diet of grapes is remarkable for imparting vigor and activity to feeble and delicate constitutions, and no other fruit causes so great a change in the feelings and strength of the aged, when taken in large quantities. They are antiseptic, cool the blood, allay irritation and act as a dilutent in removing obstructions, concretions and morbid accumulations.

The French peasant sits down to his dinner of brown bread and grapes in the heat of summer and finds it amply sufficient for his simple wants—refreshing, nutritive and palitable. Our poor American laborer, at the same season comes to his noon-day meal of corn bread, bacon and greens, and notwithstanding his active exercise, in nine cases out of ten his digestive organs are taxed beyond their strength each day, and before the season is over he falls a victim to chills, bilious fever, or dysentery, and nothing would surprise him more than to be told that his favorite salt bacon was the principal agent in undermining his constitution. And though you might tell him that grapes, according to the analysis of the most distinguished chemists, contained more nutriment than beef, pork, or any other meat except mutton, yet the idea of planting a vineyard for *food*, would appear to him the extreme of absurdity.

We append a table, divided into three parts, animal food, vegetable food, and fruits, showing the nutritive value of each. The analyses have been obtained from the works of the best chemists. I find no analysis of salt bacon, however, so its advocates are at liberty to plead its cause without controversy.

ANIMAL FOOD.

100 lbs fresh	Beef	contains	26 lbs	nut. matter	74 lbs water
" "	Veal	"	25	"	75 "
" "	Mutton	"	29	"	71 "
" "	Pork	"	24	"	76 "
" "	Fowls	"	26 to 30	"	70 to 74 "
" "	Fish	"	18 to 20	"	80 to 82 "
" "	Milk	"	7½	"	92½ "

VEGETABLE FOOD.

100 lbs	Wheat flour	contains	90 lbs	nut. matter	10 lbs water
"	Corn meal	"	91	"	9 "
"	Rice	"	86	"	14 "
"	Barley meal	"	88	"	12 "
"	Rye meal	"	79	"	21 "
"	Potatoes	"	22½	"	77½ "
"	White beans	"	95	"	5 "
"	Carrots	"	10	"	90 "
"	Turnips	"	4½	"	95½ "
"	Beets	"	15	"	85 "
"	Cabbage	"	7½	"	92½ "

FRUIT.

100 lbs	Strawberries,	10 lbs	nutritive	matter	90 lbs water
"	Pears	16	"	"	84 "
"	Apples	17	"	"	83 "
"	Cherries	25	"	"	75 "
"	Apricots	26	"	"	74 "
"	Peaches	20	"	"	80 "
"	Grapes	27	"	"	73 "
"	Melons	3	"	"	97 "

I know that some learned men maintain that the physiologist and not the chemist is to decide the question of the relative value of various articles of food, and I only call attention to the subject, hoping to interest intelligent persons to make investigations for themselves. The opinion that fruit is unwholesome is owing to the fact that it is indulged in while green, and to an inordinate degree. Any article eaten in great excess will produce illness. I have known a hungry boy make himself sick on bread and butter. A physician says "to attribute cholera, diarrahœa, &c., to the effects of ripe fruit is as sensible as to attribute scurvy to lime juice," (which is well known to be a remedy.)

Most persons, we believe, have given up the absurd notion that fruit is unhealthy, but we apprehend that the value of fruit as a preservative of health, is not yet fully appreciated by the popular mind. Even the medical profession are not yet fully awake to the important bearing of diet upon disease.

A century or two ago, scurvy was one of the greatest scourges of the human race—whole ships' crews perished by it during a single voyage—but since the potato has been introduced into nuiversal use, this great plague of seamen is no longer dreaded. In the time when even the wealthy lived in England during four or five months of the year, almost exclusively upon meat, bread and flour puddings, their medical writers state that gout and stone in the bladder were much more common than they are now that a vegetable diet is more generally adopted. These happy results are owing to the introduction of the potato and other vegetables into our winter bill of fare. We venture to say, there are few persons who have not had experience in their own cases of the improvement in health from the use of fruits. What dyspeptic has not felt new life in his system on the return of the fruit season, after a backward winter and spring. The body during the long abstinence, has lost certain constituents necessary to the healthful performance of its functions, and this loss ripe fruits supply. Does any one believe that we exaggerate the importance of sub acid and vegetable diet to human health? Let him see the sparkling eyes of the sick child, as the cooling orange is brought within his reach, and the eager, almost convulsive grasp of the wasted little fingers. That is instinct—the instinct which God has planted in every human frame. How the sick stomach loathes every article of human food until that which is suited to its wants is brought within reach and nature appropriates her remedy, provided by a bountiful God.

Six machines for the manufacture of ice, with the requisite materials, have been imported by the "Bee Company" in Charleston, from Liverpool, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS METHOD OF PREPARING LEATHER.

Lieut. H. W. Fields, 12th Virginia Infantry, has furnished for the Petersburg *Express*, the following valuable and expeditious recipe for preparing leather dressed with the hair on. He vouches for the stability and duration of the leather thus prepared, and refers to high authority for the truth of his averment, as well as to soldiers who have worn shoes made from it. We therefore publish it for the benefit of farmers and individuals who may have hides to tan, and recommend that they test it. The hides are not only quickly tanned, but the leather when prepared bears a most favorable comparison with the best produced by the long and tedious process in vogue in England and in this country. Many of the soldiers in one, if not in more of the brigades of this army have used shoes made from this leather for months past, and pronounce them superior, as regards comfort and quality, to the English and American army shoe.

MODE OF PREPARING LEATHER DRESSED WITH HAIR ON.

1st. If hides are old, hard and dry, soak them in pure water about two or three days.

2d. When well soaked, or when fresh hides, flesh them thoroughly.

3d. Prepare a pickle made of 3 lbs. alum and 5 lbs. common salt to a pint of water, enough to dissolve the salts for each hide; this is an average proportion.

For a very large single old hide, 3½ lbs. alum and 8 lbs. salt, may be necessary; whereas for a small calf's hide, 2 lbs alum and 7 lbs. salt may be enough. But for a pack of 25 hides unassorted, of all sizes and conditions, the average is as above.

4th. Soak the fleshed hides in this pickle from 3 to 10 days, more or less, according to condition of hides.

5th. Soak them again 2 or 3 days in pure water to take out the salt.

6th. When about half dry break them with the proper currier's breaking knives.

7th. Smoke them, flesh side down, say 8 or 10 days over hard wood (hickory or oak), smother, continuing to break and roll and grind them in succession.

8th. Boil the neats feet for oil, save the oil and inbricate the hides with the jelly and greasy water, breaking them all the time.

9th. Dress and finish off.

The small hides, thin and fresh, can be finished in from six to eight days. Medium sizes hides, in good condition, from twelve to fifteen days. The largest and worst conditioned hides can be finished in from eighteen to twenty days. It is recommended to take from eighteen to twenty days for all. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water first until the hair sloughs; but then you must be careful to thorougly work the lime ont; or it will eat the fibre of the leather.

The leather is best with hair on. It makes the best and most comfortable shoes—soles and all. Put the hair of the uppers inside; and of the soles—put upper sole hair out, outer sole hair in, thus fill the soles with the best of water proofing, and making the soles the more elastic and lasting.

The hair on it is especially best for saddle covers, stirrup leathers, shabracks, traces, horse collars, caps, gloves, sentinel coats, halters, trunk covers, and every use known—*Charleston Courier*.

THE BUNGLING OF MR. LINCOLN.—The New York *Herald* pitches into Mr. Lincoln pretty roundly. In charging innumerable disasters to the bungling policy of the administration, it says:

Does Mr. Lincoln imagine that the people will overlook all these evil deeds which have been committed by men of his own selection and re-elect him President? Can it be possible that he does not realize that all those misdeeds and rascalities of his Cabinet will come home upon him with double force? He appointed them, and can remove them at any moment, and is therefore, responsible for their acts, and such will be the verdict of the people next November, unless he recognises the fact and turns out all these Marplots. The mismanagement of the Navy Department under Father Wells has been a burning disgace to the country, and resulted in almost ruining our commerce. The evil genius of Secretary Stanton in the War Office, with his bungling, bullying and meddling, has destroyed the well arranged plans of every commander of the Potomac, and rendered fruitless an immense sacrifice of life and shedding of blood. To carry out his spite against General McClellan he broke up his carefully prepared plans for the capture of Richmond.

His interference with the campaign of that able General not only prevented the Peninsula campaign from ending with a glorious victory, but extended the war to an indefinite period. He forced upon General Pope his own mode of warfare, and that campaign was a failure. He failed to render General Burnside timely support, and a great disaster was the result. His incompetency prevented the success of General Hooker at Chancellorsville, and a retreat followed. And now interference with the plans of General Grant has made his campaign a failure. Yet, with all these chapters of blunders, treachery and mismanagement Mr. Lincoln still retains both Welles and Stanton in office, where they can prevent the sacrifices of our people to crush out the rebellion from meeting with success. While the plottings of Mr. Chase in the Treasury Department carried demoralization everywhere, the administration of the War and Navy offices brought disasters. If President Lincoln imagines that a new man at the head of the Treasury will satisfy the people and secure their endorcement at the polls, he will, we imagine, meet with a bitter disappointment. The sooner he recognizes that fact and acts upon it the better it will be for his own reputation and the country.

APPLE SAUCE.—Pare and core tart apples, cut them in slices, rinse and put them in an earthen stew-pan, set them on a fire, and do not stir them until they burst and are done; mash them with a spoon, and when perfectly cool, sweeten with white sugar to taste.

(From the Greensboro' [illegible] Ala. Beacon.)

SUGAR FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The luxuriance with which the Chinese sugar cane flourishes in the South taken in connection with the scarcity, and consequent high price of sugar, renders it a question of great importance, whether at least a partial supply may not be obtained from this abundant product of our soil.

It is the intention of the writer of this article, to investigate the subject thoroughly; but as the present season may be too for advanced for planters to profit by the result, directions will not be given, which will enable intelligent planters to decide the question, without much labor or expense.

There are two kinds of sugar commonly met with, in fruits and plants, namely, grape sugar, or glucose, and cane sugar. The former, found chiefly in fruits, is moderately sweet, and can be crystalized only with great difficulty. The latter, constituting the sugar of commerce, can easily be crystalized, and can also be easily converted into the former, by the action of heat, or chemical agents. Both of these, according to reliable analysis, are contained in Sorgho, the relative qualities depending somewhat upon the soil in which it is grown, but mainly upon the state of growth at which it is cut. The *ripe* cane alone is suitable for manufacturing cane sugar, and this will deteriorate rapidly, if much broken, or bruised, or if allowed to remain long, after being gathered. It is important that the juice be pressed out, strained, clarified, and concentrated to about half its bulk, as soon as possible, after the plant is cut, in order to prevent the formation of glucose. The final concentration should be effected with caution, over a slow fire, to prevent the conversion of crystallizable, into uncrystallizable sugar, the principal ingredient in molasses.

The analyses of Dr. Smith, of Louisville, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, show that the ripe stalks contain about two per cent. of cane sugar, and from two to three of grape sugar, which were successfully separated by them, on a small scale. The following directions, taken mainly from their articles on the subject, can easily be followed, and will it is hoped, yield favorable results.

In the first place, filter the juice of the plant as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose, and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or a blanket, placed in a basket, will answer this purpose. Next, we must add sufficiency (about one ounce to ten or fifteen gallons) of milk of lime (that is lime slacked, and mixed with water) to the juice, to render it slightly alkaline, as shown by its changing reddened litmus paper to a blue. A small excess of lime is not injurious. After this addition, the juice should be boiled for about fifteen minutes. A thick, greenish scum rapidly collects on the surface, which is to be removed by a skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will now be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, to about half its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle, or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out, from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystallize. It should be about as dense as sugar-house molasses, or tar. When it has reached this condition, it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and placed in tubs, or casks, to granulate. Crystals of sugar may not begin to form for three or four days, or even longer. Crystallization may be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cool, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar. After the syrup has crystalized, it may be dipped into bags made of coarse open cloth, or canvas, and the molasses allowed to drip into proper receivers. In this way, a good brown sugar may be formed.

Planters who may be induced to follow these directions, will confer a great favor by communicating the result to me at Greensboro', Ala. N. E. LUPTON.

Southern University, July 30th, 1863.

PEACE IN SIXTY DAYS.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes a plan for the re-establishment of peace in sixty days. His plan is as follows:

1st. Execute, on twenty days notice, the law of Congress, and put into the ranks the thousands of men detailed in the various departments, replacing them with disabled or partially disabled soldiers, or by persons over 45 years of age.

2d. Remove to the field all the full and fresh commands now occupying forts, &c., guarding bridges, depots, &c., or used for local or special service, replacing them by skeleton companies or regiments that need rest and recruiting.

3d. Transfer, without exception, to infantry all cavalrymen who fail, after thirty days, to mount themselves on serviceable horses. This measure would secure to Gen. Lee not less than 5,000 effective men, (cavalry and infantry,) and to Gen. Hood probably 10,000.

WHAT OUR ENEMIES HAVE IN STORE FOR US.—It is the obvious design of our enemies to reduce us to the condition of a servile race—in all except the mere name. Their chief magistrate makes consent to the emancipation of our slaves and to the reconstruction of the Union, an indispensable prerequisite even of negotiation for peace; and the platforms of the parties who have selected their candidates for the presidency, demand the confiscation of the estates of rebels. These measures would transform the speculators and soldiers of the North into a landed aristocracy throughout the Southern States, and degrade ourselves and our children into a generation of daylaborers and domestic servants—if indeed, we did not escape this fate by voluntary expatriation. And who is, who *can be* willing to accept such infamy? Bishop Berkeley tells us that, a hundred years ago, American slaves were wont to say, "If negro were not negro, Irishman would be negro!" But should we, as a people, consent to wear the yoke which our enemies have fashioned for us, it might, with far greater justice, be said, When negro is not negro, Southerner will be negro! This is what peace without independence means. Who wants it? Who would not loathe it?—*Rel. Herald.*

M. S. Robbins, Esq., of Randolph county, has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, and elected Treasurer of the Literary Board, to succeed R. H. Battle, Esq., appointed Auditor of Public Accounts.

FALSE FRIENDS.

There is a class of persons in every community—in the Confederate States as well elsewhere, in the State of Virginia as well as in the rest of the Confederate States, in Richmond as well as the rest of Virginia—whose souls live but in their property. Indeed such persons—if they really have any souls at all—think them much less worth saving than their goods, chattels and real estate. They are believed, for the most part, seldom or never to have bent a knee in adoration to their Creator; they would not only bend both knees, but would wallow in the mire, and kiss the feet of any successful invader, to preserve that which is more precious to them than honor and country, wife, children and friends. These are the men who first start the cry of "compromise" and "armistice." From them it is afterwards taken up by others who do not reflect, and at last it becomes extensive, because everybody is really tired of the war, and very few know what armistice and compromise imply in such a situation as ours. It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that there are many people who hold obstinately their own opinions. There are a great many who obstinately stick to the *opinions of others*; but the number of those who form opinions for themselves is exceedingly small. Men, in the aggregate, do not love the trouble of thinking, and will be thankful to any one who will make out their opinions for them, and hand them over to be used at second hand. The large majority of those who are now crying for an armistice mean well, but know not what they are talking about. They are patriotic, and have done their full share in the war. But they have generally imbibed their opinions from that class which, in thinking about this war, attach no other idea to it than that of the degree in which it may affect their property. They would deliver up the town to-morrow to Grant, or anybody else, provided he would give sufficient security that he would save them from loss. The Honor of the Country is nothing to them. Its future welfare, save in so far as it is connected with their possessions, is with them a matter scarcely worthy a moment's consideration. They are for any terms that will save their money, and their lands, and their goods, they care not how disgraceful they may be, or how destructive of the liberty and happiness of their countrymen.

Yet even men of the character we have endeavored to describe—occupied as they are with their solitary idea—if they were not blinded by the suggestions of their own selfish fears—might see, one would think, the danger of the policy which they propose for adoption. The Yankees, too, are a one-idead people. Their one idea is the subjugation of this Confederacy, the confiscation of its property, the reduction of its people to poverty, the establishment of negro superiority, the enslavement of the whites to the negro race, the forcing of our mothers, and sisters, and daughters to receive their slaves as gentlemen entitled to consideration—the degradation of our people, in a word, in every possible way. Upon this subject they are all mad. They believe that they are able to bring about this consummation. They believe that a majority of our people is ready to join hands with them. All the checks they have received have been insufficient to stifle the hopes springing from this source. Those hopes have been considerably damped by the results of the campaign in Virginia, it is true; but they still live, and are ready to burst into flame upon the slightest breath of encouragement. The slaughter of Grant's army caused a momentary dejection; but the trifling affair at Moorfield, the victory of the Kersage over the Alabama, the defeat of our little squadron at Mobile, and the capture of Fort Gaines, were sufficient to dissipate all despondency and make the whole nation as hopeful and boastful as ever. The phenomenon is easily explained. They have fixed their eyes and their affections upon the lands and wealth of the South; and they find it almost impossible to resign dreams so full of everything that is charming to the imagination of a people whose avarice is as boundless and as bottomless as the all-devouring pit of Tophet. The only way to disenchant them is to oppose a barrier of steel to the consummation of their wishes; to show a stern and unbending purpose to repel them at all hazards and at all times; to let them see that how great so ever the treasure the danger is greater still; to bring the flaming sword full in their view whenever their eyes wander to the Paradise beyond. Instead of doing this, we find persons in our midst crying out, "armistice, armistice," thereby neutralizing, in a moment, all that General Lee and his army have been doing for the last three months. Can anything be more encouraging to the Yankee, who has almost begun to despair of ever seeing his vision of confiscated lands and captive white women converted into reality? He has always been assured that he had friends in our camps. Could anything convince him more thoroughly that he has not believed without a cause?

What do we want an armistice for? Is it that Grant may have leisure to recruit and re-organize his shattered ranks? Is it that Lincoln may have soldiers to control the elections within his dominions? Is it that the new levy of half a million may be thoroughly disciplined before it be brought into the field, and thereby be the better suited to his purpose of trampling out the life of our liberties? Is it that new ironclads may be built, new engines of destruction be invented, new arms be imported from the arsenals of Europe? Is it that at the end of the term we may find ourselves so surrounded by bayonets, so blockaded by fleets, so beset in every quarter of our country, that we can no longer offer even the show of resistance? We can see no other result than this, for it does not seem that the fleets and armies are to be withdrawn.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

DRAWN BUTTER.—Half a pint of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of flour, two ounces of butter; mix the flour and butter together until they are perfectly smooth. Stir this into the boiling water, and add salt to taste. If made with milk, in place of water, less butter will answer.

Children's Department.

CHRISTIAN SONGS IN A HEATHEN LAND.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them.—ISAIAH XXXV. 1.

When I left America, the Sabbath schools everywhere were singing a great many new songs. They were different from what the old people sang. The ears of children first liked them, and then youth, and young men and women—and, at last, all began to sing, they have been brought to this strange land.

Africans all sing, but not Christian songs; yet they all know how to sing their own kind. They dont beat time with their fingers, and count "one, two—one, two, three;" but they nevertheless keep such excellent *time* as would please a singing teacher, rattling with some sticks on a piece of bamboo, as part of the instrumental accompaniment. Your teacher would not think there was much *melody*—*i. e.*, each song may have but five or six notes on only two or three degrees of the scale; and they sing these notes over and over again, till you would think them tiresome. But they have a great many different kinds of chorus, so that some of their songs are pretty. They sing when they play, shuffling about in a way that is simpler and more innocent than some of the improper dances of America. They sing when they cut wood in the forrest, or when they fish in the sea, when they paddle their canoes, when they row their boats, when they go to war, when a person is sick, when he dies or is buried. But they have not many songs of joy. The notes even of a boat song are sometimes sad; the words of the work-song are often complaints of the hard task; and the death song is the most mournful sound I ever heard any where in any language. In their death there is no thought of joy. In their "evening" time there is no "light." Only Christians have light in the dark valley; only those who know Jesus can look with joy beyond the grave. Songs of triumph over death, or of joy in heaven, they have not. They have no such sweet thought as, "I want to be an angel," no such lovely chorus as, "There is rest for the weary;" nor do they at first know how to sing them when the words are told them. Suppose we were singing, "Come, let us sing of Jesus," and you say to one of the stranger children, "Little child, why do you not sing?" She will say, "I do not know how." "But you were playing and singing out in the yard just now; I think you can sing." "I do not know the white man's song." The white man's Christian songs tell them of heaven and Jesus. So they were taught to sing, and soon loved the tunes and the English words, though they did not understand the words. This was praising God in an unknown tongue; so some of the missionaries changed the words of pretty songs and hymns into the Benga language, and the children like them very much.

"There is a happy land," and a few other hymns, were the only Benga songs the children had, until a young lady wrote for them,

Lotataye la miba,
Mabe mahale,
Be hakandi Manga,
Manene na He.

Do you think that sounds like, "Little drops of water?"

Then another missionary took the words, "There is a beautiful world," making a song they never tire to sing. Here is the second verse;

O ndi na 'hiki eyam'
O ngebe ha paka,
Ehik' e he yakwe mbembe
O heven' a beudakwe,
Ho 'alaud' ovone,
Ho ka bata korowa i' ibalana
O chiki eyam' oba.

Many hearts have been made glad by these songs. The hearts of the missionaries have been touched in hearing the tunes that remind them of the dear ones and loved scenes they have left in America. And the children like to use them; it is a pleasant way to teach them of God. These songs are like the angels', when they came among the shepherds of Judea, singing peace and good-will.

COMING TO JESUS.—"Mother what does it mean to come to Jesus? I cannot see him and how can I go to him?"

"You cannot *see* him, but you can *speak* to him, you can pray to Jesus."

"If he were on earth as he once was," said the child, "there is no trouble that I would not take to go to him. I would set off at once. I would travel hundreds of miles. I would push my way through the biggest crowd, and fall down before him and cry, 'O Lord, give me a heart to love and serve thee!' but now how can I go to Jesus?"

"Without all this trouble you can come to Jesus. *Coming to Jesus is the desire of the heart after him.* Call to him as the blind man, who though he did not see him, cried out, 'Jesus, thou Son of David have mercy on me!' You are really better off than those men who lived when he lived on the earth. They often had to travel very far. They sometimes could not get near him for the crowd. But you may have him as much to yourself as if there were no person but yourself in the world. He is always within your call. He sees you, knows all you feel, and hears all you say. If you feel a desire for his forgiveness, for the support of his friendship, for the comfort of his love, and pray 'Jesus, save me; Jesus, help me; Lord, I am ignorant, teach me; my heart is hard, soften it; help me to love, believe, and obey. Save me from sin, and fit me for heaven—this is coming to Jesus. Can you not do this?

THE HONEST BOY.—A gentleman from the country placed his son with a dry goods merchant in —— street. For a time all went well. At length a lady came to the store to purchase a silk dress, and the young man waited on her. The price demanded was agreed to, and he proceeded to fold the goods. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and, pointing it out to the lady, said, "Madam, I deem it my duty to tell you there is a fracture in the silk."

Of course she did not take it.

The merchant overheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the young man to come and take him home; "for," said he, "he will never make a merchant."

The father who had ever reposed confidence in his son, was much grieved, and hastened to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will he not make a merchant?" asked he.

"Because he has no tact," was the answer. "Only a day or two ago, he told a lady who was buying silk of him, that the goods were damaged, and I lost the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws, it would be foolishness for me to tell them of their existence.

"And is that all his fault?" asked the parent.

"Yes," answered the merchant; "he is very well in other respects."

"Then I love my son better than ever; and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in your store for the world."

GOOD PAUL.—Little Paul came to spend an hour with his cousin Ellen. He was usually a good boy. But on this occasion a strange change came over him. Nothing pleased him, and from dissatisfaction, he proceeded to cross words and aggresive measures. He pulled the new doll from his cousin and threw it angrily on the floor. He had even his hand raised to strike Ellen, when his aunt came in.

"What! this cannot be, the good little Paul, whom we are always glad to see. Is it not some bad child, wearing his clothes and calling himself by a wrong name?" Quite crest fallen he desired to go home. He felt ashamed that every one should be glad that his visit was over. Sometime elapsed ere he repeated it. Then he went directly to his aunt, and said with a very pleasant face:

"*Good* Paul has come to see cousin Ellen. Do not say anything more about the *bad* Paul. *I am not acquainted with him.*

YOUR MOTHER.—Have you ever noticed the sad face of her you ought to love and cherish as long as you live, grow sorrowful and sad, when in answer to some wish of hers you reply, "I shant?" Have you ever seen, her upon her bended knee, pouring out her full heart in prayer to the Dispenser of all Good to watch her darling, and perhaps only child, the great sin he is committing in so acting, and so bring her to a premature grave? Yes, there's nothing that wears out a mother's heart so surely as such conduct. Think well upon this, that you may not have it upon your mind when you stand at your mother's grave, "I was the chief cause of my mother's death, ingrate that I am."

PERSEVERANCE AND OBSTINACY.—Somebody says there is a decided difference between perseverance and obstinacy. One is strong will and the other is strong won't.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swede Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860 yl

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '631y]

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS---FORT FISHER!!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 2d, 1862—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST. Apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March 24 1860 yl

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $30,603.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,555,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,685.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steedman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
P. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	E. W. Brown,	} Wilm'gton
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and G. G. McGimmen, Travelling Agents
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 18, 1860 tf

ISSUES MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 44.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 356.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE STILL MARINERS.

LUOLA.

'Twas summer time—a glorious summer night,
When with my weeping house-hold band I stood
Beside a darkling stream (whose name is Death)
Just where the joyous stream of Life its flow
Of gladness empties in the gloomy flood.
Weeping we stood, far moored unto the shore
Was one frail, trembling barque, and in it lay
Our house-hold pet—our idol.

Beautiful,
Too beautiful for this poor, blighted earth,
Was that fair boy. His lustrous eyes beamed forth
Soft radiance as the summer evening stars. His brow,
As Parian marble pure, and clustering hair
Of golden threads lay softly there. Ah, me!
Paint ye a form of Cherub sweetness fair,
Save the extended wings and golden harp,
And ye have then my babe! Yet this sweet babe—
This cherished one 'round whom a thousand hopes
Had sprung: who ere had in my bosom slept—
Whose smile had ushered in each new born day
And made my heart spring forth in joyous hope;
He lay upon that dark mysterious stream.
The murky waves swept by, and as they rose
And fell, we thought the trembling barque would break
The cord that bound it here. But, Oh! that cord
Was the strong cable of a mother's love.
One coil was fastened round my throbbing heart,
The other bound the boat! But oh! at length
It parted, gently, softly parted.
And then that tiny barque with all its freight,
Its precious freight of love and hope and tears
Clinging to that STILL MARINER, went out
Across the darkling wave and left us there,
Weeping and sighing still. Oh! how I longed
And watched, and gazed, and prayed but for one glimpse
Of that celestial port which well I knew.
He'd gained. And wandering 'neath the cypress shades
And solemn yews I spent my weary days,
Nor aught could charm mine eyes from that one spot
Where last I saw my child; until one day
I heard a shout, and turning thence I saw—
Swift as I've heard an Indian's light canoe
Does o'er the rapids shoot—another boat
Shoot by. And in it stood a noble form,
Erect, and with his beaming eye lit up
With holy love and joy. His dark hair streamed
Upon the wind and turning yet his gaze
Upon the earthly shore, methought I heard
"My wife and child;" and well I knew for these
Beat the last throb of that brave, noble heart.
No lingering anguish on the battle field
Was his, but the swift minnie did its work;
And o'er the sound of battle died away
Hosannas filled his ear! Close to his heart
He 'prest a roll like that which "Pilgrim" bore,
And o'er his head his country's banner waved,
While on his brow a crimson stain proclaimed
From whence he came. Oh Liberty! how dear
Art thou when oceans of such blood as his
Must be thy price! I would have stemmed the flood
That noble youth to save—that precious life—
But human strength was vain—the barque shot on,
And in the wake of my sweet cherub's boat
It took its way— and *all* was dark and gloom.
For oh! as yet Faith's fingers could not trace
On all the map of God's dark providence,
The port celestial. The grave, the grave loomed
Up and shadowed all the page.

While reeling
Still beneath the shock, or with my sense
Numbed with grief and blind with tears, I wandered
Still beneath the funeral yews disconsolate.
Another precious barque came drifting down
The fitful stream of life, and slowly launched
Upon Death's swollen flood. My sister, wreathed
Around with all the graces that adorn
A woman's brow, was passing too away!
"Amelia! playmate long ago, sister and friend
Of girlhood's hour. My bridesmaid too, and thou
Who in maturer years hath shared alike
My joy and grief, how can I give thee up."
So cried my heart; but angel voices called,
And oh! she could not, *would not* linger here.
Consumption's hectic glow was on her cheek,
And her thin lips and wasted form and eye
Of painful lustre told of weary days
Of slow decay. As summer blossoms fade,
So passed, so gently passed my friend away.
Amelia! purest of earth's daughters fair,
By grace refined until the passer by,
Thy Saviour's image could descry on word
And deed. Thy pathway here has led thee through
The shadowy land of tears, and all thy robes
Are washed; and thou hast gained the blessed port
Where tears no longer fall, and as thy barque
Did near me pass, I caught thy fond adieu,
And angel voices sang, "not lost, not lost,
But only gone before." And then, Oh! *then*,
On my soul's vision burst such glorious views
Of heaven—the home of my beloved—I wept.
But now for joy—that my sweet Babe and he,
My brother, dear as life, and my loved friend,
White robed and crowned with harps and palms,
Are singing praises to their God, with these—
That mighty host—who gird the Great White Throne.

"WHERE IS YOUR FAITH?"—I observed, my brother, that your mind was thrown from its balance, by certain apparently untoward circumstances to-day. Would it have been so, had you been anchored in a settled faith in the paternal providence of God? Just throw your anchor to the windward, before the storm shall sweep over you again. Its return will find you in full readiness to sustain its force, if that case

Selections.

WHAT IS FAITH?

The old writers tell you that faith is made up of three things: first, knowledge, then assent, and then what they call affiance, or the laying hold of the knowledge to which we give assent, and making it our own by trusting in it.

1. Let us begin, then, at the beginning. The first thing in faith is *knowledge*. A man cannot believe what he does not know. That is a clear, self-evident axiom. If I have never heard of a thing in all my life, and do not know it, I cannot believe it. And yet there are some persons who have a faith like that of the fuller, who when he was asked what he believed, said, "I believe what the church believes." "What does the church believe?" "The church believes what I believe." "And pray what do you and the church believe?" "Why we both believe the same thing." Now this man believed nothing, except that the church was right, but in what he could not tell. It is idle for a man to say, "I am a believer," and yet not to know what he believes; but yet I have seen some persons in this position. A violent sermon has been preached which has stirred up their blood; the minister has cried, "Believe! believe! believe!" and the people on a sudden have got it into their heads that they were believers, and have walked out of their place of worship and said, "I am a believer." And if they were asked, "Pray what do you believe?" they could not give a reason for the hope that was in them. They believe they intend to go to chapel next Sunday; they intend to join that class of people; they intend to be very violent in their singing and very wonderful in their rant; therefore they believe they shall be saved; but what they believe they cannot tell. Now, I hold no man's faith to be sure faith, unless he knows what he believes. If he says, "I believe," and does not know what he believes, how can that be true faith? The apostle has said, "How can they believe on him of whom they have not heard? and how can they hear without a preacher? and how can they preach except they be sent?" It is necessary, then, to true faith, that a man should know something of the Bible. Believe me, this is an age when the Bible is not so much thought of as it used to be. Some hundred years ago the world was covered with bigotry, cruelty and superstition. We always ran to extremes, and said, "One faith is right, down with all others by the rack and by the sword!" Now it is said, "However contradictory our creeds may be, they are all right." If we did but use our common sense we should know that it is not so. But some reply, "Such-and-such a doctrine need not be preached, and need not be believed." Then, sir, if it need not be preached it need not be revealed. You impugn the wisdom of God, when you say a doctrine is unnecessary; for you do as much as say that God has revealed something which was not necessary, and he would be as unwise to do more than was necessary as if he had done less than was necessary. We believe that every doctrine of God's Word ought to be studied by men, and that their faith should lay hold of the whole matter of the sacred Scriptures, and more especially upon all that part of Scripture which concerns the person of our all-blessed Redeemer. There must be some degree of knowledge before there can be faith. "Search the Scriptures," then, "for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of Christ;" and by searching and reading cometh knowledge, and by knowledge cometh faith, and through faith cometh salvation.

2. But a man may know a thing, and yet not have faith. I may know a thing, and yet not believe it. Therefore *assent* must go with faith: that is to say, what we know we must also agree unto, as being most certainly the verity of God. Now, in order to faith it is necessary that I should not only read the Scriptures and understand them, but that I should receive them in my soul as being the very truth of the living God, and should devoutly with my whole heart receive the whole of Scripture as being inspired of the Most High, and the whole of the doctrine which he requires me to believe to my salvation. You are not allowed to halve the Scriptures, and to believe what you please; you are not allowed to believe the Scriptures with a half-heartedness, for if you do this willfully, you have not the faith which looks alone to Christ. True faith gives its full assent to the Scriptures; it takes a page and says, "No matter what is in the page, I believe it;" it turns over the next chapter and says, "Herein are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable do wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their destruction; but, hard though it be, I believe it." It sees the Trinity; it cannot understand the Trinity in Unity, but it believes it. It sees an atoning sacrifice; there is something difficult in the thought, but it believes it; and whatever it be which it sees in revelation, it devoutly puts its lips to the book, and says, "I love it all; I give my full, free, and hearty assent to every word of it, whether it be the threatening, or the promise, the proverb, the precept, or the blessing. I believe that since it is all the word of God it is all most assuredly true." Whosoever would be saved must know the Scriptures, and must give full assent unto them.

3. But a man may have all this, and yet not possess true faith; for the chief part of faith lies in the last head, namely, in an assent to the truth; not the believing it merely, but the taking hold of it as being ours, and in the resting on it for salvation. Recumbency on the truth was the word which the old preachers used. You will understand that word. Leaning on it; saying, "This is truth, I trust my salvation on it." Now, true faith in its very essence rests in this—a leaning upon Christ. It will not save me to know that Christ is a Saviour; but it will save me to *trust* him to be *my* Saviour. I shall not be delivered from the wrath to come, by believing that his atonement is sufficient, but I shall be saved by making that atonement my trust, my refuge, and my all. The pith, this essence of faith lies in this—a casting one's self on the promise. It is not the knowledge on board the ship that saves the man when he is drowning, nor is it his belief that it is an excellent and successful invention. No! He must have it around his loins, or his hand upon it, or else he will sink. To use an old and hackneyed illustration: suppose a fire in the upper room of a house, and the people gathered in the street. A child is in the upper story: how is he to escape? He cannot leap down—that were to be dashed to pieces. A strong man comes beneath, and cries, "Drop into my arms." It is a part of faith to believe that the man is strong; but the essence of faith lies in the dropping down into the man's arms. That is the proof of faith, and the real pith and essence of it. So, sinner, thou art to know that Christ died for sin; thou art also to understand that Christ is able to save, and thou art to believe that; but thou art not saved, unless in addition to that thou puttest thy trust in him to be thy Saviour, and to be thine for ever. As Hart says in the hymn, which really expresses the gospel,

"Venture on him, venture wholly;
Let no other trust intrude;
None but Jesus
Can do helpless sinners good."

This is the faith which saves; and however unholy may have been your lives up to this hour, this faith, if given to you at this moment, will blot out all your sins, will change your nature, make you a new man in Christ Jesus, lead you to live a holy life, and make your eternal salvation as secure as if an angel should take you on his bright wings and carry you immediately to heaven. Have you that faith? That is the one all-important question; for while with faith men are saved, without it men are damned. As Brookes hath said in one of his admirable works, "He that believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ, shall be saved, be his sins never so many; but he that believeth not in the Lord Jesus must be damned, be his sins never so few."

THE WORLD'S LAST DAY.

As to every individual there is a last day, so there is a last day to the world. That long series of years, that succession of centuries and ages, which the Greeks called *aion*, and which we call world—with its great events—must end! This hoary headed world must have a last day! And what a succession of great and small events will then terminate! Kingdoms rising and falling—nations springing into notice from rude unnoticeable beginnings, spreading themselves forth and becoming mighty empires in their turn to be overthrown and give place to others more mighty. That wonderful, and complicated, and mysteriously efficient system of divine operations called Providence—seen in vision by him of the river of Chebar, and symbolized so expressly as a wheel in the middle of a wheel, their peripheries dreadfully high, full of eyes, and under the direction of the living spirit, always intelligently active and educing good out of seeming evil—will then be complete. We can then look back upon many events seemingly dark and inexplicable, and see God in them accomplishing great and eternal glorious results. This succession of events, great and small, this rise and fall, growth and decay of individuals, of families, and of nations, will then terminate. The day of the Lord will consummate the history of this world.

That history will then be consummated but not forgotten. What reminiscences of events once regarded as trivial—entirely forgotten—will rush upon the minds of the vast multitudes who will then stand before "the great white throne!" All actions, all words, all thoughts which have been done, and spoken, and contemplated, will then come up in review. How well has one said,

"Great day for which all other days were made."

How many days of folly and nights of dissipation must then be accounted for! How many days wickedly wasted in inert idleness! How many days misspent, energies squandered, time thrown away on what had much better been left undone! How many days spent in accumulating treasures, merely to be burned up in the final conflagration! Oh, time, what a treasure it will appear, when it is all spent—in how many cases misspent! Looking back from that point, how many hours, how many days would be annihilated, were it possible, and consign to everlasting oblivion the record of deeds! It can not be—it can not be! Those days, those actions, those words, we must meet face to face! "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive according to the things he hath done in the body, whether it be good or bad." "For every idle word that men speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."

One fault of a deserving man generally meets with more reproach from the world, than all his virtues, praise. The good he does often passes unnoticed, while the slightest blemish in his character is the subject of severe stricture.

A REMARKABLE SHOT.

One of the most remarkable shots in the history of this war was recently fired by a Yankee on the banks of the Holston—and resulted in the ordination of three young men as ministers of the gospel,—thus increasing their usefulness by enabling them to perform all the offices of the ministry.

The escape of Rev. Geo. E. Eagleton from New Market, Tenn., was marked by Providential interpositions guiding his steps, which at the time seemed very discouraging; but are now recognised as dictated by infinite wisdom. His treatment at the hands of Mr. Lincoln's tools was infamous. The message that the wounded man received on his bed of suffering showed that his life was in danger if he remained at home. The first time, therefore, that he left his bed he commenced a journey to escape. Where to go, he knew not. At this crisis, the Rev. O. B. Caldwell, the superintendent of colportage in Gen. Wheeler's division, spent a night in the place—and his purpose was immediately formed to join him and seek safety with the army, where a wide field of usefulness would open when his health should become sufficiently restored. Mr. Caldwell placed him on his horse—and walked himself. Rev. Isaac N. Caldwell completed the party. As Mr. Oliver Caldwell was walking, he was greeted by a tory woman, who mistook him for a Yankee, and cautioned him against proceeding on his route as the country before him was full of rebels. He told her that he wanted to obtain all possible information in respect to them, and was for pushing on; but she called him back—told him that there was too much danger in making the reconnoissance on foot, and insisted on having him mounted. By her exertions a horse, saddle, and bridle, were obtained, and furnished him, and no questions asked as to his name or where he intended going. The horse was regarded as a God-send, and so it proved to be, for without it the whole party would have been captured at the Holston, near Strawberry Plains.

When they reached the Holston, they learned that Gen. Wheeler's cavalry had crossed several hours before, and when they had entered the river to follow, they were fired upon by the Yankees, who had occupied the fords of the river. The passage of this river was impossible. It was a dark hour. They were cut off from our army. In their rear was the home they had been compelled to flee from. In front the Federal troops. The country all around was full of bush-whackers. The ride had well nigh exhausted the strength of their invalid companion. They knew not where to go or what to do. The most feasible plan now seemed to be to try to cross the mountains into North Carolina. Sadly they retraced their steps. After a weary march of thirty-five miles, night found them back at their starting place, sad and wearied, two of their horses badly worsted, and Mr. Eagleton well nigh broken down.

But a kind Providence guided them. They met with a party of scouts who determined to cut their way through the enemy, and were therefore able to supply them with horses from those they were leading. Better mounted, they travelled on. It is not necessary to follow them through their adventurous journeyings, in which one of the party was surrounded and surrendered, but was rejoiced to find the supposed enemies were our own men. At length they reached Gen. Vaughan's command, and came safely through to Bristol.

Here the Rev. O. B. Caldwell was ordained. Last fall the Presbytery of North Alabama appointed Rev. Messrs. W. H. Vernor, George E. Eagleton, and J. B. Chapman, a committee "together with any other members of Presbytery who may be able to be present," to ordain him "at such time and place as they may choose." It was important that he should be ordained. His Presbytery was within the enemy's lines. One of the members of the ordaining committee was also among the enemy, and another in the army of Georgia. But he and Mr. Eagleton were together for the first time since the order of Presbytery was issued. Acting in the spirit of that order, Rev. Mr. Eagleton, of North Alabama Presbytery, assisted by Rev. Geo. A. Caldwell, of Kingston Presbytery, Rev. J. J. Robinson, of Union Presbytery, and Rev. Jas. King, of New River Presbytery, set him apart to the work of the gospel ministry with the laying on of hands.

Several of these brethren came to the meeting of Holston Presbytery at New Bethel church, Sullivan county, Tenn., a week later. Though seven ministers were present—and four churches represented, there was not a quorum, only two of the ministers being members of the Presbytery. The absence of the others could be accounted for by the presence of the enemy, and the disordered state of the country. Still no attempt would have been made to transact business but for the urgent necessities of a case that came up. Rev. Jonathan W. Bachman, a licentiate of the Presbytery, presented himself for ordination. It was with extreme difficulty that he had left his command. Subject to military rule, it was very uncertain whether he could again be with the Presbytery—and in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the reasons for their action were spread upon their minutes, and Bro. Bachman solemnly set apart to the full work of the ministry in the presence of a large congregation.

His presence made a quorum and Rev. Isaac N. Caldwell, a licentiate of Newark Presbytery, was received, and having given satisfactory evidence of his qualifications for the work of the ministry, he too was ordained at the same meeting of Presbytery,—and there have been added to the ranks of the ministry, in Tennessee, three young men, of warm and earnest piety, and well qualified in other respects to be faithful and efficient ambassadors of Christ.

But for the shot which turned this little company back at the Holston, they would have followed Gen. Wheeler in a fatiguing march through Middle Tennessee so rapid that there would have been little opportunity for religious worship. Providence interposed and turned them back that two of their number, and another in East Tennessee, might be commissioned to perform the full work of the ministry, and that they might assist in the interesting meetings which have been held in New Bethel church and at Blountville. At New Bethel there were several cases of religious interest, and one or two hopeful conversions. At the time this note is written an excellent state of feeling prevails in Blountville, there have been several conversions, and prayers are earnestly ascending that the labors of these brethren may be blessed in the ingathering of many souls.—*Chris. Observer.*

PROVIDENCE.

We commend to our readers the following paragraph, which we copy from the profound and elaborate treatise of M'Cosh on the Divine Government. It is worthy of especial consideration at a time when the evil passions of men seem to be turned loose, and so many events of a startling and alarming character are daily occurring around us. It is comforting to know that while the storm rages around us, there is, at the helm of our frail bark, One who knows the hidden rocks and shoals which lie before us; at Whose command the winds are hushed into silence and the waves sink back into the bosom of the great deep, and Who will suffer no evil to befall us.

"The events of Providence appear to us very much like the letters thrown into a post-bag and the parcel then sent forth on its destination. The person who carries it—

Messenger of joy
Perhaps to thousands, and of grief to some,
To him indifferent whether grief or joy.

Onward he moves, quite unconcerned as to the nature of the communications he bears, or the effects produced by them. And when we look into that repository it may seem as if its contents were in inextricable confusion, and we wonder how the letters, parcels, documents, money, and periodicals, should ever reach their individual destinations. But then every letter has its special address inscribed upon it—it has the name and residence of the party, and so it shall in due time fall into his hands, and bring its proper intelligence. And what different purposes do these letters fulfill!—what varied emotions do they excite! This declares that friends are in health and prospering—this other is the bearer of the news of wealth, or of the wealth itself—this third tells of some crushing disappointment, and quenches long cherished hopes by the tidings of the utter failure of deep planned schemes—while this fourth, with sable symbols, announces to the wife that she is a widow, or to the parent that he is childless, or to the child fondly cherished by the mother that he is an orphan. Each has its intelligence, and conveys it to the party intended, regardless of the emotions that are excited.

"It is a kind of picture of the movements of Providence. What a crowd of events huddled together, and apparently confused, does it carry along with it! Very diverse are the objects bound up in that bundle, and very varied are the emotions which they are to excite when opened up, and yet how coolly and systematically does the vehicle proceed on its way. Neither the joy nor the sorrow which it produces causes it to linger an instant in its course. But mean while, every occurrence, or bundle of occurrences, is let out at its proper place. Each has a name inscribed upon it, and each has a place to which it is addressed. Each, too, has a message to carry, and a purpose to fulfill. Some of these inspire hope or joy, and others raise fear and sorrow. The events which are unfolded by the same course of things, and which fall out the same day, bring gladness to one, and land another in deepest distress. On the occurrence of the same event you perceive one weeping and another rejoicing. Some of the dispensations are observed to propagate prosperity through a whole community. And these others, so black and dismal, and of which so many arrive at the same time, carry, as they are scattered, gloom into the abodes of thousands. But amid all this seeming confusion, every separate event has its separate destination. If pestilence has only some one person devoted to it in a city or community, that person it will assuredly find out, and execute the judgment of heaven regarding him. If there be a thousand persons allotted to it in a district, it will not allow one of the thousand to escape. If among the numbers who are dying, there be one regarding whom it has no commission to seize upon him, that individual must remain untouched. 'A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee.' It has a commission, and it will execute it; but then it cannot go beyond its commission. And in regard to every person to whom the event comes, it has a special end to accomplish; and it bears a special message, if he will but read it and attend to it."

The term father, is a sweet, encouraging, assuring title: well may a son commit any concern, however dear, unto the hands of a father.

Laugh not at those who make an awkward appearance; remember what you would have been without the polish of society.

PAUL AS A FINANCIER.

"*Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him.*"

Here we have condensed into one sentence the most complete rule of christian finance the church has ever seen. There is a divine simplicity in it. Surely it was not by accident it has been left on record. The Holy Spirit must have had a purpose when it was by inspiration given to the great Apostle. Was not that purpose this, that he should hand it down to us? When will the church learn that there is provided for it this most beautiful and perfect scheme of systematic benevolence? and when will christians put it into operation? Notice its points of excellence.

1. *It makes giving a duty.*—The root of this duty, this christian grace, as Paul calls it, is self-consecration to God. They "first gave their ownselves to the Lord," and then to this work. It is in fact set down as one of the graces of the Spirit: "As ye abound in every thing, in faith," &c., "see that ye abound in this grace also." These graces are placed side by side, as equally essential elements of the new and divine life. As well speak of a *christian* that has no faith, no love, and who never prays, as of one who does not give. "Your faith is vain, ye are yet in your sins."

2. *It is impartial in its operations.* It excuses no one—"Let every one of you," &c. So far as charity is a burden, it equalizes that burden by laying an even pressure upon all. So far as it is a privilege, it equalizes that privilege, accounting the penny of the poor as acceptable as the dollar of the rich. "This poor widow hath cast in more than they all." Now, for want of this giving by "every one," the whole work of benevolence has to be done by a few. Take the inspired rule—make giving a universal thing, and you have a steady stream poured into the treasury, fed by countless overflowing springs. It is the innumerable little drops of charity, falling thick and fast over the whole surface of the church, which carefully gathered up and brought to a central point, will supply the church with the great reservoir from which she may always draw.

3. It is to be done *statedly and frequently*: "on the first day of the week." It should be at stated periods, because regularity in all things is of great importance. He who goes through the business of life without method, makes that life a scene of confusion and inefficiency. And we should give frequently, because every one is more inclined to give little by little than all at once. This secures the largest aggregate amount. It is only by the continual repetition of benevolent acts that charity becomes a habit of the soul. And there is great wisdom in directing that we shall attend to this duty on the Sabbath. It is a day for worship; and a participation in such employments will best dispose the heart to this good work. For worship is not the whole of religion; it requires action as well as emotion, deeds as well as words. Sever it from a practical acknowledgment of God, and it degenerates into disgusting sentimentalism.

4. *It is an equitable rule.* It only requires each to give "as God hath prospered him." No definite proportion is named; each man's conscience is to be the judge. The religion of the Bible, especially under the New Testament, is one of principles, not of details. Our bounty to others is to be measured by God's bounty to us. Where he withholds the ability to give, he relieves from the obligation to give. But there is no other relief than that.

These points might be swelled into a volume, and the great theme remain still unexhausted. How comprehensive and yet how simple is this plan framed by divine wisdom. The mere child can understand it. If universally adopted by our churches it would establish a collecting agency every where, ceaseless in its activity, and performing its work gratuitously. As some one pithily remarks, "It would give to each conscience an agent's commission, a pulpit to occupy, a sermon to preach, and a collection to take every Sabbath."—*Central Presbyterian.*

PREACHING TO OURSELVES.—Let us preach to ourselves, says John Foster, with all our might; let us say with a distinguished and devout hero, on the eve of a battle: "Perhaps I cannot inspire a generous ardor into those around me; but at least I will make sure of one." Let us pray fervently; let us read the book of God; let us embrace the salvation of Christ; let us exhort our friends to go to heaven; let us lead and show the way. There is a God of love; our sins can be pardoned through the sacrifice of the Redeemer. There is a Holy Spirit to guide us, a watchful Providence to protect us, and palms at least for the hands of conquerors of this sinful world to bear. What a glorious prospect then before us! Adieu to vanity! adieu to sloth! adieu to all unchristian fears, distrustful to the care and the strength of our blessed Father above. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

BEAUTIFUL.—When Philip Henry, father of the commentator on the Bible, sought the hand of the only daughter of Mrs. Matthew in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger.—"True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I would like to go with him;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro-tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Texas.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscriptions will not be received to the *North Carolina Presbyterian* at present rates, for a longer time than to the first of January next. With the most rigid economy, we have not been able for some months past to pay expenses, and this announcement is made as a measure of precaution, that we may not have a large number of unexpired subscriptions at the close of the year. After the annual meeting of the stockholders at Synod, the new terms will be announced. But it will be necessary, of course, to raise the subscription price very materially, to enable the paper and those connected with it to live. New subscribers or old ones whose subscriptions are expiring, may, in the meantime, send on any amount of money they may wish. They will be credited till the first of January at present rates, and receive the paper at the new rates for the remainder of the money sent.

FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—President Davis has set apart Wednesday, the 16th of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; or rather, to adopt the language of the proclamation, "as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God." He invites all our people to assemble on that day, in their respective places of public worship, "there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self-government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance."

In response to this invitation, coming from our worthy Chief Magistrate, we hope all our citizens who can spare the time—and there are few, comparatively, who cannot—will repair to their places of worship on that day and pour out their souls in prayer to God for peace to our torn and bleeding land.

We are engaged in a terrible war, with an enemy who seems regardless of all the laws of civilization in its prosecution; and, notwithstanding the suffering it entails, this terrible war must continue, until God, in his infinite mercy and wisdom, shall see proper to end it. We may talk about foreign intervention, the valor of our troops, and the skill of our generals; but without the interposition of Almighty God the progress of this revolution cannot be stayed. He it is who holds our destinies in His hands, and until we humble ourselves before Him, and pray earnestly and *believingly* for His blessing on our efforts, we cannot hope for success. Let us all, then, assemble in our respective places of public worship, on the 16th day of November, and casting aside all worldly cares and interests, devote ourselves to the service of God, "in spirit and in truth," as the only means of bringing to a successful termination the gigantic struggle in which we are engaged. Let us pray to Him earnestly and fervently, and in His own good time He will bring us a "just, lasting and honorable peace." "Trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass."

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD.—The *Southern Presbyterian* learns that this ecclesiastical body recently met in Fairfield District, S. C., and, after disposing of the usual routine of business adjourned. It was very thinly attended, only two of the Presbyteries being fully represented. For this reason it was deemed unadvisable to take action upon the grave subject, which has been pending so long, of a union with the General Assembly of our church.

EFFICACY OF FAITH.

Many considerations may move us towards Christ, faith only keeps us steady, fixed, immovable in our purpose to secure the blessings bestowed through Him. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our *faith*. "If ye will not *believe*, surely ye shall not be *established*," but shall be tossed about "as the trees of the wood are moved by the wind."

Faith discards every thing else and looks to Christ alone. It has no confidence in the flesh—in nothing whatever save the one salvation through His Son, appointed of God. It was this that was wanting in the stony-ground hearers. "They received the word with joy." But it was not rooted and grounded. The whole was superficial.—They were easily diverted from the purpose they had forced by the temptations and persecutions of life. This same want has been often seen in those who began to run well, but who soon became weary and faint by the way. It has caused many a Faintheart to turn aside, when he saw lions in his path.

Faith always triumphs. It may be weak. But the "grain of mustard seed" contains a living principle that shall grow up into a vigorous tree. It may be sorely tried and shaken. But the oak that clings to the mountain side, exposed to all the winds and storms of heaven, is not easily uprooted. Each passing blast is but a means of fixing it more firmly to its mother earth. While men look and wonder that it bears up against the fierce tornado, it is fixing more firmly its grasp upon the rock at its base and penetrating more deeply the soil that furnishes it life and strength. Saving faith is the gift of God, and when He hath "begun a good work," He perfects it "unto the day of Jesus Christ." Faith yields all to God, and believes that "He is able to keep that which we have committed to Him." Faith, however feeble, if it be genuine, unites to Christ, and persuades "that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." We "rest in perfect peace," if our hearts be stayed on Him.

BARBARITY OF THE ENEMY.—The Alexandria, Va. *Journal*, of a late date, says: "It is said that additional arrests of citizens, to be placed on the railroad cars, are to be made. It is recommended in the *Virginia State Journal* that arrests of females in this place should be made for the same purpose." It will astonish our readers to learn that these "citizens" and "females" are to be "placed on the railroad cars" as a protection against the dashes of the gallant Mosby and his partisans, who have long been a terror to the Yankees in Northern Virginia. Finding it impossible to entrap these bold rangers, or to whip them in open fight, they propose to check their operations by making a shield of innocent men and women, and thus protect themselves from Confederate bullets. Truly a cause must be growing desperate when it employs such agencies as this to further its plans.

We doubt if the world's history records another instance of such savage barbarity; but this and many similar acts of cruelty perpetrated by our enemies, have served to paint their malignity in such startling colors that no one can now mistake the manner in which this war is to be hereafter conducted. Our women are to be persecuted; our barns and mills are to be burned; our crops and farming implements destroyed; our stock killed; and almost every other injury that the ingenuity of our enemies can devise is to be our portion, so far as they have the ability to inflict it. Let us all, then, realize the fact that we are at war with a savage and vindictive foe, whose object is to subjugate us, if they can, regardless of the means; and let us resolve, with God's help, to resist that effort to the bitter end. We can never again live peacefully and honorably with such a people.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—We see it stated, in some of our exchanges, that Wm. H. Willard, one of the proprietors of the Saluda Factory, has, during the war, supplied the employees and operatives of his cotton and woolen factories in Orange and Alamance counties, with bacon, lard and butter, at 50 cents per pound; meal 5 and flour at 10 cents per pound; and shoes at $5 per pair; and during the past year, at his own expense, has erected a chapel for the moral and spiritual improvement of his people.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE AN EDITOR.—The Raleigh *Christian Advocate* says: "If our brethren knew and felt how much their efforts to circulate the *Advocate* encourage us, they would surely exert themselves about now." It would not encourage us much to increase our circulation at present rates, but we hope when our terms for next year are announced, that our friends will give us all the aid they can.

A NEW HYMN BOOK.—Rev. Wm. E. Pell, editor of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, has compiled a new Hymn Book, entitled "The Southern Zion's Songster." It is designed for Sabbath Schools, Prayer and Social Meetings, and the Camps. It is offered for sale at the bookstore of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Raleigh.

That which stablishes souls, is, the plain preaching of Jesus Christ.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This venerable body assembled in Greensboro', on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th, and was opened with a sermon from the Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, upon 1 Peter, 1: 12. The Rev. A. G. Hughes, of the Presbytery of Orange, was elected moderator, and the Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D. and the Rev. H. G. Hill were appointed temporary clerks.

The attendance during the sessions was not large; on the part of Ruling Elders it was remarkably small. The present state of the country, and especially the absence of so many men in the public service, will readily account for this fact. The meeting was, however, a very harmonious and pleasant one, not exceeded by any meeting of the Synod we have ever attended.

The Stated Clerk was ordered to furnish an abstract of the proceedings for publication in our columns. This will be done at an early day, and in much more fulness than it would be possible for us to give here, and obviates the necessity of any extended notice. We will, however, refer to a few prominent items of business transacted.

EDUCATING THE CHILDREN OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This project, into which the Synod entered two years ago, has grown in importance since its inauguration, and it is to be hoped grown also in interest in the minds of our ministers and people. An evening was devoted by the Synod to a consideration of the subject—in hearing a report of the Committee and in addresses from brethren in behalf of the cause. The machinery, it appears, has been actually started; and it is hoped that by the next meeting of Synod very considerable results will begin to appear. One thing is certain, if the sub-committees in the Presbyteries will put their hands to the work practically and properly, securing the co-operation of the Church Sessions, we will soon show an amount of fruit, gathered from the working of our plan in the Synod, that will far exceed that of any other scheme now before the public mind of our State.

UNION SEMINARY.

The Synod had the pleasure of meeting, as visiting brethren, the Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., one of the Professors in the Seminary, and the Rev. S. J. Price, agent for the collection of funds, and of hearing from them statements as to the present condition and prospects of that institution. The address of Dr. Dabney, on Saturday morning, was exceedingly interesting and instructive. It exhibited with much clearness and power the importance of completing as soon as practicable the endowment of the institution, not only as to the professorships necessary, but also as to scholarships for the benefit of the young men in course of preparation for preaching the gospel. This object the Board of Directors is now seeking to secure; and to that end, the Rev. S. J. Price is employed as agent. Since he entered the State he has met with the most gratifying success; and it is hoped that those whom the Lord has prospered much of late, will not be slow in giving a response to this call commensurate with its importance to the interests of our church and the glory of God. To what extent it is the purpose of Mr. Price to visit the churches of the Synod in the prosecution of his agency, we are not informed, but wherever he goes, let him receive the kind greeting and liberal response of our people.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND THANKSGIVING.

Early in the Sessions of the body, a paper was introduced by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Sr., looking to a day of public humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer on the part of our people, in view of the present state of our country. Some objection arising to this paper, the whole matter was referred to a special Committee, of which Mr. Penick was chairman, to consider and report at a subsequent sitting. Before this Committee was ready to report, the Proclamation of President Davis was received, appointing the 16th of November as a day of public worship to Almighty God, and asking us to assemble in our churches, to humble ourselves for our sins, to render thanks to God for His mercies, and to supplicate His continued favor. The Committee reported appointing the same day as that named by the President, thus adding the authority of our Synod to the recommendation of our Chief Magistrate. The paper reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted by the Synod, is as follows. We commend it to the notice of our people and urge them to remember the day.

WHEREAS, A war of subjugation or of extermination is being most fiercely waged against us as a people, which has laid waste large portions of our country, overrun many of our most flourishing cities and towns, put a complete stagnation to commerce, buried thousands of our citizens, made multitudes of widows and fatherless children, materially embarrassed as well as crippled the operations of the church of God, and seriously aims at our very national and ecclesiastical existence,—calling loudly for humiliation and prayer on the part of our people: Wherefore, also, in our efforts to defend our homes and our lives against this most wanton invasion, and God of nations has most graciously assisted, giving signal success to our arms on numerous occasions during the spring, summer and fall campaigns, with comparatively few reverses,—thus audibly proclaiming our devout acknowledgment, thanksgiving and praise: Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this war, though waged on the part of our enemies under the influence of an infidel fanaticism, in glaring violation of constitutional [illegible] and characterized by grossly sacrilegious atrocities, is nevertheless to be regarded as [illegible] the hand of the God of nations chastising [illegible]

2. That whilst it is our solemn [illegible] upon our cruel invaders with all earnestness, it is equally our wisdom and duty to confess our sins to God, humble our souls before Him, and importunately supplicate His forgiving mercy and delivering grace.

3. That we clearly recognise the approving and helping providence of God in the organization of our Confederate government, in keeping us a united people, in so marvelously enabling us to equip ourselves for the bloody conflict which was forced upon us in despite of our numerous overtures for a peaceful separation, in giving us so many able generals and such a noble soldiery, in crowning our efforts with so many signal victories, and in visiting our armies with the spirit and power of divine grace, converting to a life of godliness so many of our officers and soldiers,—for all of which we ought to cherish the most heart-felt gratitude and offer very special thanksgiving to God.

4. That as humiliation and confession may well be accompanied with thanksgiving and praise, the 16th day of November 1864, (which day, we have just learned by telegraph has been appointed by the President of our Confederate States as a day to be specially dedicated to the worship of Almighty God,) be designated and set apart by this Synod, to be observed by us and all our people as a day of humiliation and prayer, as well as of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, in view of the past history and present prospects alike of the country and the church.

5. That, in order to carry out the more fully the spirit of our President's proclamation, our ministers and people, brethren of other denominations and our fellow-citizens generally, be affectionately and earnestly invited, abstaining from all worldly business, to observe *faithfully* the aforesaid day with appropriate discourses in their own places of worship and their devotions both in their families and closets,—all uniting in fervent prayer to our Heavenly Father especially for deliverance and peace.

THE PRESBYTERIAN FOR SOLDIERS.

The resolution of last Synod, enjoining it upon the churches to take up collections for the purpose of furnishing the *North Carolina Presbyterian* to the soldiers from this State, was re-adopted. The same Committee was appointed to attend to the distribution of the paper as during last year.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The next Sessions of the Synod will be held in the town of Fayetteville.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the *Sumter Watchman*, of the 26th, that the Synod of South Carolina, which has been holding its annual meeting at Mt. Zion church, Salem, in Sumter district, adjourned on Saturday last after a very pleasant and harmonious session. Encouraging reports were received from the churches and from the army chaplains and missionaries, and the Synod adopted measures for the liberal support of those who are ministering to the spiritual necessities of our soldiers in hospitals and the field. We need scarcely add that in the wealthy and hospitable mansions of Salem, the Synod was handsomely entertained. Cheraw was selected as the place for the next meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW MARKET, VA., Oct. 21, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: We have been both exalted and cut down the same day. It seems strange that such should be the result, and so soon too, after our former defeat, but I fear such must be the final result so long as there is wickedness in high places. It is true, we have had rather more quiet on the Sabbath since the disaster at Fisher's Hill. One Sabbath the cavalry suffered a defeat, which caused the infantry to march several miles late in the evening, and on a previous Sabbath the cavalry were alone engaged, and the night of the Sabbath just before our last defeat, the cavalry with one brigade of infantry started on a march to attack the enemy. Thus in reference to the observance of the Sabbath, there has not been altogether that strictness which is proper. And I am sorry to add that other vices are none the less common; so that we had no reason to expect an unalloyed success.

But perhaps I ought to give some account of the affair which led to these reflections. On Monday night, 17th inst., we were ordered to prepare two days' rations. Of course, there was much speculation as to what was on hand, but all expected to move early the next day. Daylight came, and sunrise, and the hours wore away, still all was quiet in camp; but as the evening shades appeared we received orders to be ready to move at sun-down, leaving our canteens in camp; the unarmed and sick were also to be left, and many left their personal baggage.

You are aware that the Valley just above Strasburg is intersected by the Massanutten range, and along the base of this, the north branch of the Shenandoah sweeps majestically towards the north; but against Strasburg the mountain slopes gradually down to the river and the Valley widens out; the river bending its course more north-east joins the south fork near Front Royal. In places the river flows over rocks and then it is fordable, but there are many mill-dams across it; again it narrows its channel and reflects its peculiar green. It is joined by Cedar Creek below Strasburg, a few miles, entering it on the north side. Cedar Creek runs south-east. The pike crosses it about three miles from Strasburg. The creek has very steep banks but is easily forded. Along this, on the north, the enemy had erected very formidable works, which also extended back on their left from the creek. The road to Front Royal runs out to the north-east on the north side of the river.

At the hour appointed, we started from our camp on Fisher's Hill, which is a range running rather south-west almost to the North mountain range, thus affording a good position for our works. But here I might remark, we were rather unfortunate in the direction of our line. Instead of starting at the bluff, quite near to Strasburg, and running directly over to the North mountain, we had started about a mile above and on the south side of Tumbling Run and along the ridge south of the Run, which is longer and commanded by heights on the north. It seems that our General did not mean to wait an attack again in the works, for he had already daily advanced towards the line I have preferred. Finally he determined to attack him in his own works. For this purpose we had started; crossing the river a mile above Strasburg, we wound our way along the side of the mountain, following a narrow road and sometimes only a path, which was rather precipitous, we then kept along the south side of the river, till towards day-break we plunged into the river waist deep and advanced towards the enemy's works. Kershaw's division had not followed this circuitous route, but starting early on the morning of the 19th, moved by the Front Royal road and was in position to advance with the rest. Fitz Lee's cavalry at day-break with a whoop charged their camps in the rear, at the same time Kershaw charged their heights on the left below the pike bridge several hundred yards, and quickly the enemy were aroused and fought desperately for one hour, but losing battery after battery he was compelled to stampede. Thus the day was ours, but we stopped too soon; for rallying beyond Middletown, which is two miles from Cedar Creek, he kept up a heavy skirmish until evening, when, doubtless receiving reinforcements, he advanced upon our line. Our men had fought well in the morning, and had captured the enemy's camps with the usual amount of stores belonging to a Yankee soldier, but which a Confederate only knows of by the Quartermaster's or Commissary's regulations. We thought ourselves rich, for it had been promised that we should have a fair showing in the camps though not a man should stop to pillage under penalty of death. I must refer you to official accounts for an estimate of our captures and also of the extent of our loss in the sequel. It was, however, a grand sight to see the various batteries abandoned and in our hands, and the splendid ambulances and substantial wagons, well packed knapsacks, fat haversacks of crackers, plenty of beef, and in some places hot coffee and fried meat, and warm blankets and overcoats and oil-cloths. But we did not return so leisurely as to possess these desirable supplies, and only such as stragglers and citizens carried off was retained, but this was not a little. Our wagons were hauling off for several hours, and I think we also brought off most of the cannon. We were thus busily engaged, even to carrying back forage, when about 3½ o'clock, p. m., the enemy broke our left, which was occupied by Gordon. Then commenced a stampede which was not equalled by that of Fisher's Hill, for the enemy's line was very near and their cavalry at hand, besides the creek in our rear with a steep and long hill on either side, and another at Strasburg. On the hill below Strasburg they overtook our wagons, ambulances, and artillery, in one confused mass, as they were hurrying along a narrow way, and I fear we lost as much or more than we captured; besides that brave and accomplished christian General, the worthy successor of Rodes, having been wounded, was captured in an ambulance. Our men were very much scattered, but night being near enabled many to make their escape across the river and even directly towards Strasburg, and to-day many of them are coming in. We had captured nearly fifteen hundred prisoners, and I hear that one fourth of these were retaken. The enemy did not pursue us above Strasburg, and that night we mustered our shattered brigades and slept on Fisher's Hill till 3 o'clock, a. m., when we marched to New Market the same day, twenty-six miles, the enemy still not pursuing. They have no desire to revisit this once rich country which their cruel bands have wasted, for, on their last advance they burned barns and mills without mercy. They say we are rebels, and so no treatment is too severe. But have we not established a claim to nationality? If we have not, it does not justify them in making war upon children, women and old men. Will not a righteous God see that our rights are vindicated? He is chastising us sorely, but we know not his plans. It may be, these very disasters are the means of establishing our independence, and more speedily bringing us peace. Let us still learn righteousness. Let us pray that our commanders may all be godly men as an earnest of the piety of our future civil rulers.

S.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ABSTRACT.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville held their one hundred and third sessions at Union church, Duplin county, N. C., Oct. 6th–8th, 1864.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. S. C. Alexander from 2d Peter 1: 21. Sixteen Ministers and twelve Ruling Elders attended.

Rev. J. H. Coble was chosen Moderator, and Rev. M. McQueen and J. K. Morrisey Temporary Clerks. The usual Committees were appointed.

The Committee appointed to prepare a short biographical sketch of the life and labors of Rev. Samuel Paisley, reported, a copy of which will apper in the *N. C. Presbyterian* in a short time.

Presbytery spent half an hour of each morning's sessions in prayer for our country.

Calls were presented for the pastoral services of the following brethren, viz: Rev. James M. Sprunt, from Union church, Duplin county; Rev. B. F. Marable, from Oak Plane, and Mr. A. N. Ferguson from Ben-Salem, each for one-half the time.

Petitions for the organization of two new churches were granted, viz: One at Big Juniper. The Committee consists of Rev. Messrs. J. C. Sinclair, D. Fairley and N. McKay and Col. Alexander Kelly. The other between Clinton and Warsaw. The Committee consists of Rev. Messrs. J. M. Sprunt, G. M. Gibbs and B. F. Marable, with J. B. Carr, W. A. Faison and L. C. Graves.

Mr. John A. Woodburn, a licentiate, was received by letter from the Presbytery of Orange.

The education of the children of deceased soldiers was before Presbytery, and their action has already been published in the *N. C. Presbyterian*.

Antioch church, Robeson county, N. C., was unanimously selected as the place, and Thursday before the second Sabbath in April 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., as the time for the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the salaries of Ministers had generally been paid.

The report of the Committee on Domestic missions was adopted. The following resolutions appended thereto are now published for the information of the brethren, viz:

Resolved, 1*st*. That it be enjoined upon all the members of this Presbytery to spend one month preaching to the soldiers during the interval between this and the Spring meeting of Presbytery, and that their churches be urged to pay their necessary expenses whilst so engaged.

Resolved, 2*nd*. That we feel it incumbent upon us, as a Presbytery, to do more than we have been doing to supply the soldiers with the preached word, and we earnestly commend the work of the Chaplain, or permanent Missionary to any of our number, to whom such a position shall be opened in the Providence of God.

The following supplies to vacant churches were made, viz:

White Plains, H. A. Monroe; Whiteville, Colin Shaw; Elizabethtown, James Kelly; Macedonia, N. T. Bowden; Mineral Spring, M. McQueen; 2nd Church, Wilmington, J. M. Sprunt; Mizpeh, H. McMillan, each one Sabbath. These brethren are expected, in each case, if the way be open, to administer the sacrament in these churches.

Presbytery, after prayerful consideration and a free interchange of views and feelings, sitting with closed doors, determined to recall the license formally granted to Messrs. Duncan Sellars and John L. McIver. In justice to these brethren, it is proper to add that no censure is implied in this act of Presbytery.

The report on Systematic Benevolence shows that our churches generally do not contribute to all the objects of christian benevolence.

The Narrative contains nothing of special interest.

Mr. Robert T. Murphy was taken under our care as a candidate for the holy ministry.

The report on Education shows that we have 5 candidates under our care.

Rev. James Sinclair was recommended to the Committee in Columbia as a missionary to the soldiers.

We have 33 ministers, 6 licentiates, 5 candidates and 65 churches. The contributions of the churches as exhibited in the Treasurer's Report are as follows, viz: Disabled Ministers, $98.79; Domestic Missions, $3,102.13; Foreign Missions, $732.28; Education, $487.01; Publication, $620.34; Church Extension, $379.01; Contingent Fund, $537.60. Total, $5,957.16. In connection with this report, the following resolution was adopted, to which the special attention of our churches is called, viz:

Resolved, That whereas the Contingent Fund is largely overdrawn, and whereas the assessment on our churches is too low to meet the demands upon it, that said assessment be doubled for the present, and that such churches as have not paid up their quota, make an immediate effort to collect the same and forward it to the Treasurer, Mr. Archibald McLean, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blank forms for sessional reports to Presbytery, very neatly printed and on good paper, were distributed among the pastors and stated supplies who were present, and will be forwarded to others in due time.

The usual vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet in Greensboro' during the Sessions of Synod, at the call of the Moderator.

Closed with singing, prayer and apostolic benediction. By order of Presbytery.

J. P. MCPHERSON, *Stated Clerk*.

Montpelier, N. C., Oct. 21st, 1864.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

IN MEMORIAM OF JAMES MARTINE.

Died, at Kensington, near Fayetteville, on Sabbath, the 9th inst., JAMES MARTINE, in the 63d year of his age.

The above is the substance of the announcement in the Fayetteville *Observer*, received this morning, relative to the passing away of an old and time tried friend; and it contains the first intimation the writer had as to the illness of the deceased.

The sad tidings has cast a gloom over my little house hold, and each child has produced a book or a toy, by which they remember him.

The father and the mother's remembrance goes farther back, and is not predicated upon any one thing, but rests upon years of undeviating kindness and courtesy under all circumstances extended to them.

Need you wonder then my feelings are thus touched, that I should ask a space in your paper to give them vent. In opening the Sabbath school, memory called me back, and I read one of his favorite chapters, viz: "Let not your hearts be troubled," &c., explained why I did so and how I felt, and excited a deep sympathy for the loss the church has sustained. But I am generalizing too much. I formed the acquaintance of Mr. Martine in 1835, in the Session Room, when Mr. Lowrie was endeavoring to get some candidates for the Ministry from our congregation, and though not then an elder, he, together with Rev. Mr. Douglass, Judge Potter, David Anderson, D. D. Salmon, James Millon, George McNeill, and others, endeavored to start me *in that path*. The scheme was not carried out, but it was not the fault of Mr. Martine or any of the others above mentioned.

From 1840 till 1847, I was an intimate, constant, social visitor at his house, spending nights and frequently days under his hospitable roof, and can testify that under all circumstances and towards all parties, his heart was overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and gushing out as from a perennial fountain of affection and love. More lights, more wood, more fruits, &c., as refreshments, were ever on his tongue, and in all his care and anxiety he was nobly seconded by his bereaved wife and eldest daughter, Laura, and for a portion of the time by his deceased son, John.

From 1847 till 1859, my visits were not so frequent but still kept up, and Theodore and Sarah had taken the place of John and Laura. I fear I am entering a sanctuary too sacred to disclose and yet my feelings gush to the pen, as I think upon the hours spent at Kensington, and the friends whom I have met there.

The enjoyment of the evening o'er, all who remained for the night were summoned around the family altar, where, unless a Minister was present, he conducted the exercises himself, with a fervor, zeal and pathos, and confiding faith such as is delineated in the Cotter's Saturday Night.

Soon after the Rev. A. Gilchrist was installed Pastor of the Church, Mr. Martine was elected one of its Elders, and up to the time the writer left Fayetteville, he was zealous, indefatigable and laborious in the discharge of all the duties appertaining to that office. In the earlier years of his Eldership, his attendance on Synod and Presbytery was frequent, and he was always deemed by those bodies as an acceptable acquisition to their numbers. Mr. Martine had a zealous, fervid temperament; he loved the excitement of revivals, and loved to see members flocking to the standard of Christ. Upon all such occasions he both spoke and prayed as if gifted with an unction from on high—as if his lips had been touched with a live coal from off the altar.

In dispensing charity to the needy, and in visiting the poor of the congregation, who excelled Mr. Martine?

Whenever the question arose as to whether

the Minister's salary should be increased, or whether the stipend to the poor should be enlarged, he always voted for the highest figures.

In his mercantile transactions he was upright and honorable, and the young men whom he has put in paths to affluence can attest the kindness of his heart as well as the integrity of his character.

About 1857, he was instrumental in starting a Sabbath evening prayer meeting, in connection with his deceased son-in-law, J. B. Ferguson, which as long as I remained in Fayetteville was kept up, and he and all his family were regular attendants.

But I must close. I trust Mr. Martine is receiving heaven's reward for all his labors, and that the Lord will temper the winds to the shorn lambs he has left behind.

CALDERWOOD.

Lake City, Fla., Oct. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.—During Wednesday night the enemy threw across to the north side, at Deep Bottom, a heavy column of troops, numbering from 15 to 20,000—some put the number as high as 30,000. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a general activity was manifested along the enemy's entire front on the north side, and shortly after, they made a demonstration in force against our extreme left, on the Charles city road, at a point about 4 1-2 miles below the city. We opened on them with artillery at long range. Their skirmishers continued to advance and engage ours, but were repeatedly driven back. Later in the day they made a show of advancing on our whole front, but were everywhere checked by our artillery and skirmishers. Our troops on the Osborne turnpike had the satisfaction of shelling Fort Harrison. Our fire was heavy, and evidently effective. The fort replied feebly.

The cannonade, most of which was done by our guns, was very heavy, especially between 3 o'clock P. M. and nightfall, and was intermingled with brisk musketry. On the Charles City Road, throughout the day, the enemy seemed intent upon turning our left. They made repeated and very desperate assaults upon our lines at this point, but were each time repulsed with fearful loss in killed and wounded. During the last assault, our men captured in the ditch in front of our works, over 500 prisoners, who, we are glad to say, have been safely landed in the Libby. As at present informed, we are disposed to regard the movement of the enemy as a *heavy* feint; the real attack, if any, being on the south side.

So far, our advices from the neighborhood of Petersburg are vague and unsatisfactory, being only such as are brought by excited passengers who came over on last night's train. They report that a serious battle was fought yesterday, lasting most of the day, on the Boydton plank-road, 7 miles southwest of Petersburg, and that the enemy, attacking our entrenchments, were 6 or 7 times repulsed with heavy loss. They also report that Brig. Gen. Dearing, of our cavalry, was killed.

It is also certain that the enemy were in motion in Pickett's front, extending from the neighborhood of Dutch Gap soutwestwardly, and that there was a sharp skirmish there.

The demonstration on the north side may have been a feint to cover the real attack on our right, beyond Petersburg, or the whole movement of the enemy may be but a preliminary to more serious operations, to be undertaken to day or hereafter.

Our losses on the north side in all the artillery firing and skirmishing of yesterday, amounted to almost nothing. We have heard of only a few men wounded; and from the south side we have nothing we regard as authentic but the death of Gen. Dearing. Though a mere youth, being only 22 years of age, was one of the rising men of the army, Resigning his cadetship at West Point he began the war as a lieutenant of the Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, rose to a lieutenant colonelcy of artillery, was made colonel of cavalry and then brigadier-general of cavalry. He was from Campbell county, Virginia. [Later intelligence contradicts the report of Gen. Dearing's death. He was unhurt.]

LATER.—A telegram, received last night from Chaffin's Bluff, states that yesterday evening we repulsed the enemy on the Williamsburg road, taking four stands of colors and two hundred prisoners.

Late last night we learned from an official source that the enemy made assaults on our lines both on the north and south sides, and had been repulsed everywhere with serious loss. We also learned from the same source that our whole loss on the north side is not more than *twenty*. —*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE DUTCH GAP ENTERPRISE.—"P. W. A," the correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, speculates as follows upon the object of the Yankees in digging the canal across Dutch Gap, and says a timely word in favor of the right use of the spade:

The object of this canal is not fully understood. It is believed to be this: First to avoid the battery at Howlett's house and the submarine obstructions in the river at Trent's Reach; second, to bring the Federal iron clads through the canal and secure a position, after driving away our little fleet, from which they can silence the battery at Signal Hill; then, having secured Signal Hill, the enemy hope to be able to carry the works at Chaffin's Bluff, which are in easy range of and commanded by the greater elevation of Signal Hill; fourth, having carried Chaffin's Bluff, their next move would be against Drewry's Bluff, distant one mile; fifth, Drewry's Bluff in their possession, the way would be open, they think, to Richmond. Such is believed to be the theory upon which they are acting.

Their industry and enterprise are alike credit able to themselves and worthy of our imitation. We being the weaker party in numbers, should have been the first to avail ourselves of defensive works and mechanical and scientific appliances; but instead of this being the case, the enemy notwithstanding he largely outnumbered us, was the only party who employed the spade during the first three years of the war. Two years ago it was the fashion to laugh at McClellan and his army for the use they made of the spade. But we have got over all that now, and find the spade almost as good a weapon as the musket. This is the first campaign the Army of Northern Virginia ever fought behind breastworks, though not the first time it ever prepared such defences. Just now it is fashionable to laugh at Butler's canal.

BUTLER'S CANAL.—This great work for the completion of which Grant and the yankee army and navy are waiting, drags slowly. The cutting through the neck of land known as Dutch Gap is of itself a big job; but this done, but half of the work towards making the canal is, if we are correctly informed, accomplished. It is said the channel of James river where it passes the gap runs near the shore. If this be the case, when Butler shall have done his digging, the labor of constructing a break water to turn the stream through his canal will still be before him. Before all this is done the snow and ice of winter will be upon him, and the present fixed position of the hostile armies will indeed have become a dead lock.—*Richmond Dispatch 26th.*

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 28. Hampton attacked and fought the enemy in their rear yesterday, whilst Mahone struck them in flank. Night supervening and the enemy not being pressed sufficiently in front, alone saved them from the greatest defeat of the war. As it is the enemy is severely punished and greatly demoralized. They have abandoned the Plank road leaving over 200 dead and buried, and 200 wounded in the Hospital, besides carrying off their ambulances laden with dead and wounded. Over 500 prisoners captured, and thus far over 1,500 stand of arms, besides limbers, caissons, and wagons left on the field. Our loss in killed and wounded not over 100, with fifty prisoners. We lost probably 400. Mahone captured four pieces of artillery, but owing to the density of the woods they could not be brought off and the enemy re-possesed them. All quiet to-day.

General Hampton lost one son killed and one severely wounded. Gen. Hampton and cavalry, on this occasion, rendered service which the country cannot too highly appreciate.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23. The following official dispatch from General Lee was received at the War Department to-night:

To Hon. Jas. A. Seddon:

Hill reports that the attack said to have been made by Heth upon the enemy on the Boydton road, was made by Mahone with three brigades in front, and at the same time by Hampton in rear. Mahone captured three cannon of the 5th artillery, but they could not be brought off, the enemy holding the Bridge. In the attack subsequently, by the enemy, Mahone broke through the line of battle. During the night the enemy retired from Boydton road, leaving his wounded and more than 250 dead on the field. About 9 P. M., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on Battery road in front of Petersburg, but were soon driven off. On the Williamsburg road, yesterday the we captured upwards of 400 prisoners and 7 colors. The enemy left a number of his dead in front of our works, and retired to his former position.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND Oct. 29.—The following was received to-night:

HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN VA., Oct. 29, 1864.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Sec'y of War:

General Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowanty Creek, driving his rear guard across, and pursuing his cavalry behind the lines of their infantry. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and the enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines are re-established.

R. E. LEE.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 29th. 5 P. M.—The enemy has been very quiet since the fight below. Details from our side are burying the Yankee dead to-day, and removing their wounded. Over 2,000 stand of arms of the finest kind of weapons have been collected from the battle field. The battle field was covered with blankets, overcoats and provisions, showing that the enemy left in great haste. Our surplus prisoners, including wounded, is over 700; all accounts concur that the Yankees expected great results from this movement, and that Grant commanded in person. Six divisions of Yankee infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, participated in the fight.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—Early reports that the enemy attacked Lomax's force on the 25, with 1 brigade and 2 pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. Next day they attacked with 2 brigades and 6 pieces of artillery, and were driven back. Lomax reports our loss very slight.

Col. Mosby reports that since he advanced on the enemy up the Manassas Gap road, he has killed wounded and captured over 300: his own loss being four wounded and 1 captured.

PETERSBURG, Oct 31.—General Mahone, about 10 o'clock last night, by a well executed flank movement, surprised and captured the enemy's picket line in his front without firing a gun. Two hundred and thirty-three prisoners, including four commissioned officers, from Hancock's corps, were taken.

About 30 citizens, released from the prison ship at City Point, have arrived in our lines.

Prisoners taken to-day say that all the soldiers would vote for McClellan, but an order has been issued prohibiting voting in the army.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.—The following was received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY No. VA., Oct. 31.—Mahone penetrated the enemy's picket lines last night, near Petersburg, and swept it for a half mile, capturing 230 officers and men without the loss of a man. R. E. LEE.

The number of prisoners captured on the 27th below Petersburg, according to Gen. Hill's report, is 700.

FROM THE VALLEY.—The extent of the news from the Valley on yesterday, was to the effect that Sheridan was falling back towards Winchester, for the reason that he was too badly crippled to do any of that pursuing of which he boasted in his first despatch.—*Enquirer 25th.*

By an officer from the Valley we learned yesterday evening, says the Sentinel, that Sheridan is at Cedar Creek, the position he occupied when attacked by Early. Our cavalry occupy Fisher's Hill. Our main force is near New Market.

We are informed that Sheridan's dispatches are falser than usual; that his "vigorous attack" is a thing of paper; that his fierce "pursuit is equally a fabrication; that our total loss is under a thousand; and that the loss of the enemy was fully six thousand. Our loss of artillery and ambulances was due to their being at or near the rear of the column. They were captured by the sudden dash of a comparatively small party. The Boston Courier, commenting on the alleged victory, says:

"Intelligent readers will doubtless analyze for themselves the series of ante-election victories which may be now expected by telegraph.

HOOD'S CAMPAIGN.—The New York *Herald* of the 25th says Hood's movements have been executed with such skill that Sherman must attack and whip him or his line of communication will be rendered useless by the proximity of the Confederates to it. Sherman, it says, has been compelled to leave one corps in a state of siege in Atlanta, and now has to go forth to fight Hood in his own chosen position. On the 18th, Hood was reported one mile below LaFayette, and Sherman at Villason, six miles from him. Hood, according to yankee accounts, is being heavily reinforced, including Walker's division from the Trans-Mississippi.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The Richmond papers announce that they have good authority for saying that the cartel has been to a certain extent resumed. Arrangements have been made to exchange immediately ten thousand Yankee prisoners in Georgia. Savannah is to be the point of exchange, and Captain Hatch will leave in a few days for that city to superintend the whole affair. This news will carry gladness to myriads of Southern firesides. Let us pray that it may be the prelude to the exchange of every one of our poor fellows who have been languishing in Northern prisons.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Senatobia, dated the 28th, says the St. Louis Republican of the 24th contains a dispatch to Gen. Craig from Major McDonald, stating that he had just reached the railroad from a trip to within 4 miles of Richmond, Ray county, where he learned that a battle had been fought between the Kansas troops, under Blount and Price, which resulted in the defeat of Blount, who lost nearly all his artillery. The battle was renewed on the evening of the 19th. Blount, it seems, arrived at Lexington about noon that day, and immediately marched South 12 miles, where he encountered Price. After the battle Price marched into Lexington. At last accounts he was crossing a portion of his troops to the north side of the river. No other particulars.

A dispatch from Curtis on the 22d, to Kansas City, says: "I have been pressed all day. This afternoon the enemy passed around my right flank, when I gave him heavy blows for several hours. I have heard firing for several hours in the east. I have just received a message from Pleasanton, who is fighting on the other side.'

A dispatch from Cairo, on the 22d, says troops passing down the river yesterday on transports were fired on several times on the way, killing 3 and wounding 5. Scarcely a boat arrives from any point that does not bring accounts of river guerrillas. On Wednesday 50 guerrillas entered Mayfield, Ky., and burned the Court House.

THE TALLAHASSEE ESCAPED!—RICHMOND, Oct. 29th.—New York and Baltimore papers of the afternoon of the 27th, say the Tallahassee and a blockade vessel, call the Edith, had escaped from Wilmington.

Warren has returned and resumed command of the 5th corps.

Nothing from Sherman.

A telegram from St. Louis, on the 25th, says nothing later from Price's headquarters.

Late advices from Little Rock say Magruder is reported marching to Red River.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is 153; one county to hear from.

Gold 217.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—A telegram from Nashville places Sherman on the 25th at Gainsville, Ala., near Coosa river, Hood at the same time falling back with great speed.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30. The Herald of the 28th has a St. Louis telegram of the 17th, which says dispatches from Leavenworth say Price was driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by our cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell. He burned 100 wagons to prevent their being captured. Steels with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith. The most of the Kansas militia have gone home.

Martial law has been abolished, and business resumed.

Rosecrans was at Little Santafee with his infantry on Tuesday night.

Six union Cols. were waylaid and murdered by guerrillas near Fort Scott.

Nothing from Sherman.

MOBILE, Oct. 31.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Senatobia, dated the 30th, has news from the Memphis Argus of the 23d and Bulletin of the 28th.

The Federal accounts about Price are confused. The Federals worsted Price's force, it is reported, largely.

The Federals admit the evacuation of Independence.

Price is heading for Kansas, in three columns. Pleasanton pushing him with 20,000 men. Fighting continues.

The Federals claim that the telegraph and railroad is working to Atlanta.

The rebel sharpshooters are troublesome at Petersburg knocking over the Federals daily. Hunter has resumed command of the 12th army corps. The guerrillas are troublesome on all the western rivers. The steamer Empress sunk at Island 24—total loss. A fire occurred at Mobile, which destroyed 100 bales of cotton belonging to the Government.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30th.—European advices to the 16th say there is a decided improvement in the price of the Confederate Cotton Loan.

Gladston, in a speech in Lancastershire; expressed regret at the continuance of the American war. He said he was in favor of the Americans being left to settle their own affairs but expressed a doubt of the ability of the North to subjugate the South.

It was denied that Capt. Semmes had gone to sea.

LIEUT. JAMES W. HUSKE.—With deep regret we have heard that this gallant young officer was killed in battle near Petersburg on Thursday last. Of the particulars of his death we know nothing; but we knew him well, and therefore know that he died, as he had lived, a brave soldier manfully discharging his duty. He was many years our junior, but during months of the most intimate camp association in the earlier period of the war we had learned to love the brave, intelligent, modest, cheerful, unselfish boy, the announcement of whose death saddens our whole community.

We have received from one who knew him well the following just tribute to the worth of our young and gallant friend:—

"The death of this noble young man is a painful affliction to a large circle of friends, and of deep regret in this community, where his virtues and moral worth were highly and justly appreciated. He was the only son of his mother and she is a widow. In the beginning of this war waged for our independence, two joyous and happy brothers, the sons of the same excellent and beloved mother, went forth to battle, in health and in hope. John D. Huske, the elder of the two, died at Yorktown three years ago; the second, James W. Huske, was killed in action near Petersburg on Thursday last, the 27th inst, aged 23 years. Fame has lifted high the names of others, and the world has sounded with their praise, yet the earth has not received beneath its surface the bodies of two sons more faithful, devoted, practical, earnest and hopeful, than these. Of James W. Huske, whose death is the last heavy stroke that has fallen upon the domestic circle of our town, it may be said in truth, that his patriotism was not dependent upon the influences of education and the stimulus of pride; it was love—pure love—of his country, strong moral conviction, and a part of his faith and christian character.

"His example was worthy of all praise and admiration. In summer's heat, in winter's cold, in days of brightness and of darkness, he was patient, hopeful, uncomplaining, full of faith. From the battle of Bethel to the day of his death, he had passed through many of the most terrific conflicts of the war, and but twice had been slightly wounded—at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. He was a cheerful, yet humble christian, full of trust and hope; a son whose love and affection were unsurpassed, a patriot whose blood is as precious as any that has been offered.

"Bitter indeed is this affliction to the bereaved mother! Yet even she will feel comfort in the thought that this noble son has fallen in the path of duty."—*Observer.*

WILMINGTON, Oct. 30.—A fire last night consumed 2 dwellings on Nunn and 2d street, lately belonging to Capt. Denis. Loss on the buildings about $4,000 on which there was

POLITICAL CALCULATION FROM THE ELECTIONS—WHO WILL BE ELECTED, M'CLELLAN OR LINCOLN?—The elections leave out the friends of McClellan and Lincoln to work ciphering out the chances of their respective candidates in the Presidential election. If we believe both sides, *both* candidates will be elected. McClellan's friends say he will be triumphantly elected; that his chances are beyond all doubt. Lincoln's friends are equally confident, and say the same thing. Here is the arithmetical calculation of one of Mr. Lincoln's zealous organs—the Boston *Transcript:*

Mr. Lincoln is certain, beyond controversy, of the following named States:

Maine 7; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 13; Maryland 7; Iowa, 8; Michigan, 8; Minnesota 4; Wisconsin, 8; California, 5; Oregon, 3; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 5. Total, 124.

The electors of the loyal States number two hundred and thirty, of which one hundred and sixteen is a majority. Mr. Lincoln will obtain in the above named States eight more votes than are necessary for a choice, thus electing him, *without* New York, Pennsylvania; Illinois, or Missouri, which cast electoral votes as follows: New York, 32; Pennsylvania, 26; Illinois, 15; Missouri, 11. Total, 85.

Mr. Lincoln's chances are much superiour to those of General McClellan in each of the last mentioned States. Add their vote to that of the States which will go for Mr. Lincoln without a question, add his support in the next electoral college will reach the gratifying amount of two hundred and nine, leaving for General McClellan the States entitled to the subjoined number of electors: New Jersey, 7; Kentucky, 11; Delaware, 2. Total, 21.

FIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—EVACUATION OF PLYMOUTH BY OUR FORCES.—*Goldsborough, Nov. 1.*—A special to the *State Journal* from near Plymouth, dated the 31st, via Rocky Mount, the 1st, says: After three days hard fighting, the enemy passed up Middle river and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. Baker commanded the garrison in person, and fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed one fort and dismounted all our guns in the other. The evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss.

Col. Whitford acted with conspicuous bravery.

Forrest has the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured a transport and two barges; from which he took 60 wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets and hard bread.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Buncombe county, 28th Sep., at her residence on the Swannanoa, Mrs. SOPHRONIA S. DAVIDSON.

Mrs. Davidson possessed a vigor of constitution far beyond that which ordinarily falls to the lot of our race. During the space of forty years, she scarcely knew what it was to be sick. But her sick and suffering neighbors were the objects of her tender solicitude and peculiar care. Neither the darkness of night, nor the storms of winter, nor the want of sleep prevented her from going to their aid. She seemed to feel that to be with them was her place, and to minister to them was her duty. Divine providence had eminently qualified her for this self-sacrificing labor of love, by the bestowment of gifts of mind and heart and body, adapted to her work. For long years to come the valley of the Swannanoa will cherish her memory, for her unceasing kindness, efficient help and patient toil in that region. But the brightest part of her life is to be found in her christian character. She became a member of the Presbyterian church, when about thirteen years old, and from that time till the day of her death, gave good evidence, that she had taken upon herself Christ's yoke and had learned of Him. In health she was faithful in the performance of christian duty; in her last and only sickness, she was meek, patient, and resigned to her heavenly Father's will. She frequently expressed herself as having no desire to live, and as being prepared to depart whenever it was the Lord's will to call her away. The prayer continually on her lips in her latest moments, was, "Come Lord Jesus."

On the 1st day of August, 1864, at Point Lookout, in the 19th year of his age, Sergt. FREDERICK NASH, second son of the late Rev. Frederick Nash. His elder brother, Henry, died a year ago, from disease contracted in the army of the Confederacy, but he died at home, surrounded by friends and relatives and family. The subject of this notice died in the same good cause and after three years' service, among strangers, and a prisoner, without one familiar countenance to look upon, or one kind hand to smooths his fevered brow in his struggle with the last great enemy. Both of these noble and gallant boys entered the service as volunteers with the full consent and approbation of their father. One of his commanding officers in announcing the death of Frederick Nash, thus speaks of him: "Among the many gallant dead, none did their duty more faithfully than he, or were held in higher esteem by his associates in arms for soldierly qualities, strict deportment, and gentlemanly bearing." In his last letter to a dear relative, just before the battle in which he was taken prisoner, he writes:—"If I should fall in the battle which will soon be fought, and you are called to mourn, you need not sorrow as without hope, for I have made my peace with God, and know that He will never leave me nor forsake me."

At the Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 17th of July, of chronic diarrhœa, MICHAEL HARRIS, of Co. G, 5th N. C. Cavalry.

Mr Harris was a native of Chatham county, where he leaves a widow and several children to mourn the loss of a fond and affectionate husband and father. He was a brave soldier, and a thorough gentleman—ardent in his attachments and a model of generosity and amiability. If he had his faults, they were errors of the head and not of the heart, and let them be buried with him. May God sanctify his death to the good of his family and friends.

B.

Of dysentery, at Point Lookout, Md., GEORGE W. MOORE, aged 34 years. He was captured at the memorable battle of Gettysburg, and was confined in yankee prisons for nearly twelve months, and died about the 1st of September, 1864. He was an amiable young man, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He leaves many friends to mourn their loss.

Killed, in the trenches near Petersburg, about the 1st of August, ISAAC J. MOORE, aged about 32 years, leaving a wife and four small children to mourn their loss.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 50@$6 00
BEEF, retail	$1 50@$2 00
BEESWAX	$4 00
BUTTER	$6.00
CORN	$18 00@20 00
COTTON	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$18 00@40 00
COFFEE	$15.00
COPPERAS	$5 00@$7 00
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$220 00@225 00
IRON	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER	$15 00@20 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS, retail	$ 4 00
PORK	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$20 00
SODA	$7 00@$8.00
SUGAR	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3 50@$4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$2 00@$4 00
SALT	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW	$4 00

RECEIPTS

Of A. McLean, Treasurer of Foreign and Domestic Missions, for the month of October, 1864.

From C. S. Garnies, for Domestic Missions	$ 00
" " for For'n Missions	00
From Bethesda Church, for Foreign Missions	$3 00
" Buffalo Church, "	00 00
" Hopewell Church, for Contingent Fund	00
" Long St. Church, for Domestic Missions	00 00
	$100 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ISAAC HOLLINGS WORTH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1864.-3m

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made before the 1st January, 1865, about which time the number will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military tactics and a Steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. GRAHAM,

Nov. 2nd, 1864.-4t.

Wanted!

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching, with boys and girls, a situation as teacher in some academy or high school.

Address immediately, TEACHER,

Tally Ho, Granville co., N. C.

Nov. 2, 1864.-4t.

DEPOT NO. 1, COUNTY AGENCY,

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST., N. C.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1864.

BY ORDER OF J. M. McGOWAN, Capt. and A. Q. M. of this District, I am directed to notify producers of this county, that they can deliver at once, to the collecting agents of tax in kind, the following articles, to-wit: Hay and Fodder for which memorandum receipts will be given by the collectors. Amounts so delivered will be sworn to by producers, and entered on estimates when made by the Assessors.

Producers who have not paid their Rye, Wheat, Oats and Wool, are requested to deliver the same without delay. J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Agt.

For Cumberland county.

October 26th, 1864.-2t

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct., 21, 1864.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TITHE AGENTS.

THE TITHE AGENTS will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn. Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn, does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels. J. M. McGOWAN,

Capt. and Post Q. M.

Oct. 26th,-2t

Prof. Hicks' Useful and Valuable Receipts

FOR MAKING AND SAVING MONEY.

I OFFER TO THE PUBLIC Fifty-two receipts; they are printed on good paper and with good type. The following are some of the receipts: How to make a permanent cure of the Piles. To make all kinds and colors of Inks. Magic copying paper that will write without Ink or pen. To make Soap without grease. To make all kinds of fancy Soaps. A receipt for pearl or oriental painting on glass. Shoe Blacking. Leather Varnish. Gun Powder. Matches. Hair Oil. Cologne. Pain Killer. Non-explosive burning Fluid; and many other receipts, discoveries, secrets, &c., unnecessary to mention.

I will send the 52 receipts combined, to any part of the Confederacy for $10, postage paid. Write plain the post office, county and State, where you wish them sent, and they will be forwarded by the first mail leaving this place, after I receive the order and money. Direct your letter to Mrs. P. S. HICKS,

Tarboro', Edgecombe Co., N. C.

October 26th, 1864.-3t*

WANTED!

$5,000 Bank Notes.
$3,000 Old N. C. Coupons.
$2,000 N. C. Railroad Coupons.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1864.-5t*

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with the wishes of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Concord Female College, at Statesville, the following extract from the Minutes of the Committee, is transmitted for publication in your paper. Your readers will recognise the importance of the subject it presents in relation both to the cause of education and to the specific work of the Synod of North Carolina, in reference to the instruction of the children of deceased soldiers.

Teachers for our Schools, Academies, and Colleges, must be obtained from our own families. Young Ladies who propose to teach, should have special preparations for their great work. The needful preparations cannot be made without the aid of scientific and practical teachers, whose minds have been earnestly directed to this service. The corps of Teachers required for the ordinary instruction of a College, is not adequate to the additional labor a Teacher's department involves. In performing this additional labor in this Institution, the faculty needs the presence and aid of one teacher more than is or can be supported by the ordinary income derived from tuition fees. Hence the Executive Committee, under instructions received, both from the Presbytery and from the Board of Trustees, have resolved to endow a Professorship to secure the success and the permanency of the department. To the plan now presented for raising the endowment, the favorable consideration of the friends of education throughout the country is most respectfully invited.

Any person who desires a scholarship can address the subscriber, at Statesville, and all letters of inquiry will be promptly answered.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

"The chairman submitted the following statement of a plan agreed upon for raising the necessary funds to endow a Professorship in the Concord Female College, for the benefit of the Teachers' Department, which was approved and adopted, viz: We will undertake to raise the sum of at least, twenty-five hundred dollars by voluntary and unconditional donations. The Agent, when appointed, may receive not only the currency of the country, but State and Confederate bonds at their market value. It will be his duty to pay over all money he may receive to the treasurer of the College for investment under the direction of this Committee.

The Agent and the President of the College are also hereby authorised to issue a limited number of scholarships, for one thousand dollars each, under the following conditions:

The donor of a thousand dollars shall have a certificate setting forth his perpetual right to the free tuition of one pupil in the Literary Department.

The child, or young lady who may be proposed to enjoy the advantages of any scholarship shall be designated by the holder of the certificate or his legal representative, yet he must not interfere with the local patronage of the College.

If a church or congregation should take a scholarship, the ruling elders would have the right of designating the child or lady who should enjoy its advantages during any given period of time. Each scholarship shall bear the name of the individual or congregation to whom it may be issued. Any two or more individuals, however, may unite in the purchase of a scholarship, provided they designate its name and the individual who shall be the certificate holder. The interest on the endowment shall be paid semi-annually to the President of the College or his order, in consideration of which, he shall furnish all the advantages of the Teachers' department to every pupil connected with it, without extra charge.

If, however, disaster to the country, or to its currency, should seriously diminish the income of the scholarships, the responsibilities of the Trustees and of the President must be modified accordingly.

The name of each certificate holder, with his post office, shall be published in the annual circular of the College.

October 12th, 1864.-3t*

SCHOOL WANTED.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation as teacher of a select school or Academy. A place preferred where he could preach to one or two small churches in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "TEACHER"

Oct. 12, 1864.-4t* Teacher's, N. C.

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive; or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unpressions pre-eminence, and wears its crown of glory, and wields its sceptre of influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to Christ this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an enterprise, which seeks to accomplish this great end.

About fifty Millions of Pages of Tracts and thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books have been distributed from this Depository, gratuitously amongst the soldiers of every Army of the Confederacy. The seed has not been sown in vain. Numerous letters from chaplains, officers and privates, testify to the great good which has been accomplished, and show that the literature thus disseminated, has been, to a considerable extent, instrumental in producing and sustaining the wonderful Revival with which God has blessed our Armies, and which, in the past year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the ch[illegible].

Generals Jackson, Kirby Smith and other Army officers; Captains Lee, Semmes, and others of the Navy; and many eminent Statesmen of the Confederacy, have given their voluntary testimony to the [illegible] service rendered to the country by this instrumentality.

The expenditure of means involved in [illegible] great, and donations for the support of this enterprise are respectfully solicited from all, everywhere, who have at heart the religious welfare of our soldiers, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Please send your contributions to

Rev. A. W. MILLER, Supt.

Petersburg, Va.

October 26th, 1864.-2w*

Exchange Notice No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 20th, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEN of the Vicksburg capture, July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

R.O. OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

Oct. 12th, 1864.-6t

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED from this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Sacks ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $42 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot packed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

October 26th, 1864.-4t

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency.*

GEORGE W. DEBMS,

Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 23, 1864-4t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

DEMS SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

May 18'6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,

Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS a pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 12, 1864.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of February and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses,	3 00

Board, $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one-half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM

Miscellaneous Reading

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The reader will find below a very interesting statement of the volume, classification, and rate of increase of the United States debt. It is in the form of a circular addressed to our agents abroad, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Benjamin treats the subject very lucidly, and, though in a brief space very comprehensive. The argument he addresses to the capitalists of Europe is unanswerable, and has only to be presented to be respected. It will be observed, too, that it is carefully based on the official exhibits of the Washington Government, though these are far from presenting the full amount of the public liabilities.

The money lenders of Europe, by making themselves practical parties to the war against us, will find themselves, in the light of Mr. Benjamin's exposition, undermining their own investments.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, 10th October, 1864.

Sir—For some months past the United States have been able to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of a large amount of public stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analysis of the financial condition of the United States drawn from their official reports, for the information of European capitalists with some remarks on the probable influence of continued investments by them, not only in retarding the restoration of peace on this continent, but in destroying the resources on which alone they can rely for the security of investments already made.

Appended hereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, on the 30th ult., and at four previous dates in the present year, with statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the rate of increase of the debt.

From these tables, as well as from other facts to be mentioned, some remarkable facts may be deduced.

The annual interest of the public debt was at the end of last month, $81,778,643. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. That revenue, as derived from all sources and from all the States thus united, amounted, for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, to $76,752,003. But the amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with frightful rapidity. The rate of increase of the debt was $1 962,900 per day in the first period of 105 days included in the statement; this increase was augmented ten per cent. in the next period of 50 days, and reached $2,161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again increased by five per cent. in the next period of 58 days, leaving the present daily increase $2,215,200. It is further to be observed that the entire increase is now in the interest-bearing debt. The first of the tables shows that the amount of the non interest bearing debt was, on the 30th September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three tenths per cent. in paper. No money is borrowed at less than six per cent., the attempt to borrow at five having failed, and the small amount is sued being now quoted at a discount of four per cent.

Taking it for granted that the United States will persist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South it is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial condition on the 1st May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active campaign. The interval from the 30th September to 1st May is 212 days. If the increase of their public debt during that interval be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, which is but a trifle more than the present rate, it will amount to $477,000,000, on which the interest at an average of six and a half per cent., will be $31,005,000 per annum.

The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about $2,430,000,000, bearing an annual interest of about $112,760,000. If to this amount be added the pension list to the army and navy, to which the faith of the United States is pledged as sacredly as to the payment of the money borrowed, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual charge on their finances, as it will exist on the 1st May 1865, at $120,000,000, leaving out of view the unliquidated claims, which are reported by the Solicitor of the Treasury to reach "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The appropriation made for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1864, was £26,400,000, equal to about $128,000,000; so that the United States will, in the four years of war, expiring on the 1st of May next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge will be nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries. To the public debt of the United States there should, however, be added the public debt of the several States, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained but as given in the "National Almanac," for 1864, the debt of which are therein called "loyal States," amounts to about $200,000,000, at an average interest of 6 1 2 per cent. thus making an addition of $12,000,000 per annum to the sum above stated, and rendering it certain that the annual charge of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of May next, will exceed that of Great Britain.

It should not be overlooked, that in addition to the vast sums thus raised on credit, the United States are spending every dollar that can be collected by the most onerous taxation ever imposed on a people. It was recently stated in a letter of Mr. Fessenden that taxation was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. If this estimate at all approximate accuracy, this annual taxation of $365,000,000 exceeds by upwards of thirty millions of dollars the entire revenue of Great Britain, as estimated by Mr. Gladstone, for the year ending on the 31st of March last. The revenue of Great Britain is gathered from a population of about 29,000,000, peacefully employed in productive labor, while the taxation of the United States is exacted from a population of about 23,000,000, of whom a very large number have been converted from producers into consumers and destroyers of public wealth. When the taxation by the several States is added to this charge, it may be concluded, with entire confidence, that the utmost resources that can be derived from taxation have already been reached, and that if the war be continued for another campaign, there is no possibility of conducting it without an adition to the public debt at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dollars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the event supposed will be very much larger.

The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the United States persist, as is now threatened, in carrying on the war for another year, the burthen of their public debt will be such as to render it absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity, by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may be left to others to speculate on the probability of such unanimity, but it is certain that three of the largest States have already repudiated, in part, their public debt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Europe, thus confiscating one half of the amount due to the European bondholders. The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. Without, therefore, entering into any discussion of the morality of furnishing to the United States the means of waging a war so savage, so monstrous as that now raging on this continent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of self-interest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the Federal funds in a concerted effort to cut off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation of hostilities which alone can save the investments already made from entire loss. If the capitalists of Europe withhold further supplies, the resources of the United States are so far exhausted as to render the restoration of peace certain at no distant day. It is in the power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the means for the gratification of the insane passions of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future.

In presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted by the counties, parishes and municipalities in the Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to buy mercenaries in order to relieve themselves from the burthen of the conscription. We have no means of estimating the amount. We only know that the price at which these human beings are bought for slaughter varies from $500 to $1,000 per man, and that the calls for men have amounted to very many hundreds of thousands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enormous," but this term is too vague to justify us in hazarding an estimate of the amount.

I am authorized, by the President, to request that you will give to this dispatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those whose interests may be involved in its contents.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.
Hon. A. D. MANN, &c, Brussels, Religium.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864	Interest debt.	Non interest.	Total.
March 1,	1,047,742,000	465,957 440	1,5'8 299 740
June 14,	1,217 649,000	501,753,274	1 719 395 274
Aug. 2,	1,295 541 000	531,854,270	1,827 492 270
Aug. 30,	1,359 096,493	519,468,967	1 878,564,759
Sep. 30,	1,487,671,815	468,301,899	1,955,973,714
Annual interest, 14th June,		71,699,780	
" " 30th Aug.		77 447,122	
" " 30th Sep.,		81,778,643	
Sept. 30,	928,085,941, on which annual interest in coin,		$54,608,446
	564,585,874, on which annual int'st in currency,		27,170,197
	1,487,671,815 total int. debt bearing	total interest,	81,778,643
	468,301,899 total non-int debt.		
	1,955,973,714 total debt Sept. 30,		

RATE OF INCREASE.

	Increase.	Days.	Per Day.
March 1st to June 14,	$206,695,444	105	$1,962,900
June 14th to Aug. 30,	108,096,986	50	2,161,940
Aug. 3d to Sept'r 30,	128,481,544	58	2,215,200

GEN. STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR, the telegraph announced, died of his wound received in the late fight in the valley, on the 20th inst., in the hands of the enemy. We make the announcement with deep regret. He was a native of Lincoln county, a graduate at West Point, and an accomplished officer. He was among the first to resign his position in the old army, and tendered his services to President Davis before his native State joined the Confederacy. Not meeting with the encouragement he anticipated, in a short time he tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, and was at once elected Captain of the Ellis Light Artillery, just then organized in this city. No man in the service was better qualified for the position. He felt great pride in his company, most of whom were anxious to excel. He remained with the company for twelve months, rendering it by his energy, skill and discipline, one of the most efficient batteries in the service. This it has proven itself since on many a well fought field under the command of Capt. B. C. Manly of this city, his successor. About this time he was made a Colonel, then Brig. Gen., and although very young, he soon took high position for his gallantry in the field and for his skill in the management of troops. At Chancellorsville his brigade under his lead, gained imperishable glory, and its leader the plaudits of his seniors. He was made Major General some months ago, in which position he distinguished himself, until by some error in the order or intelligence received, his fame for a brief space suffered from a blunder, but subsequently it was proved he was not blamable. Upon the fall of the gallant Maj. Gen. Rodes he was placed in command of his division, a position he had declined on account of his attachment to his old brigade, which was in that division. He was gallantly leading his division when he fell in the late battle in the Valley mortally wounded in the bowels, and was left in the hands of the enemy. He lived but a short time and expired it is said on the 20th inst. He leaves a devoted young widow and infant child, we learn, to mourn the loss of a fond husband, and the State one of the best officers for his age that it has produced. Gen. Ramseur we believe was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. The army and the country lament his death.—*Conservative.*

ANECDOTES OF ENGLISH JUDGES.

Lord Mansfield, the prince of courtesy, was in the habit of reading newspapers and answering letters in court. Lord Eldon did so too; and Lord Abinger would do it ostentatiously and offensively, to mark his contempt for the advocate. Lord Clare, who had a life-long feud with Curran, beginning with a duel, once brought a Newfoundland dog in a court, and gave it his exclusive attention whilst Curran was speaking. The counsel paused. "Proceed, Mr. Curran, pray proceed," said the Lord Chancellor, looking up, with his hand on the head of his canine companion. "I will proceed, my Lord, when your Lordships have concluded your consultation." Anecdotes abound of Chief Justice Wilkes's gallantry, not to say profligacy, which we cannot venture to reproduce; and Boswell reports a conversation with Johnston, in 1773, which appears to have been suggested by some judicial irregularity. "On the same evening, he would not allow that the private life of a Judge, in England, was required to be so strictly decorous as I supposed. 'Why, then, sir,' said I, 'according to your account, an English Judge must live like a gentleman.' Johnston: 'Yes, sir, if he can.'" When Lord Northington (Henley) was Master of the Rolls, he requested leave of the King to discontinue the evening sitting of his court and on being called on for a reason, replied: "Because, please your Majesty, I am always drunk after dinner." Within the memory of the senior members of the profession, the Court of Exchequer was stated to be composed of one judge, who was a gentleman and no lawyer; a second, who was a lawyer and no gentleman; a third, who was neither; and a fourth, who was both. This description, in which strict accuracy may have been sacrificed to antithesis, recalls Charles Lamb's jocular remark on his four friends of the Lake school—that one would tell a lie, but would not pick a pocket; another would pick a pocket, but would not tell a lie; a third would do neither: and the fourth would do both—selecting, of course, the professed moralist for the climax. The gentleman judge, not a lawyer, was Baron Graham; and some curious stories are told of his uniform politeness on the bench. In his day it was usual to suspend judgment in the criminal cases until the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A name had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishment, of which he was reminded on coming to the end of the list. "Oh, yes, I see, John Thomson,—John Thomson, I beg your pardon; you are also to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on *your* miserable soul too!" Johnson records that, at the trial of Savage for murder, Page concluded an inflammatory address to the jury in this fashion: "Gentlemen of the jury, you are to consider that Mr. Savage is a very great man, much greater man than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he wears very fine clothes, much finer clothes than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he has abundance of money much more than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; but, gentlemen of the jury, is it not a very hard case, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr. Savage should therefore kill you or me, gentlemen of the jury?—*Fraser's Magazine for July.*

Louis Napoleon's present personal appearance is thus described in a late letter from Paris: "The personal appearance of Napoleon III, would puzzle the most accurate observer of physiognomy. The face of the man with the iron mask is not more devoid of expression than is his. One may study it for hours without deriving the slightest satisfaction as to the emperor's mental characteristics. Those fishy, rayless eyes, the parchment-like cheeks, the stiff, pointed moustache, all suggest a sort of artificial face prepared for the occasion, while the real man, like the priestess of Apollo, lies hidden, and delivers short, oracular responses behind it. He is short in stature, though his body is full the average size. Hence he appears to greater advantage in a sitting posture. Of late years he has grown somewhat corpulent, like the first Napoleon and other members of his family. His habits at the present day are said to be simple and regular, perhaps necessarily so, if the stories told of his early excesses be true. His appearance on horse back does great credit to his horsemanship, which is generally allowed to be the most skillful in Europe. He is very fond of horses, and has that thorough understanding of their nature which establishes a certain sympathy between that animal and his rider."

AN ALLIGATOR EATS A MAN.—A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal*, writing from Onslow county, on the 11th instant, says:

On the 4th of this month I found in a creek, known as "Hadnot's Creek," the body of a man eat off at his lower ribs, all below that being gone. I got all the people together that I could, took it up and had it buried. It had been in the water some time, as it smelled very offensive. No information could be ascertained as to where it came from.

This morning, while talking with Mr. E. W. Pelletier, I heard an alligator catch one of my hogs; I caught my gun and ran to the scene of action and found the alligator with a large hog of mine in the creek. I shot and killed him. On getting him out, I found him to be one of the largest I had ever seen; he was also uncommonly full. We cut him up and in his stomach were the foot and leg and the lower part of the trunk of a man. These parts doubtless belonged to the same body of which the upper parts have already been found. Where the man came from, or who he was, I have no means of ascertaining. It is believed that he was a deserter from our side or from the enemy's, was caught by the alligator while trying to swim the creek.

We also found the hoofs and leg bones of a cow, doubtless the remains of a cow which lately disappeared from my pasture.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

A distinguished citizen of Tennessee, feeling it due to truth and justice that all shadow of suspicion, caused by the reports that at first prevailed, should be removed from the ladies whose names were mentioned in connection with the death of Gen. Morgan, hands the following to the editor of the Richmond *Whig*:

In giving publicity to the cause which led to the death of the gallant and lamented Gen. Morgan, the correspondents of the press have done injustice to the family of Mrs. Catherine Williams, at whose house he was killed. East Tennessee has been, during the war, disputed territory, alternately occupied by or army and the enemy. The house of Mrs. Williams, being a short distance from the railroad depot, has been the headquarters of the Commanding Generals of both armies. At one time it was occupied by Gen. Longstreet; at another by Burnside. For two or three days before the death of Gen. Morgan, which occurred on the morning of the 4th of September, the few loyal people who resided in Greenville were apprehending a raid from the Yankees, who were in some force at Bull's Gap, about fifteen miles off.

The writer of this has read a letter of Miss Nancy Scott, dated 5th September, who was at Mrs. Williams' at the time of Gen. Morgan's death, and was an eye-witness of the whole scene, which ought to be published, to correct many errors that are abroad connected with the death of Gen. Morgan. Miss Scott is a grand-daughter of Hugh Lawson White and the accomplished authoress of his life. She is in no way connected with Mrs. Catherine Williams, though an intimate friend of the family, is uncommonly intelligent, and possesses great candor and truthfulness, and is now exiled from her home as a punishment for her Southern principles. She says:

"We arrived at Mrs. Williams' on Thursday, the 1st of September. We were looking constantly for the Yankees on Friday and Saturday morning, but they did not come. Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Gen. Morgan with his staff, accompanied by William Williams, her son, rode up to Mrs. Williams' gate. She gave them an invitation to remain, which they accepted. No one was here but Mrs. Williams and myself, Lucy (Mrs. Jos. Williams) having gone to the country five miles, and did not return until about 11 o'clock next day. We spent the evening pleasantly, it being the first time I had ever been in Gen. Morgan's company."

It thus appears that Lucy Williams, who has been accused of betraying Gen. Morgan, was not at home at the time of his arrival. She had gone some five miles in the country on a visit before he and his staff arrived at Mrs. Williams', and did not return till about 11 o'clock A. M., next day, the day of his death, which was several hours after he was killed by the enemy.

If is well to remember this letter was written the day after the death of General Morgan. No one will be uncharitable enough to charge the elder Mrs. Williams with the betrayal and murder of General Morgan. The whole tenor of her life, her venerable age, known patriotism and devotion to our cause refuse the accusation, nor is it just to connect Mrs. Lucy Williams with the foul means by which his death was brought about. Greenville is a small and disloyal village. How easily could any one of its people have given information to the enemy of General Morgan's arrival with his staff.

It seems to me to be cruel and unjust to visit this great sin on any one of the females of Mrs. Williams' family, when hundreds of others, known to be disloyal had equal if not greater opportunities to betray General Morgan into the hands of his enemies. The wife of the notorious Fry, who is now in some of our military prisons, lives in an adjoining lot to Mrs. Williams, and has unlimited opportunity to be a spy upon her house and upon all who entered it.

It would be utterly impossible for a man of General Morgan's fame and notoriety, accompanied by his staff, to enter a small village and stop all night in it without the fact being generally known. When so many others, therefore, who are known to be his enemies, had it in their power to betray him, is it not very unjust to lay the charge to his friends and to those who were hospitably receiving him? The writer of this has, for a long time known the venerable Mrs. Williams and her family, and he feels it but an act of simple justice to give to them the benefit of this plain and unvarnished vindication. A FRIEND.

CONFIDENCE.—This is an essential to success in our struggle. Not the blind, uncalculating sort—but a bold, intrepid confidence based upon a determination to do and suffer that which will ensure success resting upon a firm faith and trust in God and the righteousness of our cause. This is the confidence now operating on and influencing the minds of our people; and they are submitting to privations and serious inconvenience with a cheerfulness seldom excelled during this war. It is a good sign—a cheering omen—and one that will more than any thing else give strength to our cause and rebuke the factious croakings and despondencies of the weak kneed and treacherous. Courage, fellow-citizens! A few days more, and we have reason to believe that we shall have achieved results that will lift our hearts in thankfulness to God for the great deliverance he shall have wrought us "Be not faithless, but believing."—*Confederate*

DEVASTATION IN THE VALLEY.—Sheridan seems to have fully and thoroughly executed the orders of his master (Grant destroyed every thing, and "make the Valley one barren waste." A correspondent writing from Early's command, says:

What Attilla and his vandals perpetrated in the beautiful plains of Italy have been re enacted here by Sheridan and his minions. From Mt. Sydney, ten miles east of Staunton to Lectown, ten miles from Harper's Ferry, a distance of about one hundred miles, it seems to have been literally blasted by this besom of destruction in human form. Not a mill is known to be left unburned. Every barn has been laid in ashes. Every wheat stack, every bushel of wheat and every hay rick has been consumed by the blazing torch; horses, cattle, hogs and sheep carried off or destroyed, and multitudes driven from their homes, helpless wanderers among strangers, in sorrow and distress, by these Yankee fiends. Surely God has some strange work to accomplish with us, or among us, else fire from Heaven would consume these inexorable barbarians from off the face of the earth.

Children's Department.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.]

WHO WILL BE FRANK.

"Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us."

"Tom Brown, I *never* will forgive you as long as I live," said Frank Smith,

Tom was a cruel, mischievious boy, the plague of the whole neighborhood, and had just thrown a great stone and broken a leg of Frank's pet spaniel.

"O now don't!" mocked Tom, as he laughed and ran off.

Frank carried the little creature home; mamma bound up the leg and made a soft bed for it, and together they tenderly cared for it until it was able to frisk about again, and in its way expressed its gratitude to its kind keepers.

But how did Frank feel after he uttered those words, "I never will forgive you as long as I live!" His heart beat fast, and his bosom was in a complete tumult, and he thought it was distress, because of the pain which his little pet was suffering—and so it was partly, but the most of it was caused by the upbraidings of conscience, which he felt on account of the hate which he harbored there towards Tom. The day wore away; and after eating his supper, and carrying to Fido the nice saucer of bread and milk which his mamma had prepared, Frank went up stairs to his little chamber.

The little boy soon heard mama's soft footstep, and as he kneeled by his snowy bed, knew that she was beside him as he commenced his evening prayer. "Our Father who art in Heaven," and Frank went slowly on through each petition striving to feel his need of those things for which he asked—"and forgive us our trespasses as—as—" Frank's voice faltered and the tumult, in his breast found some relief in a flood of tears. Mamma had feared that this was the state of her little boy's heart, but thanked God silently that he was too earnest in his prayer, to say over words silently without thinking of their meaning.

"Can't Frank forgive everybody, as he would have the Lord to forgive him!"

"Mamma, when Tom broke my hoop on purpose and when he threw my ball away, I could do without my hoop and ball, and I forgave him; but this was such a cruel thing, and I can't forgive him ever," and Frank burst into tears again.

"My child, who were they that crucified the blessed Lord of glory?"

"The Jews, mamma."

"And why did God permit the Jews to do so dreadful a deed?"

"Because we all are sinners, dear mamma, and so God let our blessed Saviour be put to death in our stead, that we who trust in Him may be saved from sin and punishment."

"But, my child, was ever anything so cruel as to despise and mock, and spit, upon, and to scourge, and then put to a cruel death the blessed One, who left the bosom of the eternal Father and all the glories of Heaven, to come and live and suffer on our earth, all for the love which He bore to sinful man? And do you think that He ever could forgive those who nailed Him to the cross?"

Dear mamma," sobbed Frank, "I don't know how He could, but I know that He did, for He prayed 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

"My child, I will tell you *how* He did it. He never let sin get in His heart; He was 'in all points tempted, just as we are;' His temptations were stronger than yours have been, but He listened not to the voice of Satan. Now, my child, Satan is urging you not to forgive Tom, and your wicked heart is listening to him, and it wants to do just as he says. But there is another voice within you—*the voice of God in your soul*—we call it conscience; it speaks loudly and bids you to forgive Tom, even as you would have God for Christ's sake to forgive you. O my child, be deaf to the first voice, but obey the second. Pray to God to make you able to forgive Tom from your heart."

Frank prayed—"O Heavenly Father, for Christ's sake, put Thy Holy Spirit in me to make me like Jesus; and as He forgives us who do Him so great wrong, so may I forgive this boy who has done me such a little wrong."

Mamma knelt beside him and lifted her heart in this prayer with him, and with her voice, too, united, as he slowly but from his heart, repeated the remaining petitions of the Lord's prayer—"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen." Then they arose, and mamma, drawing Frank to her as she sat by his bed, and kissing him said, "How will you show to Tom, my darling, that you have repented of the hard words which you said, and that you have forgiven him?"

"Mamma, I will tell him so when I see him, and I will pray to the Lord to show me how I can do a kindness to him, so that he shall know that I meant it."

Frank did tell Tom the next day, but Tom only sneered. "O Saint Francis has been praying—I can live without your love, and die without your pity; give 'em to somebody that wants 'em."

A long time passed—more than a year—yet Frank not discouraged, still prayed and watched for an opportunity to prove his heart-felt forgiveness to Tom. And the opportunity came. Frank had for a month or two been saving up his money to buy a collar for Fido—it was to have a brass plate with his young master's name engraved on it. Frank had quite enough now, and his papa had promised to take him to the city next day to buy it. But that afternoon, Frank running out to have a game with Fido before the door, saw a man who kept the corner store, rush out angrily and seize Tom Brown by the arm, and declaring that he would sue his father, if Tom didn't pay for a pane of glass which he had just broken by throwing a stone.

Poor Tom was in terror, for his father was a drunken, passionate man; and he besought the grocer to let him work out the cost of the glass—"he would work out six times the worth of it, if the man would only let him off."

"What! have such an idle vagabond as you about my premises? off with you! and if you dont bring the money before night to-morrow I'll know from your father the reason why."

Tom turned round, and Frank was at his elbow; poor little Fido didn't come very near; he was afraid of Tom. "Tom, ask Mr. B. if that is enough to pay for the broken pane; if it is, you shall have it and welcome, for it is mine, and I may do what I like with it."

Tom had cried from terror before; now he wept from a mixture of shame, joy and gratitude. "O Frank, why do you do this for *me*? I lamed your dog, I've done many unkind things to you, but never one kindness," and his sobs fairly choked him. "Tom, don't say a word, don't cry," said Frank, tears rolling down from his own eyes; "we have all sinned a great, great, great deal more against God than you have against me—that were our sins that helped to nail His blessed Son to the cross, yet for that blessed Son's sake, He will freely forgive us if we only ask Him with our hearts. Tom, wont you love the dear Saviour?"

"Frank, I mean to ask Him it He will pardon me—even *me*—pray for me," and wringing his little friend's hand, he took the money—saved for Fido's collar—to Mr. B., who said, "That will be enough—whose pocket did you pick?" Impudent words rose to Tom's tongue, but thinking of what Frank said, he quelled them, and from that hour began to form for himself a good character—slowly to be sure—for it was long ere the people could trust the once idle and vicious Tom Brown. Frank's mama, rejoiced to see her son striving daily to be like Christ, encouraged him to ask Tom often to spend an hour with him and together they read and studied God's precious Word, which "giveth light"—and may we not hope that Tom soon learned to love and follow the blessed Saviour?

Dear boys, and dear girls, too, can you pray as earnestly as Frank did, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us?"—*Anna Morgan.*

FAMILY PRAYER.—A little girl was taken to visit a distant relative. She observed with wonder that there were no family prayers, or blessings supplicated on their repasts. She opened her eyes wide, and waited for these duties, and scarcely refrained from asking why they were withheld.

"Why did not Mr. —— pray morning and evening, at the table?"

The reply was that they could not give an explanation, but that their friend, who was an excellent man, might, perhaps, prefer to say his prayers in secret.

"Ah!" said she, brightening, as if glad of any shadow of of excuse, "like Nicodemus, he comes to Jesus by night."

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62ly1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS---FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1862—tf] R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y]

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¾ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,555,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 247,686.26
DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'g'n.
C. B. Mallett,	A. R. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Cullen and C. C. McNamara, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 28, 1860.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 45.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 357.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

LUOLA.

Like birds of ill-omen they come and they go,
In sight of the wave washed strand;
And the beautiful waves of the Pamlico,
A burden so vile never carried before,
As the fleet of the Northern land.

In the hush of night when all was still,
In a rock shadowed cave they glide,
And scattering far o'er valley and hill,
Their demon commission, they haste to fulfill,
Where ever their victims abide.

In soft undulation before them is seen
The harvest-field like a broad sea;
The Indian maize in its glittering green,
With its patches of meadow-land scattered between—
The home of the bird and the bee.

On many an eminence, stately and fair,
Does the home of the planter uprise,
And oft to his ear, does the soft summer air
The jubilant song of the laborer bear,
As home to his cabin he hies.

But these Northern Philanthropists creep o'er the land,
To woo us to Union and peace;
To woo us with rapine, and sword, and with brand—
The kiss of a Judas—the price in their hand;
Ah! thus they would woo us to peace.

Behind them the home-stead in ashes is lying—
The harvest is blackened and lost,
And the poor startled slave before them is flying,
And leaving behind them the dead and the dying,
Wherever the raiders they crossed.

"Ho woman! come here," the leader exclaims,
"March here with the line, do ye hear?"
And a miserable band by rapine obtained,
Were marshalled along, their strength overstrained,
By bayonets pitted in the rear.

Yet still she falls back, for close to her breast
Is folded in anguish her child;
She knows they have taken and murdered the rest,
And this is the youngest, the last, the caressed,
And she clasps it in agony wild.

"Ho there! back again, say what have you there!"
And a blow the fierce ruffian gave,
And he tore from its mother her child by the hair,
And mockingly jeered at her cry of despair
As she struggled her infant to save.

Far down 'neath the crags, the blue river lay,
He tossed it far out on the wave,
And his minions hummed as it floated away
A moment, then sank till the reckoning day
Shall come 'twixt the tyrant and slave!

With a flush on his brow, as proud as if he
Had conquered the world by a blow,
Again he rides back, perchance he may see
Midst the miserable squadrons his zeal had made free,
Another, a favor to show!

And there all decrepit and weary, he spies
A negro, once stalwart and strong,
But white is his hair and dim are his eyes,
And he heavily groans as ever he tries,
His step to keep up with the throng.

For he too was trench'rous, he bears in his arms,
Two children abandoned to die,
He is wiping their tears and soothe their alarms,
And lovingly bears them along in his arms,
Ever hoping a refuge is nigh.

Ah! here's a rare chance for his valor to shine,
And he thinks of the babe in the water,
But the negro looks up, without word, without sign,
And says "Master Captain, these boys are not mine,
But Oh! they belong to my daughter."

"More easily rid of," the brave leader cries,
"Now dash out their brains, do you hear?
No time now for foolery—no need of surprise—
The quicker 'tis done the fewer the cries,
I reckon your lordship will fear."

But never a step did the old negro stir,
Nor yet did he tremble or start;
Though a musket was placed close, close to his ear,
And he thought every moment the sharp click to hear,
He still pressed the boys to his heart.

"Mars Captain," he cried, "you can kill me I know;"
And he gazed in the proud tyrant's eye,
"But you can't make me murder these children so;
And if I go farther, then they too must go—
Shoot, Master, I'm ready to die."

And the craven skulked back, his soul could not bear
The light that shot out from the eye,
Of the slave who had taught him how much he could dare;
And he, even he knew a hero was there,
With a spirit immortal and high.

THE WAY TO HEAR THE GOSPEL.—The celebrated Rowland Hill was once reminded by an old man that he had heard him preach sixty-five years before, and well remembered the sermon. "You told us," said the old man, "that some people were squeamish about the delivery of different ministers who preached the gospel." You said: "Suppose you were attending to hear a will read, where you expected a legacy to be left you, would you employ the time when it was reading in criticising the manner in which the lawyers read it? No, you would not; you would be giving all ear to hear if anything was left to you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the gospel."

Selections.

PEACE.

What magic is in that one little word *peace*. Not in all the range of language is there another which, if in its desired connection, could cause such a thrill of joy throughout this land. That day which brings the tiding[illegible] declared, will be one [illegible] How gladness will [illegible] and to [illegible] flash with [illegible]

every sanctuary, every family altar and every christian heart, and the universal joy will extend to the remotest neighborhood and the humblest cottage. The war-worn soldier will no more be called to stand on the lonely picket, nor to make the wearisome march, nor to storm the deadly breastworks. Peace will once more have resumed her gentle sway.

But desirable, longed for, prayed for as is this peace with our enemies, there is another peace which is still more important to you, reader, even though you may not care for it a thousand part as much. Hostilities have been existing between you and one infinitely more powerful than any earthly foe, which unless arrested, must issue in your everlasting ruin. Between yourself and that great Being who holds your destiny in his hands there is an antagonism of the most painful character. The Bible declares that "the carnal mind is enmity against God," and such a "mind" is yours, unless you have been regenerated by the Holy Spirit and have accepted Christ as your Saviour. How dreadful your position! an enemy of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, of that Almighty ruler who sways his sceptre over the universe, in whose hands your breath is and all your ways,—who can at any moment snap your heart-strings, lay your body low in death, call your soul into his awful presence, and drive you thence to the horrors of an eternal hell. And the Bible says "God is angry with the wicked every day,"—that his "wrath abides" upon them. Surely this is a most unequal contest,—the creature against the Creator, a poor worm of the dust against the Infinite Majesty of the Universe. To such a contest, if continued, there can be but one result. No skill, no strategy, no resolutoness or resistance can avail. Before the power of Omnipotence all human resources are as nothing. When the Almighty arm is laid upon you, you must be crushed.

But blessed be God, this strife need not necessarily come to this fearful end. Your offended Sovereign is willing to make peace. He has sent an embassy for that purpose,—sent his own Son. Nor are his conditions hard. All that he asks is that you lay down your arms of rebellion, accept Jesus Christ as your Intercessor and Advocate, and submit implicitly to his will,—and the happy consummation is attained. To our present political foes, invading our territory, killing our citizens, destroying our property, endeavoring to rob us of our dearest rights, submission would be a thing impossible. In such a warfare we can never lay down our arms. But as regards God how different. Here we are the aggressors, we have been trampling on his rights, we have insulted and dishonored him, and would be justly punished did he cover us with his righteous indignation. It is the dictate therefore of honor, of propriety, of righteousness, that we should cease our warfare, and accept the proferred terms of reconciliation. Jesus Christ the Mediator stands ready to receive you. Once sheltered beneath his wings you are safe. He has borne the penalty which would have sunk us all to hell. His blood will wash our sins away, his righteousness will cover all our imperfections, and in him we shall stand justified before the throne of God,—for "there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." "Being justified by faith we have peace with God."

Peace,—peace with God,—that is precisely what you need, reader, if you are still an unconverted sinner;—a cessation of hostilities, and a declaration of peace—peace perfect and eternal. How blessed that peace! No more any condemnation,—no more upbraidings of a guilty conscience, no more threatenings of an angry God, no more fearful looking for of judgment. A complete amnesty, and oblivion of all the gloomy, sinful past. Cordial reconciliation. God now your father and your friend,—your reconciled Sovereign whom you gladly welcome to rule in and reign over you. Every power of your soul working in sweet submission to his holy will. All the promises and all the providences conspiring to comfort you and work your good. The Almighty arm that once would have crushed you, stretched out to protect you and lead you on in safety through all life's "troubles, toils, snares and sorrows;" and a sweet heaven of eternal peace awaiting you beyond the skies. How divine the joy of the soul when first assured that peace is made with God. How the heavy burden is lifted from the bosom. What new life and energy are inspired. How appropriate that well-known song

"How happy are they
Who their Saviour obey."

And what an inspiring prospect illumes the never-ending future.

Reader! do you not desire this heaven-born, this blissful, this enduring peace? Why not then at once accept the proffered terms. Close in with the offers of mercy; and beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt, this peace will be yours.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

When power in the church is abused, it is the most dangerous power that can be employed against it.

BEWARE OF DRIFTING.

A party of boys took a boat and went one day to visit a woody island at the mouth of the river. One stayed by the boat, while the rest were gunning. Tired with rowing, and having a small flask of whiskey on board, of which perhaps he drank too freely, the boy fell asleep in the boat. How long he slept he knew not; but when he awoke [illegible] was far in the distance, and he [illegible] out to sea. Startled and alarmed [illegible] for his oars; there was [illegible] He attempted to scull [illegible] headway. He shouted and [illegible]. There was no answer, but the his handkerchief to the oar as a signal of distress, but in the wide sweep of the horizon not a sail could be descried; and he was drifting, drifting, drifting, farther and farther, on the wild currents of the pathless deep. Night came and went; day dawned, and came and went; night came again; and he was drifting, hungry, worn, despairing, praying—drifting, drifting to a horrible death, as it seemed. But a brig crossed his wake, and the boy was saved.

In the famous battle of Gibraltar, one of the gigantic war-ships of the united fleets of Spain and France broke from her moorings, and drifted into the raking fire of the British guns. Her crew of a thousand men vainly tried to stem her progress. Every minute she slowly neared the enemy; every minute a score or two of her brave defenders were mowed down like grain upon her decks; every minute the red hot shot set fire to her bows or beams: nothing could save her; and she slowly but surely drifted with her human freight to inevitable death.

And so it is in life. How many are in the great currents of ruin and death before danger is thought of. It is not so much sudden and positive evils which overtake and crush men; here the blow can be warded off or dodged, or a manly defence be made. It is the often unconscious and yet inevitable drifting of men from safe anchorage and sure landmarks which makes the saddest and most hopeless havoc.

The temperate drinker never suspects danger; he feels himself insulted if his more discerning neighbor whispers a friendly warning in his ear. Others may be going too fast; *he* is safe—*he* knows when and where to stop. Alas! he rouses too late, to find himself entangled among the eddies of a ruinous habit—too late; there is no rescue, and he sinks to a drunkard's grave.

How many in the business world—the visionary, the spendthrift, the speculator, the sanguine—make shipwreck of themselves, and drift about the ocean of life, swayed by every wind and current hither and thither, until they are dashed upon the seashore of lost credit, or the sunken rocks of debauchery and death.

And alas! for those who are drifting from the landmarks of a Christian profession, easing conscience, letting down the taut rein of principles, dallying with doubtful amusements, questioning well-grounded truths, slacking off from scriptural institutions. Ah, my friends, you are drifting, slowly perhaps, but *surely*, drifting to darkness, to the old currents of unbelief, to the grim shores of eternal ruin.

See to it, young man, that you are *not* drifting. Are you watching how you head? Do you keep a firm grip at the wheel? Are you taking true observations of the heavenly lights above you? Do you keep a look out at the mast-head? *Take care that you are not drifting!* Under God, it rests with you to reach the port of heaven or drift to your eternal undoing.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST.—The true knowledge of Christ is an excellent knowledge. The Apostle Paul, who had received "abundance of revelations," and whose judgment in this matter was formed under the special tuition of the Holy Spirit, declares it to be the most excellent knowledge. He says, "Yea, doubtless, I count all things loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." When he wrote these words, he would rather have known Christ than to have been rich, or honored, or learned, or beloved, or "a Hebrew of the Hebrews;" rather than to have had anything which men naturally esteem. Like Mary, he would rather sit at Jesus' feet, and look up at Jesus' face and learn of Him who is meek and lowly of heart, he would rather have had "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ,"—than to have had any other teacher, or any other objects of admiration, or the light of any other glory in the universe. "Yea, doubtless," even the splendors of the golden city are nothing to him; and the glory of archangels, nothing, and the fellowship and melody of his fellow-martyrs, nothing; and his own crown of glory, nothing; and thrones and principalities, and powers, nothing, except as "Christ is all and in all."—Upon every face and diadem; upon every pearl and precious stone; upon every mansion, arbor, and fountain in the New Jerusalem, there is some testimony of Jesus. All things there are bright and beautiful only because "the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." And thus the knowledge of Christ is the charm of heaven; the key to its beauties: the secret of its holiness, of its harmony, its fellowship, of its happiness.—*Lessons at the Cross.*

The Rev. James M. Richardson departed this life at Marietta, Ga., on the 2d day of July, 1864.

The death of this worthy minister of the Gospel and officer of the Confederate army was caused by a random shot from one of the enemy's guns, while in the discharge of his duty as commander of a company of sharpshooters.—*Christian Observer.*

DEATH IN THE ARMY.

The following reflections are from a private letter of a soldier who has served long and faithfully in this war—but who wrote stretched upon a bed of suffering in a field hospital near Petersburg. The thoughts are worthy of the consideration of others than the person to whom they were addressed:—*Christian Observer.*

"We have been called upon to give up another of our companions. This makes the fourth in these lines, all young, bright, aspiring spirits, chosen from the ablest and best soldiers of our number, who, in human wisdom, we could the least afford to spare; it is sad to add that every diary toward their fellow men, they were "aliens to the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers to the [illegible] of promise." Several, indeed all, [illegible] apparently careless and indifferent given to the affairs of eternity; as they lived they died. Yet will sinners make a mock of death, venture an immortal soul into places where its immortal destines may be fixed in the twinkling of an eye! What do they expect in return? the paltry praise of a day or hour against immortality and eternal life; the pleasures of a few fleeting moments against the pleasure of God's approval and association with all that is worthy of esteem on earth through an eternal existence. At the best the approval of our fellow-men on the one hand and the approval of Both God and man on the other. But if we fall, though it be in the moment of victory, and the glad shouts of our comrades ring in our ears and our names be lauded to the skies, yet have we not given that awful price, a lost soul, for the momentary triumph? How calmly can the Christian meet every foe, for he knows that they who are for him are more than they who be against him." He has a "shield and buckler," "a strong tower," a "rock of defence;" "ministering angels" attend him; God's smile lightens his way; and the mortal wound is the opening of the gates of life, whilst the din of battle is exchanged for hosannahs of redeemed millions with songs of welcome to the abode, where war for evil no more can come.

But at such a time as this, do we need the blessed consolations of religion alone at death? Do we not want a friend to whom we can go with our tale of woe as we lose comfort after comfort, friend after friend, when the way is dark, and all seems evil? When disaster seems ready to overwhelm us with utter despair, do not we need the aid of Him who "spake and it was done, who commanded and it stood fast;" and who maketh "our light afflictions work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory? These scenes of trouble and death are awakening anxious inquiries among thoughtful men; the most wicked acknowledge the hand of God in our present experiences; they feel their inability to comply with the full claims of their country upon them as citizens; they are in many cases like blind Bartimeus waiting the friendly hand to guide them to the pardoning Saviour, for they have founds theirs has been a false light hitherto.

What are we doing as christians? Are we faithful laborers in the harvest so ripe and beautiful? Many are the ways to further the one great cause; no circumstances excuse us; none so humble, so weak as to have no part. God maketh the things we esteem of no account, mighty through His Providence. Many a soldier has cause to bless God for the mite that was contributed to purchase the paper, that in the hands of God, opened his eyes to a new existence. Only a few hours have passed since one, the doctors pronounced mortally wounded, has been carried from our midst; during the active scenes of a winter's campaign, the "still, small voice," spoke to him through a kindly word of caution, in a letter received from a friend: the voice was not unheeded, how different the result, from what it might have been. Let all give cheerfully, liberally, in the fear of God, of their prayers, their personal efforts, in encouragement to those that labor; let them send the Christian papers abroad, that comparatively new and potent instrument in awakening our soldiers, which has been wonderfully blessed of God; and the clouds that now darken our skies may soon be scattered, and peace will soon be established, and grow permanent in the beame of the sun of Righteousness.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY—SPEECH OF REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE.—The 12th of the present month being county court day in Lexington, Ky, the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge made a speech. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the effect of the proposed armistice with the rebels, and on this subject, said:

"I cannot now go into a consideration of the platform in detail. But their great cry is an armistice and a convention of the States. What after that? They may not make peace, and then what is to be done? But first, how is the convention to be called? It requires two thirds of Congress to vote for such a call, which call must be ratified by three fourths of the States; and these votes you never can get. What chance is there of getting three fourths of the States to go for a convention for the purpose of bringing us under Jeff Davis, or for dividing the Union? The thing is absurd. If it cannot be done, what then? Then we are in favor of any other peaceable remedy. Dear, bleeded souls! Any other peaceable remedy? nothing that is not peaceable! Now, for God's sake, and for your country's sake, look at it. Here we are, after between three and four years' war; after spending two or three thousand millions of dollars, after spilling the blood of a million of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory fifteen hundred miles in length by six hundred in breadth; we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and the majority of them under our control; we have every stronghold taken from them except Mobile, and Charleston, and Richmond; and notwithstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disgrace ourselves to the latest generation of mankind, to sacrifice every thing we have fought for and is worth living for; and make all the world say free government is worthless, that it cannot take care of itself. God Almighty in heaven grant that every man who utters such a thought may be choked until he becomes a penitent and better man. [Great applause]

"No, sir! no, sir! we will never do any such thing. We love peace; love it for its own sake. They love peace because they are afraid we will first whip the rebels and then punish them. They want peace that they may make new conspiracies, and the peace they propose is disunion peace, which means seperation of the States and endless ruin to the whole country. Ten thousand times better would it have been for us to have acquiesced at first, and never shed a drop of blood, than under these circumstances, and at this time, to make such a peace as that."

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The geographical position which we occupy naturally brings us in contact with the citizens and most of this army every day, and we are prepared to judge of its condition. We think we can say with safety, that the army was never in better condition and better spirits. They receive full rations of the substantials, with coffee and sugar most of the time. The men are generally comfortably clothed, the horses are in much better [illegible] than in the early part of the winter, indeed we doubt if there has been a time since fighting commenced in earnest, when the horses and mules looked as well as they do at present. Many of the Regiments and Brigades have been lessened considerably in numbers during the present campaign in the lists of killed, wounded and captured by the enemy, but they are again being enlarged. Many of those slightly wounded in the early fights are returning, well and hearty, from the hospitals and their homes and others are being sent to the army by the Enrolling officers of the different States. There is, we think, less sickness in the army than in some other seasons. The number of sick in the hospitals is small. A considerable number of desertions have been reported, but we think the number who have gone to the enemy is not large, most of those deserting going to their homes. The number of deserters coming into our lines from the enemy is daily increasing. There is too much straggling in the rear of the army, but perhaps not more than might be expected, and quite too many hearty young men have managed to get easy positions, details or some place to keep from the front. This evil ought and will likely be remedied soon.

The spirit of the army is good. We record this fact with pleasure. Hood's reverses at Atlanta have not discouraged our veteran soldiers in this army—not at all. Now and then may be found some timid one that feels bad about it and is already looking for reverses elsewhere, but the great body of the men have been made more courageous, more determined by it. Lee's army are determined to carry their point or die in the attempt, and Beauregard's men united with it, are equally brave and decided.

We are glad farther to say, that there is a good religious influence in the army, and a few weeks of quiet would witness a gracious revival all through the camps.

Exempts, detailed men, speculators and others at home, may feel distressed and discouraged when a city is battered down and captured, or a few river forts fall, but such cowardly persons do not make up the Army of Northern Virginia. General Grant will find our men as determined as ever and as invincible as ever, when he moves next. If the same spirit prevails everywhere among our soldiers as here, we can never be conquered. Trusting to God, we will be free.—*Christian Sun.*

THE FIRST OFFER.—Not long since as a clergyman was visiting one of his parishioners, who was a man of business, the following conversation substantially occurred:

"It is true," said the merchant, "I am not satisfied with my present condition. I am not 'of a settled mind in religion,' as you express. Still I am not utterly hopeless. I may yet enter the vineyard even at the *eleventh hour*."

"Ah! your allusion is the Saviour's parable of the loitering laborers who wrought one hour at the end of the day. But you have overlooked the fact that these men accepted the first offer."

"Is that so?"

"Certainly. They said to the Lord of the vineyard, 'No man hath hired us.' They welcomed his first offer immediately."

"True; I had not thought of that before. But then the thief on the cross, even while dying, was saved."

"Yes; but it is likely that even he had never rejected an offer of salvation as preached by Christ and his apostles? Like Barabbas, he had been a robber by profession. In the resorts and haunts to which he had been accustomed, the gospel had never been preached. Is there not some reason to believe that he too accepted the first offer?"

"Why, you seem desirous to quench my last spark of hope."

"Why should I not? Such hope is an illusion—you have really no promise of acceptance at some future time. Now is the accepted time! Begin *now!*"

"How shall I begin?"

"Just as the poor leper did when he met Jesus by the way, and committed his body to the great Physician, in order to be healed. So commit your soul to Him as a present Saviour. Then serve Him from love. The next, even the most common duty of life that you have to perform, do it as service unto him. Will you accept the *first offer?* Your eyes are open to see your peril. Beware of delay—beware."

"You are right. May God help me. I fear I have been living in a kind of dreamy delusion on this subject."

TRUE FIDELITY.—Happiness is the universal object of desire, "our being's end and aim." "There be many that say, Who will show us any good?" This is the universal aspiration. David solved the problem when he prayed: "Lord lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us;" for his attestation is, "Thou hast put gladness in my heart more than in the time that their corn and their wine increased." The pleasures of sin are but for a season." True felicity can be found only in communion with God. Hence the Psalmist adds, "I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep, for Thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."

In the worst times there is more cause to complain of an evil heart than of an evil world.

"THE WIND WAS CONTRARY."

Storms may often arise against us, even when acting in direct obedience to the will of Christ. The disciples had not set sail without His express command. Yet the tempest assailed them. He knew that the wind would arise. He himself permitted it to blow. Nevertheless, He told the disciples to go over to the other side. We should learn never to interpret duty by success. The opposition which assails us in the course of obedience is no evidence that we are mistaken. He who gives laws to his servants is the controller of all events. It may be His will that in the very act of obedience we should encounter storms. He foreknew every trial we should meet with when [illegible] We must not dare to turn back. The disciples, when the wind became contrary, might have wished to return to shore, especially as Jesus was there. But they had been commanded to go to the other side; and so they continued rowing, even though they made little or no progress. They were not responsible for the contrary wind which stopped them, but they were responsible for striving to obey the will of their master. Even so, no difficulty must daunt us in the way of obedience. Let the prow of our vessel be ever turned towards the point of duty, however terrible the gale, however mighty the waves which beat against it.—Though they may seem to force us back, yet, if we persevere in obedient struggling against them, we are really making rapid progress. Christ secures deliverance and success to every faithful disciple. Better, infinitely better, to suffer the loss of all things in obeying Jesus, than to purchase the universe by retreating from the storm. Better to perish in the tempest than to seek safety in a disobedient flight. "For whosoever will save his life, shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, shall find it."

But while the disciples are battling with the winds and the waves, where is Jesus? In the mountain alone with his Father, spending the night in prayer. Are his afflicted followers forgotten? When were they ever absent from his considerate thoughts, his loving heart? Doubtless he is interceding for them. He intercedes for thee, afflicted, tempest-tossed soul. Most consoling truth. "He ever liveth to make intercession for us." By night and by day, in the tempest and the calm, his all prevalent prayer arises, "Father, keep them from evil." Thou art never forgotten by him. The hands of Moses grew weary as he was praying for the Israelites; and when they dropped, Amalek prevailed. But a mightier than Moses is here, who never is weary, and whom the Father heareth always. He bears thy name upon his heart; thou art graven on the palms of his hands; in every storm he is on the mount, and his intercession renders thy deliverance certain. Think not that because the wind is boisterous and the storm continues long, he intercedes in vain. Thy not sinking proves that his advocacy prevails. Expect a calm, and thou mayest be disappointed. But charge not his meditation with inefficacy. Expect supporting grace and final deliverance, and thy hope shall never make thee ashamed. He prays not that our day may never be stormy, but in answer to his intercession we may always be confident that "as our day, so shall our strength be."—*Newman Hall.*

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—Family government does not consist in watching children with a suspicious eye, frowning at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity, suppressing their joyous laughter, and moulding them into melancholy little models of patriarchal gravity. And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the *injury* you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault, while the *disobedience* is suffered to pass without rebuke. Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of tenfold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence, that he is the worst child in the neighborhood, and likely to come to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously the first risings of sin, and kindly to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit, unquestioning, and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as a preparation for future allegiance to the requirements of civil authority, and for subjection to the will of God, the great Ruler and father; it is to punish a fault because it is a fault, because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God, without reference to whether it may, or may not, have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others. It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation, in a few words fitly chosen, and uttered in low and serious tones, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you see the absolute necessity of punishment; to say what you mean, and then do as you say. It is, in a word, to govern your family as in the sight of Him who has made you a parent, and given you authority to train up and govern your children for Him; and who will reward your fidelity with such blessings as he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.

He is safe in the greatest dangers whom God undertakes to protect; and he undertakes the protection of all who commit their cause to him. Think of Noah, David, and Daniel.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

NEW TERMS.

The subscription price of the *Presbyterian* will be hereafter TEN DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS.

These rates will be continued until further notice. At the earliest possible moment, after a fall in the prices of other things, they will be reduced in a corresponding ratio. We regret the necessity that compels to so heavy an advance; but there is no other alternative but to advance with the current of prices or suspend altogether. For two years past we have striven against this thing; but to no purpose. The price of everything else has increased enormously, while the price of our paper has been increased but a trifle. For months past we have not paid expenses, until now, unless we advance in some degree proportioned to other things, it will be impossible to continne the publication of the paper. We hope that our friends will see the necessity that impels to this step, and will continue their efforts in our behalf.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with the year are urged to inform us whether they wish the paper continued or not. If they do, let them send on before their time expires. Material and labor are too high to furnish papers gratuitously, or even upon uncertainty, as we have been too much in the habit of doing heretofore. Agents in congregations who have been want to collect and forward subscriptions, receiving the paper for their labor, will please continue their labors for us. And, that we may know what to depend on for the next year, we hope to hear from them by the first of January. Any person sending us *ten* subscribers for six months, with the money, will be entitled to a copy of the paper free of charge.

If any of our friends in the country think we have put our rates of subscription too high, they can have the paper at the old price of *one dollar for six months*, by paying us in provisions at old prices. A bushel of corn will thus pay for the *Presbyterian* six months; twenty-five pounds of flour; or seven pounds of bacon; or thirteen pounds of pork; or twenty pounds of beef; or ONE DOLLAR IN SPECIE. If they are unwilling to make this exchange with us, according to prices that ruled before the war, we hope, *for their own sake*, they will not say a word to us or any one else, about the high price of the *Presbyterian*.

Subscribers who have paid in advance for any portion of the coming year, will of course be furnished with the paper for the length of time paid for at the old subscription price. We shall endeavor to carry out faithfully the engagements heretofore made, though, as before stated, at a pecuniary sacrifice.

DR. LACY.—Dr. Drury Lacy, for the last two years post chaplain at the hospital, Wilson, N. C., has been transferred to hospital No. 8, Raleigh, and to Camp Holmes in the vicinity. Correspondents will note the change of post office. Dr. L's new field of labor is a large and important one. May the Lord give him strength for his work.

A REVIVAL.—We learn through a letter from the pastor elect, Rev. A. N. Ferguson, that Ben Salem church, in Fayetteville Presbytery, has been visited with a gracious outpouring of the Spirit of God. The services, which commenced with the regular fall communion, continued for several days, during which some 25 persons obtained a hope in Christ and God's people were much revived and strengthened. The Rev. M. McQueen assisted in the services, and rendered important aid to the young brother who has been supplying the church for the last two years, and who is thus permitted to rejoice in seeing the work of the Lord prospering in his hands.

EVANGELICAL TRACT SOCIETY.—Rev. W. B. Wellons, Editor of the *Christian Sun*, Petersburg, Va., has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Evangelical Tract Society and Editor of the Army and Navy *Messenger*.

CATECHETICAL INSTRUCTION.

The good old time-honored custom of catechetical instruction, as practised by our grand fathers, is not attended to in our churches and among our people as it should be. There have been growing up for many years lax notions on this subject in many minds, that have effected more or less unfavorably a large part of our members.—Parents have become negligent, if not grossly careless, or have committed to others the duties that God has imposed upon them. Their children grow up with little or no definite or tangible instruction in the great truths of salvation through the atoning blood of Christ. Can we be surprised, then, that they do not appear to profit by the preached word, or that they are not brought to submit themselves to the Saviour? Can parents who have been thus negligent, claim the promises of a covenant God? The covenant has been broken *by them*, can they hope to see it fulfilled by the other party to the compact?

When, therefore, we see our youth, to whom the external seal of the covenant has been applied, growing up and entering upon life in irreligion; or making a profession, but in their church connections disregarding the peculiar faith and order of their fathers, what is the legitimate inference? Let parents answer the question in their own hearts, for to *them* the subject immediately appeals. They are the persons responsible to God and to His church in this matter. To them a holy trust has been committed, in the training of their offspring, and if it be not faithfully filled no other person will be permitted to come in between them and their judge.

It is true that agencies have grown up, demanded by the wants of every community, that have been greatly blessed of God in this work of religious teaching among the young. The chief of these agencies is the Sabbath school—an institution that richly deserves the earnest prayers and hearty co-operation, not only of every parent, but of every lover of Zion and of the souls of perishing sinners. It has raised up thousands from a degraded and helpless ignorance, and presented them to the church and the christian community well instructed unto godliness. But very much of the efficacy of the Sabbath school, in the work that properly belongs to it, depends upon the co-operation of parents. Without this co-operation, comparatively little can be accomplished by this agency. The period allowed for instruction in the Sabbath school is too brief; and the perverseness of children is oftentimes so great as to render of no profit some part of this short period.

Let parents avail themselves of the Sabbath school, therefore, not as a means of relieving themselves of all labor in the religious instruction of their children, but as *a help* in storing their minds with truth and impressing it upon their hearts. Then we may hope to see the church gathering in her children in the dew of their youth, and presenting in them a higher and better type of christian character than that which she now exhibits to the world in their fathers. Let the formulas of doctrine which our church offers them in this responsible branch of their work, especially that most wonderful compend of truth, the *Shorter Catechism*, be diligently and perseveringly impressed upon the young and susceptible minds of our children, and the seed will not be sown in vain. In this work the Sabbath school may very properly be an agency. But let no parent commit to others the whole of this duty. For God will not hold him guiltless who neglects so high and holy a trust as is committed to him in the training of an immortal soul for eternity.

UNION OF CHURCHES.—As the result of the late revival of religion, nineteen persons were recently admitted to the Presbyterian church, Wytheville, Va. Heretofore there have been two Presbyterian congregations in Wytheville.—On the day of this accession to the church under the care of the Rev. James T. Leftwich, he became the minister of the two congregations which were happily united under favorable auspices. The union of these two congregations in one, will be gratefully recognised as one of the first fruits of the plan of union so cordially adopted by the General Assembly and the United Synod, which God, we trust, will bless as an efficient means of promoting the good of thousands.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—This admirable paper, setting apart Wednesday of next week as a day of public worship throughout the Confederacy, appears in our columns to-day. It will be recollected by our readers that our Synod at Greensboro' adopted a paper published by us last week, uniting the weight of its authority to the recommendation of the President. Let the day be faithfully observed, in letter and spirit.

"OUR OWN FIRST READER."—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro', a copy of this work, stereotype edition. It is well printed, on fair paper, and attractively illustrated. The binder of the copy sent us, however, must have been in a cross-grained mood, as he has committed all sorts of blunders in putting up the book. "Accidents will happen," &c. We wish the enterprising publishers abundant success in their praise-worthy efforts to supply a common school literature for the Confederacy.

REV. DR. HANDY.

This devoted minister of Christ, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., but for more than twelve months past a prisoner in Fort Delaware, has been released, and has arrived in Richmond, having been regularly exchanged. We published the fact some months ago, that an interesting revival of religion was progressing among the prisoners in Fort Delaware, under the ministry of Dr. Handy. The Christian *Observer*, in noticing the release of Dr. H., and his arrival in Richmond, furnishes some interesting statements about his labors in prison and their success, which we copy:

"Dr. Handy held a religious service on the night of his entrance into prison; and he continued to conduct evening worship daily, until he was removed to the quarters occupied by the Confederate officers. Here also he held religious services regularly, preaching from one to three times a day for six months, except during an interval of some three weeks, when other excellent brethren (Methodist and Baptist) supplied his place in these labors. At one period of the revival four meetings were held per day; prayer meeting at 10 12 o'clock A. M.; meeting for inquirers at 12 M.; for young converts at 4 o'clock P. M, and preaching at night. During the progress of this work of grace fifty officers were converted, seventeen of whom were baptized by Dr. Handy, and seven were more recently immersed by the Rev. Mr. Harris, a Baptist Minister of Loudoun county, Va., though converted before he came into prison. A number of these converts are the sons of ministers. Among these prisoners there are several who are looking forward to the ministry as their future work.

"Great interest was taken in the study of the scriptures. At one time Dr. Handy had a Bible class numbering a hundred and fifty members. Ten Bible classes were formed under the direction of the Christian Association, of which Dr. H. was President. Gen. Vance, Rev. Mr. Harris and Rev. Capt. Samford (a Methodist minister,) are Vice Presidents. This association is accomplishing great good, in superintending educational efforts among the prisoners. Classes have been formed in Greek, Latin and the Mathematics. Dr. H. has had charge of a class on the Evidences of Christianity, and another studying Watts on the mind. Much interest has been evinced in these studies by those engaged in them. The revival has had a most salutary influence among the officers. Regular worship at evening has been established in all the divisions, fourteen in number, with from 70 to 100 men in each.

"In the summer, an awning was erected in what was called "*the Pen*," where hundreds assembled daily to hear the word. This awning was presented by Mrs. Gurley, a noble Virginia Lady, in Philadelphia, who has done much for the prisoners. When about to leave them, Dr. Handy preached to them from 2d Cor. 13: 11th, "Finally brethren Farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, &c," a farewell discourse which was listened to with deep interest not only by hundreds who crowded the division in which the service was held, but by as many more in an adjoining room, seperated from the preacher by a partition."

UNION OF SYNODS.—The *Central Presbyterian* and *Christian Observer* give interesting accounts of the late meeting of the Synod of Virginia, at Lexington. A formal union was effected between the Synod of Virginia belonging to our General Assembly, and the Synod of Virginia belonging to the United Synod. The ceremony was an imposing one, and the speeches, &c., exceedingly interesting. We shall give, if possible, the whole account, as reported for the *Observer*. After the consummation, the Rev. Dr. Read was unanimously elected Moderator. Among the items of business transacted was an arrangement of the Presbyteries adapted to the union just effected. This matter was referred to a committee of one from each Presbytery. Upon their report it was decided to retain the boundaries of the Presbyteries of East and West Hanover, Roanoke, Lexington, Greenbrier, and Winchester, (of the General Assembly.) The Presbyteries of New River and Montgomery are united, to be bounded by the lines of the latter. Both names however are dropped, and the original name of Abingdon is resumed; the united Presbytery to meet next Spring in Christianburg at the time fixed by the Presbytery of Montgomery. No part of the Synod, perhaps, presents so interesting a field as South-Western Virginia, and now with united efforts may all the brethren and churches there do a great work in building up the walls of Zion. The Presbytery of Potomac heretofore belonging to the Synod of Baltimore, is recognized as a Presbytery to be hereafter included in the Synod of Virginia, its boundaries to include all of the old Winchester Presbytery east of the Blue Ridge; such churches in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland as may so desire, to be for the present attached thereto.

DEATH OF DR. POTTS.—The Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New York, died at his residence in that city on the 15th of September, in the 63d year of his age. He was a native of Philadelphia, and on entering the ministry was called to Natchez, Miss., where he married, and where he remained pastor fifteen years. From there he was called to the pastorate of the Duane Street church, New York, and on the erection of the University Place church, became pastor of that congregation, where he continned to his death. He was taken with paralysis when at Sarotoga Springs in July last.

LIBERALITY TO A PASTOR.—A deacon in one of the churches of Montgomery Presbytery, Va., who used to give his pastor $75, has this year sent him five barrels of flour, twenty-five bushels of corn, seventy-five loads of woods, two tons of hay, and $1,200 in money; and says that any man who pays his paster now only as many dollars as formerly, is no better than a highway robber.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.—We are glad to learn that the appeals recently made in behalf of the Publication Committee are meeting with enconraging responses. A gentleman in Georgia has sent the Committee one thousand dollars, and a lady in North Carolina has sent five hundred.

The Committee is doing a most important work in the army, and at large expense, and needs all the aid it can get. Among other calls for funds, as we learn from the *Central Presbyterian*, they have just received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, a supply of Bibles and Testaments which have to be paid for. They are also issuing another edition of the Army Hymn Book,—enlarged and improved—which will require a very considerable outlay.

PREACHERS ROBBED.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 5th says: "Some two or three nights since some daring rogues entered the residence on upper High-Street, occupied by Rev. Dr. Pryor, and stole seven fine hams of bacon and a part of a barrel of flour, temporarily stored there for safety, by Rev. W. B. Wellons, and also some meal, owned by Dr. Pryor."

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—We are indebted to our friend, W. H. Haigh, Esq., for some late copies of the "Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church" of Scotland. They fell into the hands of Mr. Haigh from a blockade runner that was cast ashore recently on the coast. We shall be thankful for all similar favors.

EXCESSIVE THOUGHT OF THE WAR.—On the part of many church members, there is a painful neglect of Christian conversation and Christian activity. Those who excuse or justify this state of things, on the ground that the war has taken possession of their minds to the exclusion of every other subject, scarcely comprehend the gravity of the affirmation they make. "Madness," says one of the most judicious writers on intellectual philosophy, "seems, in many cases, to rise entirely from the suspension of the influence of the will over the successions of our thoughts." Now is not that precisely the condition of these brethren, as they represent it? Do they not tell us their will has no longer the power to recall the thoughts from the war, with its incidents and issues, and fix them intently, at proper intervals, on the great truths and vital obligations of religion? Would they have us believe, then, that they are mad, or at least, are verging toward the eclipse of reason? We must believe it, if we credit their own statement and embrace the view of the writer whose language has been cited. This puts a serious aspect on their case, as a case (if not of developed) of incipient madness! And will they leave the matter in that shape. Is it not worth an effort, to ascertain whether the will has really so far lost its influence over the successions of their thoughts, that they cannot dismiss the war, with its countless excitements, speculations and misgivings, and devote a portion of each day to the reflections, conversations and labors, which become followers of Christ, lovers of the soul, and heirs of heaven? Some, alas, have fallen into madness in its worst forms—perhaps, because, when they stood where these brethren profess to be standing, they put forth no such effort, but suffered the engrossment of the mind by the terrible conflict of the day to gather strength, until reason was entirely and hopelessly unthroned.—*Religious Herald.*

THE CAUSE OF OUR DISASTERS.—The correspondent of one of our exchanges accounts for our disasters in the Valley of Va., as follows: "Do you ask for an explanation of these rapidly occurring disasters in a portion of the State where the Confederates, until the 19th, never suffered a defeat. It is simple and easily given: We have two enemies to contend with in the Valley, one of whom has never been beaten since Noah drank too much wine and lay in his tent. These enemies are the Federal army and John Barley Corn. Sheridan has been largely reinforced, and the Valley is running with apple brandy. Here is the key to our reverses. Officers of high position—yes, of very high position—have, to use an honest English, word, been drunk—too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade, or a regiment. And where officers in high command are in the habit of drinking to excess, we may be sure their pernicious example will be followed by those of lower grades."

PROFANE SOLDIERS.—The *Confederate Baptist* has the following: "Whilst travelling on the Charlotte Road, nearly every car of which is filled with soldiers, we have been tempted to ask whether the pious soldiers, of whom we have heard so much, remain in camp, and leave the furloughs for swearers and rowdies. There is entirely too much profanity in the cars. It is by no means general; but enough of it is heard to create a bad impression. If our brave defenders knew the respect entertained for them, they would not diminish it, by swearing in the cars."

FINDING THEIR LEVEL.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in a speech in the Washington House of Representatives, after an eloquent eulogy of christian ministers animated by the true spirit of their office, adds, "But in this bright category of human excellence—this high galaxy of stars shining with an unearthly splendor—there is no place for such as take charge of churches by order of the War department, and preach the gospel as commanded by the President of the United States."

GEN. LOWERY.—Brig. Gen. Lowery of the Army of Tennessee, is a Baptist minister. A letter to the Columbus *Sun*, dated Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 15, says: "We have had the pleasure of listening to a very impressive and truly eloquent sermon from Brig. Gen. Lowery. The General is a man of superior acquirements, and is always heard with increasing interest. A faithful soldier of the cross as well as of his country, devout and brave, he unites, more than any living man perhaps, those cardinal virtues of mind and heart which combine to make the noble, true, conscientious christian warrior."

PETITION FOR AN ARMISTICE.—There is a statement in the papers, that the recently appointed Romish Archbishop of New York and Bishop Potter have signed a petition to President Lincoln, praying for an armistice.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN EAST TENNESSEE AND SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

One of the most favorable indications of the day is the widespread religious interest now prevailing in the country. Throughout that magnificent valley of Southwestern Virginia, from Dublin to that point in East Tennessee where our enemies forbid the public worship of God, the Holy Spirit seems to be moving powerfully on the hearts of the people. We were permitted to be present at the meeting of Holston Presbytery, in Sullivan county, Tenn., the second week in September—and found the congregations large and attentive—with a good deal of religious interest evident. Two licentiates, Rev. Jonathan W. Bachman and Rev. Isaac N. Caldwell, were ordained to the work of the ministry. The former is a Captain in the 60th Tennessee Regiment—the latter an exile and refugee from Jefferson county, Tennessee—both of them are men of ability and piety, whose services are greatly needed in the ranks of the ministry that are being so rapidly depleted. The Church, too, received an accession of three members on this occasion.

The following week we witnessed a very interesting work in Blountville. The people had been praying for a blessing and were prepared to receive it. The interest seemed to be steadily growing during the nine days we were there—every day there were additional inquirers and when we were obliged to leave to fill another appointment there had been ten hopeful conversions, and about as many more anxiously inquiring the way of salvation. The meeting was continued by Rev. Messrs. Eagleton and McCampbell. Another sacramental meeting was in progress in the country near by and our Methodist brethren were receiving large accessions to the church. The call too was heard from every direction for ministeral laborers. At Kingsport and King's school house, in Sullivan county, meetings were about to be held, and the zeal of the ministers and people indicated that great results might be anticipated in answer to prayers.

Rev. J. J. Robinson and Rev. James McChain were assisting Rev. J. Rutledge King in a meeting at one of his churches. At Abingdon an excellent state of feeling existed in the congregation, and a protracted meeting was appointed for last week. In one of Rev. Mr. McChain's country churches there had been a work of much interest—and several hopeful conversions. All through the country in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and Washington and Smyth and Wythe, we heard of large accessions and powerful revivals among sister denominations as well as our own. One of the most interesting was that at Wytheville, in Rev. Mr. Leftwitch's church. Rev. Drs. Stiles and Read and Mitchell had gone to the mountains for rest and relaxation—but their preaching at this point was accompanied by evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit, and the services were continued from day to day. On Tuesday of last week there had been twenty-five or thirty cases of hopeful conversion, nineteen of whom had already united with the Church. A number of others were inquiring and the meeting was still in progress.

Thus God is blessing us. He sets the seal of his approval upon the Union of the two branches of the church—in accompanying its consummation with a revival of religion in many of the churches. And in pouring out his Spirit upon our people generally, He gives us renewed assurances of his readiness to hear and answer prayer—and incentives to more earnest and diligent labors in His service.—*Christian Obs.*

THE SUMMER IS ENDED.—The sudden change of the weather we have experienced during the past week, reminds us, that summer is ended, autumn draws on space, and another year hastens to its close. How many are there who may add, "the harvest is past, and we are not saved!" Is it not marvellous, that when so many judgments are teaching us that God has a controversy with us, so many proofs are given by the transitoriness of human joys and possessions, that men can permit so many opportunities of salvation to pass, and yet never avail themselves of the proffers of salvation! We hear of many converts in the army—we learn there have been revivals here and there at home; but the multitude—do they grow any better? What have fast days availed? Do they diminish blasphemy, drunkenness, frivolity, licentiousness, extortion, covetousness, worldliness? Where are the evidences that the people generally have repented? It is found in the general profligacy—in the greed of gain—in the heartlessness with which the sufferings of multitudes are witnessed? We trow not. Had we all learned the lessons Providence has been trying to teach us, the God fearing man would not to day have to mourn over such devastation as a righteous Judge has permitted to overspread our land.

But, it is not too late. In this hour of trial, let the people remember God. No man can excuse himself in his sins, because others do wrong. Let none, therefore, question the relations of his neighbor to God; but let each one make sure that he has repented of his own sins, and found favor with Him who is now judging every man's sin. Let each one so sound the depths of his own heart, as to find out what God finds in him, that may need affliction's fires to purge it out, and asking grace to do the work, make sure that his sins do not stand between heaven and the peace and blessing which his distracted country so much needs. He is the best and most successful soldier for his country now, who most bravely, resolutely, and successfully combats his own bosom-sins; and were all the people to enter into *this* war, they could conquer peace for the land, though multitudes of them should never stand in the ranks or be arrayed upon the field of battle.

Who will, at once, enlist in this war—which will most certainly bring peace and liberty?—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

NEW BOOKS.—Rev. C. T. Quintard, well known in the army of Tennessee, has prepared two choice little books for soldiers:

"Balm for the Weary and Wounded," is made up of choice extracts from pious writers, gems of sacred poety, and practical directions.

"The Confederate soldier's Pocket Manual," consists of religious meditation, prayers and hymns, selected with immediate reference to the wants of such as are becoming interested in the doctrines and duties of the christian life.

These works can be obtained at Augusta, Ga. The former at $80, the latter at $40 per hundred. Single copies respectively $1 and 50 cts.

THE BEST PEACE AGENTS.—Says the *Southern Presbyterian*: "We are of the opinion that columns of southern troops will avail more to bring this war to a close, than the best meant and ablest managed columns of any newspaper can possibly serve to effect this end. Fighting and prayer are our two great weapons for the time being. Afterwards will come negotiation and prayer. *Then*, independence and praise."

SPAIN.—A new law has been passed prohibiting the importation or distribution of all writings upon the dogmas, the Holy Scriptures and christian morality, without the approval of the diocesans.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A DYING SERVANT.

DEAR BROTHER: Allow me to give you an account of the christian experience of a dying servant. It has rarely, if ever, fallen to my lot to witness such a delightful scene. I have just followed his remains to the grave, while his spirit, no doubt, is gone to heaven.

And here it may be proper to remark that he has been a member of my family for the last eleven years—since his boyhood. His mistress has habitually taught him Jones' Catechism, and given him, with others, many other lessons of instruction, and my oldest child taught him to read the Bible. When at home he has attended family worship as regularly as my children—so do all my servants. He has never thought of absenting himself from God's house, whether preaching was to the white or colored people, for I would not allow it.

About six years since, he made a public profession of religion, and so far as I know, has walked worthy of his high profession. A few months since, we were all warned that the time of his departure was near at hand. He lingered along in his illness but no word of murmur ever fell from his lips. A few weeks since, our communion season approached, and he expressed a desire, though upon his bed, to remember his dying Saviour once more before his departure.—Bro. Johnston and myself administered to him the Lord's Supper, and I have seldom witnessed a more touching scene. Oft have I read to him God's word in his affliction and oft has he almost shouted during my prayer.

Yesterday, he thought his end had come and he sent for me, as he said, to bid me farewell. As I approached his bed-side he asked for his mistress and the children. I told him they were not at home. He observed that he wanted to tell her how happy he was and how much he thanked her for teaching him the way to heaven. He then called his mother, yet in her sins, and pointing at her, he said, "master, warn her to flee from the wrath to come; I want you to warn her as long as she lives." Then pointing to another boy he said, "William, do as he tells you and follow as he leads you." And he had a word of exhortation for all. Then turning to me he remarked that he wished to tell me a vision he had a few minutes ago. He remarked, "I thought that Christ had come after me and taken me away. Now, Washington, said the Saviour, follow me. I started and became alarmed. He said, don't be afraid, come right after me, in my tracks, and nothing shall hurt you." He then quoted the passage, "my sheep hear my voice," &c. "As I went along," he continued, "I thought we came to the river Jordan, and there I was frightened. But he said, here is my rod and staff, take hold upon them and you'll be safe. I took hold and passed over safely to the other side. We then went on till we came to a beautiful gate. Then the Saviour said, stay here at this gate while I go in. He went in, and after a little while some one (I reckon it was an angel) brought me out a beautiful white robe and said put this on, then you may come in. He threw it around me and we went in. And oh, what a beautiful place it was! There were so many happy beings, and Christ in the midst. I saw the print of the nails and the wounds that the spear did make. I saw all manner of beautiful fruit trees, and so sweet was the fruit! I saw a large river, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. And after I had been there a while, so happy, our Saviour told me I must go back, and here I am sure enough. But I am going home to-night." And he began to clap his hands with joy. These are all his very words, so far as I can recollect them. And not long after, sure enough, he departed with his fingers pointing upward and his eyes turned towards heaven.

This is what I call heavenly recognition—heavenly recognition of the right to hold slaves. It teaches another truth: that we must give line upon line and precept upon precept; here a little and there a little. And whoso is faithful in this regard will find that his labour is not in vain in the Lord. I have buried three servants under similar circumstances, and God has comforted and encouraged my heart in every instance.

P. H. D.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Orange, at its late meeting in Graham, N. C., made the following arrangements for Army supplies, each class to serve one month:

1ST CLASS—From November 15th to December 15th.—Rev. Messrs Alexander, Dalton, Hill and Morrow.

2ND CLASS—From Dec. 15, to Jan. 15.—Rev. Messrs Shearer, Kirkpatrick, Fancette and Chas. Phillips.

3RD CLASS—From Jan. 15, to Feb. 15.—Rev. Messrs Johnston, Jordan, Caldwell and Hepburn.

4TH CLASS—From Feb. 15, to Mar. 15.—Rev. Messrs Wiley, Miller, Whaley and Currie.

5TH CLASS—From Mar. 15, to April 15.—Rev. Messrs Smith, Stanfield, Wood and Hughes.

6TH CLASS—From April 15, to May 15.—Rev. Messrs Hines, Doll, Montgomery and Atkinson.

The Presbytery urges upon the churches the importance of making liberal contributions, not only for the support of their own pastors when they go to labor in the army, but for the general fund for Army Missions. Funds raised for this object can be forwarded to Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay, who is the Treasurer of Orange Presbytery.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

Oct. 27th, 1864.

THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA;—The spread of the Bible in Russia is one of the most gratifying modern facts in connection with the Greek Church. The present Czar Alexander, shortly after his accession to the throne ordered a revised translation of the Bible in the vernacular to be made, under the direction of the Holy Synod, for distribution throughout his empire. A really nice copy of the New Testament can now be bought for twelve cents. The Bible is now bought in large quantities by the Russian serfs.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH.—On the evening of the 28th ult., Gen. Baker, commanding this Department, received information by telegraph, that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat Albemarle near her wharf at Plymouth. Gen. Baker, accompanied by his personal staff, immediately left Goldsboro' for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th in the midst of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gun-boats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river out of sight of our batteries. The sudden appearance of Gen. Baker among the troops was hailed by the whole garrison with shouts of welcome. Each man felt re-assured by the voluntary presence of this veteran soldier, and sprung with alacrity to their duty.

From their concealment the enemy kept up a continual shower of canister and shell on the devoted town. Nerved by the calm and cheering voice of the General, each man stood bravely to his post ready to execute any order which should emanate from him. Finding all their attempts to sail up to Plymouth direct, foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries, under command of Col. Whitford, the enemy retired and ascended Middle River. There they met obstructions which they soon removed, and re-entering the Roanoke from this direction they attacked the town in reverse. Gen. Baker attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters, but owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gunboats and the accuracy of their fire these were driven back, and the enemy finding no opposition they ascended the Roanoke and came down upon the town. The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the Albemarle. This the gunboat sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing to be material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort Jones, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shell or hot shot over into the town, which caused several of the buildings to fire. At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town, the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the enemy, Gen. Baker issued his orders to blow up the magazine and withdraw the garrison.

The manœuvre of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy with the exception of two guns belonging to Lee's battery, the horses to which had all been killed. The total loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, will not exceed 25 or 30 men. Gen. Baker has fallen back on Jamesville and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended this eventful affair. Though sad in its results to the Eastern part of our State, its defence under such forbidding circumstances forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of this State.—*State Journal.*

FORT WARREN.—Prisoners lately returned from Fort Warren assure us that it no longer deserves its reputation for humanity and clemency, but ranks now with Fort Delaware and Camp Chase. Ninety or an hundred of our naval officers were confined in a narrow casement, fifteen feet wide by fifty long, and much of this limited space was occupied by filthy bunks in which there was not even a litter of straw to protect the sleepers from the hard, uneven planking. No lights are allowed, and from half past four in the afternoon until daylight the next morning, the prisoners are in total darkness, packed together like herrings and breathing an atmosphere fœtid almost to suffocation. Breakfast consists of a piece of bread about the size of the palm of the hand, dinner is eked out with an ounce or two of wretched pork added to the bread, and supper is the same as breakfast. All supplies sent by friends are interdicted, and the prisoners are no longer allowed to purchase from sutlers. All the rigors of an Austrian dungeon have been imposed on the prisoners in Fort Warren for two or three months past, and the effects have been in many cases fatal. Two of the prisoners who left Boston harbor three weeks ago have committed suicide—one at City Point and the other in this city. Others have gone home with constitutions forever shattered.—*Rich. Examiner.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.—RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—European advices to the 23d have been received. The Bazaar in Liverpool, in aid of the Southern prisoners of war, proved a great success. Four days receipts amounted to 10,000 pounds sterling. About nine thousand additional subscriptions have been made.

A strike among the Colliers of South Stafford was becoming alarming. Serious collisions with the police had occurred.

The depression on account of the financial and commercial crisis showed little or no improvement. Failures are daily announced.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia pased through Marseilles on the 1st, en route for Nice. It was considered certain that an luterview would take place at Nice between Alexander and Napoleon.

Bunch, ex Consul to Charleston, has been gazetted as Consul to Cuba.

NEWBERN.—A friend who has had an opportunity of deriving information from Newbern, informs us that the yellow fever has abated since the frost and cold weather, until the average of deaths from this cause is not more than one or two a day. While the fever raged as an epidemic, the daily average of deaths was 57. On one day, 297 persons died. Eighty soldiers of the 15th Connecticut died in one day, and this whole regiment has been nearly annihilated. The Provost Marshal and ten clerks died. In all, over 1600 yankees have perished, and about 100 citizens—1760 in all.

Citizens within the lines are required to say they wish Grant to whip Lee, before they are allowed to buy or sell; and then they have to pay for passes, for permits, &c., until hardly their souls are left to them.—*Ral. Confederate, 1st.*

RELIEF OF PRISONERS.—We learn that Surgeon General Warren has received a communication from Judge Ould which conveys the agreeable intelligence that "within the past few days an arrangement has been made, by which such of our soldiers as are held as prisoners of war can be supplied with clothing, blankets, bread, meat, sugar, coffee, pickles, vinegar, &c." All contributions for this purpose will be promptly forwarded to their proper destination, if left with the Surgeon General at Raleigh or delivered to any one of his regular agents.—*Ral. Conservative.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We learn from a reliable source that a most horrible murder was committed in Henderson county on Monday night the 24th instant. A party of outlaws went to the house of Mr. Joseph Y. Bryson, in search for him, and finding him away, deliberately shot Mrs. Bryson dead, and wounded his two daughters. Mr. Bryson had been very active in the cause of the country, and has done much to rid the country of deserters, and it is thought the outrage was committed in revenge.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at His foot-stool, and to accept with reverent submission the chastening of His All wise and All merciful providence.

Let us, then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that while graciously vouchsafing to us; His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity—the peaceful homes destroyed and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesday, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His Almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that he may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self-government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND Nov. 3th.—The Baltimore *American* of the 2nd has a telegram from Louisville, of the 1st, which mentions a rumor that Hood, with 30,000 men crossed the Tennessee River going northward, on the 1st inst. Particulars unknown and unattainable at present.

The Railroad telegraphic lines to Atlanta are now in good order.

A telegram from Nashville of the 1st, says, since his repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west, along the south side of the Tennessee. He is believed to have crossed some infantry near Bainbridge, but no part of his force has been moved further north. His purpose is difficult to ascertain.

There are in this city, preparations for any movement Hood may make. Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper direction. Sherman will continue to hold Atlanta. Forrest with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of government stores.

The New York State agents, convicted before the military commission of election frauds have been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Nashville 'Union' of the 29th, says Sherman had not moved bayond Fayetteville at last accounts. Gold opened on the 2d at 245; at noon 235.

MOBILE, Nov. 5th, via Senatobia, 4.—Memphis papers of the 2nd say nothing about Price. The Chicago *Times* of the 29th says the previous dispatches claiming a victory over Price were bogus, gotten up for election purposes. It says the Shenandoah Valley is thrown in the shade by Missouri telegrams.

Nothing important from other points.

Guerrilla operations continue on the Mississippi.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The Baltimore *American* says the Tallahassee captured and scuttled 5 vessels off Block Island.

Nothing from Hood or Sherman.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—New York papers of the 4th received. Much excitement at Ogdensburg, N. Y. regarding an expected rebel raid from Canada. Business was suspended and citizens preparing for defence.

A large number of armed men, supposed to be rebels, are on an Island in the St. Lawrence river, below Ogdensburg.

A suspicious steamer, having on board about 50 men, passed along the river close to shore in the afternoon. It is reported that the Tallahassee entered the Delaware Breakwater, fired and destroyed several vessels at anchor there, and afterwards burned Louis, Del., and robbed the people of a large amount of property. Four vessels were sent in pursuit of the Tallahassee.

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley remain quiet.

Nothing from Grant or Sherman.

Dix has issued an order instructing the Provost Marshals to use the necessary precaution to prevent the rebel deserters from voting on Tuesday, but no military force must be stationed at or in the vicinity of the polling place.

Butler has arrived at New York with orders to report to Dix for duty.

RICHMOND, Nov'r 2d.—New York and Baltimore papers to the evening of the 31st contain telegrams from Chattanooga, dated the 30th, which state that Hood attacked Decatur on the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th, and was handsomely repulsed each time; 4 pieces of artillery were captured, 2 spiked, and 220 prisoners taken.

The rebels are retreating from Decatur, but are reported to have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress Creek.

Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood are with the rebel army, and that Hood's Orders state Sherman's force at not more than 35,000.

The Louisville *Journal* says that parties from Chattanooga report the evacuation of Atlanta by Sherman. Report discredited.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Lincoln majority in Pennsylvania is 12,000. Lincoln has issued proclamation admitting Nevada into the Union. An election riot occurred in Philadelphia on the 29th, in which one man was killed and many seriously injured. 100 arrests were made in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 30th, the military expecting a rebel raid from Canada. Gold 221 1-2.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn from a legal friend that the Supreme court has decided that all persons belonging to the force known as Senior Reserves, composed of men between 45 and 50 years, are entitled to a discharge on arriving at the age of 45.—*Rel. Progress, 31st.*

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM HOOD'S ARMY.—A friend who left Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 27th ultimo gives us some interesting information of Hood's army, and of recent operations in North Georgia.

Hood's army lay encamped at Jacksonville, Ala., for ten days. While there the men were under the most admirable discipline: not a depredation was committed. On the 23d ult. the army broke camp at Jacksonville and took up its line of march. By the following Tuesday, the 25th, it had completed its crossing of the Tennessee river. When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition. The men were in fine spirits and well equipped; the wagon trains ample and well provided, and everything in perfect trim. There was no fear of our men not getting a plenty to eat, a drove of some 8,000 fine beeves having been secured before the army was put into motion.

There were some men left behind at Jacksonville for want of shoes and clothing, but these have been supplied and the men have been sent forward to their commands. We are assured that the whole country has been cleared, and not a straggler or skulker remains behind. The men showed, indeed, no spirit to lag, but started off with great alacrity and spirit. The only thing that tended to dampen their enthusiasm was the fact that many of them had not been paid a cent for fifteen months; yet there was no querulousness or complaint—not a single murmur or whimper.

The railroad from Dalton was most effectually destroyed by Hood. The track was torn up for a distance of 38 miles—in fact the whole way from Dalton up to within 300 yards of Resaca. The destruction was complete. The rails were torn up and bent, the ties burnt, the excavations filled up, and the tunnel blown into a mass of rubble, the brick arching falling like the walls of a house! It is said that the damage cannot be repaired in less than two months.

In destroying the railroad our men followed up their work to within a few hundred yards of Resaca. The enemy had mounted guns, but none of them commanded the railroad. Our men were all eager to attack and carry Resaca, but Hood said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost.

Gen. Beauregard had his headquarters at Jacksonville, but left soon after the army took up its line of march, to join them in the field. His presence has inspired the people with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, Wheeler's cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's, about 22 miles northwest of Jacksonville, and about midway between Gadsden and Centre, and drove them for 5 miles, killing and wounding a good many, and capturing a number of prisoners.

Sherman is reported, our informant says, not to have more than 35,000 men. His army is said to be demoralized, and his trains in a most wretched condition.

The spirit of the people in Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheerful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will be driven soon out of Georgia.—*Rich. Examiner.*

GADSDEN, Oct. 23, 1864.—There has been a brisk stir at this place during the past eight days. The army under Hood, composed of Cheatham's, Lee's and Stewart's corps, reached here on Tuesday and Wednesday. Gens. Hood and Beauregard arrived with them. Hood left with the army for the Tennessee Valley Friday morning. The supply trains have been passing through from Blue mountain about ten days.

The enemy under Kilpatrick are thirteen miles distant on the North side of the Coosa river. Wheeler is fighting them daily. They are trying to reach this place to destroy our wagon trains. Wheeler holds them in check. It is quite probable they will be in this part of the State as soon as the supply trains have all passed, and a raid will be made upon Blue Mountain and perhaps other points on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad in a few days.

The army was never in finer spirits. They all received new clothes here and went off for the Valley of the Tennessee rejoicing. A great many accumulated things were left strewn through the woods; several of the citizens here have spent the whole day with wagons collecting them. I witnessed a large mess chess opened; it contained a full supply of crackers, pot ware, tin, etc.

The trains of which I spoke above are bringing supplies from Blue Mountain to the army, crossing the Coosa river on pontoons at this place.

The enemy, under Kilpatrick, are near Round Mountain, thirteen miles from here. Wheeler is eleven miles.

Under the head of "on dit" the Columbus *Sun*, of yesterday, says: We understand that a letter has been received from a very high official in Gen. Hood's army, which states that the army crossed the Tennessee river at Gunter's Landing, and was then at Tuscumbia. The general impressions seems to be that Hood will move on Nashville, while many suppose that the theatre of operations will be transferred to the old battle ground around Corinth.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—A flag of truce arrived at this place to to day, as appointed, in the steamer Beauregard, under Colonel Bennett. Boxes for Confederate prisoners were turned over, and a large number of boxes for Yankee prisoners received.

No exchange of prisoners, but the preliminaries were arranged for the exchange of 10,000 sick, wounded and convalescent Confederates; who had arrived at Hilton Head in the steamers Baltic and Atlantic and 25 transports.

Another flag of truce takes place at the same point on Sunday the 9th inst.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Nothing important by truce to-day, and no late papers. Our prisoners have not yet arrived at Hilton Head.

There will be another flag on Tuesday, when it is supposed the exchange will take place.

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—The Hon. Augustus H. Garland has been elected to the Confederate States Senate from the State of Arkansas. He is chosen for the unexpired term of Charles B. Mitchell, who recently died after a brief illness. Mr. Garland was elected on the 27th of September, and by a highly complimentary vote. He received 38 votes against 15 for two other candidates—one for Alfred B. Greenwood and 14 for Albert Pike.

FORREST STILL AT WORK.—PARIS, TENN., Oct. 31st, VIA CORINTH 3d.—Forrest has blockaded the Tennessee river. All communication between Paducah and Johnsonville is cut off, and the rail road to Nashville is of no use to the enemy. Forrest's batteries were engaged all day before yesterday.

Two gunboats and four transports were captured and destroyed. One of our gunboats, and two of the transports are being used by Forrest, and will be of great advantage in movements now on foot. One gunboat and three transports are up the river, and I will be captured.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—Gen. Gracie captured a Yankee picket line last night. A number of prisoners were taken.

The Yankee batteries opened and kept up a heavy fire all night. All quiet to-day.

FROM THE VALLEY.—Private letters from the Valley represent Gen. Early to be again in a condition to meet the enemy, but with no prospect of a fight, unless he advances and attacks Sheridan. Our troops are represented to be in fine condition, and eager to resume the offensive.

We are inclined to the opinion that the enemy are abandoning the Manassas road, and will send part of their force now in the Valley to the assistance of Grant. It will be seen by a statement from the New York World, that two corps had been ordered from the Valley to Grant when they were recalled to meet General Early.—*Ib.*

LATEST FROM TENNESSEE.—A telegram from Johnsonsonville, Tenn., via Corinth, states that Gen. Forrest has achieved a most important victory. After a severe engagement he captured and destroyed, it is stated, 14 transports, 4 gunboats, 20 barges, 32 pieces of artillery, and over 20,000 tons of freight, and over $3,000,000 worth of stores.

Our loss is only 10 wounded.

Johnsonville is still burning.

The immense amount of freight on shore, covering several acres, will all be consumed, as it now is burning and the enemy cannot extinguish the flames, as our batteries command the banks.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the Advertisement in regard to the endowment of the Teacher's Department, in the Concord Female College.

Two scholarships have been taken. Let parents, guardians, and men of benevolence and wealth, examine this matter, and address the subscriber at Statesville.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Nov. 9th,-1t

RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

B F Hanks, Columbia, S C; W H Hanks, Fayetteville; J B Clarke, 22nd N C T; R H Caldwell, Amity Hill; J A Dixon, Tarboro'; Mrs Neeley, McKinley's Ala; Mrs A Narrs, Marion, S C; P Garrison, Rock Hill, S C; Mrs F Scales, Waynesboro, Ga; Robt L Steele, Rockingham; Mrs M J Fink, Deep Well; D M Arrowood, Jr Reserves; Miss M Grant, Bennettsville, S C; Edwd Fields, Carthage; Rev A W Miller, Talcott, Va; Miss M T Love, Fayetteville; N H Herring, Kenansville; Mrs M A Collins, Burgaw; Mrs I McK McIver, D D McIver's; Jno Simpson, Charlotte; J M Gunn, Miss E E Ratliffe, T A Geral, Wentworth; J T Thomas, Bennettsville, S C; J A Justice, Cuba; W S Beatty, Salisbury; Mrs M Ballou, Quincy, Fla; J F Davis, Ft. Anderson; J R Quinn, Pleasant Ridge; Jas Boyce, Winnsboro, S C; J M Shelby, Greensboro'; J B McNeill, Smithville; Rev J B Shearer, Black Walnut, Va; Dr J H Boocock, Halifax C H, Va; J Z Daniel, Staceyville; M J Young, Mocksville; Mrs E A Robeson, Spartanburg; Mrs E A Kilkelly, Goldsboro; Dr A M Carothers, Starkville, Miss; Mrs M T Bell, Mocksville; J D Woodburn, 26th N C T; Wm Aiken, Winnsboro, S C; Capt Allen, Troublesome; Mrs Ann Jones, Kingstree, S C; Miss M E McIlwaine, Micanopy, Fla; C Percy, Adam's Battery; H M Scarborough; J H Scarborough, Mt Gilead; D A Todd, Monticello, S C; F E Long, Milton; D J Gilbert, Gilopolis; M McInnis, Wilmington; Miss E McCormick, Affordsville; S S Murphy, Pleasant Ridge, Ala; W R Bule, Ft Fisher.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

At General Hospital, No. 4, Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th ult., of typhoid fever, Private AARON LOOKAMY, Co. D, 26th Reg. N. C. T.

A few short weeks ago, he was in our midst, in the full enjoyment of health. But alas! he has gone. Never more shall we see his kind face upon earth, nor listen to the soft accents of his gentle voice. But he is not forgotten; his modest, retiring manners, and courteous deportment will be remembered long after his form shall have mingled with its mother earth.

Of diptheria, near Long Street, Moore county, on the 1st inst., IDA, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days, second daughter of A. H. and Emily S. McLeod.

In camp near Peterburg, on 28th August, of chronic diarrhœa, in the 25th year of his age, SAMUEL R. PHARR, son of the late Rev. H. N. Pharr. He died at his post, a soldier of his country and of the Cross. He had both a cultivated head and heart. Graduated at Davidson College in his 19th year, and soon after gave his heart to the Saviour. His parents and friends hoped that God would call him to preach the gospel; but the Lord sent him to another field of labor, in which he spent a useful life. He resided in Alabama the last 12 years, and there married Miss H. S. Wilson, daughter of Capt. H. Wilson, of Lowndes county. His wife lived only four years: previous to her death they lost their only child. He entered the service two years ago, and by his faithfulness to duty and general deportment, gained the confidence of his officers and the good will of his fellow soldiers, not only as a soldier but as a christian. He kept a diary of his daily life—his walk with God—which is a rich consolation to his widowed mother and sisters; because it testifies of him that he lived the life of the righteous and died the death of the Christian. "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth: yea saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them." W. McD.

In Moore county, on the 1st of June, Mr. FRANCIS MONROE, in the 61st year of his age.

Mr. Monroe was a man of high-toned character; for many years he lived a moral life, but finding at last that mere morality was not sufficient to secure the salvation of the soul, he sought that which is far more substantial, and having found peace in believing, he cast in his lot with the people of God, about two years previous to his death, during which time he lived the life of a true christian, and died the death of the same. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO., *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND* COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9d, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$5 50@$6 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 50@$2 00
BEESWAX,	$4 00
BUTTER,	$6 00
CORN,	$18 00@$20 00
COTTON,	$ 1 25@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$18 00@$40 00
COFFEE,	$15 00
COPPERAS,	$5 00@$7 00
EGGS,	$3 00
FLOUR,	$20 00@$25 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$15 00@$20 00
LARD,	$5 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 4 00
PORK,	$2 00@$2 50
PEAS,	$18 00@$20 00
RYE,	$20 00
SODA,	$7 00@$8 00
SUGAR,	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP,	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$3 50@$4 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$2 00@$4 00
SALT,	$40 00@$45 00
TALLOW,	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS of engaging in useful employment, proposes to take charge of a few pupils in a family for instruction in English branches.

She has had the advantages of education; but not having experience in teaching, expects no remuneration except board. She prefers to live in a family where she can have the use of a piano.

Address R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.,
(For Satisfaction Work, by Express.)

Nov. 9th-4t.*

A CARD.

WE WILL BE COMPELLED, after this date, to increase our charge, for professional services, to an amount approximating the cost of living.

Those who will pay in provisions at old prices, will be charged according to old rates.

B. W. ROBINSON, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.
W. C. McDUFFIE, M. D.
J. A. McRAE, M. D.
K. A. BLACK, M. D.
T. D. HAIGH, M. D.

Nov. 9th.-3t*

Lost Cloak.

LOST, between John McNeill's, Esq., and Lieut. Neill McNeill's, near Orain's Creek, Moore county, on the 19th October, a Dark Brown Cloth Cloak, with red and black tassels. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by

Fayetteville, Nov. 9.-3t Mrs. MINOR.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

Nov. 2nd, 1864.-tf.

Wanted!

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching with boys and girls, a situation as teacher in some Academy or high school.

Address immediately, TEACHER,
Tally Ho, Granville co., N. C.

Nov. 2, 1864.-4t.

DEPOT NO. 1, COUNTY AGENCY,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST., N. C.
Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1864.

BY ORDER OF J. M. McGOWAN, Capt. and A. Q. M. of this District, I am directed to notify producers of this county, that they can deliver at once, to the collecting agents of tax in kind, the following articles, to-wit: Hay and Fodder for which memorandum receipts will be given by the collectors. Amounts so delivered will be sworn to by producers, and entered on estimates when made by the Assessors.

Producers who have not paid their Rye, Wheat, Oats and Wool, are requested to deliver the same without delay.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Agt.,
For Cumberland county.

October 26th, 1864.-2t

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct., 21, 1864.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TITHE AGENTS.

THE TITHE AGENTS will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn. Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn, does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. and Post Q. M.

Oct. 26th,-2t

Prof. Hicks' Useful and Valuable Receipts

FOR MAKING AND SAVING MONEY.

I OFFER TO THE PUBLIC Fifty-two receipts; they are printed on good paper and with good type. The following are some of the receipts: How to make a permanent cure of the Piles. To make all kinds and colors of Inks. Magic copying paper that will write without Ink or pen. To make Soap without grease. To make all kinds of fancy Soaps. A receipt for pearl or oriental painting on glass. Shoe Blacking. Leather Varnish. Gun Powder. Matches. Hair Oil. Cologne. Pain Killer. Non-explosive burning Fluid; and many other receipts, discoveries, secrets, &c., unnecessary to mention.

I will send the 52 receipts combined, to any part of the Confederacy for $10, postage paid. Write plain the post-office, county and State, where you wish them sent, and they will be forwarded by the first mail leaving this place, after I receive the order and money. Direct your letter to

Mrs. P. S. HICKS,
Tarboro', Edgecombe Co., N. C.

October 26th, 1864.-3t*

WANTED!

$5,000 Bank Notes.
$3,000 Old N. C. Coupons.
$2,000 N. C. Railroad Coupons.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Brokers.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1864.-5t*

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with the wishes of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Concord Female College, at Statesville, the following extract from the Minutes of the Committee, is transmitted for publication in your paper. Your readers will recognize the importance of the subject it presents in relation both to the cause of education and to the specific work of the Synod of North Carolina, in reference to the instruction of the children of deceased soldiers.

Teachers for our Schools, Academies, and Colleges, must be obtained from our own families. Young Ladies who propose to teach, should have special preparations for their great work. The needful preparations cannot be made without the aid of scientific and practical teachers, whose minds have been earnestly directed to this service. The corps of Teachers required for the ordinary instruction of a College, is not adequate to the additional labor a Teacher's department involves. In performing this additional labor in this Institution, the faculty needs the presence and aid of one teacher more than is or can be supported by the ordinary income derived from tuition fees. Hence the Executive Committee, under instructions received, both from the Presbytery and from the Board of Trustees, have resolved to endow a Professorship to secure the success and the permanency of the department. To the plan now presented for raising the endowment, the favorable consideration of the friends of education throughout the country is most respectfully invited.

Any person who desires a scholarship can address the subscriber, at Statesville, and all letters of inquiry will be promptly answered.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

"The chairman submitted the following statement of a plan agreed upon for raising the necessary funds to endow a Professorship in the Concord Female College, for the benefit of the Teachers' Department, which was approved and adopted, viz: We will undertake to raise the sum of at least, twenty-five thousand dollars by voluntary and unconditional donations. The Agent, when appointed, may receive not only the currency of the country, but State and Confederate bonds at their market value. It will be his duty to pay over all money he may receive to the treasurer of the College for investment under the direction of this Committee.

The Agent and the President of the College are also hereby authorized to issue a limited number of scholarships, for one thousand dollars each, under the following conditions:

The donor of a thousand dollars shall have a certificate setting forth his perpetual right to the free tuition of one pupil in the Literary Department.

The child, or young lady who may be proposed to enjoy the advantages of any scholarship shall be designated by the holder of the certificate or his legal representative, yet he must not interfere with the local patronage of the College.

If a church or congregation should take a scholarship, the ruling elders would have the right of designating the child or lady who should enjoy its advantages during any given period of time. Each scholarship shall bear the name of the individual or congregation to whom it may be issued. Any two or more individuals, however, may unite in the purchase of a scholarship, provided they designate its name and the individual who shall be the certificate holder. The interest on the endowment shall be paid semi-annually to the President of the College or his order, in consideration of which, he shall furnish all the advantages of the Teachers' department to every pupil connected with it, without extra charge.

If, however, disaster to the country, or to its currency, should seriously diminish the income of the scholarships, the responsibilities of the Trustees and of the President must be modified accordingly.

The name of each certificate holder, with his post office, shall be published in the annual circular of the College.

Nov. 9th.-3t*

SCHOOL WANTED.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation as teacher of a select school or Academy. A place preferred where he could preach to one or two small churches in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "TEACHER,"
Teacher's, N. C.

Oct. 12, 1864.-4t*

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unquestioned pre-eminence, and wears its crown of glory, and wields its sceptre of influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to CHRIST this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an enterprise, which seeks to accomplish this great end.

About Fifty Millions of Pages of Tracts, and thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books have been distributed from this Depository, gratuitously amongst the soldiers of every Army of the Confederacy. The seed has not been sown in vain. Numerous letters from chaplains, officers and privates, testify to the great good which has been accomplished, and show that the literature thus disseminated, has been, to a considerable extent, instrumental in producing and sustaining the wonderful Revival with which God has blessed our Armies, and which, in the past year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the churches.

Generals Lee, Jackson, Kirby Smith, and other Army officers; Captains Lee, Pegram, and others of the Navy; and many eminent Statesmen of the Confederacy; have given their voluntary testimony to the valuable service rendered to the country by this instrumentality.

The expenditure of means involved is very great, and donations for the support of this enterprise are respectfully solicited from all, everywhere, who have at heart the religious welfare of our soldiers, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Please send your contributions to

Rev. A. W. MILLER, Supt.
Petersburg, Va.

October 26th, 1864.-3w*

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1864.-3m

Exchange Notice No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 20th, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEN of the Vicksburg capture, July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Oct. 12th, 1864,-6t

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED from this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

October 26th, 1864.-4t

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency.*

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-4t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C, April 20tf.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay FIFTEEN CENTS ₰ pound, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Sep. 12, 1863.-tf

Miscellaneous Reading.

Army Correspondence of the N. Y. World 19th inst.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—When it is remembered that the present campaign against Richmond has now lasted seven months, and that it has been carried on under the direction of a single military head, without interference or dictation from any quarter whatever; that all the armies in the service except one, with a few trifling exceptions, have been concentrated for this single purpose; that Gen. Grant has had the co-operation of the four armies of Sigel, Hunter, Wright, and Sheridan, one after the other, consisting, as will be shown presently, of 90,000 troops all operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and all threatening Richmond with imminent and real peril in the rear, while he himself was operating in its front; that Gen. Grant had under his own immediate command, in front of Petersburg and Richmond as has been proved by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and Gen. H. M. Naglee, over 260,000 men, of whom less than 100,000 now survive; that Gen. Grant's army has occupied its present position before Petersburg ever since the 15th of June last, that is to say for a period of four months; that during this long period no progress whatever has been made toward the capture of either Petersburg or Richmond—when these things are remembered, it is worth while to consider the reasons that have enabled the Confederates, with an army that has been notoriously not one-third as large as that under Gen. Grant, to defend their capital successfully, and to defeat two, and to baffle another, of the first co-operating armies above named. And the reasons, thus considered, will not only show what means the rebels have of defending their capital; but they will prove also that Richmond cannot be taken as long as the siege of Petersburg is persisted in.

It will be necessary, first to reenr briefly to the four co-operating armies above named, because the same strategy which has been used on the part of the Confederates to defeat *them*, will continue to be used against any subsequent army that may attempt to operate in the Shenandoah Valley. Three of these co-operating armies, namely, those of Sigel, Hunter, and Sheridan, have had in succession, the same task assigned to them, namely, the capture of Lynchburg, in order to facilitate the capture of Richmond by Grant. They have all failed, and the failure of each one, except that of Sheridan, was attended with great disaster, as the citizens of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, well remember.

Sigel, who started out, on the 4th of May with 20,000 troops, was defeated by Gen. Breckinridge before the 15th of that month, with a loss of 5,000 men. Gen. Hunter took command of all the troops in that military department on the 18th of May. By the 25th his command had been so reorganized that it embraced 30,000 troops, including the 15,000 that were left under Sigel. He was ordered to retain Sigel in command, and he left him at Winchester with 10,000 troops. He commenced his campaign against Lynchburg about the end of May, having in the four divisions of Crook, Sullivan, Averill and Duffie, fully 20,000 troops. There being no confederate army to oppose his march, he left Staunton on the 10th of June, and reached Lynchburg on the 17th. He was defeated there on the 18th, and again at Salem, just west of the Blue Ridge, on the 21st. For he retreated, not to Winchester, as he ought to have done, but to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, at the extreme western end of Virginia. His losses, by the time he reached that point, on the 1st of July amounted to fully 10,000 men; for, in addition to the battles that he fought, the country at that time was little better than a a desert, as the new crop of wheat, although ripening, was not yet fit to grind, and his men were in a state of destitution.

No sooner had Hunter's army begun to move westward from Lynchburg than Early's corps was sent into the valley. Early, with 15,000 troops, attacked and defeated Sigel's 10,000; advanced to the Potomac, crossed the stream, invaded Maryland, frightened Baltimore, burned the town of Chambersburg, and laid siege to Washington.

Gen. Wright, with the 6th and 19th corps, advanced from Washington to pursue the retreating rebels, about the 15th of July. The remnant of the forces of Hunter and Sigel, say 10,000 men, joined him, and he thus had over 25,000 troops, as he superceded Hunter in command. He lost, in various skirmishes before the fifth of August, 5,000 men. But his orders did not allow him to uncover the capital, and on the 6th of August he was superceded by Gen Sheridan.

In my letters soon after that date I enumerated the various bodies of troops that were placed under Gen. Sheridan's orders. They amounted to 50,000 men. He was reinforced before the 18th of September by 10,000 more troops. His losses between the 6th Aug. and the 18th September amounted to 15,000 men. It was during this time that he made two "pursuits" of Early; the one to Strasburg, the other to Winchester and the Opequan river. By the 6th Sept., it will be remembered, he was safely entrenched at Berryville. No statement of the losses of his recent campaign, from the 10 inst., has yet been made public. But it is said to have amounted to 20,000 men.

Gen. Sheridan has now 25,000 effective troops, and yet the Confederates in the Valley were strong enough to send a party two days ago to attack and destroy a whole train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Martinsburg and this work they did most thoroughly.

Thus there have been sent to operate in the Valley the following bodies of troops: Sigel's corps, 20,000; added by Hunter May 5, 15,000; the 6th and 19th corps added by Wright July 15, over 15,000 men; added by Sheridan Aug. 6, 30,000; additional reinforcements before Sept. 18, 10,000 men; total, 90,000 men. The losses have been under Sigel, 10,000; under Hunter, 15,000; under Wright, 5,000; under Sheridan, 25,000; total, 55,000.

[Here follows a statement of the losses of the Confederates' success in baffling Grant—they knew that he was a military dictator with unlimited command of men—but also that he was of very ordinary capacity; that his only idea was to starve Richmond into surrender, and that to do he thought that he must have Lynchburg and Petersburg; and that he would not start on the only *real* road to Richmond, from the North side, until all other expedients had failed.] The writer proceeds:—

I have spoken of the comparatively small force of Confederate troops defending Richmond. It is substantially the same now, in point of numbers, that it was in May and June last; for, whatever losses have been sustained, have been made up by young men who have recently attained to the proper military age. It consists now, of the nine divisions of infantry of Anderson, Pickett and Field, in Longstreet's corps; Heth, Wilcox and Pickett, in Hill's corps; and Wharton, Rodes and Gordon, in Early's corps, besides three other divisions until recently under Beauregard. Each division is 5000 strong. These, with 10,000 cavalry and about 300 pieces of field artillery, in all 76,000 men, constitute the whole strength of Gen. Lee's army. With this little force, Gen. Lee for several months has baffled and defeated the designs of Gen. Grant, with his 260,000 troops on this line, and the 90,000 troops operating in the Shenandoah Valley; in all, 350,000 troops. This little force has not only defended both Richmond and Petersburg, but it has also defended Lynchburg, held the Shenandoah Valley for months, and drawn thence vast supplies; invaded in Maryland and Pennsylvania, advanced to within twelve miles of Baltimore; isolated Washington from the North, and held it in a state of close siege for twenty-four hours.

The following are the reasons, therefore, why the Confederates, with a force not one-third as large as ours, have been able to defend their capital successfully, and to baffle all of Gen. Grant's attempts for its capture: 1st, Because our immense force has not been concentrated in front of Richmond, but has been divided, 2d, Because the Confederates are operating on interior lines, and have had in the railroads between Petersburg and Richmond and Richmond and Lynchburg, and between Richmond and Gordonsville, the means of rapidly throwing reinforcements wherever they were needed. In spite of all our efforts, we have never been able to prevent them from having the full and constant use of these railroads, 3d, Because by means of the railroad from Richmond to Culpeper, and the routes of the Shenandoah Valley, they have been able to threaten Washington and Pennsylvania, and this, too, with peril so imminent that it was absolutely necessary to keep a very large federal force on the line of the Potomac. 4th. Because the fortifications defending both Richmond and Petersburg are so strong and extensive that they can be held by a comparatively small force at one place, while the main body of the rebels are employed in repelling attacks elsewhere. 5th. Because the rebel capital is absolutely inaccessible by water, as I demonstrated months ago, in the face of persistent denials at the time, and has been abundantly proved since. And 6th. Because Gen. Grant has persisted in frittering away 4 months before Petersburg, and in dividing his strength between that place and Richmond, instead of concentrating his forces before the latter city.

Richmond can never be taken as long as Gen. Grant persists in his previous policy, never, until all our land forces are concentrated where Birney is now, and Farragut, or some man like him, takes our fleet up the river, past Fort Darling.

The idea of starving Richmond into a surrender, or of compelling its evacuation by starvation, with such a country as Virginia at its back, has proved by the events of the last four months to be as absurb and ridiculous as was the original idea that the whole South could be starved into submission. And yet, for three years, the latter idea was extensively believed at the North. Its means of supplies are ample. Who believes now that Lynchburg can be captured? It might be expected that Sigel and Hunter would have failed to take the place, and yet their armies were large and well appointed, and the rebel force opposed to them was small. But what shall be said after the failure of Sheridan? Where can there be found a more competent Gen. than he? and more competent Lieutenants than Wright, Emory, Crook and Averill? When can we organize, for a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, a more effective army than the one he started out with on the 19th September?

The result of Sheridan's campaign will relieve the Confederates of all apprehensions in regard to Lynchburg for many months to come. The rebel leaders will have sense enough to know that what Gen. Sheridan and his splendid army could not do, *cannot be done at all*, and therefore that Lynchburg is absolutely safe until next summer, at least. What they will look for now will be a concentrated attack on Richmond, to be made by Gen. Grant before winter sets in, by all the troops that can be raised for that purpose. I need not say that they are confident of their ability to repel any such attack. But let the government beware that, in whatever they do this fall and winter, the line of the Potomac is not left uncovered. It may be written down as a certainty that, if the line of the Potomac is left unguarded, or guarded by an inadequate force and the roads remain good till the first or middle of November, a body of 5,000 or 10,000 rebel horsemen will dash through the Shenandoah Valley and visit upon the innocent and helpless people of Pennsylvania the same needless and useless cruelties which the mistaken policy of Grant and Sheridan led *them* to inflict upon the innocent and helpless women and children in the Shenandoah Valley.

DRUID.

VERMIN ON CATTLE OR FOWLS.—To kill vermin on cattle and fowls take common lamp oil and rub it in well back of the ears and all down the back; do this once a week, and no vermin will trouble you. It is safe. Tobacco will kill lice but should be used cautiously. Rub lamp oil on the back of the head, and under the wings, and over the posteriors of any fowl, once a month, and it will clear out lice.

THE RESOURCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

We published recently a brief extract from a letter of John G. Davis, of Indiana, taken from the Louisville *Journal* of the 26th ult., in which he shows unusual intelligence as to the capacities and resources of the Confederate States. He says that if the territory east of the Mississippi is overrun, and the grand armies of the South forced to unite, the great territory west of the Mississippi will take at least three years more to clear. Apropos to the subject of our capability to sustain the war almost indefinitely, we copy the following passage in reference to our army supplies, war material and men, from the correspondence of the London Times, dated Columbia, S. C., 26th Sept., ult., and obligingly furnished to us by the author in advance of its appearance in the Times:

There lies a distance of over six hundred miles between the two main armies the Confederates have contrived thus far to keep in the field. Between them there stretches a country not easily rivaled in point of fertility and power of resources; a country, which, in extent, equals the area of the kingdom of Prussia. From this region the main supplies have, for one year past, been furnished to these two great armies. It is, therefore, not likely that, with this territory undiminished, and a harvest much more plentiful than that of last year, either the army or the people will be in any way embarrassed for supplies. Even were this not so, a personal knowledge of the country yet untouched in resources in Virginia and Tennessee enables me to say that it would be sufficient to feed the army of Gen. Lee, while Gen. Hood has at his back the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, almost freed from Federal invasion. This region is, in extent, equal to the kingdom of Spain. But suppose the Confederates were driven from both Virginia and Georgia, and in their last effort, either conquered or dispersed in South or North Carolina, there is still the magnificent domain of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, in extent vaster than the Austrian monarchy, and the kingdoms of Italy and Greece combined, now, likewise almost rid of the enemy, and rapidly recovering in resources; in fact, entirely self-sustaining, to which the Confederate Government is fully determined to repair, should, what is quite improbable, its forces be overwhelmed east of the Mississippi.

In point of materials of war, the, in this respect, very energetic Richmond government has created foundries, arsenals and mills; indeed, besides numerous military manufacturing establishment all throughout the Confederacy, there is a powder mill at Augusta, Georgia, which alone is capable of supplying the army and navy. Whoever, therefore, speaks of exhaustion of this wonderful people does not know the extent of the remarkable resource yet at command of the State and Confederate authorities, the vast stores of cotton and tobacco yet intact entirely disregarded.

But the most obvious danger which may threated to weaken the military strength of the Confederacy is the decrease in men. The drain upon the population has been terrible, and is daily augmenting; two hundred thousand victims are estimated to have fallen in this four years' struggle; and everywhere cripples may be seen, whose torn bodies testify to the frightful carnage of the war and the power of modern projectiles; still, two great armies are maintained with detachments and garrisons in many places, which, if combined, would make a third. That this drain must eventually be seriously felt, there cannot be a doubt; the natural increase of population under these circumstances has its limits, but it may be argued, affects the Northern fighting strength alike with the Confederates, especially as there is now an almost total cessation of emigration from Ireland and Germany, the valiant sons of these nations coming slowly to the conviction that it is better to keep life and an humble existence, than to feed death in the front ranks of Federal armies, as the empty prize of glory and a few worthless greenbacks. Judging from the thronged appearance of every town and village where trade still flourishes, there seems to be abundant material at hand, for mingling with invalids, strong, hardy men may everywhere be seen with, apparently, no tangible occupation. This fact is made the basis of attacks against the government of Mr. Davis, who is accused of favoritism by the press; it may be correct, still it seems a cruel thing to suppose Mr. Davis capable of such conduct when his armies need reinforcements. Surely, I fancy however, that the matter is somewhat beyond the control of the Southern President, and that the respective State governments bear a burden of the reproach. One hundred and forty thousand men are detailed to supervise the operations of their farms and plantations, an enviable lot in comparison with him who has neither, is obliged to go to the field, and, perhaps, leaves a large family to the tender mercies of charity. This looks certainly very much like favoritism. Fifty thousand men are exempt from service because they are State officers, and it is estimated over one hundred thousand young men between seventeen and eighteen years of age become liable to conscription in 1865, and whose enrollment has been already decreed by the Secretary of war. Looking at these figures, which I have obtained from good authority, there is certainly no danger of exhaustion of men at present, and the armies of 1865, if as the opposition papers call for, radical measures are adopted, must become vastly superior in strength to those of 1864.—*Columbia, S. C., Guardian.*

PRINTER'S GLUE.—As an instance of the enormous prices printers have to pay in these war times for material indispensable to the carrying on of their business, we will mention that a friend bought for us in Savannah, a few days ago, 20 pounds of glue for which he paid the round sum of $500. The expenses on the same by express to this place is $16—making a total cost of $516 for 20 pounds of glue, which, in ordinary good times, would not have cost more than $8! We will add that everything else we purchase for our office cost us in the same proportion, to say nothing of the high prices of living and other expenses incidental to the carrying on of our business. How can any one have the heart to grumble at our charges after this plain statement of facts!—*Floridian & Journal.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

It was night, a rainy, cold and dreary night. In the barnyard of a farmer, upon two planks, lay the body of a young Lieutenant, who had fallen in the fight of the morning preceding. His features were natural in death, and a remarkable composure rested upon his countenance. He had just returned to his company from his far-off Mississippi home, where he had been on a furlough of thirty days, to greet fond parents and devoted sisters, and more than this, to give his hand to one who had long possessed his heart. Ere this cruel war was inaugurated, in the peaceful days of the past, he sought the affections of a fair one whom he had known from childhood, and was rewarded with a pledge to unite her destinies with his. But the tocsin of war sounded, and the young man seized his musket and rushed into the ranks, with patriotic zeal, thinking like thousands of others that the struggle would not last long and soon be would return to his home and the embraces of her to whom he had plighted his faith. But the war was protracted from month to month and from year to year, until the end seemed so distant that the young man determined to ask a furlough that he might return home and fulfill his engagement. It was a joyous hour when the two were made one. A few days which sped away swifter than ever, was all that he could enjoy at home. He returned in due time to his place in the Army of Northern Virginia. The enemy was just ready to attempt another flank movement for the possession of Petersburg, and our young hero went forth to meet him. The contest was sharp, and in a charge he was shot through the body and was borne from the field, and to the temporary hospital in the barnyard of a farmer, where we saw him just after he had breathed his last and the darkness of night had set in. We looked upon his dead body, and then our mind ran away to his own home—to his father's house—his mother's room—his sister's chamber and more to the house of her who had so recently agreed to share life's joys and sorrows with him. How soon these pleasant places of abode were to be shrouded in mourning! How soon sobs, and sighs, tears, and groans were there to be heard! How soon, and the bridal robes are to give way to the mourning garb! We wept with those far away in advance of their own weeping, and as we turned our face toward the city, and though mud and water made our way back to our own comfortable room we lifted our heart to the Father of Spirits that He would remember the bereaved ones and temper their afflictions when it should come upon them.

The farmer's barn yard, the temporary shelter, the ambulances, mud and filth, with the amputated limbs, and groans of the wounded and dying with the two planks and the gallant Lieutenant and the young husband stretched in death upon them, is still fresh in our mind. Oh! how we long for an end of these terrible scenes!

'Tis no fancy picture which we have drawn, but the scenes described came under our observation on the night of the 1st day of October, 1864—a memorable day in Petersburg.—*Christian Sun.*

THE BURTHEN OF TAXATION ON THE NORTH.—The New York *Herald*, in an editorial article, brings to the notice of its readers the heavy burthens assumed by the local populations by county levies for the payment of bounties to stimulate men to enlist in the Federal army. These burthens are superadded to those imposed by the Federal Government, which are of themselves, or will be, so enormous as to be unendurable. The *Herald* intimates that they will be borne quietly by the people if the war is waged constitutionally for the Union; but not so, if merely for the triumph of sham philanthropy. It says:

In estimating the burthen of the debt entailed by the war upon us and our posterity, that part of it which arises from taxation imposed on the people of the towns and counties by their direct votes, for the purpose of stimulating enlistments, requires particular consideration, not only because its weight is heavier than is generally supposed, escaping observations by being created in detail, both as to amount and locality, but also because its management is controlled by individuals in the several communities, under State laws and county regulations, and because its charge rests directly upon the lands and goods of each farmer and tradesman among them.

Let us take an illustration. A senatorial district of New York State, not more than a hundred miles from the metropolis, sent to the war a magnificent regiment over a thousand strong, and has lately welcomed back its gallant wreck, less than two hundred in number. Many of them enlisted for bounties of three hundred dollars, raised by vote of public town meetings, the aggregate of which exists as county bonds, legalized by the State acts. In some of the towns of this district a public vote has recently fixed the bounty at a thousand dollars, and filled the quota at that cost to property owners.

As in this district, so over all the land. It is impossible yet to compute the millions which our high hearted yeomen have thus bound themselves to pay; but enough is known to show that this addition of county obligation to the national debt will be enormous.

Do the people repent of this? Not for a moment, either for the blood spilt or the money spent. But, after all this grievous waste, and the end not yet, they are in the mood to put to the Administration two stern questions—For what? and how long? If the purpose of the beginning is held to the end; if the signs for peace coming up from all corners of the land are soothed by the promise that it shall come as soon as it honorably may; if no madness nor ambition defeats the hope of restoring the whole country under lawful rule to something of its early glory and prosperity, then it is well. But if otherwise; if the war is no longer waged for the Union, but for the triumph of a sham philanthropy, and if more, and yet more, levies are to sadden every hearth and drain every purse to feed the slaughter of an illegal crusade, and peace is to be made the condition of Southern submission to what the Constitution never demanded, of Northern insistance on what its common sense rejects—then it is neither well nor longer endurable.

The choice is open to all, the issue plain and avowed. Lincoln, with no peace and no Union till abolition triumphs; or, McClellan, with Union, the Constitution, and an honorable peace so soon as these are accepted by the people—mark, not at all by the rulers of the rebel States.

BLANKETS.—The government has sent Hood's army 45,000 new and comfortable blankets. They will be very acceptable.

Children's Department.

CHILDREN MUST OBEY.

"Likewise ye younger, submit unto the elder."—1 Peter v: 5.

It is a great lesson for a child to learn submision. We all bring into the world with us strong wills and a dislike to give up our wishes and desires to those of others; but children cannot learn too young that it is God who would have them submit to the parents and teachers he has placed over them. Look at the baby in its nurse's arms, how it stretches out its little hands to the bright flame of the candle; would it be kind of the nurse to let it grasp the wick because it cries and wishes to do so? "Certainly not," you say, "for nurse must know better than the baby." Well, many things that you wish for and cry for are as unfit for you to possess as the candle is unfit for baby. It is therefore, your safety and happiness to submit to your elders, who know better what is good for you than you know yourselves. Children are often very proud, and think they can do without so much care and watchfulness. I wonder what would become of you if you were left but one day to follow your own ways entirely.

Two children once thought it would be very nice to live in a house alone, to have no lessons, and, in short, to please themselves in everything; and one day when their mamma was ill, and Jane, the nurse, was taken suddenly ill too, these little ones were left much alone, for though cook came into the nursery every now and then, she had not time to attend to them, and only told them to be good children and to amuse themselves as they liked. They were glad to hear this and they went together into the garden. It was a hot summer's day, and they were both pleased to think that there were none to tell them to put on their garden hats, for they fancied that they would be much cooler without them; but they soon found by experience their elders knew best, for their heads began to ache with the heat of the sun, and their faces were soon scorched and sore. Yet they sometimes thought it very hard to be called out of the garden in order to put on their "tiresome hats," as they called them, and had often cried, and grumbled, and rebelled, thinking it great nonsense.

Cook brought them their dinners at one o'clock into the nursery, and when they asked for more pie she gave it to them, for she was glad to keep them quiet and happy. They ate much more this day than nurse would have given them, and they did not know, or rather did not think, of the bad feelings that would come afterwards. They played in the garden again in the afternoon, and forgetting the rule, that they should not sit on the grass, they took their dolls and sat close to the side of a little pond; there had been a heavy rain in the night and the grass was very damp. The nurse or the mother would have prevented this foolish act, but they were learning the lesson how sad their lot would be without such watchful care. When evening came they felt very unwell and very cross, and went to bed fretful and unhappy. Cook praised them however, and as they had not much troubled her she called them "good little dears," and kissed them and bade them good night. Cook was not used to taking care of children, and she really knew no better. But when morning came, little Bertha, the youngest and most delicate, was in a high fever, having taken cold on the damp grass. Cook was frightened, and their aunt who was sent for early called the doctor into the bed room. It was a long time before Bertha could run about, and when mamma was well, she told her the story of the sad long day when they had their own way from morning till night; and I think she never quite forgot the lesson which her mamma drew from that little story, that God who tells children to submit to their elders, tells them so for their good and safety, and that they cannot disobey without danger and sin.

ARTHUR CLIFTON;

OR, LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

A few weeks ago I visited the village where I was born, and lived for twenty years. How changed everything was! Even the faces I met were strange to me. I left the only street it has, and took the road that leads to the church. As I entered the grave yard I felt at home. *There* my parents rests; *there* the many friends I had in boyhood sleep. I walked from grave to grave, till a name on one struck me, and I stood still and thought of the days long gone by, when we were both boys and went to the same school; and then I thought, my dear children, that his history might teach you a lesson. If it does my pen has not written in vain.

Arthur Clifton was the only son of the richest lady in our village. His father died when he was very young, and all his mother's hopes rested on him. He was a favorite with every one, for he was amiable, generous, kind, and polite to all. He had one fault, however; he had never learned the power of saying *no*, and consequently was very often led astray by bad boys. When he was sixteen years old he, with several other boys, among whom was myself, were sent to an academy about ten miles from home. We used to stay there all the week and come back on Saturday afternoon, so as to spend Sunday at home. One afternoon, as we were walking home, one of the boys said,

"Come, it is early; let us have a game of cards at the tavern."

I took Clifton's arm, and was hurrying him off, when one of the boys said,

"Clifton, don't let Clay rule you; come along."

I begged him not to go, but a laugh from one of the boys decided him; and throwing my hand off his arm, said,

"I am only going to look on, Harry!" and joining the others, he went into the tavern. I sighed as I thought of his mother's hopes of him. From that hour he was a changed boy. Night after night he and others would meet to play cards, and he never came back to his room sober. All my entreaties were in vain; he sank deeper and deeper. At the age of twenty, with broken health and shattered intellect, he wasted his days in lolling about the tavern, associating with the worst characters in the place. At last as might have been expected, he broke his mother's heart by his conduct.

The day before I left the village I begged him to go with me and try to reform. I told him I would help him; but no, he said it was too late.

"Harry, if I had only taken your advice at first, all this would not have happened; but it is too late, too late! I have killed my mother, and God will never forgive me."

I never saw him again, but I heard that for the next ten years he was classed among those he made his friends, and became as wicked as they. And then he died. Yes, died as he had lived, a wretched drunkard.

One word, my dear children, before I finish. When you are tempted to commit sin, kneel down and ask God to "deliver you from evil." Let others laugh; don't become a reprobate for fear of a laugh. Be wise, and have moral courage enough to stick to the right, spite of all any one says to the contrary.

MILLY GRAY.—I used to wonder why Milly Gray was not more of a favorite among her schoolmates. She was a pretty little girl, with blue eyes and curling hair. She was not often rude or ill-tempered, and I thought she was quite as generous as children are apt to be, for she was always ready to share her candies or fruit with others; but still it was evident that her companions did not care half so much about playing with her as with many who were not so pretty, or who seldom had any sweetmeats to give away.

One day I was sitting by my window, when I saw one of Milly's schoolmates coming down the street. She stopped to speak to another little girl so near me that I could hear every word they said.

"Good morning, Lizzie," said one. "Did you go to the picnic in Merton's Woods yesterday? I was so sorry I could not go."

"Yes, I went," said Lizzie. "There were a good many of the girls there, but we did not have a very nice time; for Milly Gray went too, and she wanted everything done her way, and every one to do just as she wanted them to. I think she spoils all the pleasure everywhere she goes, and I don't care anything about going to any place she is going to.

Ah, that is the secret! *She wanted her own way about everything;* and so she lost a great deal of love and a great deal of happiness.

I wonder if they are any more little girls like Milly Grey?

SMALL SINS.—Let us be watchful against small sins, if we desire to be preserved from greater; for we are trained by sins of weaker evidence, to sins of greater guilt.—*Dr. Bates.*

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 22, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62y1

WANTED
FOR THE HOSPITALS.--FORT FISHER!
POULTRY, CHICKENS, BUTTER, and other delicacies for the sick soldiers at the Hospitals. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the Subscriber at his old stand, or at Mr. J. W. Powers', opposite J. H. Martine's Tin Shop.
Aug. 26, 1863—tf] R. R. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOAM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
John McRae, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
E. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. H. Lutterloh, Hon. J. C. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'g'n.
C. E. Mallett, A. E. Hall, }
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McOrimmon, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.

ISSUE MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 47.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 359.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, TEN DOLLARS; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, TWO DOLLARS.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE SOLDIER'S COMMUNION.

An incident of the War, taken from a description in a Chaplain's Letter to the "Presbyterian."

LUOLA.

The camp was still—the arms were stacked—the soldiers were at rest,
For o'er the earth again had dawned another Sabbath blest,
A Sabbath of repose to those whose weary, way-worn feet,
Had learned to love this *resting-place*, a Sabbath calm and sweet.

From scattered groups the holy psalm rose on the morning air,
From others came the low, sweet sounds of humble, earnest prayer,
And others read the sacred page until the opening hymn
From 'neath a spreading, stately oak, rolled through the forest dim.

Then gathered there, those stalwart forms around the place of prayer,
And he, the hoary man of God stood up before them there,
With lifted hands and eye upturned, a blessing o'er them said,
And in deep reverence, lowly bowed around him every head.

Then swelled again the song of praise, some old familiar hymn,
Which bore their weary, wasting forms back to their childhood dim,
Perhaps to a fond mother's knee, or to a father's side,
And the head was turned, on those bronzed cheeks the trickling tear to hide.

Sweet was the psalm, but sweeter far the sacred words which fell
From those grave, earnest lips which brought with them a holy spell.
He told of "rest" to those whose feet were wandering day by day,
Of "*home and peace*," those blessed words—of "home and peace," for aye—
A *Saviour's love*, to hearts which yearned for fond affection's tone,
And who alas! on march and field were ever more alone.

And not an eye was from him turned, and not a sound was heard,
But oh! the depths of every heart seemed by the Spirit stirred;
They drank in *all* those holy words—those words] of hope and life—
As only they, whose fleeting breath hangs on the narrow strife.

Then were the holy emblems brought—emblems of dying love—
And spread where the blue arch of heaven bent o'er them from above.
Their table was a trough upturned, where mottled war-steeds fed;
A soldier's platter, worn and bent, contained the holy bread,
And from a soldier's cup the wine was to the soldier given,
And angels viewed the holy scene exultingly from heaven.

Bent forms were there—those on whose brows Time's signet deep was set;
And gallant youths whose boyish cheeks were with emotions wet,
Whose hands had left the classic page which hidden love unfolds,
For the warriors' camp—the battle field where war's red torrent rolls.

They gathered round, they took, they ate, and oh! how near, how near!
Did the unseen, the untried world to every one appear.
To-morrow, and that ruddy cheek, and that bold warrior gray,
Encrimsoned on the battle field, may with the dying lay!

All, *all* was peace, in that blest hour, though arms were stacked around,
And tho' the cannon's distant boom broke in with sullen sound,
And ever and anon a shell scattered the young spring leaves;
For heavenly peace is startled not by earthly sounds like these.

'Twas o'er, the forest feast was o'er, the benediction said,
And silently the soldier sought the trench with solemn tread;
But o'er the evening sun was set, and o'er the tattoo drum,
A cry rang through the forest deep, "up, up, they come, they come."

And on the ensanguined field there meet two armies deep and strong;
Wild was the fray, the slaughter red, the conflict fierce and long,
And many a brow that lowly bent around the manger board,
Bent lower yet beneath the tread of that dread vandal horde,
And many a heavy soul which sought its rest in Jesus' love,
Went up from that red battle field to endless peace above.

The sacraments are not made for sinners until they do repent; they are the food of our souls, but our soul must be alive unto God, or else they cannot eat.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A PASTORAL LETTER

From the Presbytery of Orange to the Churches under its care.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF PRESBYTERY.]

BELOVED BRETHREN:—We have deemed it proper, in view of the many sore trials through which you are passing, to address to you some words of encouragement and warning. We do so as those who, while they participate in your privations and sufferings, are set apart by their Pastoral office to minister consolation in your afflictions and to watch for your souls as they that must give an account. It is, then, a seasonable request, that you receive our message with candor and, so far as it accords with the word of God, obey it.

It would be but folly and cruelty to attempt to conceal the magnitude of the evils which have come upon us. It is our duty rather, to urge you both to take a just and sober view of your present troubles, and to live so armed with the expectation of others in the future, that you may not be surprised or disheartened should even worse befal you. The sense of our danger and misery should lead us to renounce all dependence on human aid and to come to the only source of relief; should bring us to God as helpless, guilty offenders, who acknowledge his justice, disclaim all merit in themselves, and resign themselves to the allotment of his Providence. This is the proper disposition of soul for all who are afflicted, and that which will in the end secure the divine blessing. Let us, then, in this spirit continue to make known our requests to Him who bids us call upon him in times of trouble, and promises to reward those who patiently seek him. But, let us not become impatient or desponding when we receive no immediate answer to our prayers. There is mercy in God's delay to answer the prayers of his people; he has a purpose to accomplish by their afflictions, which is not now revealed, but in the infinite wisdom and goodness of which his children can confide and rejoice, assured that the afflictions so grievous in the present will hereafter bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness. We should then, recognize in our prolonged sufferings, the wise and tender care of a Father who is thus saving us from greater evils than those which we now endure, and conferring upon us a greater good than that which we are craving from him, and should be more intent in studying how to improve our afflictions, than how to escape them. We cannot be too watchful in guarding against the demoralizing influences of afflictions unimproved. The troubles which do not make better, inevitably make worse. They create an impatient, ungrateful and rebellious spirit; render selfishness and cruelty more intense; harden the heart, pervert the conscience, confirm sinful habits, and bring after them severer judgments. If we would avoid such a fate, we must make it our great concern to learn what are the particular duties required of us in the present emergency, and endeavor faithfully and diligently to do them.

It must be left to each one to ascertain for himself, by the use of his own powers and of the means which God has given him, what are the special sins he is to renounce, the temptations he is to resist, the duties he is to perform, and the graces he is to cultivate. There are, however, dangers and duties common to the whole body of christians, in reference to a few of which some suggestions may not be amiss.

In common with the mass of their countrymen, most of our church members have suffered greatly in their pecuniary circumstances; some find their means of support altogether inadequate; others have had them swept entirely away, while others have not only lost almost all that they possessed but have been driven from their homes, which are now in ashes; and in addition to all this, many have given up brothers, sons, husbands, and fathers to the defence of their country. In consequence of this, many who once lived in comfort and plenty are now in actual want, and are filled with gloomy anticipations for the future, not knowing where to look for help or on whom to depend. Their misery is rendered more intolerable by perpetual anxiety for those who are absent, exposed to the dangers of active service, or languishing in hospitals, or it may be, as prisoners in the land of their enemies. Under such severe trials, you are in danger of giving way to a distrustful, over-anxious spirit, which will unfit you for every duty and rob you of the consolations of religion. Against this sin you must watch and pray. You will derive comfort and strength from habitually acting faith upon those commands and promises of God which relate to the duty of resigning ourselves and the whole direction of our lives into his hands. He invites us to cast our cares upon him, knowing that he careth for us; he commands us to be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, to make known our requests unto him; he bids us to be thoughtful for the interests of the life to come, to make religion our great business, and promises that he will provide whatever is needful for this life: take no thought saying, what shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you. Let your faith appropriate these commands and promises, and committing your lives and health and all your interests to the keeping of your Father who is in heaven, be faithful in all duties of to-day and trust to him to provide for the wants of to-morrow. To the same all-gracious Providence commit the lives and health of your absent friends, persuaded that under his sheltering care they are as safe in the midst of suffering and peril as amid the peaceful enjoyments of home.

The minds of all classes in the community are so absorbed in the affairs of the nation—their reading and conversation are so almost exclusively upon the events of the war and the state of the country, that the temptation to lose sight of higher duties and interests is almost irresistible. We must remind you that religion still demands the first place in your thoughts and affections. It is a most short-sighted and dangerous error into which many have fallen, to suppose that the disorder and distress which now prevail afford any just plea for neglecting the peculiar duties binding upon them as professed disciples of Christ, to whom the truth and ordinances of the gospel have been committed as a sacred trust, to use for their own good, to preserve in their purity, and to communicate to others. It is in times such as the present, that the christian should feel increased obligation to fidelity and zeal in cultivating personal piety, upholding the established institutions of religion, diffusing the knowledge of the truth, and opposing the various forms of impiety and immorality. That there is so little of this spirit among us, is one of the most saddening and alarming signs of the times; how can we expect others to be led to repentance by affliction which seems only to harden into greater indifference and worldly mindedness the professed people of God? It will be a hopeful sign, one of the first indications that at least some of the purposes of this divine visitation are accomplished, when the great body of believers shall be seen awaking from their insensibility and engaging with all their powers in the peculiar duties of their christian calling. We call upon you as patriots and christians to enter at once upon this work. Let neither a corrupt public sentiment, nor the pressure of business—with many so greatly increased since the commencement of the war—nor your private, or domestic troubles, lead you to neglect any of the public or private offices of religion. As far as duty permits, keep your minds free from the excitements and entanglements of the world, and strive, by the study of the truth, by secret prayer and by acts of charity and mercy, to perfect holiness in the fear of God. Be more careful than ever in the discharge of your family duties. Examine your past lives to see of what neglect you may have been guilty, or by what improper motives you may have been influenced in your conduct as parents and masters, and let the painful recollection of past failures stimulate you to greater faithfulness in the future. As heads of families, you are responsible both to your country and to God for the manner in which you exercise your authority: endeavor so to govern your families, that they may be schools in which shall be trained up intelligent and useful members of society, and obedient and devoted children of God. To your care is also intrusted the maintenance of the organization and ordinances of the church. So dependent is the purity, if not the very existence, of our religion upon the preservation of these, that there can be but little piety where they are neglected. If possible, have the truth regularly and faithfully preached; where this cannot be done, let elders and people assemble to engage in public worship: let Bible classes, Sunday schools, and prayer meetings be organized and kept up, and every means adapted to promote the spread of truth and piety be diligently employed.

We know that you are now, as you have always been, ready to deny yourselves to promote the health and comfort of those who are defending your homes and country. But this is not the whole of your duty to them; they are surrounded with corrupt influences which must, if not restrained by divine grace, weaken all virtuous principles, strengthen vicious ones, and lead at last to almost hopeless depravity of heart and life. All the motives of interest, patriotism, charity, and piety unite to invite you to labor to counteract these influences. Intercede for these tempted ones at a throne of grace; deny yourselves in order that religious instruction may be sent to them; and supply the want of your presence by writing to them. Write often: you can have no excuse for neglecting this duty. You may be sure that your letters are always eagerly looked for and are always welcome. Everything about home is interesting to those who are absent, and although your letters may contain but little news, still, they are letters from home. Do not dwell upon your difficulties and privations; the recital can only make them wretched while it can do you no good. Let patient, hopeful piety pervade every letter:—not that you should write formal lectures, which seldom do much good; but let your advice and warnings,—given always with most tender regard to their feelings and condition—be mingled with accounts of doings at home, and let them always feel that, while you have a deep and abiding interest in everything that concerns them, you are most solicitous for the welfare of their souls. Such letters will exert a most powerful influence for good upon those who receive them; they will be their companions in loneliness, will cheer them in despondency, impart patience in suffering, and courage in danger; they will keep alive the recollections of home, which are an unfailing source of present happiness; they will strengthen the domestic affections, which bind together the scattered members of the family; they will keep in lively exercise those finer feelings and sympathies which serve not only to deprive scenes of suffering and bloodshed of their degrading tendencies, but even to convert them into a means to render those engaged in them more kind, gentle, and thoughtful; and withal, they may awaken desires for that better home in heaven, which may lead them to Him through whom alone they can attain it.

The interests of our religion are so blended with those of the country, that the Christian who feels as he ought cannot be indifferent about public affairs. It is a right which we should never surrender, to form and express our opinions on all measures which involve not only our own interests and happiness, but the interests of our Redeemer's kingdom. We would remind you, however, that you are accountable to God for the proper exercise of this right. As those who profess to be actuated by a sincere love of the truth, you must rise superior to passion and prejudice, and judge, not hastily nor according to appearance, but righteous judgment. In no class of subjects do we find men adopting and promulgating opinions with a more reckless disregard of truth and justice than in that which relates to public men and public measures.

Nothing but disaster can result from this sinful abuse of our powers of judgment. There will be, necessarily, great differences of opinion as to the expediency of many measures adopted by our rulers in the present condition of our country, but let us bear in mind, that where we have not the information requisite to form an opinion, justice requires that we form none; where there is a diversity of sentiment, ours should be held and expressed with the moderation and diffidence which truth demands in all decisions on disputed points; where mistakes have been made, charity enjoins that we make allowance for the imperfections of human wisdom, which in such times as these must often be utterly at fault. Instead of indulging in a censorious spirit which cannot remedy the evils complained of, but which only creates discontent and inflames party spirit, judge and act as enlightened christian patriots according to truth, justice, and charity; and, by fervent prayer for your rulers and self-denying co-operation with them, endeavor to sustain them under their burdens, and aid them in their efforts to secure peace and independence and the unmolested enjoyment of all our political and religious privileges.

We cannot close without reminding you of your duties to your enemies. The injuries of various kinds which you have, either directly or indirectly, received, have naturally excited in your minds the feeling of just indignation. There is danger that, under a sense of injuries so prolonged and often repeated, this feeling may degenerate into the sinful passion of revenge. The conviction of your innocence as to your enemies increases your liability to this sin: it is easy for the victims of injustice to persuade themselves that the indulgence of a vindictive spirit is right. But, difficult as the achievement may be, you are called upon to triumph over all such feelings, however wanton and continued the outrages done to you. While, then, your love of home and country nerves you to resist to the utmost the assaults of the enemy, let it never be degraded and defiled by the intrusion of any malignant passion. In the spirit of your Master, learn to see in the greatest excesses of their fanaticism and cruelty an injury done to themselves far greater than any they can inflict upon you; and let compassion for them as sinful suffering men take the place of your own keen sense of wrong: thus will you fulfill the injunction of your Savior, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you:" and in so doing you will approve yourselves the children of that God who maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust; and the true followers of Him who when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed his cause to him that judgeth righteously.

May the Holy Spirit impress these truths on your hearts and consciences, that you may be comforted in your manifold afflictions and be enabled to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and men.

Our beloved friends in the army have not been forgotten by us in our deliberations. We miss you, brethren, from the fireside, and from your places in the house of God, and for you our fervent prayers have been offered at the throne of grace, that you may be delivered from the perils of soul and body by which you are encompassed, and be speedily restored to your homes in health, purity, and peace. We rejoice to know that some of you, since you left us, have given yourselves to Christ. You began your christian course under great difficulties, but the power and grace of the kind Shepherd of souls who sought and found you in your wanderings can keep you steadfast to the end that you may receive the crown of life. Those who are yet strangers to Christ, we exhort to delay no longer to seek him. You need such a Saviour; determine that you will make an honest, persevering effort to find him. It is our prayer and our hope that we may be permitted to welcome you home not merely as cherished friends and generous patriots returning to enjoy the rewards of their toils and sufferings, but as fellow-soldiers of the cross, who have enlisted in the warfare against sin, and as members of the family of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven. You who are the professed followers of Christ have need to keep a vigilant watch over yourselves. Beware, lest your irregular mode of life and the removal of the restraining influences of home, and the evil example of others tempt you to lower your standard of piety, and insensibly lead you into habits of sin. Live near to Christ; redeem time for religious exercises; seek comfort and strength in danger; and endeavor to make your hardships and temptations instruments of holiness. Never be ashamed of your christian profession; never act in such a manner that a true christian may have cause to be ashamed of you; but by your exemplary conversation, your unfaltering trust in God, and your cheerful obedience to his whole law, your patience in suffering, your courage in danger, your humility and mercy in victory, your serenity and constancy in disaster, strive to recommend to all the Gospel of your Lord and Saviour. You will thus honor him before men, prove a blessing to all around you, and bring a blessing upon yourselves; and should you meet your friends at home no more on earth, you will leave them the most precious of all consolations,—that you have found death a gain; that having fought a good fight, having finished your course and kept the faith, you have gone to receive the reward prepared for you by your Lord, the righteous Judge.

We commit you, brethren, to Him who is able to keep your souls from death, your eyes from tears, and your feet from falling.

The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you; the LORD lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace.

Selections.

TOO ACTIVE TO FREEZE.

I looked to *nature*. It was a clear, cold, bright winter's day. The crisp, untrodden snow which covered the landscape, sparkled in the sunlight, as if with millions of gems. The little stream, that in summer was always dancing and singing by the wayside, was now completely frozen over, silent and still under its icy covering; but as we approached the mill, where a little fall was visible in its channel, there it was leaping and sparkling as merrily as in the midst of a summer's day. Cold as it was on every side, and frost-bound as the stream was above and below, here it was *too active and busy to freeze!*

From nature, I turn to *history*. It is sunset on the Alps. A traveler is descending from the summit, when a storm arises, and the winds blow; and the snow filling the air, rapidly buries all traces of his path. He struggles on till his way is lost, and night sets in its horrors, when, bewildered, discouraged, exhausted, he sinks down to die. The last thought has been given to home and kindred and friends, and his soul commended to his Redeemer, and the numbness is already stealing on his senses and limbs, when a sound of distress is borne on the tempest to his ears. It is an appeal to his humanity, that rouses him even from the stupor of death. With an effort he rises and follows the sound as it is repeated, and soon finds a fellow-traveler like himself benighted and exhausted, and lying down to be wrapped in the winding-sheet spread by the tempest. Earnest for *his brother's* safety, he puts forth every effort to rouse and animate and aid him; and his exertions are crowned with success. His activity has *kept himself from freezing and saved a fellow-being from death!*

From nature and history, I turn *to the church*. A disciple who has every motive to faithfulness is getting cold, indifferent, unspiritual. He has entered the backslider's path, and is making rapid progress in it, when by the providence of God, and a word from his pastor, he is led to become a tract distributor, and a teacher in the Sabbath-school. Before, he was in danger of freezing, of becoming cold himself, and like a mass of ice, diffusing a chilling influence around him. But now, *he is too busy to freeze*. Activity is giving him a glow. Motion is developing heat; and already others are gathering warmth from his example, and led by it to efforts in the cause of Christ, and for the souls of men.

The water, the traveler, the disciple, each has a voice for us. We must be diligent, devoted, earnest in our Master's service, if we would be kept from being cold and lifeless and useless. We should aim to be too active to stagnate, too busy to freeze. We should endeavor to be like Cromwell, "who *not only struck while the iron was hot, but made it hot by striking*"—like the missionary who said, "*If there be happiness on earth, it is in laboring in the service of Christ*"—like the blessed Redeemer, *whose meat and drink it was to do the will of God*. The vineyard must be cultivated; and the command is, that we enter it and *work*. There is work enough to be done, and the injunction is, that *we* do with our might what our hands find to do. To be healthful, we must be active; to be happy, we must be useful; to receive the promise, we must *do* the will of God: we must be diligent, active, earnest, if we would make our calling and election sure, and have at last an open and abundant entrance into the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Prof. Maupin, chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, gives notice that disabled Virginia soldiers will be admitted into the institution without charge for matriculation, tuition, or room rent, on testimonials of their inability to pay the same. Disabled soldiers from other States will be received on the same condition.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. In order to have a friend, you must first become one. Cultivate therefore, the lovely grace of friendship. There is nothing more beautiful on earth than the face of a faithful friend—fairest when seen in darkest day. A real friend never deserts his fellow.

TREAT YOURSELF AS YOU HAVE OTHERS.—*Treat yourselves*, my dear friend, *as you have been accustomed to treat others*. We get another man's character and tie it up to the halberds, and out with our great whip and begin to lay it on with all our force, and after the flogging we wash the poor creature with a kind of briny pretence at excusing his sins. After that again we throw him back upon the bed of spikes, of our own supposition that he is a great deal worse than we have made him out to be. Ah, just serve yourself so. Tie thyself up to the halberds, man, and lay on the whip. Do not spare him. When you have got yourself tied up, hit hard, sir; it is a great rascal you are whipping. Now then, a heavy blow! Kill him if you can. The sooner he is dead the better; for when he is once killed as to all idea of righteousness in himself, then he will begin to lead a new life and be a new creature in Christ Jesus. Make him feel that the leprosy lies deep within. Give him no rest. Treat him as cruelly as he could treat another. 'Twould be only his deserts. But who is this that I am telling you to treat so? *Yourself*, my hearer, *yourself*. Be as severe as you can, but let the culprit be yourself. Put on the wig, and sit upon the judgment seat. Read the King's commission. There is such a commission for you to be a judge. It says, Judge thyself—though it says, Judge not others. Put on, I say your robes; sit up there lord chief justice of the *Isle of Man*, and then bring up the culprit. Make him stand at the bar. Accuse him; plead against him; condemn him. Say, "Take him away jailor." Find out the hardest punishment you can discover in the statute book, and believe that he deserves it all. Be as severe as ever you can on yourself, even to the putting on the black cap, and reading the sentence of death. When you have done this you will be in a hopeful way for life, but he that condemns himself God absolves. He that stands self-convicted may look to Christ hanging on the cross, and see himself hanging there, and see his sins for ever put away by the sacrifice of Jesus on the tree.—*Spurgeon*.

GOD BEFORE OUR EYES.—Hengstenberg says: "What is the deepest and sorest wound of our age? It is that it has lost its sense of the brightness and distinctness of the image of God! For this even the Pauline doctrine of justification by faith, whether rightly or wrongly understood, is not a sufficient cure; here, however an excellent specific is offered to us. Isaiah saw the Lord sitting on his throne high and lifted up. Seraphim stood above him, and one cried unto the other and said, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Sabaoth; all lands are full of his glory. This is the ground in which all his prophecies are rooted, out of which they draw their life. They set God livingly before our eyes. They exhibit him to us in the fullness and absolute energy of his *punitive justice*, and teach us to regard our own sin, and the sin of our nation not with our own, but with God's eyes. 'Jerusalem stumbleth, and Judah falleth, because their tongue and their works are contrary to the Lord, to offend his glorious eyes.' They show us God also in the infinite fullness and boundless energy of the *compassionating love* which causes him to be interested in the 'wretched, the troubled and the comfortless.' They show us God in the energy of his faithfulness toward his Church, toward his beloved Zion, which he covers with his wings as do the birds, which he protects and saves, round about which he goes to watch and help, and on behalf of which, until he has finally created the new heavens and the new earth, he will again and again fulfill the words, 'Behold the darkness covers the earth, and thick darkness the people, but upon thee the Lord ariseth, and the glory of the Lord appeareth above thee.'"

A HAPPY HOME.—In a happy home there will be no fault-finding, no overbearing spirit—there will be no peevishness, no fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life, and health, and strength, and time—of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words. The celebrated Mr. Wesley remarked to this effect, namely: That fretting and scolding seemed like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of the one than we have to curse, or swear, or steal. In a perfectly happy home all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," so the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves, but to please each other.

Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does the sweetness emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness contribute to render a happy home. How attracting, how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness, that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother. How the parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and servant, dwell with delight on those cheerful looks, those confiding smiles that beam from the eye, and burst from the inmost soul of those who are near and dear. How it hastens the return of the father—lightens the care of the mother—renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation—and drawn by the cords of affection, how it induces them with loving hearts to the parental roof.

Oh, that parents would lay this subject to heart, that by untiring efforts they would so far render home happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths.

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies moldering before him? The best thing a man can take with him is character.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*. " "

NEW TERMS.

The subscription price of the *Presbyterian* will be hereafter TEN DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS.

These rates will be continued until further notice. At the earliest possible moment, after a fall in the prices of other things, they will be reduced in a corresponding ratio. We regret the necessity that compels to so heavy an advance; but there is no alternative but to advance with the current of prices or suspend altogether.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with the year are urged to inform us whether they wish the paper continued or not. If they do, let them send on before their time expires. Material and labor are too high to furnish papers gratuitously, or even upon uncertainty, as we have been too much in the habit of doing heretofore. Agents in congregations who have been wont to collect and forward subscriptions, receiving the paper for their labor, will please continue their labors for us. And, that we may know what to depend on for the next year, we hope to hear from them by the first of January. Any person sending us *ten* subscribers for six months, with the money, will be entitled to a copy of the paper free of charge.

PRESBYTERIAN FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Synod passed the same resolution in Greensboro,' as the year before in Salisbury, recommending the churches to take up collections for sending the *Presbyterian* to the soldiers. This, if generally carried out, will aid much in sustaining the paper, while it will be the means of furnishing much valuable and interesting religious reading to the army—the most interesting, at least, that can be furnished North Carolina soldiers.

During the past year, we have received from all sources over $8000 for this object, and have furnished to the camps and hospitals, from eleven to fourteen hundred copies of the paper weekly. These have been received with great favor, and have doubtless been the means of doing much good. A chaplain of a South Carolina regiment, writing on business a few days since, says: "I am receiving copies of your paper, which are most *highly* appreciated and valued. Don't drop my name from the roll if you can help it. Call on your people for money for soldiers' papers, and send them on—they undoubtedly do great good."

The subscription to a large part of the packages now sent, whether to the camps or the hospitals, expires with the year. It will be apparent to all, that to furnish anything like the number of copies the coming year that have been sent during the past, a large increase must be made in the amount of money contributed. Let the friends of the soldiers remember this, and when sending on their own subscription add something also for the benefit of the brave men who are in the trenches or the hospitals with nothing to read.

ANOTHER REVIVAL.—A letter on business from the Pastor, Rev. B. F. Marable, of Sampson county, concludes with this pleasing item of intelligence: "You will be interested to know that since Presbytery we have had a most pleasant and profitable meeting at Oak Plane church. It continued a week, and the immediate result was an accession to the church of 14 members. A deep solemnity pervaded the entire audience, and we trust that impressions were left which will produce yet richer results. We have great reason for humble gratitude to the Dispenser of such mercies."

Oak Plane is one of the smallest churches in the Presbytery; and the addition of 14 will be quite an accession. And we are truly glad to see the Pastor so soon reaping the fruits of his labors.

Members of the church are God's tenants, and they have both a good landlord and a good bargain; and may live well upon it, if it be not their own fault.

"THE TEMPLE OF GOD."

The doctrine of the Holy Spirit is certainly one of the most solemn that the heart of man can conceive or in any way comprehend. It brings God into direct contact, in His permanent power and influence, with the human heart. In its natural state the seat of all corruption and depravity, estranged from God and averse to holiness, without love to Him or a desire to be acquainted with His ways, and full of all rebellion and sin, God the Spirit comes in His divine personality to cleanse and purify the heart, to remove from it whatever is offensive, and to fit it for His own dwelling place in the future. It is in this sense in which man becomes "the Temple of God." There can be no more intimate relation existing between the creator and the creature than this.

These visitations of God to the hearts of men are not rare. They are made constantly, wherever the privileges of a christian land are enjoyed. Is there a reader of these words who has never felt anything of the power of the Spirit of God on his heart? Is there one who has never been impressed with any feeling of God's holiness, purity, justice, goodness, mercy and love, while a sense of depravity, sin, condemnation and wrath has rested upon him? This was the fruit of the Spirit. It evinced the presence of God in the work of enlightening and revealing truth in *your* heart. He was there *then*, whether He is still there or not. He came to you in love and mercy, to show you your danger and point you to the refuge provided in the blood of atonement. And let me ask: What reception did He meet with in these kind visitations? Was it such as you can *now* feel He ought to have had? Did you open your heart to Him, and admit Him freely and gladly? Did you entertain Him as a guest beloved, "the chief among ten thousand?" Did you feel that the interests of your eternity were hanging upon His continued presence and almighty power there? And as such, did you pray Him to abide with you? Did you seek to retain Him? Did you do nothing to grieve or offend Him, or to drive Him forth from your soul, leaving it in its original corruption and sin? If so, it is well. You may rejoice in God's favor and in Christ's righteousness; and look forward in confident expectation to a full consummation of blessedness in the mansions prepared for the people of God in heaven. But, if not so, your condition to-day is as perilous as your conduct has been irreverent and ungrateful. For without this intimate relationship between you and God the Holy Spirit you cannot be saved from sin and death. Your eternal destruction is sure, inevitable, beyond the possibility of doubt or question. Did you think of this, when you lightly esteemed His visit, and drove Him forth from your heart? Surely you could not have acted thus, had you reflected on the awful interests at stake. You could not have trifled thus with one upon whom your eternity depended!

Will the Holy Spirit, thus treated, again draw nigh to him who has "despised and rejected" Him? Will He renew His visits of love and mercy? These become questions of deepest interest to those who have once felt His power, but who have not yielded to Him. Perhaps He will return; for He is not easily driven forth and forced to give up the soul finally and forever to "the worm that never dies." He has no pleasure in the death of the sinner, but would have ALL turn to the Saviour and live. Whatever then may have been your ingratitude and rebellion, your irreverence and thoughtlessness, turn to Him, and "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." But remember, He has said, "My Spirit shall not not always strive with man."

> "There is a line by us unseen,
> That crosses every path,
> The hidden boundary between
> God's patience and His wrath."

And there is eminent danger of crossing that line, and of dying an eternal death.

PRAYER IN PETERSBURG.—The *Express* of recent date, says: "The daily prayer-meetings in this city are continued with increased attendance. They are held alternately at the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches on Washington street, commencing at four o'clock, P. M., and continuing one hour. If the people throughout the country would establish these prayer-meetings in their respective communities and properly attend their exercises, we should not have occasion for so many days of national humiliation and prayer."

A VENERABLE MINISTER.—A letter from Lewisburg, Va., to the *Central Presbyterian*, says: "Your old friend, Dr. McElhenny, still enjoys good health, and performs an amount of labor that is remarkable for one of his age. In six weeks he has preached eleven sermons, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in four different churches, without any assistance, and has rode on horse-back over one hundred and twenty miles in performing this Labor. He is now in the 85th year of his age and 57th of his pastorate.

THE SYNOD OF ALABAMA held its annual meeting in Selma, and determined to establish one or more asylums for the orphans of deceased soldiers, as well as for other indigent orphans.

EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS.

The recommendation of President Davis in his message on the subject of exemptions and details, is undergoing quite a discussion in the papers. There is much zeal manifested on the part of some of these editors, so much so as to create the suspicion that they feel a slight *personal* interest in the matter; though of course they would not have the public believe that they are actuated by any other motive than the general good.

To conscribe "all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions" and detail such of them as the military authorities may deem proper, is a sweeping proposition, and includes of course ministers of the gospel, and thus brings the matter within *our* province to discuss. We are, therefore not out of our sphere when we give our views on this question of State policy.

We accept fully and heartily the position of the President contained in these sententences: "The defence of home, family and "country is universally recognized as the "paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of government like ours, where each citizen enjoys "an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. "No pursuit or position should relieve any "one who is able to do active duty, from "enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the "defence of his country in another sphere." Every member of society *is* bound to defend home, family and country, and "no pursuit or position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, *unless his functions or services are more useful in the defence of his country in another sphere.*" Every man able to bear arms, who is not doing more for the cause of his country at home than he could do in the army, should be at once put into the service. And if any or all the classes heretofore exempt are needed more in the army than at home, let them be at once taken.

And who is to determine whether a man's "functions or services are more useful in the defence of his country" at home or in the army? The Congress, the representatives of the people, is the proper authority in the matter. If therefore Congress should adjudge that editors, or ministers of the gospel, or any other class now exempt, should be taken into service, who are we that we should cry out against it? We may differ from that honorable body in our judgment, but modesty, if nothing else, would suggest to us to be respectful at least in our opposition. Perhaps there may be something of selfishness warping our judgment. The cry then of editors against this recommendation of the President, is in bad taste. They have no right, personally, to any exemption; neither have any other class. If exempted it should be because of their relations to society around them; and the will of this society is expressed through the law-making power. Whenever the Congress of the Confederate States declares by law that ministers of the gospel can serve their country better in the army than at home, *we are off to the front*, whatever may be our opinion of the law. And no minister of the gospel who deserves a place in the sacred calling, will hesitate to follow our example. And we are not sure but Providence may design something of this yet, ere the war shall close, for the benefit of the young and vigorous clergy of the country, too many of whom have shrunk from their duty to the soldiers. When all the ministers able to bear arms shall be put in the service, the army will be better supplied with preaching than it has been heretofore.

As to details, that might do for telegraph operators, workmen in mines, shoe-makers, tanners, &c., but as for editors or ministers of the gospel, *never!* Take the whole class able to bear arms, and leave for the service of the public only those who are over conscript age, or exempt them all by law of the people's representatives. The relation of these professions to the public is such that it would never do to have those who fill them to *appear* to be discharging their functions under detail from the governtal authorities. Better have no editors or preachers during the war in the home service, save the few old men who are in these professions, rather than have men upon whom even the suspicion should by possibility rest for a moment that they write editorials or preach the gospel under any undue influence or constraint from the authorities at Richmond. Such a thought should not attach to them from any person, and they should themselves avoid a position that might render them liable to such a charge, even by the most captious or envious. So, let the people make up their minds to do without newspapers and without preaching, if the recommendation of the President shall be adopted by Congress. As for one, we will say in advance, if this recommendation be carried out so as to embrace ministers, a church we know of will lose its Pastor, and the service will gain a soldier in some capacity or other. We will never be *detailed* by any authority, *except that of a Presbytery*, to minister at home to a congregation in sacred things.

It may be, after all, that the President does not contemplate the detailing of ministers of the gospel. Such a thought does not accord with his usual good sense and piety. But his sweeping proposition would certainly include them.

REVIVALS.—It is delightful to know that amid all the distractions of the times, the prevalence of sins incident to war, and the fearful temptations to worldliness which abound in every part of the land, a gracious God has not left His Church without tokens of His special presence and manifestations of His converting and redeeming power. In the narrative of the state of religion in the Presbytery of Tuskaloosa, published last week, a number of precious revival seasons are reported. We have the good tidings of another in East Alabama Presbytery from a correspondent this week. We learn from our Baptist and Methodist exchanges, that similar seasons have recently been experienced in not a few of their churches. Let these facts encourage Christians everywhere to prayer and labor for the up building of the Church and the salvation of immortal souls. We are too apt to conclude that religion must necessarily decline during these evil times, that Christians must generally grow lukewarm and unfaithful and the impenitent become hardened and inaccessible to the means of grace. We hear constant lamentations over the deadness and unfaithfulness of church members, and the increasing ungodliness of the unconverted,—uttered in tones of hopeless regret, and in a manner which implies that there is no remedy for it all-that nothing can be done to awaken and revive the people of God, or to impress and convert sinners. Hence, we fear, not a few who ought to be stirred up by such a state of things to extraordinary efforts to improve it, yield to a measure of despair, and content themselves with bewailing what ought to be earnestly striven against and resisted.

Such times as these are not necessarily times of backsliding and spiritual desolation. They become so only—let us confess the truth—by our own want of faith and fidelity to duty. Those who ought to lead the church in all holy living and active devotion to duty, gradually yield to the temptations which surround them, are themselves borne away by the current of ungodliness which has set in with so strong a flood, and with no heart to improve themselves or others seek in "the times" an excuse for their dereliction of duty. But the gifts of divine grace are not limited to seasons of peace and prosperity. The apostolic Church was planted amid wars and civil convulsions. In subsequent times religion has often prospered through the downfall and uprising of empires. It can be so now and in our own land if we only have faith in God and are true to our duty. Now, as ever He "waits to be gracious." Now as it ever has been, his language is "according to your faith so be it done unto you." "Open your mouth wide and I will fill it."

The times undoubtedly present many difficulties in the way of the prosperity of religion, but not we firmly believe of a more insuperable nature than exist at all times. They are only of a different kind. But even if they are of a more serious character they are to be overcome by extraordinary efforts—by more vigorous acting of Christian faith and more earnest and diligent use of the appointed means. We must "stir up ourselves to lay hold on God," and by increased watchfulness and prayer and more faithful performance of every duty; rise with the occasion and "quit ourselves like men" for the cause of our Master.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

A MOURNER'S PRAYER.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* relates the following incident which recently occurred in Northern Georgia:

"During a late engagement, while a detachment of our cavalry was being hotly pursued by the enemy's infantry and artillery, a cannon ball came whizzing just over the head of one of our boys, and passed between the legs of a brave fellow of the infantry who was just in the rear of the cavalry and in the act of stepping across a branch. Both legs of his pants were almost torn off, but no damage done to the soldier further than the loss of a finger. He stood perfectly amazed at his almost miraculous escape. While standing thus, the young cavalryman, near whose head the ball had passed—and, by the way, as brave a boy as ever bestrode a horse or chased a Yankee hyena to his lair—rode up and remarked: 'That is the answer to a pious mother's prayers.' The soldier was touched to the heart; and, bursting into tears said, 'yes, he had a pious, good mother. He felt that in answer to her prayers he had escaped almost unharmed from the deadly missile. Mothers! let your boys in the army know that you pray for them, and they will be braver soldiers and better boys. A mother's prayers are a safer shield for her boy than bomb proof fortifications.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.—We are inclined to think that the Christian people of the South, have been praying for our success, with unwonted fervor and earnestness. There has been an increase of concern as to the result, shown by the importunate manner of urging our petitions. We still need more faith.

Already, this campaign has been signally marked. Never before have the losses of the enemy been so great, nor ours so comparatively small. God has shielded many of our brave men in the day of trial, and though we mourn the loss of many, yet the casualties in Grant's and Sherman's armies have been so large as to excite wonder.

Let our prayers be pressed still more urgently, and in stronger faith. "All things" are possible to them that believe. The prayers of God's people, then, must aid the skill of our leaders and the bullets of our men, to end this war speedily. It can be done, and must be.—*Christian Advocate.*

CHURCH TREATMENT OF DESERTERS.—One of our associations, in answer to a query sent up, has declared its opinion that deserters from the army should be arraigned before the churches of which they are members, and expelled. We concur most heartily. Such a crime is rebellion against God and against Cæsar, at the same time. No man, who deserts the flag of his country is fit for membership in a Baptist Church.

But there is another class of delinquents who should be looked after—the men who evade military duty by trifling or false pretexts, and those who aid others, in doing so. What the country most needs is soldiers—fighting men—men at the front. Every capable man is bound to be *there*, unless he has good and sufficient reason for being elsewhere. And upon him lies the burden of proof. He must be able to prove that he is doing his country better service than he could do by going to the army.—*Confederate Baptist.*

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.—The following statement made by the Rockingham Register, will be received with the liveliest feelings of pleasure throughout the Confederate States: We learn an extensive religious influence pervades our army in the Valley. Amongst other earnest enquirers after the good and the right way, is General Early, who, we understand, was among the seekers of God's favor and blessing. The General had previously, we are informed, instituted some very salutary reforms in his department, such as the prohibition of the use of ardent spirits in his command, and the destruction of distilleries accessible to his men.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

GEN. S. D. RAMSEUR.

Action of the Session of the Presbyterian church of Lincolnton in reference to the death of the late Maj. Gen. S. D. Ramseur.

This body deems it due to the memory of the gifted and lamented dead, to the church of which he was a member, and to the country to which he devoted his life, to present to the public their high appreciation of his worth.

S. D. RAMSEUR was born in the town of Lincolnton, N. C., on the 31st day of May, 1837. His parents were Mr. I. A. and Mrs Lucy M. Ramseur. He was a child of the covenant, and was early instructed in the great principles of our holy religion. As a son, he learned and practiced obedience to parental authority, and home was always the place of his chief attraction. The most dangerous hours for village boys found him at home, surrounded by the healthful influences of a happy family, and engaged either in the perusal of his juvenile books, or in the innocent sports of boyhood.

In due time he entered upon a course of liberal education, and afterwards pursued his studies with great success at Davidson College. After remaining there for some time, and wishing to turn his attention to the study of military affairs, he was entered as a Cadet in the Academy at West Point. Here he remained during the then extended time of five years, and graduated with high standing, and received the commission of Lieutenant. Before the actual ontbreaking of the present war, he resigned his Lieutenancy, and tendered his services to his native State. By his skill and distinguished ability as a commander, especially in the terrific conflicts at Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania C. H., as well as by his noble bearing as a gentleman, he was rapidly promoted until he reached the rank of Major General; in the faithful discharge of which office, he fell on the 20th of Oct. 1864, while encouraging and gallantly leading his troops in one of the fiercest conflicts of the war.

But, whilst actively engaged in preparation for the duties of life, and in the diligent cultivation of his mind, he did not neglect the education of his heart. The "one thing needful" demanded and received his early attention. On the 22nd day of April 1855, after a careful examination as to his personal piety, he was received into the communion of the Presbyterian church of Lincolnton. He believed the testimony of God. He accepted the gospel as the wisdom of God, and the power of God unto his salvation. He received it as a "faithful saying, and worthy of his" most cordial "acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." Convinced of his own unworthiness and inability, and conscious of the infinite sufficiency of the blood of Christ; discarding every hope, and renouncing every trust, except those which the gospel presents, he yielded to its claims, and rested upon its provisions. During the last eventful year, especially, his christian graces revived and expanded. The precious fruits of the tree of godliness gradually matured before they were rudely shaken to the ground. Prayer with him had become a habit and a pleasure, and he was a firm believer in its efficacy. The word of God was his great text book, and his private correspondence exhibits a most extensive knowledge of its contents, as well as a wonderful facility of apt and appropriate quotation.

Gen. Ramseur loved the church of his own choice. He received her doctrines, and admired the scriptural simplicity of her order and her worship. The qualities of his mind were such as, unaided by the graces of the Spirit, went to constitute the nobleman of nature; but *with* these graces, they made him at once "the highest style of man," with a heart naturally tender, generous and affectionate, endowed with a high order of intellect, cultivated with diligence, and polished with care—amiable, gentle, and winning in his manners; patriotic, courageous and gallant to a fault, with noble aspirations for an honorable name, and lofty desires to be a benefactor—history will record his success, when she writes out the purity of the man and the deeds of his daring.

Sustained by that faith which unites to the living Head, animated by a "lively hope" which allured him to a better world, he died the death of the righteous, and "his end was peace."

> Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
> Light from its load, the spirit flies;
> While heaven and earth combine to say,
> How blest the righteous when he dies."

R. N. DAVIS, Mod.
I. T. ALEXANDER,
W. H. MICHAL,
A. MCCOY,
I. F. PHIFER,
WM. TIDDY.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The State Educational Association of North Carolina assembled in Charlotte on Tuesday the 9th instant. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President.—Rev. R. Burwell of Mecklenburg.

Vice-Presidents.—Prof. R. Sterling of Guilford, R. F. Armfield of Yadkin, Major W. M. Gordon of Orange, S. H. Wiley of Rowan, Rev. A. G. Stacey of Caldwell, and G. W. Hege of Yadkin Institute.

Recording Secretary.—Samuel Lander of Lincolnton.

Corresponding Secretary.—W. J. Palmer of Raleigh.

The following memorial, to be presented to the Legislature, was unanimously adopted:

The memorial of the State Educational Association to the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina, respectfully represent, that, in their opinion, one of the greatest educational wants of the State is that of schools of a higher grade connected with the common schools. They believe that the bill before the Legislature, at its session last winter, proposed a just and feasible plan, and that it is especially commended to your favorable consideration, from the fact that it offers the only effectual means yet devised to educate, for usefulness, the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, and of young men disabled in the army.

The Association is fully impressed with the opinion that now is the time to act in this matter; that more can now be done in the way of raising well timed funds than in the future, while the necessities of our position, growing out of the sacrifices and casualties of the war, demand immediate efforts to relieve the State of the serious burden of providing means by which the families of its defenders may be made self supporting.

A great variety of arguments and considerations, in favor of the plan referred to, could be presented, but this Association believe that these will present themselves to your honorable body, while they respectfully ask your favorable attention to statements which will be made to you by the gentlemen selected to lay this memorial before you. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of "The supply and compensation of teachers," offered the following report, which was adopted;

We recommend that the committee be instructed to publish an address to the educated ladies of the State, urging them to devote themselves to the work of teaching; and to the people of the state, pressing upon them the necessity of providing a proper support for those engaged in instructing their children.

And in order to secure a supply of teachers for all vacant schools and schools for all who are willing to teach, we recommend that the Superintendent of Public Shools be requested to establish, in connection with his office, an intelligence office, in which he shall keep a regular list of all applicants for schools with their qualifications and address, and of all schools needing teachers. That he request the examining committees in the various counties to aid him in this matter, by securing and reporting the names of teachers.

In order that the Superintendent may be able to carry out the above recommendation, we urge him to endeavor to secure from the Legislature the authority to appoint a Secretary to aid him in this and his other arduous duties.

On the subject of text books, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Association would, at this time, re-affirm its former deliverances upon the supply of our schools with proper texts books, and against the republication of books from the United States.

A resolution of thanks to Rev. C. H. Wiley, Gen. Supt. of Common Schools, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. J. H. Gibbon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the continued employment of the Scriptures in the Schools and Colleges of the Confederate States, be strongly recommended by this Association.

Prof. Sterling was appointed to write an essay on the advantages of system in text books and methods of instruction.

The Educational Association of the Confederate States of America assembled in the same place on the 9th, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

President.—Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Common Schools for N. C.

Vice Presidents.—Prof. C H. Winston, Va., Prof. Wm. Bingham, N. C. Rev. J. I. Bonner, S. C., Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, Ga., Rev. G. D. Hines, Ala., Rev. W. Baird, Ark.

Recording Secretary.—Prof. G. W. Hege.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.—J. D. Campbell.

After transacting considerable business the Confederate Association adjourned to meet in Augusta, Ga., in November, 1865.

WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE.

How tremendous the waste of human life and the ruin of deathless spirits, created by war! How amazing that thoughtful men, professing the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus, should sanction this waste of life in bloody conflicts to subvert and destroy principles and rights which they have often declared "inalienable." Such is the war waged against the people of these Confederate States. May our enemies survey the picture drawn by one of their number from the history of a single campaign—and be amazed at the stolid indifference with which they regard this frightful waste of life on the battle field.

The statistics, here cited, are gathered from a Review of Grant's campaign published in the *National Intelligencer*,—a paper which supports the Lincoln government. The writer gives brief notices of the numerous engagements of his army in their march from the Rapidan with the losses of men sustained in each case, as reported in the northern papers up to July. He reports the loss of the Federals in the battles of

May 5, Rapidan	2,000
May 6, Wilderness	15,000
May 7, Skirmishes	500
May 10, Spottsylvania	10,000
May 15, Spottsylvania	10,000
May 18, Po	1,200
May 19, Po	1,500
May 23, North Anna	1,000
May 24, North Anna	2,000
May 31, Cold Harbor	3,000
June 2, Chickahominy	7,000
June 16, Petersburg	2,000
June 17, Petersburg	1,000
June 18, Petersburg	2,000
June 19, Petersburg	4,000
June 22, Weldon Railroad	2,500
June 23, Weldon Railroad	1,000
June 26, Danville Railroad	3,500
Last assault on Petersburg	5,640
Absolute loss of men	75,840

Seventy Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty lives sacrificed—wasted—thrown away for nought! But this is not all. It is believed his losses were much larger than the numbers reported—that they were not less than a *hundred and forty thousand men.* Add to this the tens of thousands slain before Petersburg and in front of this city since the first of July—and you will have an aggregate of more than twice the number of the entire population of Richmond—sacrificed and slaughtered in a single campaign for its destruction! To this record of folly and crime, add the thousands that have died of diseases, contracted in the low marshy grounds where his surviving hosts have spent the summer and fall. The dark picture is not yet completed. To finish it, we must add more than one hundred thousand of the armies that fell on the road to Richmond in 1861 and '63—in all probably more than five times as many as the population of our city!—All these horrible sacrifices of men have been made by our enemies to satiate their fanatical hatred toward this city—which God in his holy providence has hitherto protected.

The loss of the French at Austerlitz where Napoleon won what historians call "the most glorious of all his victories" was a small affair compared with this Golgotha. Napoleon according to Alison lost twelve thousand men *killed* and wounded; and the allied army thirty thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners—in all on both sides *forty two thousand* including the prisoners taken by the French. Yet Alison remarks, it was "a dear bought victory to Napoleon." What will the future historian say of the "dear bought" defeats of Grant in his desperate efforts to seek and plunder Richmond.

To estimate the criminality and guilt of those under whose orders and sanction all these lives have been thrown away—we must know something of the value of life, viewed in its relations to that endless retribution upon which every one enters at death. What words can express the value of a soul—of a life to one who has a soul to be saved or lost for ever? Who can measure

the penalty of that law, which says—*Thou shalt not kill!* Who can conceive how vast and solemn are the immortal interests of the soul, which are connected with the present life? Who can measure the gigantic wickedness of those who to accomplish the purposes of their insatiable ambition, sacrifice and waste the lives of many thousands of their fellow men on the fields of blood and carnage? Such men as Lincoln and Seward may scoff at the considerations suggested by this shocking waste—but there will be no derision or scoffing when called before the tribunal of their final Judge, to receive a righteous doom, according to their works.—*Christian Observer.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM GEORGIA.—The only official information received yesterday was that Sherman had destroyed the Northwestern and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta to Altoona, the Chattanooga bridge included. This movement is difficult to understand, except as explained by unofficial reports that were in circulation during yesterday. If they be true, the destruction of the railroad can be understood, though it will still appear a superfluous labor. The reports had it that Sherman, having burnt Atlanta on the 15th, last Tuesday, had set out for Macon with three corps, amounting together to 35,000 men, and that he had on yesterday, reached Jonesboro', 22 miles south of Atlanta. If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, Wheeler has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch Sherman and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him "moving towards Bridgeport." Now it is said, he reports him moving towards Macon, as above stated. This latter report is corroborated by other evidence.

Sherman will, we think, meet with opposition he does not calculate upon before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of the most formidable character, and with the troops that before that time will be collected in them, they must give him a vast deal more trouble than he evidently counts upon. It the Georgians will battle for their trenches as the Petersburg militia did last June for theirs, or the Richmond militia did at Staunton river bridge, later in the summer, Macon will be saved.

In undertaking this expedition Sherman is too prudent a man to rely upon subsisting his army on the country. It becomes interesting and important to consider what point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northwest of Atlanta proves that he has cut loose from the Chattanooga base. He must, then, be looking to some point on the Atlantic or the Gulf. We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point: this, not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fail to take Macon at the first dash he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it a new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view as a base of supplies; but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages, did its approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting.

We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.—*Dispatch 18th.*

TYRANNY IN BALTIMORE.—Maj. Gen. Wallace has appointed a special military commission to try the case of Mrs. Thomas J. Hutchins, upon the charge of designing to proceed South for the purpose of presenting a magnificent sword to the rebel brigadier Harry Gilmer. Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Barrett, of New York, is the presiding officer, and Major P. Lord, of the First Delaware cavalry, Judge Advocate. The Commission yesterday entered upon its duties, and will proceed in the examination of all the witnesses without delay.

On Thursday night at the Holliday Street Theatre, whilst the play of the Seven Sisters was being performed, a man named William A. Goss, seated in the audience, hissed upon the appearance of the National flag, and rendered himself disagreeable to the friends of the Union. Captain W. H. Wiegel, assistant provost marshal, who was present, ordered the ungrateful fellow into custody, and he now awaits an examination by Colonel Wooley.

PRICES IN THE NORTH.—Prices of all kinds have advanced greatly in the North. Gold is 229 and more, which makes the Federal currency worth about forty cents on the dollar. Owing to this depreciation the necessaries of life and articles of all kinds have run to the most extravagant prices. Cotton, which was before the war only some six or seven cents a pound, is now worth in New York a dollar and a quarter; common white shirting muslin, which used to be bought for ten to twelve cents a yard, prime quality, now brings fifty to sixty cents; sugar which used to be bought for eight and nine cents, sells now for twenty five cents a pound; flour which was a drug in the market for five and six dollars, is scarcely to be had now for twelve and fifteen dollars a barrel; whiskey, which used to be thought high at two dollars a gallon, is worth now eight and ten; bread, formerly three and four cents a loaf, is now seven and eight cents, and the size diminished at that; hotels that used to charge two dollars a day are now asking five and six.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—A Chicago telegram of the 9th says that Sherman has only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he has been busily engaged in preparing his forces, repairing railroads, and accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. After gathering sufficient supplies he will start with five corps on a winter tour through the Cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

The Washington correspondents of several Northern journals assert that efforts are being made to induce Lincoln to send commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of peace.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—The latest rumors brought by passengers from Macon report Sherman advancing on that city at the head of five corps. He had burned Rome, Marietta and Atlanta, and occupied Jonesboro' on Wednesday.

It is further reported on the streets that all the box cars in this city have been ordered to Macon to bring off the commissary stores.

It is reported that our State troops engaged the enemy near Jonesboro'. Result unknown.

It is also rumored that Sherman before he left Atlanta destroyed several bridges on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. And that he is also devastating the country as he advances, laying waste and burning every thing.

THE WAR.

The war news is exciting to-day, and tells of activity everywhere. The campaign of 1864, instead of passing its last days in peace, is to expire in storm. The 18th day of November is here, and winter has given ample warning that he is not far behind his time. But in Virginia new movements are afoot, and in Georgia and Tennessee a vast campaign, singularly complicated, is in process of development.

Sheridan, after doing his worst in the Valley fell back to a point comparatively near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and assumed the defensive. From this position he has at last effected what he has been aiming to do for weeks. He is believed to have sent off a large portion of his command to Gen. Grant. If this prove correct, and we think it will, we may expect a speedy renewal of heavy operations in this vicinity. Gen. Grant has been hitherto incompetent to any new enterprise. He was only able to lie behind his works, and watch. True, he made recently an important attempt. Drawing every man from his trenches that he dared, and pressing into the service his cooks and teamsters and musicians, he threw out flanking columns at both ends of the confronting lines, and sought to turn our position. Of his failure and his severe chastisement it would be superfluous to speak. To his surprise, he found himself everywhere vigorously met, and bloodily repulsed. Retiring behind his works again, he has been since content to remain inactive.

If joined, however, by Sheridan, Grant would once more indulge hope of advantage from a renewal of his endeavors. He would calculate on being able to hold his lines, and at the same time have a large movable column for flank enterprises. This column he may venture to throw far out, in imitation of Sherman's movement upon Jonesboro', and rely upon its ability to defeat any similar force of our own. If this be his plan we may expect that he will attempt to execute it with celerity. As soon as Sheridan joins him, he will probably aim to deliver a blow, if possible before we are ready to meet him.

If the vast fleet of monitors collected and collecting under Porter, are to play a part in Grant's operations, then the latter's main attempt will be on the north side of the James. If the fleet, however, operate against Wilmington, then Grant will move upon the south side, with a view to cut our communications with that quarter. As the season of storms is at hand, we hardly suppose that the clumsy iron clads will be ventured out at sea. Poor swimmers at best, one gale such as the Carolina coast has often listened to, would sink the last of them. On the whole, we think that this collection and co-operation of fleets and armies are meant for Richmond; and that soon we will hear the roar of their united artillery.

It is our business to be prepared for the onset. The wave is coming—the rock must be ready. Grant has furiously flung himself upon us many times heretofore, and has always been repelled and discomfited; we must administer to him the same discipline again. We dare say he will have his usual luck. The interval since his last attacks has not been passed idly. We can say no more.

From Tennessee we have no further tidings to report from Beauregard through our own sources; but that itself is tidings. The United States papers report him as having crossed the Tennessee river. We suppose he has, and that he is now in Middle Tennessee. The plan of operations on Sherman's part, as we learn from the same source, and we suppose correctly, is to leave Thomas, with such reinforcements as have been sent him, to oppose Beauregard, while Sherman with his own column shall move South from Atlanta. This is so confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance that we accept the programme as the true one.

The first point marked out, as aimed at by Sherman, is Macon, distant from Atlanta 103 miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to move upon Savannah, 190 miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, 104 miles farther. Perhaps Augusta, 164 miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour.

Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it, by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as to Altoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee—a singular manœuvre to be sure. Since then his people at home have heard nothing from him; we trust they never will again. It is the speculation of some that instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will, he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it prove not a rough one.

Will Beauregerd turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign—the one moving North, the other South? His purposes are necessarily secret; nor are we in possession of the information for an opinion as to the best policy.

It is to be hoped that the people of the States through which Sherman proposes to march will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood's; he is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends. No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition, must be counted now, or considered excessive. Tear down the bridges, block the roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not becomingly resisted.

On the whole, the situation of affairs, East and South is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

PRESS EXEMPTIONS.—In looking over the statistics for the State of Alabama, on details and exempts, gotten up for Congress, we are struck with the showing made by the printing brother hood. Thus, in a State but hardly touched by the Yankee army, and where there are an unusually large number of papers in the country, still outliving the high prices, and containing the largest city in the Confederacy, full of printing presses, the press have only *one hundred and sixty-three* out of the army, while the pulpit, its friend, has five hundred and eighty-five, and the Government in its comparatively soft and easy places 2,794!! Here is argument and figures and conclusion in a sentence! We doubt not the same ratio will be maintained, even if the figures are not more favorable, in every State of the Confederacy.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Manchester depot, of the Danville Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, involving a loss in buildings, cars, etc., of about $40,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is said that a fire had been built on the floor of one of the cars of the previous night's down train, by some soldiers, who had guarded against accidents all the way through, by keeping the fire on a piece of sheet iron. When the train arrived, they left the fire, and the train after being emptied, was backed into the depot, where, during the night, it took fire from the debris left by the soldiers, with the above result.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

"FOREIGN BATTALION."—We observed a notice several days since, in the Salisbury *Watchman*, that a considerable number of foreigners, (mostly Irish) yankee prisoners of war there, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy and had departed for the point where "Foreign Battalions" were being formed. A correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian* of last Tuesday, gives the following account of the formation of these Battalions:

I witnessed, on yesterday, a very interesting and commendatory scene. At the camp of the "Foreign Battalion," over four hundred Yankee released prisoners of war took the oath of allegiance and swore fealty to support, in arms, the Confederacy.

The battalion numbers at present over six hundred men, all of whom have been prisoners, and are foreigners. They represent every nationality in Europe, and speak generally only their mother language. They are in general unsophisticated in the policy of nations, and are nearly as willing to fight for one country as another.

The oath of fealty was administered to them in the presence of all their officers, and before the post chaplain, O'Connel, who addressed them in their various languages, and with the happiest apparent effect.

Cheer after cheer went up for "their" new Confederacy, and warmly did they cheer for their new and manly colonel and their other officers.

I have been informed by persons of approved probity, that several thousand of such men are most willing to join our ranks and aid our cause.

The Savannah *News* adds: "We understand that a considerable number of prisoners of war, foreigners by birth, whose terms of service in the Yankee army having expired have been denied the privilege of exchange, have taken the oath and entered the Confederate service here. We are of opinion that if the true character of the issue between the puritanical, intolerant, proscriptive, fanatical North, and the enlightened, liberal and conservative South, was better understood by the European masses, especially the Catholics, whom the North would, a few years ago, have prescribed and disfranchised, placing them on the social and political level of the negroes—we say if the true issue between the two sections was better understood, we believe the sympathy and aid of thousands of brave, misguided men who are now in the ranks of the Yankee army, and aid with their bayonets to force upon the South a tyranny more cruel and debasing than any that Europe has ever experienced. Religious freedom on this continent owes much to the South, for had not Yankee fanaticism had slavery to combat, it would long since have been engaged in a life and death crusade against the Catholic religion."

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

On Sunday morning last, two hundred native Irishmen, who have been Federal prisoners in our hands for over twelve months past, reached this city, from Florence, S. C., and passed through on their way to join Hood's army.

They are all strong, hearty and robust looking men, and are now on their way to join the army of Tennessee. They have expressed a wish, that they may be allowed to join the gallant Gen. Pat Cleburn's corps, that General being a native of their own dear Ireland. They all swear vengeance against the enemy if they are ever lucky enough to meet him in the tented field.

The above parties represent that a large number of native born Yankees, whose time was out, desired to take the same oath and join the Confederate army but that the authorities at Richmond refused them this privilege.

We have no doubt those men all give a good account of themselves, and prove a valuable acquisition to Gen. Hood's army.

MISSOURI.—The Grenada (Mississippi) *Motive* says:

We have just had a long conversation with a gentleman—an old friend and a man we knowingly vouch for—who left St. Louis a short time ago. His opportunities were the very best for knowing what was going on in the State.

General Price has a firm foothold in Missouri. He is virtually in possession of four fifths of the State, and no intelligent Federal officer believes they can force him out. When our informant left, General Price had his headquarters at Waverly, and his lines extended sixty miles west. Recruits are flocking to him daily from all parts of the State—old grey haired men and young boys mingle in the ranks with stout, hale men, in the bloom of youth and prime of life. These recruits are the best men in the State.

Intelligent Federal officers assured our informant that not less than 35,000 recruits had joined "Old Pap" up to the 30th of October, which would make his force fully 60,000 strong. Fagan, with a small force, had been retiring before a force of Federals near Independence, which gave rise to the oft repeated rumor that Price was retreating. He has never receded an inch since he entered the State, and has never had a Yankee force in his front able to cope with him or willing to attempt it. Clark, Shelby and Bill Anderson are north of the Missouri river, tearing up railroads, whipping Dutch and "obeying orders" generally.

In the Sedalia affair Jeff. Thompson captured 2,200 men.

General Smith the Worthy who burned Oxford, Mississippi, in August last, has been lying ten miles above St. Charles city for two weeks—his army loaded on seventeen transports—and awaiting orders from Washington city.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.—The *Republican* says of our returned prisoners that have arrived at Savannah:

We notice, with great pleasure, the good behaviour of the men. It might reasonably have been expected that among such a great number of men, just from their long confinement and cruel treatment—once more with their feet upon the soil of their beloved land of liberty—some would have broken over all restraints, but it has not been the case. All have been orderly and behaved with the utmost decorum.

A most cheering thing clearly observable in the countenances of all, as well as from their conversation, is that they are not whipped or disheartened or despondent. They are cheerful and confident, and as full of defiance to the hateful Yankee invader as mortals can be.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—To night 1108 of our prisoners were brought up by the yankees. About one-third were sick and otherwise disabled. The whole number so far received a little exceeds 3100. The delivery of yankee prisoners will begin on Thursday.

The Home Guard of Watauga County had a fight with the deserters on the 3d inst. Maj. Bingham with his command went to the Crab Orchard on the 2d, and on returning with three prisoners and a lot of cattle and horses, was attacked and fired upon by the bushwhackers. Maj. Bingham returned the fire and the fight continued several hours. The Home Guard had one mortally wounded, Elliott Bingham and three others slightly. The deserters lost eight killed and several wounded. They were commanded by one Hartly.

CAPTURE OF A PICKET LINE.—RICHMOND Nov. 19.—An Official telegram to the War Department says:

Gen. Picket reports that on the night of the 17th a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Colonel, Kaufman, 2 Captains, two Lieutenants, and 113 privates were captured, besides dead and wounded on the ground. Our loss 1 killed and 9 wounded.

FROM HOOD' ARMY.—The Montgomery *Appeal* publishes the following about Hood's army.

Civilians are not permitted to travel on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, north of Meridian, which is the railroad route to the vicinity of the army, when its location was last reported. Thus far Gen. Hood has succeeded in mystifying both friend and foe, and as he can very easily direct the conduct of his military superintendent of telegraph, so as to prevent the transmission of intelligence, we may expect to remain befogged until such time as he desires the public to become posted. We must exercise patience.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly's Publication Committee has received the following contributions, during the month of August and September, 1864

Presbytery of South Alabama.

Government Street ch., S. School, Mobile,	$136 66

Presbytery of Cherokee.

"Elder"	600 00

Presbytery of Flint River.

Rev. R T. Marks, Treasurer,	53 24
Mrs E S J Walker, Adam's Grove church,	35 75
" " " " " for Visitor,	35 75

Presbytery of Hopewell.

A Friend in Augusta,	10 00
" " Washington,	1,000 00
Washington church,	100 00
A Friend,	10 00

Presbytery of East Mississippi.

Enterprise church,	100 00

Presbytery of Orange.

A Friend in Greensboro', per R Sterling,	50 00
Grier's church,	24 51

Presbytery of Bethel.

Six Mile Church,	56 75
Bethesda church,	102 00

Presbytery of Charleston.

Rev J W Miller, Summerville, for Visitor,	10 00

Presbytery of East Hanover.

George Bagby, Richmond,	20 00

Presbytery of Lexington.

Mt Horeb church,	38 50
A member of Fairfield church,	20 00
Waynesboro' church,	178 08

Presbytery of Montgomery.

"One-tenth" Roanoke,	5 00

Presbytery of Roanoke.

First church, Lynchburg,	513 00

Presbytery of West Hanover.

Mrs Anna Coleman, Nelson, Va.,	9 32
Mayesville church,	73 29
Mrs G E Baxter,	20 00
Willis church,	23 84
Cave "	190 00
Farmville church,	285 00

Miscellaneous.

Co C., 1st Va Cavalry,	10 00
A young Presbyterian, A. N. V.,	5 00
Spotts & Harvey, Richmond,	681 50
Rev H H Banks, Chaplain Macbeth Light Artillery for Visitor,	10 00
Leslie Glover, Lieut 1st S C Art., for Visitor,	5 00
Rev W T Holmes, Chaplain 1st Tenn Reg't,	15 00
A Private in Palmetto Sharp shooters,	5 00
Texas Brigade Christian Association,	50 00
Sundries through "Southern Presbyterian,"	90 00
Mrs Capt Dill,	35 00
C H Wynne, Richmond,	35 00
A Soldier of 1st Va Artillery,	6 00
"Sunbeam,"	10 00
Christian Association, Corse's Brigade,	75 00
Rev Jas McDowell, Chaplain Palmetto Sharp-Shooters,	40 00
	$4,640 79

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Publication.*

FOR EDUCATION.

Presbytery of East Mississippi.

Enterprise church,	$130 00

Presbytery of East Hanover.

Nottoway church,	110 00
Mt Horeb church,	39 00
	$279 00

JAMES MILLER, *Treasurer, Board of Education.*

RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

H. T. Watkins, Henderson; Rev W M Kilpatrick, Mocksville; W N Crowder, A P James, Lincolnton; Mrs A Cooper, Oxford: Thos Joyner, Snow Creek; Rev. J Rankin, Lenoir; Rev J B Shearer, Blk Walnut, Va; E L Deaver, Forks of Pigeon; J S McKenzie, 5th S C Vol; W H Edgeworth, Hornesboro', S C; D McMillan, Kyle's Landing; I McNeill, Malta; Mrs M C Douglas, Davidson College; Mrs M C Hall, Bethany Church; J L Caveness, Carthage; Miss M C Green, W G Morisey, Goldsboro'; G H Kimbrough, Mrs J Waters, Snoobe, Miss; Mrs J T Leftwich, Staceyville; A D Brown, Fair Play; Mrs J C Patrick, Zone, S C; Rev S C Alexander, White Hall; A Bain, Kyle's Landing; A J McDonald, Pt. Exchange; J McPherson, Dunning Creek; H W Beatty, Gravelly Hill; Dr. Wm. McCallum, Affordsville; Miss J Mebane, Haw River; J C Kingkendall, 16th N C Bat; D J Atkinson, Pt Exchange; Mrs M Johnson, Solemn Grove.

MARRIED.

In Lincolnton, on the 7th inst., by Rev. R. N. Davis, Dr. G. M. HOKE, to Miss VIOLET D. MCLEAN, both of Lincolnton.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

At Shelbyville, on the 7th day of Oct, 1864, Miss LOUISA SLEDGE, in the 22nd year of her age.

The subject of this notice was remarkable as a dutiful and affectionate daughter, as well as for her intelligence and for a modest and retiring disposition. At the time of her lamented death, she was in attendance upon the Shelbyville High School, in a course of preparation for the noble and patriotic work of teaching. But an untimely end seemed to be put to her schemes of future usefulness. She had scarcely entered upon her second term when she fell sick of typhoid fever, which, after a lingering and painful illness, closed the earthly existence of one who by natural endowments and acquired attainments had already become a blessing to society, and gave promise of much future usefulness. Our lamented friend had not connected herself with the church. This may have arisen from her extreme conscientiousness and self-distrust which led her, like many others, to await a more decided phase of religious experience before she ventured upon so important a step. Her conduct was always exemplary, and we rejoice to be able to record that she bore her sufferings, in her last illness, with the greatest patience and resignation, and that her death was peaceful and triumphant. PASTOR.

On the 1st of Oct. 1864, at Howard's Grove Hospital, Sergt. PATRICK J. PENN, Co. F, 4th Texas Regt Inft., in the 24th year of his age, of a wound received near fort Harrison, on Sept. 29th.

Sergt. Penn entered the Confederate service at Camp Clark, Texas, on the 11th of July, 1861, and shortly afterwards came to Virginia to be one of the noble band that has stood as a wall of fire around the devoted capital of our country. From the time of his entering the service until his death, he had never re-visited home or friends, but had stood nobly at his post through all the storms of Summer, Winter and battle, and of her, far from home, parents, and friends, he laid down his life on his country's altar. Thus, in early manhood, one who has spent over three years of his young life in the arduous service of his country, and who has most gallantly fought with the army of Northern Virginia, on nearly every field over which its banners have floated, has left parents, a brother and sister, and many friends to mourn their loss. *Requiescat in pace.* E.

At his residence, near Affordsville, Rebecca county, on the 14th of October, 1864, ROBERT L. ROSBOG, Esq., son of Archibald and Flora Monroe, of Richmond county, in the 35th year of his age.

In August, 1861, he joined Capt. Dula's company, stationed in and around Wilmington, where he contracted the disease which proved fatal to him. He returned to his home the first of last August seriously ill, and for two months and a half suffered intensely. A very few days before his death, when questioned relative to his preparation to meet the solemn approaching hour, his reply was: "If I am not deceived, I am ready."

Capt. J. H. Bally of the 58th N. C. Regiment, was shot through the leg, by bushwhackers, in Mitchel county, on the 1st instant, while on a visit to his friends in that county.—*Asheville News.*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$5 50@$6 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 50@$2 00
BEESWAX,	$4 00
BUTTER,	$7 00
CORN,	$18 00@$20 00
COTTON,	$ 0 00@$1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$25 00@40 00
COFFEE,	$00 00@18 00
COPPERAS,	$6 00@$7 00
EGGS,	$3 00
FLOUR,	240 00@250 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@$4 00
LEATHER,	$18 00@25 00
LARD,	$5 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 4 00
PORK,	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$20 00
SODA,	$8 00@10 00
SUGAR,	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP,	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$3 50@$4 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$2 00@$4 00
SALT,	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW,	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebaneville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course is retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars. Address, COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.
Nov. 23, 1864-10

Further Notice of the Sale of the
PLANTATION, STOCK, CROP, &c., OF THE
LATE Maj. JOHN T. GILMORE.

THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, ON TUESDAY, THE 29th NOVEMBER, 1864.

TERMS:

The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will, on one and two years' credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c., will be sold on six months' credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or give notes.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
W. DRAUGHON, Auctioneer.
Nov. 23w1

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1864.-3m

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. S. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 18th of July, 1861, and embraces among its officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the Society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the Church, were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The Officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, *President*; O. Ellyson, R. F. Lester and James Weddell, *Vice Presidents*; R. M. Dunlop, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. W. B. Wellons, *Superintendent, Corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the Army and Navy Messenger*; James E. Outhbert, *Treasurer*; Rev. C. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. G. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. D. Archer, Dr. T. Bookwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, *Directors*; Rev. J. C. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, *Publishing Committee.*

Contributions should be sent to James E. Outhbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev. W. S. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D'AROY PAUL, *Pres't.*
A. G. Brown, *Sec. pro. tem.*
Petersburg, Va., Nov 23rd, 1864.

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unquestioned pre-eminence, and wears its crown of glory, and wields its sceptre of influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to CHRIST this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an enterprise, which seeks to accomplish this great end.

This undersigned is carrying on, on his own account, the same work which he hitherto performed as Sup't Bible Tract Society. In that capacity, about Fifty Millions of Pages of Tracts, and thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books were distributed by him amongst the soldiers of every Army of the Confederacy. The seed has not been sown in vain. Numerous letters from chaplains, officers and privates, testify to the great good which has been accomplished, and show that the literature thus distributed, has been, to a considerable extent, instrumental in promoting and sustaining the wonderful Revival with which God has blessed our Armies, and which, in the past year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the churches.

Generals Lee, Jackson, Kirby Smith, and other Army officers; Captains Lee, Pegram, and others of the Navy; and many eminent Statesmen of the Confederacy, have given their voluntary testimony to the religious service rendered to the country by the instrumentality of such literature.

The expenditure of means involved in very great, and donations for the support of this enterprise are respectfully solicited from all, every offering, which have at heart the religious welfare of our soldiers, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Please send your contributions to

Rev. A. W. MILLER, Supt.
Petersburg, Va.
November 23, 1864.-4w

At Wholesale and Retail!

1 CASE, 1,200 YDS. BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS.
1,000 LBS. COPPERAS.
10 KEGS NAILS, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d.
30,000 WHITE AND BROWN ENVELOPES.
75 GROSS PANT BUTTONS.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
Nov. 16th, 1864.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors for Moore county at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting all taxes now due the Confederate Government, viz: At Arch'd Kelly's, Nov. 21st; at M. Sheffield's, Nov. 22d; at Ritter's, Nov. 23d; Alston's, Nov. 24th; D. M. McIntosh's Nov. 25th; John Shephard's, Nov. 26th; McNeill's, Nov. 28th; D. Graham's, Nov. 29th; Carthage, Nov. 30th, 1864. All who have not given in are hereby notified to attend with their lists properly made out. Meet at 10 o'clock, at any of the above named places most convenient.

ALEX. KELLY,
Col. 52d District.
Nov. 16-3-21*

Wanted.

60,000 SHINGLES.
1,000 lbs. Tallow.
1,000 yds Country Homespun.
500 yds Woolen Jeans.

For which I will pay the full market price or exchange Cotton Yarn, Shirting or Salt.
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Nov. 16,-4t

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of superior matches.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
Nov. 16th.

Exchange Notice No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 20th, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEN of the Vicksburg capture, July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.
Oct. 12th, 1864,-6t

$50 Reward.

STOLEN, about 26 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, on the 8th of November, a medium sized bay HORSE, blind in left eye, with short thin mane, and aged about 10 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to
J. A. GILLIS,
At Fayetteville Arsenal.
Nov. 15.-21*

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS of engaging in useful employment, proposes to take charge of a few pupils in a family for instruction in English branches.

She has had the advantages of education; but not having experience in teaching, expects no remuneration except board. She prefers to live in a family where she can have the use of a piano.

Address R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.,
(For Sassafras Fork, by Express.)
Nov. 9th.-4t.-*

Lost Cloak.

LOST, between John McNeill's, Esq., and Lieut. Neill McNeill's, near Crain's Creek, Moore county, on the 19th October, a Dark Brown Cloth Cloak, with red and black tassels. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by Mrs. MINOR.
Fayetteville, Nov. 9.-3t

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address
Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
Nov. 2nd, 1864.-tf.

Wanted!

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching with boys and girls, a situation as teacher in some Academy or high school.

Address immediately, TEACHER,
Tally Ho, Granville co., N. C.
Nov. 2, 1864.-4t.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency.*

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Sept 23, 1864-4t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more Cards, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense. Call

Miscellaneous Reading.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequalled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparation made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our Generals and soldiers, to perceive that a power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In Northwestern Louisiana a large and well appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one-third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains, and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity, of which many have availed themselves, of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for congratulation. The enemy hoped to effect, during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of northern and western Mississippi, of northern Alabama, and of western Tennessee are again in our possession; and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied upon by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for devout gratitude to Divine power. In southwestern Virginia, successive armies which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of east Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In northern Virginia extensive districts, formerly occupied by the enemy, are now free from their presence. In the lower Valley, their General rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main armies, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture the town of Petersburg.

The army of General Sherman, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same general who, in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with re-capture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been repaid. Again in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure, if the valor of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever.

Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, of the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth so patent to us must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor all combined, can save the enemy from the exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the Republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to ensure the prolongation of hostilities.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co-equal States united by Federal compact. It has ever been considered the proper function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging whether in point of fact the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretentions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party, to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral powers is plainly apparent when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle.

So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whether intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devestation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

The disregard of this just, humane, and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the Governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg its own conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by those powers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of Her Brittanic Majesty's Government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. The denial of our right under these circumstances is so obviously unjust, and discriminates so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious, by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage.

We seek no favor, we wish no intervention, we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country, and we feel justified in asserting that without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain, in the fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this opinion was sincerely entertained; but the experience of two years of unequalled carnage shows that it was erroneous, and that the result was the reverse of what the British ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, a policy just to us, a policy diverging from an unvarying course of concession to all the demands of our enemies, is still within the power of Her Majesty's Government, and would it is fair to presume, be productive of consequences the opposite of those which have unfortunately followed its whole course of conduct from the commencement of the war to the present time. In a word, peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a share in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress.

The renewed instances in which foreign powers have given us just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public interest, and we must reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure redress.

FINANCES.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were $415,191,550, which sum, added to the balance of $308,282,722, that remained in the treasury on the 1st of April last, forms a total of $723,474,372. Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, $342,560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been $272,378,505, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1864, of $108,435,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, was $1,147,970,208, of which $539,340,090 were funded debt, bearing interest, $283,880,150 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by about twenty-one and a half millions of dollars, than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on the first of last month may be fairly considered to have been $1,126,381,005.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, was $97,650,780, being rather more than $16,000,000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but six pence per pound.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fixed for the payment of the bonds.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government, according to the estimates submitted with the report for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1865, amount to $438,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of former appropriations, on the 1st January, 1865, a balance of $467,416,504. It would, therefore, seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of actual expenditures, and that no additional appropriations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st July of next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing year.

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances results from the depreciation of the treasury notes which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes, redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these: 1st. That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. 2d. That no issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. 3d. That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war shall be set apart specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount, until it shall have been reduced to $150,000,000; and 4th. The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after the return of peace as shall be sufficient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The details of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success, are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be fairly presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendation of the report for the repeal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality in the burthen of taxation; for exempting all government loans from taxation on capital, and from a adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical questions for legislation, which, if wisely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burthens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The returns of the Produce Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed that the Treasury Agency in the trans-Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made, to some extent, for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support; perhaps not more so than in Richmond, and enquiry, with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military sevice is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of war. Among the suggestions made for legislative action with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes.

All telegraph operators, workers in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within the conscript age, by men older and less capable of active field services. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of these essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the ready means of escaping service by fraudulent devices; and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operations of the conscript laws.

A general military law is needful in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive measures.

The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report, with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation, hitherto often made, is again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as seriously to impair their efficiency. It is the most necessary that this should be done, as the absence of legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply, by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper, legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject; however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow citizens has known no abatement; but has on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recrimination or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each Government is hereafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow-citizens whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in the actual conflict.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the Government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves and imposed on the Government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

The act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious. But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods, in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State; that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that even in this limited employment, length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal. In this aspect the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave and to pay therefore due compensation, rather than to impress his labors for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property, in all cases where the slave might be recaptured, after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the Government, the question is presented, by what course he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude, or should his emancipation be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the premise of such service; and, if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freedman the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service. The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service; and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the Government, their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge, after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary, the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices, of which they are now guilty, been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain; the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrection amongst us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro, who has merely been trained to labor and as a laborer, with the white man, accustomed from his youth to the use of fire arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation, or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invaders' system of police for the kind relation previously subsisting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only. If the subject involved no other consideration that the mere right of property, the sacrifices heretofore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and political question which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of our republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the task which has been happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge.

Comparing the results of our own experience with those of the experiments of others, who have borne similar relations to the African race, the people of the several states of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendation, above made, for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force, in case of urgency, than three fold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peaceful solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But, while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and, by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the Government of our enemies have too often and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace, except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled. Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this fast growing conviction shall have taken firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impossible, unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen the Government, to which is confided the treaty making power can be at no loss for means adopted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached when under Divine favor these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develop the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7th 1864.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $99,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,525,528.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
John McRae, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Minsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'g'n.
C. B. Mallett, A. R. Hall, }
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President*.
D. A. RAY, *Vice President*.
C. L. McMILLAN, *Secretary*.
John Collins and C. C. McClenaman, traveling Agents for the Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860.

ISSUE MISSING

6733

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.---NO. 49.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 361.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1863, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

A LITTLE WHILE.

"A little while!" so spake our gracious Lord
To the sad band around that sacred board,
Where his long-burdened heart
Already felt the smart
Of his own Father's sin-avenging sword.

Take thou the message, weeping, weary one!
Are not all things around thee hastening on!
Thy Father's hand ordains
All thorn thy griefs and pains;
"A little while," they, too, are passed and gone.

Have all the lights of love quite died away?
Does the last star withdraw its cheering ray?
Till the long night wears past,
Weeping and prayer must last,
But joy approaches with the dawning day.

Do friends misunderstand or mock thy pain?
Hast thou too fondly trusted, loved in vain?
The faithful one and true
Can blighted hopes renew,
And hearts long severed re-unite again.

"A little while"—the fetters hold no more—
The spirit long enthralled is free to soar,
And take its joyous flight
On radiant wings of light,
To the blest mansions of the heavenly shore.

There end the longings of the weary breast;
The good sought after here is there possessed,
Ride o'er the stormy sea
Poor bark! soon shalt thou be
In the calm haven of eternal rest.

"A little while," look upward and hope on!
Soon shall the troubled dreams of night be gone,
The shadows pass away
Before the abiding day—
The Saviour comes to save and bless his own!

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Publication Committee to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States.

The Publication Committee respectfully report to the General Assembly that they have endeavored faithfully to carry out the instructions of the last Assembly in regard to more extended operations, and particularly with reference to the army. All has not been accomplished which was desired; but, in consideration of the many and serious difficulties encountered, the Committee feel thankful that so much has been done.

The present Secretary, after his election by the General Assembly, returned to Montgomery, Ala., the then seat of operations of the Committee of Domestic Missions, and, after winding up its business so far as his duties as its Secretary were concerned, repaired to Richmond, reaching this city about the middle of June, 1863. The Publication Committee being then engaged in removing into more commodious quarters, it was not practicable to get fairly to work before the first of July—so that the actual period of operations included in this report can not properly be considered as embracing *much over nine months*, though it ostensibly covers eleven months. The necessity for closing up the fiscal year in time to secure the data for the annual report to the Assembly, has induced the Committee to fix the thirty-first day of March as the terminus of their year, and hereafter the report will cover twelve months from April 1st.

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

None but those actually engaged in publishing can fully appreciate the difficulties with which it is attended in the present condition of things in our Confederacy. At first our supply of type was inadequate; this we were enabled to remedy, after some months, by a further purchase, and on very favorable terms. But the difficulties in procuring paper have been constant and most embarrassing. Applications to paper-mills in Georgia and North Carolina, as well as in Virginia, though urged in our behalf by friends in their vicinity, have often been, indeed most frequently, entirely unsuccessful; and even when this was not the case, the supplies were so limited as but partially to meet immediate wants, and then to leave us to fresh difficulties and delays. Similar embarrassments have been encountered as to press-work. Though the type was set up in our own office, we have been dependent on the power-presses of the city to do the printing, and these were often preoccupied—so that, not unfrequently, the forms have been kept standing for weeks before they could be worked off. During the sessions of Congress and of the Virginia Legislature in Richmond, these embarrassments became so great that we applied to printers in other parts of the Confederacy, but without success. The Committee have done the best that was practicable in the circumstances.

The General Assembly having authorized the appointment of a Publishing Agent, the Committee selected for that office Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, who had already been rendering valuable service. Mr. Cooke's practical acquaintance with both printing and binding rendered him particularly adapted to this work, and the Committee consider themselves favored in securing the benefit of his experience. The superintendence of printing, the purchase of paper, getting out and mailing the *Children's Friend* and *Soldier's Visitor*, with attendance in the Depository, and sending off the numerous parcels of books and tracts distributed, have given full employment for his time.

From the Report of the Publishing Agent it will be seen that twenty-six tracts have been issued since the last report, making the whole number now on the catalogue forty-six. This is exclusive of the publications not in tract form, of which larger editions were issued than of the tracts. The total number of pages published, including all descriptions of publications, since the last report, is ten millions seven hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty; but in order to attain a correct idea of the amount put in circulation, we must add to these, two million nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand pages received from the Religious Tract Society of London, to which more particular reference will be made. The total of pages from the two sources amounts to *thirteen millions seven hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifty*.

The Army Hymn-book, of which fifteen thousand have been published, is a collection of hymns adapted to use in camps and hospitals, and prepared in response to numerous calls from chaplains and others. It contains eighty-two hymns, with an appendix of six others, to which music is attached—the latter feature being added, also, to meet a demand from the army.

In addition to the tracts, the Committee have been enabled to put in circulation, almost entirely in the army, *fifteen thousand four hundred and three volumes*, obtained from the Religious Tracy Society of London, and from one of the former agents of the Philadelphia Board of Publication—to which a more particular reference will be made. It is proper to state that, in speaking of the foregoing as "volumes," we do not simply mean books, but all publications of larger dimensions than the ordinary tract.

The Committee have every reason to believe that both the volumes and tracts have done a most important work among our soldiers. During the revivals with which it has pleased God so signally to favor our army, religious reading was sought for with eagerness rarely paralleled, and the printed page proved a most important coadjutor of the chaplain and the missionary. Our own publications, as well as those received from abroad, have been adapted specially to the soldier—many of them being narratives, and all of them setting forth, in simple terms, the great essential truths of the Gospel.

THE SOLDIER'S VISITOR.

The great demand for newspapers in the army suggested to the Committee the idea of issuing a sheet in that form, containing tracts, in the hope that they would thereby secure a more general reading than in the ordinary shape. In carrying out this idea it was considered expedient to give variety, by adding other reading matter as far as space would permit; and, with these two features combined, a monthly paper, called *The Soldier's Visitor*, was commenced in August last, and has been regularly issued since—the enterprise proving in all respects highly encouraging. From all parts of the army, from officers and men, as well as chaplains, the most gratifying testimonials have been received as to the adaptation of the *Visitor* to the end in view, and the avidity with which it is sought for and read. Fifty-nine thousand copies have been distributed. The present monthly issue is about eight thousand, with the demand constantly increasing. The Committee regard the publication of the *Visitor* as among the most gratifying and successful items of their work.

As the *Visitor* was primarily designed to be but another form of issuing tracts, it was thought best to circulate it in the army free of charge, and to pay its expenses from the general fund supplied by the contributions of the Church; but voluntary donations have been made specially for this purpose, sufficient nearly to defray the cost of publication.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

The circulation of *The Children's Friend*, the Committee regret to say, has diminished—the present edition being not quite eight thousand, whereas at the last report it was nearly ten thousand. This falling off, however, we are gratified to believe, does not indicate a diminished popularity of the paper, but is owing to the encroachments of the enemy upon various sections of the country from which, in the aggregate, we were receiving a large number of subscribers. Letters arriving daily, from children as well as Sabbath-school teachers, testify to the acceptability of the *Friend*; and the Committee believe that if pastors and Sabbath-school teachers would exert themselves to introduce it into schools and families, the circulation could readily be doubled, notwithstanding the unfavorable times. As to its mechanical execution, the *Friend* is very far short of what it is designed to be. The absence of pictorial illustrations is a serious defect in a paper intended to attract and entertain, as well as to instruct children. This deficiency the Committee endeavored to supply by procuring cuts from England, but, unhappily, these have either been captured by the enemy or are delayed, so that they have not reached us. When more auspicious times dawn upon our country, it is our expectation to be able to make the *Friend* fully equal in appearance to the most beautiful of the children's papers published elsewhere. The Committee are gratified to state that the circulation of the *Friend* is not confined to our own denomination, but is also subscribed for by Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist Sabbath-schools.

The almost entire absence of new Sabbath-school books suggested to the Committee the idea of endeavoring, as far as practicable, to make *The Children's Friend* supply the deficiency, and with that view the issue has been changed to twice a month instead of once a month, as formerly.

BOOKS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

In accordance with the directions of the last Assembly, the Rev. Wm. J. Keith, late agent of the Philadelphia Board of Publication in Georgia, turned over to this Committee the stock of books of that Board remaining in his hands. These, at their catalogue prices, amounted to $1,700 10. A portion of this stock is still on the shelves of our Depository, but the great [illegible] has been sold. It is believed [illegible] other agents of the same institution [illegible] ferent parts of the Confederacy [illegible] more or less of their former supplies [illegible] ing on hand, and the Committee think it desirable that the General Assembly should give instructions that all such persons should transfer their books, as in the case of Mr. Keith.

BOOKS AND TRACTS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

In July last the Committee had the pleasure of receiving about £300 worth of books and tracts from the Religious Tract Society of London, and subsequently five boxes of Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture, from the British and Foreign Bible Society. These were a part of the donation secured by the Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., during his late visit to England. The Rev. Dr. Brown, the late Secretary of Publication, to whom they were consigned, placed them in the hands of this Committee as a suitable channel for their circulation. The fact that most of the funds contributed for Dr. Hoge's mission had come from Presbyterians, would have given a claim for their control; but in order to place the matter upon the fairest possible basis, the Committee communicated to the other organizations for circulating army-reading an offer of a portion of these publications, together with further supplies expected, on condition that they would agree to bear a proportioned share of the expenses. This proposition, however, was not accepted in any case.

These English supplies were most opportune and acceptable—coming, as they did, at a time when our own stock was very limited, and when the revivals in the army were creating a large and pressing demand for just such reading. The beauty of their typography, as well as the excellence of their substantive matter, at once rendered them extremely popular among our soldiers, and the Committee could only regret that the supply was so soon exhausted. To Dr. Hoge, who served the Committee without remuneration, as well as to the London Religious Tract Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, many thanks are due for this valuable help toward giving the Gospel to our noble troops. Officers and men alike have read these books and tracts with delight, and it is hoped many have learned from them lessons which have made them wise unto salvation.

The owners of several blockade-running vessels, and the Southern Express Company, are also entitled to thanks for the gratuitous transportation of these English contributions. The Express Company have conferred a still further favor by carrying, free of charge, all our parcels intended for distribution in the army.

Dr. Hoge also purchased for the Committee, in England, a selection of children's books, designed chiefly for sale, but also for examination with a view to future republication. Many of these we shall be glad to reproduce when more auspicious times warrant our going into this department of publishing. Those offered for sale were immediately bought up.

The remarkable popularity of the English tracts among our soldiers led the Committee to request the London society to forward us a reduplication of their former shipment on condition that they would give us a credit for the same until the close of the war. By a letter recently received from the Secretary of that society we are informed that the order has been filled, but that they decline to receive compensation. The amount of the grant is £100. It is to be hoped that this most acceptable donation will arrive safely, and thus renewedly furnish us the means of supplying army-reading in a more attractive garb than can now be produced in the Confederacy. This additional donation, of course, places us under fresh obligations to the kind donors beyond the seas.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

By the Treasurer's report it will be seen that the receipts from all sources for the eleven months have been $51,774 30; of which $35,861 70 was contributed by churches and individuals; $9,537 05 was from sales at the Depository; $5,104 80 for subscriptions to the *Children's Friend*; and $1,053 06 was paid in by the late agents of the Philadelphia Board, being balances remaining in their hands from former sales.

The expenditures for the eleven months have been $27,239 83. The balance remaining in the treasury, including a balance of $2,467 14 from last year, is $27,001 61. This balance may be regarded as the beginning of the Depository fund, or trading capital, directed to be raised by the last Assembly, in readiness for extended operations at the earliest possible moment after the restoration of peace.

The Committee, however, can not fail to express their regret, and to call the attention of the Assembly to the fact, that a large number of the churches have made no collections for this object. This neglect is not only directly at variance with the Assembly's recommendation, but is the more unaccountable when we consider the redundancy of money, the readiness of our people to respond to every reasonable call, and the circumstance than this cause, and that of the Domestic Missionary Committee, have [illegible] only church objects in immed[illegible] confidence [illegible] collections been [illegible] treasury would have [illegible] the permanent capital [illegible].

Of the balance [illegible], $26,000, as will be seen from the Treasurer's report, has been invested in eight per cent. Confederate bonds—this being regarded as the best disposition to make of the money until it shall be required for active operations.

VISITS TO SYNODS.

In order to bring the plans and operations of the Committee more fully before the [illegible] visited as many [illegible] having been [illegible] meetings of the Synods of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The interest manifested in various ways in these bodies was in the highest degree gratifying.

CONCLUSION.

Taking into consideration the various embarrassments with which this work has had to contend, and that it is as yet only in its infancy, the Committee can not but feel that what has been done affords cheering assurance of a most important future. The Bibles, Testaments, books, tracts, and papers distributed—the millions of pages of divine truth thus sent on their holy mission through our camps and hospitals—have doubtless proved so many preachers of the Gospel to our brave soldiers, warning them of their sin and danger, pointing them to the only refuge and hope, explaining to them the way of life, comforting them in sickness, and preparing not a few of them for whatever may be God's will concerning them, whether it should be life or death. Exposed as are these hundreds of thousands of our young fellow-countrymen to the most imminent dangers—disease and battle every year burrying hecatombs of them to the grave—their case demands all the energies the church can put forth, appealing to her, by every means in her power, to endeavor to bring them to a saving interest in Christ. In this work, surely the press can perform a important part. The abundant leisure of camp life and the want of something to fill up the time, render a book, a tract, or a paper acceptable even to those who, when at home, seldom read at all. Doubtless many of our soldiers have read more since they have been in the army than in their [illegible] before. Here, then, is a field not [illegible] the church, in the providence of God, for using the press, of rare encouragement and importance.

But immeasurably important as are these operations for the army, in contemplating the capabilities of this organization of the church we must look further. This distressing war must come to an end sooner or later, and when the happy consummation arrives a new and, in some respects, even wider field will be opened. He restore the South has been dependent on the North for its literature; but the rending of the political ties has, as we trust and believed, terminated that, with every other species of vassalage. For the future, we must look chiefly to the home product. The ample talent of our own countrymen and country women must be brought under contribution, and a literature indigenous to the soil evoked. This fact invests the Committee of Publication with peculiar importance. As the organ of a leading denomination in our new-born Confederacy, much will be expected of it. The Presbyterian church has always enjoyed the high honor of being second to none in efforts to diffuse light and knowledge, and it will not do for our church in the Confederacy to come short of the established standard, and thus dishonor its name and its lineage. Nor need she do so; nor, we may confidently say, will she do so. With the dawn of peace, present obstructions will be removed. Overtaxed paper-mills and overburdened printing-presses will no longer be a hindrance. Access to the world's markets will furnish material adequate to any demand; and, with the means supplied by the liberality of the church, we shall have before us a a work vast and important enough to gratify the noblest aspirations. In promoting this cause, too, we labor not merely for the present generation. We are laying the foundations of a great agency for good, which is to live and scatter abroad its beneficent fruits when we, who witness and help on its beginnings, shall have passed away from earth forever.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN LEYBURN,
Sec'y of Publication.

HOME BREWED ALE.—G. Burton, in the Rural New Yorker, gives his method of making home-brewed ale, as follows:

The art of brewing is very easy to be understood, for it is exactly similar to the process of making tea. Put a handful of malt into a teapot; then fill it with water—the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water. In a similar manner pour that off, and so, filling up and pouring off till the malt in the pot is tasteless, which will be the case when all its virtue is extraced. The liquor or malt tea must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough—that is, about blood heat—add a little yeast to to ferment it, and the thing is done. This is the whole art and process of brewing, and to brew a large quantity requres the same mode of proceeding as it would to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers. A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, and of a better quality that can usually be purchased.

AN UMBRELLA FOR A RAINY SUNDAY:

OR, TWENTY-TWO GOOD REASONS WHY I ATTEND CHURCH ON SUNDAYS, RAINY, MERE, OR NOT.

1. Because God has blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it—making no exception for rainy Sabbaths.

2. Because I expect my minister to be there, and should be surprised if he were to stay at home for the weather.

3. Because, although he has been faithfully present through many storms, I see that his health is as good as mine, who have been so frequently absent.

4. Because my absence, for slight reasons, will lead him to think that there is some personal objection to him, when, perhaps, he is devoting all his energy to the salvation of his [illegible].

5. Because my bodily indisposition is calculated to paralyze his exertions, and lead him to suppose that his visits and sermons are useless.

6. Because if his hands fall through weakness, I shall have reason to blame myself, unless I sustain him by my prayers and presence, as I should do.

7. Because God has blessed me with the means of obtaining such precautions against the weather that I am in no real danger.

8. Because, by staying away, I may lose the sermon that would have done me great good, and shall lose the prayers which invariably bring God's blessing on the true heart.

9. Because whatever station I hold in the church, my example must influence others: for if I stay away, why not they?

10. Because on any important business, bad weather does not keep me in the house; and, church attendance is, in God's sight, very important. (See Heb. x. 25.)

11. Because, among the crowds of pleasure-seekers, I see that no bad weather keeps the delicate female from the ball, the party, or the concert.

12. Because, among other blessings, such weather will show me on what foundation my faith is built. It will prove how much I love Christ; for true love rarely fails to meet an appointment.

13. Because a fear that my clothes might suffer, shows that I think more of them than of that beauty of holiness which God so approves.

14. Because I am Christ's soldier, signed with his signet; and he is a poor soldier who retreats to his house because of a cloud.

15. Because, though my excuses satisfy myself, they still must undergo God's scrutiny, and must be well-grounded to un[illegible] (See Isaiah lviii. 13.)

16. Because there is a special promise: where only two or three meet together in God's name, He is in the midst of them.

17. Because absence from Church, for reasons which would not keep me from going to buy a pencil on week-days, must be discouraging to all true friends of the Church, particularly its ministers.

18. Because an avoidable absence from Church is an infallible evidence of spiritual decay. Disciples first follow Christ at a distance, and then, like Peter, do not know Him.

19. Because my faith is to be known by my self-denying good works, and not by the rise and fall of the thermometer.

20. Because, by a suitable arrangement on Saturday, I shall be able to attend Church without exhaustion; otherwise my last work on Saturday night will be as great a sin as though I had worked on the Sabbath itself.

21. Because though I should lose some custom by an early closing of my business on Saturday night, I should cheerfully make such sacrifice for the favor of God and the testimony of my conscience.

22. Because I know not how many more Sabbaths God may still vouchsafe me; and it would be a poor preparation for my first Sabbath in heaven to have slighted my last Sabbath on earth.

CAST DOWN, BUT NOT DESTROYED.

One of the most striking features in the remarkable character of the Apostle Paul was its irrepressible buoyancy. His life was one long, stern, unceasing conflict. A valiant soldier of his great Captain, he feared no foe, he faltered at no enterprise, however dangerous, arduous, or hazardous; and he was disheartened by no difficulty or reverse. In the clear conviction that he was engaged in a holy cause, he went where duty called him, giving little heed to personal consequences. Even where what men would term disaster, was to be the certain result, he did not hesitate but went boldly forward to do his Master's will. How heroic and sublime these words of his, "And now I go, bound in the Spirit, unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befal me there; save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me."

This was true heroism. Confronted with danger at all times; wounded and scarred by hard service, he still kept a stout heart, and moved on his arduous, perilous way. Imprisonments, stripes, dangers of every discription, by land and by sea, and persecutions dire and fearful, never, for a moment, caused his spirit to flag. He might be cast down but still it was enough for him to know that he was not destroyed; and, knowing that, he cast about for new enterprises, and threw himself into them with quenchless zeal.

The example of this great Apostle should not only stimulate all who profess to follow Christ, to the same irrepressible determination and activity; but it may well serve as a model for our people in their great struggle for liberty and independence. These are times to try men's souls—the times for the exercise of whatever heroism is in them. No conflict of such dimensions as the present, can go on with uninterrupted success. There must be fluctuations—reverses as well as victories—and the true spirit for the warfare is that which meets manfully and undismayed even the heaviest disasters; which enables one to say, "cast down, but not destroyed."

As a general thing, our people have borne the vicissitudes of war with remarkable fortitude and equanimity. In success they have not been unduly elated; in reverses they have not been disheartened. "Bad news" may, for a time, have cast a gloom over them, but this has soon passed away. Like the buoyant ship in the heavy sea which seems to sink between the mountain waves, but the next moment comes up, proudly mounting the billows, and still darting forward on her onward course; so these depressions have been but temporary, and have soon been followed by that cheerful resoluteness and confidence which has been characteristic of Confederates whether in the army, or at home. Men, who, like children, are "afraid in the dark," are not fitted for such epochs as this. They are not made of the stuff to work out those revolutions which change the geography of nations, and which shine conspicuously on the page of history. The timid and [illegible] to the rear, while the [illegible] heroes whose names are cherished as household words by their fellow-countrymen, were [illegible] to know, from large experience, how to [illegible] themselves in the midst of disaster, as well as when victorious. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, knew how to stand fearless in the darkest night, and to defy the fiercest storm. When [illegible] came crashing about him like forest trees before the sweep of the hurricane, he still maintained his bold front and dauntless heart. William of Orange, the Washington of the Netherlands, has [illegible] than [illegible]. His was one long [illegible] night. He [illegible] mainly part amid the blackest gloom, [illegible] his metal, and has [illegible] his [illegible] on the scroll of fame [illegible] the [illegible] heroes.

Our own immortal Washington [illegible] career of trial and reverse [illegible]. Repulse after retreat, one stronghold after another falling into the enemy's hands, his little army reduced to a handful by hardship, discontent, and desertion; fault found with him by the timid, the despondent, the captious, the jealous; Congress failing to respond to his oft-repeated, earnest calls for men and money—and yet, amidst it all, calm, resolute, confident—his true, great heart, like the needle to the pole, always steadfastly fixed on that one object—his country's cause, liberty and independence. Cast down, at times, he may have been; but he was not destroyed.

Such is the spirit which achieves great revolutions,—such is the spirit which the present times require. The campaign of this year has been marked by long continued and marvelous successes, and if reverses are now allotted us, shall we be discouraged? Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and not evil? It was not to be expected that an entire and prolonged campaign should be conducted without some disaster. And what if Atlanta has fallen? So did New Orleans, so did Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and so have other important points. But with what results? Have those temporary triumphs of the enemy "crushed the rebellion?" Far from it. They but inspirited our people [illegible] more sternly and resolutely than ever did they nerve themselves for the conflict, and disaster proved but the prelude to more signal and brilliant victories. We were cast down, but not destroyed.

So let it be with us now. God has seen proper once more to try our faith, and test our resoluteness. Let us shew ourselves equal to the emergency. Irrepressible by any disaster, let us, with a bold heart, and a strong hand, still stand firm, and be ready to repeat the telling blows so often struck; and, in the end, we shall see our cherished desires realized. God, who has so often heard our prayers, will deign again to be gracious, and the day will at last break after the dark night; it will be the joyful day of peace.—*Soldiers Visitors.*

FOLLY OF CAVILLING.—But ah! I hear one of you saying, "I do not understand this mystery; pray explain it to me." Fool, fool, that thou art; do you see that fire? We are startled up from our beds, the light is at the window; we rush down stairs; people are hurrying to and fro; the street is trampled thick with crowds; they are rushing towards the house, which is in a burst of flame. The firemen are at their work; a stream of water is pouring upon the house; but hark ye! hark ye! there is a man up stairs; there is a man in the top room; there is just time for him to escape, and barely. A shout is raised—"Aho! fire! fire! fire! aho!" but the man does not make his appearance at the window. See, the ladder is placed against the walls; it is up to the window sill—a strong hand dashes in the casement! What is the man after, all the while? What! is he tied down in his bed? Is he a cripple? Has some fiend got hold of him, and nailed him to the floor? No, no, no; he feels the boards getting hot beneath his feet, the smoke is stifling him, the flame is burning all around, he knows that there is but one way of escape, by that ladder! What is he doing? He is sitting down—no, you can not believe me—he is sitting down and saying, "The origin of this fire is very mysterious; I wonder how it is to be discovered; how shall we understand it? Why, you laugh at him! You are laughing at yourselves. You are seeking to have this question and that question answered, when your soul is in peril of eternal life! O! when you are saved, it will be time then to ask questions; but while you are now in the burning house, and in danger of destruction, it is not your time to be puzzling yourselves about free will, fixed fate, predestination absolute. All these questions are good and well enough afterward for those that are saved. Let the man on shore try to find out the cause of the storm; your only business now is to ask, "What must I do to be saved? And how can I escape from the great damnation that awaiteth me?"

EPISCOPACY.—The *Church Intelligencer* gives the following Episcopal statistics for the past year: for N. Carolina, baptisms, 663; confirmations, 310; total number of communicants, 2058; contributions, $46,371: for Alabama, baptisms, 627; confirmations, 337; total number of communicants, 2220; contributions, $33,903; for South Carolina, baptisms, 1628; total number of communicants, 3860; contributions, $58,074.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, EDITOR *pro tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. O. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

NEW TERMS.

The subscription price of the *Presbyterian* will be hereafter TEN DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS.

These rates will be continued until further notice. At the earliest possible moment, after a fall in the prices of other things, they will be reduced in a corresponding ratio. We regret the necessity that compels to so heavy an advance; but there is no alternative but to advance with the current of prices or suspend altogether.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with the year are urged to inform us whether they wish the paper continued or not. If they do, let them send on before their time expires. Material and labor are too high to furnish papers gratuitously, or even upon uncertainty, as we have been too much in the habit of doing heretofore. Agents in congregations who have been wont to collect and forward subscriptions, receiving the paper for their labor, will please continue their labors for us. And, that we may know what to depend on for the next year, we hope to hear from them by the first of January. Any person sending us *ten* subscribers for six months, with the money, will be entitled to a copy of the paper free of charge.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Tuesday, December 13th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Business of much importance will be transacted, and stockholders from a distance who cannot attend in person, will please be present by proxy.

By order. GEO. MCNEILL,
Ch'm Ex. Com.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—We have just learned the death of the Rev. JOHN S. HARRIS, pastor of Bethesda church, Bethel Presbytery, S. C. He died on the 16th of November, aged 31 years. Mr. H. had been in declining health for a year or two, and for the last twelve months had been able to preach but little. His disease was consumption. He was raised in Providence congregation, Mecklenburg county, N. C., graduated at Davidson College and Colnmbia Seminary, was a man of earnest piety, a good preacher and of sincere devotion to his Master's cause. Bethesda had been his only pastoral charge. He leaves a wife and four children, who, with his afflicted congregation and many friends, mourn the loss of one thus cut down in the morning of a useful life.

AN ERROR.—In our paper of Nov. 23rd, an error occurred in the poem, "The Soldier's Communion." For the line, "Whose hands had lift the classic page which hidden *love* unfolds," read "hidden *lore*."

FUNERAL SERMON.—We have received a manuscript copy of a sermon on the death of the Rev. R. E. Lafferty, preached in Sugar Creek church by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D. We expect to publish the sermon next week.

OUR CAUSE IN CHINA.—A letter has been received in this country from Elder T. P. Crawford, a Baptist Missionary in China, dated Tung Chau, May 19th. In regard to the war in this country, he says: "The South has won the admiration of the whole world. The Yankees here do not like to talk about the war *now*: they feel ashamed. All the Southern missionaries in China are faithful to the South. But Rev. D. D. Smith, of the Episcopal mission, recently returned to America and now at Alexandria, Va., went soul and body with the Yankees while out here. He came to China from Mobile, but his family were originally from Virginia."

PRAYER FOR CHAPLAINS.—It is proposed in the N. C. *Christian Advocate* that the ladies of North Carolina observe Friday, Dec. 9th, as a day of fasting and special prayer for an increase of chaplains in the army.

MINISTERIAL LABOR IN THE ARMY.

The claims of the army for more laborers in preaching the gospel are urgent and pressing. What is the extent of the present destitution there, we have seen no recent statement that enables us to determine with accuracy; but that it is very great cannot be doubted. All the information we have leads to this conclusion. Not only regiments, but many brigades are without any one to break to them the bread of life or point them to the Saviour of sinners. Thus thousands and tens of thousands of our brave men—men who are risking every thing for the civil and religious liberty of us and our children—are without those influences that are needful to make them christian citizens if they live, or christian martyrs if they fall at their post of danger.

The duty of supplying this want rests upon the christian people of the Confederacy. Those who are serving them so faithfully, so effectually, and at such a sacrifice, in temporal things, *they* are bound to serve in spiritual things. Soldiers in the army are taken away from the influences of religion at home, to discharge a most arduous and perilous duty, can any one doubt the obligation of those who profess to love Christ and the souls of men, to follow them up in their new sphere of life and furnish them the privileges of which they are deprived? This duty is certainly one of the most sacred and binding that could be imposed upon any people.

But it is unnecessary to argue this matter upon its merits. There is no question about it in the minds of any one who appreciates the blessings of christianity, or who recognizes the obligation of christians to make known "the unsearchable riches of Christ" to those who are perishing in their sins. It is a more practical question that should be brought before the minds of our people: Why is it, after so long a time, that this great destitution exists in the army? And how can the work be done that is thus providentially cast upon us?

We do not propose to answer these questions fully, but venture to throw out two or three thoughts.

(1.) Something of the responsibility must rest upon Congress and the Confederate government. There have not been the facilities offered for the preaching of the gospel among the soldiers, that ought to have been extended by the authorities to such a soldiery as we have in the field. It is true, a chaplain is allowed to every regiment and to every general hospital,—enough, in all conscience, if men could be procured to fill the positions. But then, the compensation allowed is so meagre as to deter many who would otherwise gladly accept of a chaplaincy, from offering their services. A man could scarcely clothe himself decently and comfortably on the wages he would receive for his services. In addition to this, the air of *indifference* to the work of the chaplain, exhibited by some high in authority and imitated by others with whom these men of God come in contact, causes a man of sensibility to shrink from placing himself in a position where he may be regarded as a mere appendage, more for ornament than use, and liable to be insulted by rude officials without having any means of redress. This remark is not intended to apply to officers in the army generally. Many of these are noble specimens of christian gentlemen, and others, who make no profession of religion, show every proper respect to worthy chaplains, render them every facility possible for their work, and sincerely desire their presence in the army. But that the legislation of Congress and the course of the Confederate government, as well as indignities to which they have sometimes been subjected, have tended to repel chaplains from the service rather than attract them to it, will scarcely be doubted. And hence we say, something of the responsibility of this want of ministerial labor in the army must rest upon the public authorities.

(2.) The christian people at home have been very much to blame in this matter. The deficiency of salary in the provision of the government, ought to have been made up at once by them. Something considerable has been done towards this, but nothing like to the extent that should have been done. Our own church has adopted a system of supplementing the salary of our chaplains, and of supporting permanent missionaries; but the amount thus furnished is not adequate. The time has come when this matter of ministerial support must be looked at fairly by christian people. A salary of three or four thousand dollars sounds large in the ears of those who have been accustomed to count these things by hundreds. But they must remember that it requires more than *two thousand* now to make *one hundred*, as things existed before the war. To offer a man now a salary of *four thousand* dollars for his services, is not equivalent to an offer of *two hundred* five years ago. Can it be expected of ministers to leave their families in destitution, and devote themselves to the work of preaching the gospel, either in the army or out of it? The truth is, unless the people of God awake to the necessity of supporting the ministry better than it is now done, they will necessarily drive many ministers into some secular employment, to support those dependent upon them. But we will refer our readers to the article of "C. A. S." in another column, and beg them to reflect that his remarks are as applicable to ministers laboring in the army as to those at home.

Again: Congregations not unfrequently exhibit selfishness in not being willing to give up their minister for a time, that he may preach the gospel to the soldiers.—Much good has doubtless been accomplished by pastors, in visits to the army, preaching from place to place for a few weeks or months. But little of this work has been done compared with what might have been, had a more liberal spirit been manifested by congregations, not only in giving up their pastors for a time to this blessed work, but also in making suitable provision for him while absent on this mission of love.

(3.) Ministers themselves are not without blame. Many who might have gone, either as chaplains or as missionaries, have not. It is, in many respects, a hard service. It requires much self-denial. There are few of the comforts of home or of home labor in it. It requires strong incentives—a high sense of duty to God and strong love for the souls of men—to draw into such labor those who *may* remain quietly at home. But, if soldiers are *required* to expose themselves to the dangers of camp life and battle fields, ought not the love of Christ to constrain ministers to endure something of the same privations, for the privilege of preaching the gospel to them? Let it never be said that the souls of our brave soldiers have been neglected, because those whose duty it was to point them to the cross of Christ, were unwilling to share with them the privations and hardships of camp life. This would be a reproach to our holy religion, such a one, it is hoped, as will never rest upon it through the neglect of the ministers in the Confederate States to discharge their duty to the soldiers who are defending our homes and our lives.

WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.

The Spirit of God bears witness with our spirits concerning the things of God. He impresses the heart and mind of man with the truth as to his real condition. This has been recognized as an article of evangelical faith by the godly in all ages. It is taught by Christ again and again—by His prophets, by His own words and by His apostles; and no less distinctly is it taught in His providential government of His church and people. It is an article in every creed of orthodox christians. The Holy Spirit is the Great Teacher. He instructs the ungodly. Woe to that man whom He has never visited. In the common language of christian experience, He brings us to a knowledge of the truth; He takes of the things of Christ and shows them unto us; He opens the blinded spiritual eye, unstops the deaf ear, and gives strength to the whole man in Christ. It is He that enables the sinner to see his lost and ruined estate and brings him to embrace Christ as his Saviour from sin and death.

If this be true of Him as to the *ungodly*, shall we doubt that He is less communicative, less kind and condescending, or less efficient in His operations with respect to the *godly*? When, by His enlightening influence upon the heart and conscience He produces conviction of sin, ought we to doubt His ability or His will to let us know the fact when He has by His regenerating power produced conversion from sin?—Surely, we have a right to expect Him to be as kind to us who now believe, as to us when in unbelief; or to those who are still resisting His influence.

But the fact of the Spirit's witness in the heart of the believer is generally acknowledged; the manner only is in controversy. Is it *direct* or *indirect*—a matter of consciousness at once to the heart, or the result of deductions from other things? Some contend that no impression upon the heart of a convicted sinner that the good work has indeed been wrought, is of any worth—that all must be the fruits of long continued trial in the ways of righteousness. Others lay all stress upon the direct witness of the Spirit to the good estate of the convicted sinner, esteeming every thing else as of secondary weight.

In the operations of the human mind under conviction for sin, in [illegible] sive stages of the christian [illegible] almost infinite variety. Perhaps the Holy Spirit never leads any two souls along in the same way precisely; or produces feelings in all respects the same. But there is always a direct witness, whether perceived or not. It is doubtless more manifest and marked in some instances than in others.

This is not only true, indeed, with persons at the *beginning* of the divine life in the soul, but is true also throughout the whole career. God grants manifestations of His presence and communications of His grace to some, far, far greater than to others. This, no doubt, results very much from the diligence and faithfulness of those concerned, in seeking the Spirit's presence and in cultivating and improving the manifestations granted. To slight what is given is offensive, and the most effectual means of causing Him to refuse further favors. But God shows us in this matter, as in all others, His sovereignty in dispensing the blessings of His hands. To one He gives an hundred fold, to another sixty, to another thirty.

But whatever may be the degree of clearness with which this manifestation of God's pardoning love in Christ Jesus is made to the soul, it should ever be tried and tested by other things. God has given us many ways of trying ourselves; and He will not permit the neglect of one at the expense of another. He gives us, as *He* sees fit, the *direct* witness of the Spirit, for our immediate comfort—our peace, joy and encouragement in godliness. But He has also established tests by which we are to try the spirit, whether he be of God or not; and also that others may see and know him as well as ourselves. "By their *fruits* shall ye know them." By this test we try the spirit that we believe is bearing witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. This enables us to satisfy our own hearts and minds whether we are correct in our impressions or not; and it is the only means we have of showing to the world the sincerity of the profession we make. And let us say to any who may think they have the witness of the Spirit to the genuineness of their conversion to God in Christ, unless the fruit testify also, as well as the Spirit, you are mistaken. God is one. He never testifies *directly* by his Spirit to one thing, and contradicts this testimony by another branch of evidence.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY OF THE VALLEY.—It has been frequently stated that the [illegible] sustained some weeks since by the [illegible] of the Valley under Gen. Early, were caused by the dissipation that resulted from an abundance of apple brandy in that region. Officers high in command were implicated in these charges; and so repeatedly and confidently were they made that many who *knew* nothing of the facts in the case *feared* that there might be too much truth in them. It gives us much pleasure to publish any reliable counter statement. It is no pleasure to give currency to any thing that reflects upon our noble army; but it *is* a pleasure to contradict that which may have been unjustly laid to their charge. The editor of the *Central Presbyterian* quotes from a private letter of an officer "whose piety, intelligence and opportunities of knowing the truth" whereof he writes are vouched for. He says: "I see it is quite the fashion for the papers in Richmond and elsewhere to ascribe our disaster at Cedar Run to the Apple brandy with which they describe the Valley to be flooded; and much wit is expended. So far as my observation goes, there is less drunkenness in the army now than I have ever known. Apple brandy was plenty for a while, early in the fall, but seemed to affect only a few Quartermasters and Assistant Surgeons."

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.—The Selma *Observer*, (Cumberland Presbyterian,) is authorized by the Rev. A. A. Bell, of Pleasant Hill, Ala., to pledge the churches under his charge for *the support of one missionary to the army during the war.* The editor states that Mr. Bell has charge of two small churches—numbering only about one hundred members, and more than two-thirds of these are females. These churches have already paid into the treasury over twenty-eight hundred dollars during the present year, and have pledged some seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars more.

Are there not churches within our own Synod that could follow such an example without any serious injury, either pecuniary or spiritual?

RELIGION IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of an exchange from Texas, writes: "Revivals are quiet general throughout the State. About 30 have been added to the church at Navisota, about the same number to Washington, and large numbers to various churches in the counties of Grimes, Polk, Burleson and Washington. A deeply interesting meeting is in progress now in Independence. From 50 to 100 come forward regularly for prayers. Near 20 have already entertained a hope of salvation. God is pouring out his Spirit upon his people generally. Soldiers of the army have joined the church in various places."

DR. ARMSTRONG.—The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, formerly of Norfolk, but more recently a prisoner at Fort Hatteras, has become a missionary to that part of our army stationed near Petersburg. One of his friends has assumed his entire support while he shall be thus engaged,—a liberality that others in the Confederacy who cannot preach the gospel in person might well follow.

SESSION OF THE NEW YORK SYNOD.

A BROOKLYN MINISTER REBUKED.

A Chaplain friend has kindly sent the *Central Presbyterian* a clipping from a recent New York paper with the above heading. It will be interesting to many of our readers:

"The annual meeting of the Old School Presbyterian Synod of New York, held in the First Presbyterian church of Jersey City (Rev. Dr. Imbrie's) closed on Thursday night. In some respects this was a most extraordinary session. The General Assembly of the church held in Newark in May last was attacked and arraigned for its loyalty by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, whose resolutions and speech are, we understand, to be used as a Democratic campaign document. The General Assembly was, however, ably defended by Doctors Krebs, West, Spring, Campbell, Imbrie, Smuller, Harkness, Stead and others and the resolutions of Mr. Van. Dyke, which were pronounced "a fire brand in the church, and false and disloyal," were condemned by the Synod by an overwhelming majority.

MR. VAN DYKE'S PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Mr. Van Dyke, on the morning of the first day of the session.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of 1864, in its action on the subject of slavery, has fully endorsed "the President's declared policy not to consent to the reorganization of civil government in the seceded States upon any other basis than that of emancipation;" affirming that the said policy is in accordance with the will of God, and that all in our communion are pledged by every earthly and every religious interest to labor unweariedly in their respective spheres for its consummation.

AND WHEREAS, The Assembly has virtually exerted its influence in favor of that political party which has selected the President for its candidate, and adopted his declared policy as its platform in the approaching Presidential election.

AND WHEREAS, In the case of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, the Assembly did apparently sanction the interference of the secular power with the spiritual affairs of our churches, the enforcement of political test oaths as a qualification for members sitting in our church courts, and the proscription of Christian ministers, against whom there is no charge of heresy or crime, upon the ground that they entertain, or are supposed to entertain, certain political opinions; therefore.

Resolved, That this Synod, while disavowing for itself all intention of entering directly or indirectly into the political contests of the day, does solemnly affirm and declare.

1. That according to the Word of God and the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, the General Assembly has authority 'to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical;" that it has no right 'to intermeddle with civil affairs which concern the Commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if thereunto required by the civil magistrate;" [Confession of Faith, ch. xxxi., sec. 4.] that its "power is wholly moral or spiritual, and that only ministerial and declarative; that the limits within which this ministerial and declarative power may be lawfully exercised are clearly defined in ch. xii of our Government and that all acts and declarations of the Assembly which are contrary to, or aside from, these limits are null and void.

2. That all interference of civil magistrates or military commanders with the spiritual affairs of our churches, whether to destroy or restrict the right of the people to choose their own religious teachers, to define the qualifications of members of our church courts, or to prescribe to ministers the doctrines they shall preach or the prayers they shall offer to God, is a violation of the true principles of religious liberty and an invasion of the prerogatives of Jesus Christ, who alone is head of church. [See Confession of Faith, ch. xxxiii., sec. 3.]

3. That the bond of union, the measure of obligation and the charter of ecclesiastical rights for all the ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church, is the word of God as expounded and summed up in our Confession of Faith, Form of Government, Book of Discipline, Catechisms and Directory for Worship; and that no minister or church member can be fully impeached or proscribed, except upon conviction of heresy or crime according to the rules therein provided.

4. That the appropriate business of Christ's embassadors is to preach the gospel for the conversion of sinners and the edification of saints in their most holy faith, and that for our ministers to devote themselves unweariedly in their respective spheres to the consummation of the declared policy of any political party would be unwise, unscriptural, injurious to the best interests of the church and of society, and a dereliction from their divine commission, in the discharge of which they are taught by inspired precept and example to "know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified."

After considerable debate the subject was referred to a special committee, Rev. Drs. Krebs, Imbrie and Snodgrass; Rev. Mr. Knox and Elders Wilkins, Beard and Hubbell.

A majority report was read by Rev. Dr. Krebs, and a minority report by Rev. Mr. Knox. All the committee, except Mr. Knox, were in favor of the majority report. The reports were accepted from the committee by the Synod.

THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD.

The preamble of the papers submitted by Mr. Van Dyke not only invokes this Synod improperly to arraign the late General Assembly, and to hold it up to censure and reproach, but it is also an entire misrepresentation of the language, and spirit and intent of the declarations of that body in regard to slavery, to the attitude and aspect of Divine Providence towards it, and to the relation and duty of the church thereto at this time; and is also a misrepresentation of the Assembly's decision in the case of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, and of the grounds thereof as set forth by the Assembly itself; because, in the judgment of this Synod, it was not the intention, and is not the legitimate effect of the General Assembly's action on Slavery to determine what policy ought to be pursued by any Administration in the re-organization of civil government in the seceded States, not to endorse any of the candidates for election to the office of President of the United States, nor to express any approbation nor disapprobation of any of the political parties existing in these States, nor to give any intimation to ministers or church members that they should labor or vote for the success of one party rather than another.

And further, because in the case of Rev. Dr. McPheeters the Assembly, in the judgment of this Synod, gave no sanction whatever to the interfe[illegible] power with the spiritu[illegible], neither did the Assem[illegible]tion of Christian ministe[illegible] is no charge of heresy, or [illegible], upon the ground that they entertain, or are supposed to entertain any political opinions whatever. Furthermore—

Whereas, The paper as a whole is calculated to make the impression that the Assembly has departed from the principles of our standards concerning the province of the church and its courts, relative to civil affairs, to the question of religious liberty, and to the prerogative of the Christian ministry, which principles are alluded to in the resolutions being proposed by the paper aforesaid: therefore.

Resolved, That while we steadfastly maintain the acknowledged principles of our standards referred to, in the resolutions of the paper, we see no necessity for expounding or re-affirming the same, and that the further consideration of the whole subject be and is hereby indefinitely postponed."

This report was adopted by a vote of 88 yeas, 15 nays, 8 excused from voting. Among the latter we find the name of N. L. Rice.

A firm at Bath, S. C., has commenced the manufacture of binder's boards, fire-bricks, &c. We chronicle this as another little step towards our ultimate independence.

OUR ARMY.—We notice in the papers an estimate that since the war began, 142,000 soldiers in connection with the Confederate army have been converted.

PAPERS FOR THE ARMY.—Through the liberality of churches and individuals, from 25 to 50 copies of the *Biblical Recorder* are sent to every North Carolina regiment in the service.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

OBLIGATIONS OF CONGREGATIONS TO THEIR PASTORS.

The time is drawing near when most Presbyterian congregations in this and other States expect to pay their pastors. The object of the writer now is to present two or three seasonable articles on this subject.

At the time the present war began, many congregations were paying their pastors a sum for their services which, in a currency as good as gold, was insufficient for their support and an inadequate reward for their labor. Some, larger and more wealthy congregations, roused by frequent appeals on the subject, were paying what was sufficient to maintain their pastors in respectability—to meet their present wants. None paid salaries which would enable their pastors to accumulate anything for a time of sickness or for the debility of approaching old age, when they would be compelled to throw off the harness. Many of these servants of God were spending their strength, the flower of their days, for the spiritual welfare of men who were abundantly able to pay them a just remuneration, and yet were compelled to eke out a large part of their support by extra labors in some other occupation. Others were in fears all their days of a coming season of want, or an old age of blank and desolate poverty. Right here great injustice was done to ministers, and the God whom they served, and for whose cause they endured these sacrifices and privations, resented it in the scarcity of ministers and the dearth of the bread of life which was its natural consequence.

But if this was the case before the war and at the period of its commencement, what will we say of the manner in which congregations discharge their obligations to their pastors now? Soon after the beginning of the war, the currency of the country began greatly to depreciate, owing to causes which need not be mentioned here. So great has this depreciation been that it is now worth no more than four or five cents on the dollar in gold, or in almost any article of necessary consumption; and such has been the case, with no great variation, for nearly two years. Do we find congregations acting according to the dictates of common honesty and adjusting their subscriptions, or rather the payment of their subscriptions, to meet the depreciation of the currency and the varying prices of the necessaries of life? No; this has not been done! Staid professors have come up on the day of settlement with the pastor and have laid down their one, five, ten, or twenty dollars, in a worthless currency, (and more generally the smaller of these figures designates the sum) and have felt, or pretended to feel, because they had payed the nominal sum of their subscription, they had honestly discharged their obligation; and when the aggregate sum thus collected amounted to no more than forty or fifty dollars of gold or in its purchasing power, exempted themselves from any further concern as to whether he lived or starved,—as to whether his family was clothed or naked. And it is strange that this flimsy pretext of paying the nominal sum should satisfy them in regard to the matter of their pastor's salaries, but nothing else. If they hire a workman of any description, a brick-layer, or a mason, or a carpenter, or even a free negro to do a piece of work for them, they will not stultify themselves or outrage their own or their neighbor's feelings of honesty by offering them the nominal sum of their wages in worthless paper.

We think this species of fraudulent dealing by which many impose on themselves, to the great discredit of religion and the grievous injury of their pastors, may be fully unmasked by supposing a case. We will suppose at a time when the country is prosperous, the currency sound and steady, and paper money generally worth its face in the precious metals, a congregation agrees to support a pastor, and that support is expressed in dollars and cents in a written call and in the form of a solemn pledge which he holds. We suppose the sum stipulated is satisfactory to all parties. Time passes on and the paper of one or two banks falls far below par, so that it is worth only four or five cents on the dollar. Now suppose the time for the payment of the pastor's salary arrives. What would be thought of the honesty of the man, not to mention piety, who should offer to discharge this obligation by paying the nominal sum in the depreciated paper. Does any one possess moral perceptions so obtuse as not to perceive the glaring fraud? Would not all honest men cry shame on the man who should attempt it? We ask now, in all reason, is the case any better when men attempt to discharge the same obligations by paying the nominal sum of their subscriptions in the present depreciated currency? It was not money worth five cents on the dollar they promised to pay, but it was one hundred cents on the dollar. The pastor holds their written and solemn pledge for the amount of his salary in sound currency, and in no way can they redeem their pledge but by paying it in value. Men may impose upon themselves, but they cannot change the immutable laws of justice, nor can they deceive Him who judgeth not according to appearance, but according to justice and truth. Who can estimate the enormous injustice that has been done to pastors, not by men of the world, not by infidels and haters of religion, but by those who should do them reverence and who should regard their worldly interest with as much care as their own.

The object of paying any salary whatever to a minister is to support him and his family, so that he may be free from worldly care while he preaches the gospel and ministers to those who support him in holy things. For the very same reason, therefore, that any thing at all is paid for this purpose, a sufficiency ought to be paid; and this end is only accomplished when a competency is given without regard to any nominal sum. The real question is not how many dollars and cents a congregation should give their pastor, but what is necessary for his decent and respectable maintenance; and this should be the standard through all the changes of times and fluctuations of currency and prices.

C. A. S.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are indebted to Hon. T. C. Fuller for several public documents of an interesting character.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The only apparent advantage which the enemy could boast from the imposing campaign of 1864 was the penetration into Georgia and capture of Atlanta. But this advantage was about to lose all its value, from the disclosure which less than six weeks was about to produce, that Atlanta was untenable. Its communications with Nashville were easily broken and rendered hopeless of reinstatement. Sherman was, therefore, reduced to the alternative of openly conceding the fact of the failure and uselessness of his much boasted campaign, or of resorting to some erratick expedient which, by dazzling the public mind, might serve to draw Northern attention off from the disappointment resulting from the disclosed worthlessness of Atlanta. This latter alternative has been chosen; and he is now engaged in an enterprise from which he expects a great deal of eclat and very little advantage.

The expedient he is now practicing is not new in this war, nor in the transactions of the current year. This same General essayed it last winter in central Mississippi, with an ill success which nobody has forgotten. General Hunter tried it again last June in Western Virginia, marching unopposed from Staunton to Lynchburg, and then westward from Lynchburg to the Kanawha Valley, with loss and suffering to his own column almost incredible; and with injury to the Confederacy which was not felt beyond the narrow belt of country which he passed hurriedly over. Still later, and on a smaller scale, General Burbridge made a similar excursion from central Kentucky into Southwestern Virginia—the first hundred and fifty miles of his route being through a friendly country, and only the last sixty over hostile but mountainous territory. This last sixty miles of unopposed march, with a column of only six thousand troops, absolutely broke him down; so that he was unable to strike a blow on reaching his destination, and was repulsed by a fourth of his number of Virginia Reserves, expert with the rifle and well posted by General A. R. Jackson, aided at the beginning by a few hundred cavalry under Giltner, and reinforced before the end of the fight by about two thousand cavalry, who had happened to stray into that region of country under Gen. Williams. They were whipped in a preliminary skirmish before reaching the ground where our commanding general had intended for the decisive battle and before our full force had rendezvoused for the encounter.

Here were three unsuccessful experiments with the *movable column*, two of them made on a larger scale than is now undertaken by Sherman, the other on a much smaller, all of them under fully as auspicious, if not more auspicious circumstances, and all of them ending in disaster. They would seem to have demonstrated the fact, that the unopposed passage of a column through a hostile country, sparsely settled like the South, so far from subjugating the country, only destroys the army making the march. This present experiment of Sherman may not prove as ruinous to the marching colmnn as its predecessors have done; but we are quite certain that it will prove still more strongly than ever the fallacy of the Northern idea, that marching into or through the South subjugates it.

There may be a forlorn hope entertained by Sherman and Grant that the "electrifying" movement of the former may effect a diversion in favor of the latter; and, by drawing troops away from Richmond, render more facile its capture by the combined naval and land assault meditated against it. But it is equally if not more probable, that Grant will find himself under the necessity of detaching some of his own forces to the relief of Sherman, who may encounter greater difficulties and opposition than he expected, and find himself at last in a position from which he will require some help to extricate himself. It remains to be seen, at all events, whether a small army, under an audacious leader, will be allowed to march unobstructed two hundred miles through Southern territory, until it reaches the seaboard, whence it may be transported a ship board to the lines below this city, in time to aid in the grand assault which is planning against it. If Sherman should succeed in reaching the coast at a moment when the army of Tennessee shall find itself as far off as Memphis and transports should be in readiness at the seaboard to bring him to Richmond, then may the Yankees claim, with some reason, the palm of superior generalship in the campaign of 1864.

But it is very plain that if fortune refuses to favor this or some other scheme of desperate audacity, the North will have nothing to boast of from the operations of the present year. The recent severe weather will tell powerfully against Sherman, in his desperate expedient to retrieve the untoward campaign with a bold and a brilliant movement: and it will certainly be a great reproach to the South and to Georgia, if, with all the advantages which the elements and the nature of the country affords, Grant's ships shall not wait for Sherman in vain, and Sherman shall not himself be the chief man to regret that Atlanta was ever captured.—*Examiner.*

GEN. MAHONE.—Mahone, who has figured so conspicuously in every one of the battles near Petersburg, was one of the most precociously bad boys ever raised in Virginia—as at fourteen years of age, he was an adept in all the follies, not to say vices, of a mature man, and there was no one to restrain him. On the contrary, it is said that his elders rather "egg'd" him on in his wild course. Suddenly he gave up all his bad habits and announced his purpose to make a man of himself. His friends laughed at him, but he soon convinced them that he was in earnest.

Since then, he has proved himself a brave leader of men, as well in civil as in military life. Although he had discovered in the army the highest order of capacity, and had done marvels, the Administration seemed loth to let him become anything but a brigadier. Lee and A. P. Hill had repeatedly recommended him for promotion. He was offered by the Executive the temporary rank of major general; he declined, and thought seriously of resigning. Lee is not wont to have his recommendations disregarded. He said nothing; but the public soon discovered that whatever was done in the army of Northern Virginia was done by Mahono.

The authorities succumbed, Mahone was made a major general, and Lee was as silent as before. In person, Mahone is a little bit of man, not much more than five feet high, and weighing probably not above ninety pounds. He is wirey, waspish, fiery, mettlesome and restless in the extreme. He takes excellent good care of his men, attends personally to the minutest matter of detail, thinks nothing too small to look after, and nothing too great for a determined will to achieve. His men are devoted to him. He and Gordon are by far the most promising men in Lee's army.

At the auction sales held by Messers. Creech & Litchford, on Tuesday, the 29th, the following prices were obtained: For negro girls—one 17 years of age, $5,950; one 15 years old, $5,700; one 13 years old, $5,200; and one 16 years old, $6,150.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

A dispatch dated at Nashville on the 26th says:

Hood's army, numbering, probably, forty thousand men, have been for several days past concentrating south of Columbia, Tennessee. Our forces, meantime, have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are in rebel hands.

In Hood's front, near and about Columbia are the Federal forces commanded by Gen. Thomas.

On the 24th instant some severe skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Federals of forty-four killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at two hundred and sixty four; among the killed was one Colonel.

Large bodies of troops are being massed in Hood's front. Some heavy fighting may be expected in a few days.

Communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday.

Nashville is filled with thieves and murderers. About twenty deaths by violence have occurred within the last few days.

[This, recollect, is from a Yankee paper. It furnishes a good commentary on Yankee rule of Southern cities.]

FROM GEORGIA.—The Yankees who landed at Port Royal, and moved into the interior with the expectation of meeting Sherman's advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at a place called Grahamsville. The enemy were badly beaten and driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground. The telegram conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were "driven," but we presume they were driven back towards Beaufort.

LATER.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

"AUGUSTA, Georgia, December 2, 1864.

"*General Cooper*:

"The following despatch has been received from Lieutenant General Hardee, dated yesterday at Savannah:

"I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and has retired to the Coosahatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I don't apprehend a serious attack.

[Signed] "BRAXTON BRAGG."

All the news from Georgia is extremely encouraging. A few days ago, when the Yankees were reported to have *reached Millen*, there was reason to believe they would reach the coast easily. But the report was ill-founded; they were whipped before Millen, and the column of relief has also been completely beaten. The aspect of affairs is much changed. If Sherman gets through now, which is doubtful, he will do so with the loss of half of his army.

GENERAL HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

We have nothing later from General Hood, of a definite character, except a report from the Yankee papers that he had made an attack on the defences of Columbia, Tennessee, and had been repulsed. This is simply a fabrication gotten up for effect. The previous accounts represented that the Confederate army was marching in the direction of Shelbyville. There has been no contradiction of this statement, and it is probably true. Hood can make nothing by advancing upon Nashville, and attacking Thomas behind his fortifications at that place. He designs either to penetrate Kentucky or to occupy East Tennessee. The Yankee writers believe that he will adopt the latter course and then come to General Lee. We can state upon direct official information from General Hood that his army is well supplied with commissary stores.—*Examiner 3d.*

A FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Official dispatches received here state that a force of yankees were badly whipped at Grahamville, South Carolina, Wednesday. It is presumed here that this is the force referred to as having moved from Port Royal.

THE LATE AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following dispatch has been received from Lieut. Gen. Hardee:—

"GRAHAMVILLE, Dec. 2.—A force of infantry, artillery and cavalry under Gen. Foster have attempted to gain the railroad at this point, but were met and repulsed. A force of marines under Dahlgren attempted to gain the railroad at Coosawatchie, but were met at Lee's creek andrepulsed. W. J. HARDEE.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

FROM PETERSBURG.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy having made a long detour on our right with infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked and captured the garrison at Stony creek, the present northern terminus of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, 20 miles below here, consisting of about 200 men. They burned the depot containing some government and private stores, and also the railroad bridge at that point. Our forces were quickly in pursuit, but the enemy soon retired, after skirmishing with our forces, in which we captured some prisoners and inflicted upon them some loss of killed and wounded. This morning Gen. Gracie, of Alabama, was killed by a shell, whilst inspecting his lines.

General Lee did not demand Roger A. Prior's release. Gen. Wilcox, in front of whose lines he was captured, sent a statement in regard to his capture to General Grant, and asked his release. General Grant referred the application to Meade, who endorsed that Prior was captured violating orders of both armies, as a retaliation for Burbridge, captured by us, and could not be released.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.—NEW MARKET, Dec. 1.—Gen. Rosser captured New Creek and Piedmont stations, on the B. & O. R. R., with 800 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery and 200 wagons and ambulances, a number of horses and mules, 800 small arms, and a great many stock of all kinds.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE SUCCESSES IN THE VALLEY.—RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee was received last night:—

HEADQ'RS, A. N. V., Dec. 2.—Gen. Early reports that Gen. Rosser, with Payne's and Owen's brigades, encountered on the 27th ult. near Moorfields, a small party of the enemy, and captured 49 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery.

"On the 28th ult. he surprised and captured Fort Kelly on New Creek, taking 4 field pieces, 4 siege guns, between 700 and 800 prisoners, 8 stands of colors, a large number of horses and mules, and destroying 200 wagons and a large quantity of commissary stores. He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed their carriages.

"He also captured Piedmont, destroyed all the gov't buildings, containing a number of engines, burned several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad, [Baltimore and Ohio,] and collected several hundred of cattle.

"His loss in these affairs was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

"The boldness and energy exhibited by Gen. Rosser, and the conduct of his men, deserve much praise. R. E. LEE.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 2.—Gen. Rosser's captures arrived here to day, with 1500 horses, 1500 head of cattle, 8 stands of colors, and other plunder.

Lieut. Baylor of the 12th Va. cavalry, captured Charlestown on Tuesday night, taking 13 prisoners and 60 horses.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Northern papers, including the Baltimore American, evening edition of the 30th, received. A Nashville telegram of the 28th says there is nothing from Hood's army on our front since yesterday evening.

The rebels made an assault on our works at Columbia on Saturday and were badly repulsed.

Rosser's and McCausland's Cavalry destroyed a considerable amount of valuable machinery and other property at New Creek and Piedmont.

Pryor has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Gen. Banks has been ordered back to New Orleans.

The impression prevails in the North that Hood is making his way to East Tennessee.

Gold in New York on the 30th, 229.

"REBEL INCENDIARISM" IN NEW YORK.

The simultaneous breaking out of the fire in eight of the leading hotels in New York has been seized upon by the Yankees as an act of "rebel incendiarism." Considerable excitement has been got up in New York, and General Dix has issued the following order:

"A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidence of extensive combustion, and other facts disclosed to day show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court martial or military commission, and, if convicted, will be executed without the delay of a single day."

General Dix has also issued an order requiring the notice to persons from the South to register their names at headquarters. Persons failing to comply with the notice will be treated as spies. A dispatch from New York says:

General Dix's order, requiring Southerners to register their names, which has proved almost a dead letter, will now be strictly enforced.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The Baltimore American of the evening of the 1st has a Nashville telegram of the 20th announcing the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners; among them, Brig. Gen'l Young of Cheatham's corps. The federal garrison at Shelbyville was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry on Monday, but the assault was repulsed. Subsequently, the federals evacuated the place, which is now occupied by the rebels.

The American contains a special to the New York Times, dated Nashville at midnight of the 30th, which states that at 4 p. m. Gen. Hood assaulted Franklin with two corps. After persistent fighting he was repulsed at all points, losing 4000 killed and wounded. A rebel Brigadier and 1000 prisoners were taken. The federal loss was about 500. The American's caption to this news is, "Reported Repulse of Hood," implying doubts of its correctness.

Another Nashville telegram announces the arrival there of A. K. Smith's corps.

The Chicago Tribune has been informed by a soldier who escaped from Charleston that Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster are cognizant of Sherman's plans and are co-operating with him. Sherman is aiming for Savannah, which has no rear fortifications. As soon as the probable time for Sherman's attack upon Savannah arrives, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston.

PRICES IN THE NORTH.—Prices of all kinds have advanced greatly in the North. Gold is 229 and more, which makes the Federal currency worth about forty cents on the dollar. Owing to this depreciation the necessaries of life and articles of all kinds have run up to the most extravagant prices. Cotton, which was before the war only some six or seven cents a pound, is now worth in New York a dollar and a quarter; common white shirting muslin, which used to be bought for ten to twelve cents a yard, prime quality, now brings fifty to sixty cents; sugar, which used to be bought for eight and 9 cents, sells now for twenty-five cents a pound; flour, which was a drug in the market for five and six dollars, is scarcely to be had now for twelve and fifteen dollars a barrel; whiskey, which used to be thought high at two dollars a gallon, is worth now eight and ten; bread, formerly three and four cents a loaf, is now seven and eight cents, and the size diminished at that; hotels that used to charge two and three dollars a day are now asking five and six.

MR. POOL'S RESOLUTIONS.—The following are the peace resolutions introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Pool.

To avoid Formal Objections hitherto Raised, and effectually open Negotiations for the Termination of this most unfortunate and Destructive War.

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiatig a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission," with as little delay as practicable, and to co operate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of these States, that he tender to the United States, a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their co operation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the [illegible] shall have responded by the appointment of [illegible] missioners, the Governor communicate [illegible] proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

SALE OF MONTICELLO.—Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle county Virginia, was sold at auction on Thursday, under the sequestration act, for $80,500—Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age) brought $23,000. A negro man was sold for upwards of $7000.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

EXCHANGES.—Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges, publishes an Order declaring the exchange of all officers and men delivered prior to Nov. 25th 1864, and of all of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th 1863, who reported at any time prior to Nov. 1st 1864. They are all required to report to their commands by the 5th inst.

The house of Rufus M. Edny, Esq., at Edneyville. Henderson county was visited on Sunday night last by 25 or 30 armed men, and plundered of four or five thousand dollars worth of property. They shot at Mr. Edney some eight or ten times, but he escaped uninjured. This is the second or third "levy" that has been made upon him. Henderson and Transylvania counties seem to be pretty effectually in the hands of the "free dealers."—*Asheville News.*

Dr. Thomas A. Brooks, of Chatham county, since the commencement of the war has never charged a soldier or a soldier's family anything for his services, and always attends their calls.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Both houses were engaged during much of yesterday in voting for Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Confederate States Senator. Mr. Worth was elected Treasurer, but no result was attained in the other ballotings.

In the *Senate* some routine business was transacted, and an adverse report made on the Governor's recommendation to impose money tax and collect tithes for soldier's families.

In the *House* a bill was reported to suppress the C. S. distillery at Salisbury, and bills to relieve North Carolina prisoners of war and incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists passed.—*Conservative 2nd.*

Both Houses were occupied during greater part of yesterday's session in balloting, unsuccessfully, for Confederate States Senator, and Secretary of State. Two ballots were had for Senator and three for Secretary.

In the *Senate* a resolution was passed demanding the abolition of provost guards in North Carolina, and several bills introduced.

In the *House* a resolution was adopted making the election of Senator the special order for Wednesday, the fifteenth of December next, at 12 m. A vote of thanks to N. C. officers and soldiers, and bills to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton co., and to legalize certain advances to the Insane Asylum passed.—*Conservative, 3d.*

Saturday being private bill day nothing of general interest was done in either House.

In the *Senate* $45 per diem and fifty cents per mile, travelling expenses, was settled as the pay of members, and a proposition made to substitute state staple products for the $5000 be sent out [illegible] in the North.

In the *House* a resolution calling on Major Dowd to pay into the Treasury, $2,672,990 of State funds now in his hands, was adopted.—*Conservative, 5th.*

MARRIED.

At Valley Home, in Rowan county, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr. JAMES A. HARRIS, of Iredell county, to Miss MAGGIE A. JOHNSTON of the same county.

Nov. 29th, 1864, by Rev. J. E. Pressly, Mr. J. M. CANNON and Mrs. JAMIMA ALLISON, of Cabarrus county, North Carolina.

In Monroe, N. C., on the 17th Nov., by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Lieut. D. FRANKLIN ARMFIELD, 1st N. C Cal., to Miss ELLEN E. HOUSTON, daughter of H. M. Houston.

In Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C., by the Rev R. Z. Johnston, on the evening of the 22nd Nov., Capt. JOHN C. PEIRS, 49th N. C. T., to Miss MARY R. FINCHER.

In Mecklenburg county, N. C., by Rev. R. Z. Johnston on the evening of the 24th Nov., Sergt. J. GRAHAM JOHNSTON, 1st N. C. Cavalry, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH BARNETTE.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

At Petersburg, on the 2nd July, of a wound received on the night of the 17th of June, 1864, Lt ALEX'R B. McDOUGALD, Co. E, 55th N. C. T., son of William and Catharine McDougald, of Moore county. He with his brother Donald, who is now a prisoner at Point Lookout, entered the army in May, 1862. The Lieutenant was 29 years, 6 months and 15 days old, when his life was sacrificed at his country's altar.

Also, at Fredericksburg, DUNCAN, of a wound received on the battle field of that place, in December, 1862, aged 25 years and 10 months.

These three young men were born in Argyle co., Scotland, and might, with many [illegible] claims foreign birth, but [illegible] love of country, or [illegible] privilege dear to them as life. They were all [illegible] in early childhood to God in baptism, and throughout their short pilgrimage they lived in accordance with their early religious training. Though their death and graves, like many of their noble comrades, were where the hands of mother and sisters could not minister to their wants, yet mourning parents dry your tears; God has heard your prayers in their behalf. J. C. S.

Of dropsy, in Cumberland county, on the 10th Nov., MARTIN McPHERSON, late of Col. Murchison's company, (now Brook's) 53rd N. C. Cavalry, aged 42 years. He left an aged mother, sister and brothers, to mourn their loss.

Killed, in the battle near Winchester, on the 19th of September, DIXON MURPHY, son of John Murphy, of this (Cumberland) County, aged 28 years. It is with deep regret we record the death of this excellent young man, in the prime of life. But he whose thoughts are not ours saw fit to remove him from time to eternity, and we bow to his sovereign will. One of his officers writes to his father, "my company has sustained a great loss in Dixon, a loss which is irreparable, and deeply felt by his many friends, who knew his many good traits of character. But we all have the consolation to know, he was a good christian and a good soldier, and fell gallantly fighting the battle of his beloved country. Just before his death he was highly complimented by Col. Ellis for his coolness and gallantry so signally displayed." May a kind providence sustain his afflicted and aged parents.

D. D. McB.

In Moore county, N. C., on the 26th of Oct., JOHN B. MORRISON, aged about 76 years.

The deceased left home in good health to go to Col. Morrison's. He was eating his dinner when he was discovered to stop very suddenly. They laid him on the bed, thinking he was only sick, but he only brought one breath. He was a school teacher for the last 60 years. All who knew him liked him. He was a warm-hearted man, and will be greatly missed. This solemn warning is given to us, to be also ready, for death stands waiting at the door, to hurry mortals home. A.

***Observer please copy.

Of consumption, on the 2nd of November, near Fayetteville, Miss AGNES McLEAN, daughter of Archibald and Mary McLean, aged 51 years.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP 43rd N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR NEW MARKET, VA., Nov. 15th, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the 43d N. C. Reg't, which convened on the 15th inst., Capt. Whitaker was called to the chair and Adj't Lacy appointed Secretary. The Chairman appointed Lieut Bridgers, Adjt. Lacy and Lieut. Fairlor, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the officers in regard to the death of their brother officers during the past and present campaign. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His mysterious Providence, has seen fit to take from our midst, our beloved and esteemed friends and brother officers, Capt. William Crawford Cualy, Capt. Henry Alleton Macon, Capt. Levi Perkinson Coleman, Capt. Caswell Hammond Sturdivant, Lt. Julius I. Alexander, Lieut. Thomas Wilson Baker, Lieut. Wm. Wellington Boggan, Lieut. Jesse Alston Macon, Lieut. Charles Vines, Lieut. George Whitaker Willis, Lieut. Stephen Wall Kilerbo, Lieut. Thomas H. Williams, and Lieut. William Beavens; some in an instant, on the battle field, others after being wounded and lingering painfully in our enemies' prisons, and others after suffering long from wounds in our own land; and whereas, He doeth all things for His own good purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to His will, yet in their deaths, we have lost, personally, intimate and dear friends, and as a Regiment, brave and faithful officers, whose good examples and services we will ever remember.

Resolved, 2nd, That we now and hereafter, will cherish their memories, and in doing so, emulate their virtue, and strive to profit by their examples.

Resolved, 3rd, That we tender our most sincere sympathies to their immediate families and friends, regarding and esteeming ourselves as their surviving brothers.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian, Fayetteville Observer, N. C. Christian Advocate, The Watchman & Herbinger, Biblical Recorder, Raleigh Confederate*, and *Western Democrat*, with the request to publish, and also to be placed upon our Regimental Order books.

The resolutions having been adopted and no other business before the officers, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

CARY WHITAKER, Chairman.

DAVEY LACY, Jr., Sec'y.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE

FOR THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

IN OBEDIENCE to the Resolutions of the Synod of Virginia and North Carolina, at their late Sessions, requiring a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary under their care. The members of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to assemble in the Chapel of the Seminary, on Wednesday, the 14th December, at 4½ o'clock, p. m., to attend to the annual business of the Board, make particular disposition of the buildings and provisions for the sustentation of the Professors and to attend to any other business that may properly come before the Board.

WM. HENRY FOOTE, Acting Pres't of the Board.

Nov. 26, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Fayetteville Presbytery appointed to organize a church, at Big Juniper, if the way be clear, will meet in that church, Tuesday, the 13th of Dec'r. Members will please take notice.

J. C. SINCLAIR.

December 7th, 1864.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON,	$0 00@0 00
BEEF, retail,	$1 50@2 00
BEESWAX,	$4 50@5 00
BUTTER,	$7 00
CORN,	$15 00@20 00
COTTON,	$ 0 00@1 50
COTTON YARNS,	$30 00@45 00
COFFEE,	$00 00@35 00
COPPERAS,	$0 00@7 00
EGGS,	$2 00
FLOUR,	$60 00@265 00
IRON,	$ 2 50@5 00
LEATHER,	$18 00@25 00
LARD,	$5 00
NAILS, retail,	$4 00@5 4 50
PORK,	$2 25@2 50
PEAS,	$18 00@20 00
RYE,	$20 00
SODA,	$8 00@10 00
SUGAR,	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP,	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$3 50@4 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$2 00@4 00
SALT,	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW,	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SODA! SODA!!

4 Kegs Bi-Carbonate SODA.
Just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No 19, Hay Steet.

Dec. 7, 1864.
***Observer copy 2t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund, and the Directors, will be held in the basement of the Baptist church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 15th of December, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. As this is a meeting of great importance, a general attendance is requested.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, President.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, Financial Agent.
Nov. 30, 1864.4t
***Observer copy.

SALT,
MATCHES,
PENCILS,
PEN POINTS,
TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,
SHIRTING,
RYE AND OATS,
FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC,
&c.

For sale at ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S.
Nov. 30.-4t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebanesville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old corps is retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars. Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.

Nov. 23, 1864-10

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1864.-3m

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HANING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 18th of July, 1861, and embraces among its officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the Church, were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiery by this Society. The Officers and Managers [illegible] to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if [illegible] them, and respectfully solicit donations [illegible] of all religious denominations, and [illegible] with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, *President*; O. Ellyson, R. F. Lester and James Weddell, *Vice Presidents*; R. M. Dunlop, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. W. B. Wellons, *Superintendent, Corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the Army and Navy Messenger*; James E. Cuthbert, *Treasurer*; Rev. C. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. C. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. D. Archer, Dr. T. Beckwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, *Directors*; Rev. J. C. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, *Publishing Committee.*

Contributions should be sent to James E. Cuthbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, *Pres't.*

A. G. Brown, *Sec. pro. tem.*
Petersburg, Va., Nov 23rd, 1864.

At Wholesale and Retail!

1 CASE, 1,200 YDS. BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS.
1,000 LBS. COPPERAS.
10 KEGS NAILS, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d.
30,000 WHITE AND BROWN ENVELOPES.
75 GROSS PANT BUTTONS.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
Nov. 16th, 1864.

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unquestioned pre-eminence, and wears its crown of glory, and wields its sceptre of influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to CHRIST this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an enterprise, which seeks to accomplish this great end.

The undersigned is carrying on, on his own account, the same work which he hitherto performed as Sup't Evan. Tract Society. In that capacity, about Fifty Millions of Pages of Tracts, and thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books were distributed by him amongst the soldiers of every Army of the Confederacy. The seed has not been sown in vain. Numerous letters from chaplains, officers and privates, testify to the great good which has been accomplished, and show that the literature thus disseminated, has been, to a considerable extent, instrumental in producing and sustaining the wonderful Revival with which God has blessed our Armies, and which, in the past year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the churches.

Generals Lee, Jackson, Kirby Smith, and other Army officers; Captains Lee, Pegram, and others of the Navy; and many eminent Statesmen of the Confederacy; have given their voluntary testimony to the valuable service rendered to the country by the instrumentality of such literature.

The expenditure of means involved is very great, and donations for the support of this enterprise are respectfully solicited from all, everywhere, who have at heart the religious welfare of our soldiers, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Please send your contributions to

Rev. A. W. MILLER, Sup't.
Petersburg, Va.

November 28, 1864.-3w

Wanted.

60,000 SHINGLES.
1,000 lbs. Tallow.
1,000 lbs Beeswax,
1,000 yds Country Homespun.
500 yds Woolen Jeans.

For which I will pay the full market price or exchange Cotton Yarn, Skirting or Salt.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Nov. 16,-4t

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of superior matches.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.

Nov. 16th.

$50 Reward.

STOLEN, about 26 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, on the 8th of November, a medium sized bay HORSE, blind in left eye, with short thin mane, and aged about 10 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to

J. A. GILLIS,
At Fayetteville Arsenal.

Nov. 15-3t*

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS of engaging in useful employment, proposes to take charge of a few pupils in a family for instruction in English branches.

She has had the advantages of education; but not having experience in teaching, expects no remuneration except board. She prefers to live in a family where she can have the use of a piano.

Address R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.,
(For Sassafras Fork, by Express.)

Nov. 9th.-4t.-*

Lost Cloak.

LOST, between John McNeill's, Esq., and Lieut. Neill McNeill's, near Crain's Creek, Moore county, on the 19th October, a Dark Brown Cloth Cloak, with red and black tassels. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by Mrs. MINOR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 64.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

Nov. 2nd, 1864.-tf.

Wanted!

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching with boys and girls, a situation as teacher in some Academy or high school.

Address immediately, TEACHER,
Tally Ho, Granville co., N. C.

Nov. 2, 1864.-4t.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency.*

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-tf

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18-6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS!

Miscellaneous Reading.

From the Richmond Whig.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The address of Brigadier General Stand Watie, Cherokee Chief, who commends the Indian forces west of the Mississippi, was handed to us by Colonel William H. Thomas (now in this city) of Thomas' Legion of citizenized Cherokee Indians and Mountaineers, raised by him principally in the portion of North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge. They are said to be fine scouts, the best of marksmen, and have rendered valuable services. For prudential reasons, best known to the commander, but little is known of their whereabouts or operations by the public. The commander and a large portion of his men are not liable to conscription, purely volunteers, first for three years, nearly expired, and now they purpose going in for the war, be the time long or short.

We append the address of General Watie:

To the Honorable Members of the National Committee, and Council in General Council Convened:

Under favor of Divine Providence to whom is due our humble and grateful submission, you the Representatives of the Cherokee people are enabled to meet in General Council, to promote, as far as may lie in your power their best interests. In undertaking the work before us it is proper that we implore that wisdom and guidance without which human efforts are powerless and human calculations vain.

Since the organization of the present Government, our people have been subjected to changes of condition consequent upon the war in which the Nation has been engaged. Soon after the General Mass Convention, held by that intelligent portion of the Cherokee people who could not be infected with the deliberate treachery of their principal rulers, Confederate forces of this District made an advance northward, the enemy was expelled from our borders and our prospect was fair for a continued possession of our country. The campaign upon the whole, however proved disastrous to the common cause. All that portion of our country lying north of Arkansas river was wrested from us by overwhelming numbers, and our women and children forced to flee from the merciless traitors who had sworn with ourselves to protect them from the common enemy. The next spring saw the enemy strongly intrenched at Fort Gibson, and at the close of the following summer, Fort Smith, the key of Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory passed out of Southern possession. No efforts that could then be made by brave and zealous soldiers, under truly able commanders, could prevent, or did prevent, the whole navigable portion of Arkansas river, with its contingent territory, from falling into Federal hands. It was, we can suppose, the policy of our able Commander-in-Chief at Shreveport not to exhaust or expose the resources of the country by premature attempts to regain what had been lost, at all events the inhabitants of most of Arkansas on the Federal line of march were compelled to seek the rear of our retreating armies, and our own people, en masse, with Creeks and the population of the Northern Choctaw Counties were driven to take temporary refuge on Red River and in Texas where they at present abide.

The destitute condition of the people has been represented to the authorities of the Confederate Government and I am gratified to be able to State that measures have been taken to supply them with provisions independent of the ordinance of Convention to supply the destitute, passed May 30th, 1863. The principal Commissioner, Captain J. L. Martin, who was appointed under the ordinance, was also appointed Issuing Agent under an order from General Steele, making provision for supplying the destitute with rations at the expense of the General Government. I have received no official report from the Commissioner, and am only able to say in this connection that rations have been furnished him for distribution among needy Cherokee families, which have at short intervals of time been received and issued under his direction.

During the last winter the Cherokee Delegate to the Confederate Congress, Mr. E. C. Boudinot, succeeded in obtaining an appropriation or loan of one hundred thousand dollars from the Confederate Government to supply the most pressing necessities of indigent Cherokees. Forty-five thousand dollars of this amount has been received by the Commissioner, on part of the Nation, who is now engaged in making purchases of such articles as their immediate wants require. It is expected that they will soon be at hand and ready for distribution. It lies within your province to take such action in this matter as your wisdom may judge best, for the uniform and best allotment of these articles among the actually and literally destitute, to which state many of the people have been reduced.

The Act of the General Convention, entitled an Ordinance to increase the Military Force in the Indian Territory, placed, with certain exceptions, all Cherokee male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty in the service of the Confederate States for the term of two and three years. It is not necessary to inform you that it is of the most urgent consequence for effecting the re-establishment of our national rights that the war should be prosecuted with the greatest vigor, and that the whole of the population capable of bearing arms should take part in the common struggle. I therefore recommend, for the purpose of increasing our effective military force to the utmost, that an act be passed putting all Cherokee male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, fit for duty and not already enlisted for the war, in the Confederate service for that period—with such further provisions for fully carrying into effect such a law as in your judgment may seem best.

The Ordinance to the General Mass Convention establishing this Government held at Tahloquah, August 21st, 1863, reaffirmed and adopted the Constitution and laws previously in operation, and it lies within your province to make any amendments or additions to the same in the proper mode as you may deem expedient. I am however aware that the interruptions to which your present session is exposed and the consequent necessity of dispatch, which I respectfully urge upon your notice, will not allow you perhaps to exercise the requisite deliberation, except upon the most material subjects of legislative action affecting the immediate welfare of your constituents.

A General Council to which all the Indian Tribes are invited has been called to meet on the 20th of this month at Choteau's Trading House. Three delegates have been appointed to represent the Cherokee people, viz: Messrs. Tussy Gness, John Chambers, and William Arnold. Copies of official letters will be furnished for your information in regard to the object of this General Council of all the tribes.

Since the campaign opened last Spring our prospects have been brightening. Confederate arms, so far as we have heard, have everywhere been victorious. In this Department a vast and combined movement of the hostile armies towards Texas was signally checked and defeated early in the Spring—a circumstance which should not be forgotten as explaining the seeming inertness for a time of our Commander-in-Chief, and as illustrating his consummate prudence and skill, as well as the courage and discipline of the army. This success may well justify a hope that with the blessing of Providence upon the valor of our troops, our people may ere long return to their country and homes in peace.

East of the Mississippi, the war at last accounts was raging with the convulsive fury of a final struggle. The numerical strength of the enemy in the field is enormous—their means ample, and this power, raised for our destruction, is not contemptibly wielded. Against this threatening prospect are opposed an army which has not, in all the terrible conflicts of the war, failed to show a bold and progressive front—a General who has not his equal on earth, surrounded and aided by subordinate commanders, scarcely inferior in capacity—and above all, a cause which we know to be sacred. Whatever intelligence, therefore, we may receive of military operations in that quarter, we may securely expect a final triumph; and to this glorious result it is our privilege to condnce by a faithful and determined discharge of duty here in Council and in the Field.

STAND WATIE.

MAJ. GEN. S. D. RAMSEUR.

At a public meeting in Lincolnton on the 31st ult., Hon. Wm. Lander introduced resolutions of respect and spoke as follows:

Mr. Lander remarked that he did not arise to pronounce a eulogy on his deceased friend, whom he knew from childhood to his death, but to make some brief statements of his history. In May, 1837, in the town of Lincolnton, in *three days* of each other, were born two children, who were one day to shed lustre on their country's history, and to win for themselves an immortal fame. In boyhood they were warm and devoted friends, and were noted for their sacred obedience to their parents and their pure moral character. They came to manhood, the one a member of the Episcopal, and the other of the Presbyterian church. For awhile they were separated, until the mighty struggle for our independence came, when again they were found side by side on the three years of bloody strife in the defence of our rights and liberty—now we alas! must sever their history—Gen. Ramseur now lies in his grave, a noble sacrifice to the glorious cause which Gen. Hoke still lives to defend.

General Ramseur entered West Point in 1855 and graduated in 1860, when he was assigned to duty in the artillery of the United States army. When Lincoln issued his Proclamation he resigned his commission and was appointed a Lieutenant in artillery; but while at Montgomery he received the commission of Captain of the Ellis Artillery, at Raleigh, and chose to resign his commission in the regular army and aid in organizing our State forces, which were then being called to the field. He was present with his battery and fired the salute in Capitol square which announced that we had seceded from the old Union. He was soon promoted to a Major, and ordered to Smithfield, on the James, where he remained until the Peninsular campaign. He was then assigned to the command of the artillery in General McLaws' division. While so acting he was elected Colonel of the 49th North Carolina Troops, and hastened to reorganize them at Raleigh. He was assigned to Gen. Robert Ransom's brigade, and soon was called to the defence of Richmond. He participated in the attacks on McClellan; and at Malvern Hill, while acting with conspicuous gallantry, was severely wounded in his arm, and was disabled for duty. While at home he received from President Davis the commission as Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of the lamented Anderson.

At Chancellorsville he was under Jackson in his celebrated flank movement, and won for himself imperishable glory in one of the most brilliant charges of the war, which at once marked him as one of the best Generals of the army. At Gettysburg, by a most skillful movement on the battle field, by which he re-captured many of our prisoners, and was first to enter the town, he again added greatly to his reputation. At the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, he participated largely, and for his heroic conduct at the bloody salient where General Edward Johnston was captured, he was promoted, and assigned to the command of Early's division, which was soon ordered to the Valley. While there, he, for a moment, suffered from the false and licentious charge made upon his conduct at Winchester, where his division suffered a rout, notwithstanding his fearless and dangerous exposure of himself in attempting to rally his troops; but this was soon dissipated by the stern voice of truth, which exonerated him, and placed blame where it belonged. On the death of the lamented Rodes, he succeeded to his position, in the division to which he had formely belonged, and while leading his division victoriously against the enemy, fell mortally wounded by a shot through his right lung. Mr. Chairman, this is his history—the history of one of the most amiable men and brilliant soldiers that has yet offered himself on his country's altar. He was my friend, intimately so, and I weep for him. He was our country's friend, and we should all sorrow for him.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Walter Savage Landor, whose death at his villa near Florence, on the 17th of last month, has just been announced, by the last European arrivals, was about the sole remaining literary man whose career as an author dates from the last century. He was born in 1775. His first book, a volume of "Poems," was published in 1795, when young Landor, the eldest son of wealthy parents, of the old English squirearchy, had declined, with characteristic independence, the military and legal professions for which his father successively intended him, and started on a life of freedom and literature. Though diversified by many incidental changes, this programme he steadily adhered to through the long term of nearly 90 years, and of more pronounced individuality than any of his contemporaries. On succeeding to the family estates in Warwickshire, in the early part of this century, the routine life and narrow aims of a "large acred man" could not long confine the restlessness of his spirit. Before many years were over he had become disgusted with his ungrateful tenants, dissatisfied with his neighbors and out of sorts generally with the rural world.

The resolution to sell the property that had belonged to the Landors for seven hundred years, was soon taken and acted on. In 1808, he stood clear of all such trammels, and rushed with a dor in the contest then waging by the patriotic Spaniards against the Napoleonic lust of conquest and universal dominion. His participation in this struggle occupied until the pacification of Europe in 1815, when he purchased the mansion and estate near Florence, where the greatest part of his life has since been spent. As a [illegible] At his residence in Italy [illegible] of his greatest literary [illegible] and most original work, *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*, was brought out in London, in two series, in 1824-29, and was followed by a succession of other books, partly of the same character, as *Pericles and Aspasia*, (with a remarkable dedication to Gen. Jackson, omitted in the American reprint.) *The Tentemeroy &c.*,—partly poetical, as *Gebr, Count Julian*, &c., and partly personal and political, springing from the intense and highly wrought feeling that Landor exhibited toward every object that excited his love or his hate, and between the two passions there was no middle ground. Though spending most of his time in Italy, he kept up a home at Bath. Some of his appearances in England do not redound to his credit, and must be attributed to the perversion rather than the decay of his faculties, arising from extreme age. Mr. Landor married, in 1811, a lady of Swiss extraction. He leaves a family of three sons and one daughter, to whom he some time ago made over the bulk of his fortune, reserving but little for himself. He presented the copyright of his works to Moxon, the publisher by whom they were brought out in ten volumes, royal 7 vo., 1847.

There is a native vigor energy and fire in all that Landor wrote that must make his name an enduring one in the roll of English classics. His poetry was accused of obscurity and want of human interest and is little known to readers of the present day. The shape in which he clothed the rich results of his reading and observation—that of imaginary dialogues or conversations—may seem forced and unnatural to one who possessed so ably the dramatic temperament; but the weightiness of their matter, the insight they show into the history, literature, politics, manner and modes of thinking of past ages, will always make them be numbered among the choicest volumes of the student's library. Mr. Landor's scholarship was of the highest quality. His Latin verse is among the best written by Englishmen in modern days, and in Italian literature he was pre-eminent.

FATTENING SWINE.—Farmers begin to fatten swine too late. Some do not commence till the first of autumn, and others even later; the consequence is the animal scarcely gets under way when the time comes for slaughtering him. Our best managers make it a rule to keep the animal growing without intermission from the first period of its existence until ready for the pork tub. If kept over winter, they are fed and kept comfortable throughout, and the regular fattening process is commenced early in spring. A bushel of corn given thus early in the season to a vigorous growing animal is worth much more than if fed in cold weather or in winter. One reason that farmers find it unprofitable to fatten pork, is that a large part of the process has to be performed when the weather has become so cold that much of the seed is required merely for sustaining animal warmth.

The best pork raiser we know of, has in one instance grown a pig eight months old so as to weigh about four hundred pounds; and in another four hundred and fifty pounds in ten months. He has the corn ground to let at half its value.

Farmers who have not begun to fatten their swine regularly as they should have done months ago, should commence immediately. By attending to the particulars just mentioned, they will find the business far more profitable than the too frequent practice of feeding in the ear, giving the feed irregularly both as to time and quantity, and paying no attention to cleanliness and comfort. The skillful farmer whose practice we have already described, finds that the mixture of meal and hot water makes twice as much pork as corn fed on the cob, according to careful weighing and measuring.

He prepares it by pouring into a covered tub, four pails of boiling water to each pail of dry meal. After standing a day or more, it all becomes nearly a solid mass, and makes excellent food. The animals are kept perfectly clean, dry and comfortable, (not in a close pen, but in a small yard,) are fed with great regularity, and never quite as much as they will eat, as felt being carefully avoided. He finds that pork thus manufactured costs him only five cents a pound when corn is a dollar per bushel.—*South. Field & Fireside.*

GRADUAL DISSOLVING OF STONES.—The soluble part of the soil is the inorganic food of the plants. Rain water cannot come in contact with the soil, or even with a gravel heap, without dissolving some of it. Expose almost any stone, or handful of gravel, washed clean, to the action of a quart or so of rain water several days, and, upon evaporating the water, it will be seen from the residue left, that a portion has been dissolved. Now, let the same stones be exposed, covered, or partly covered with water, in a saucer, to the action of frost, setting them out of doors for two or three cold nights, taking care that they thaw by day. Pour off the water, rinsing with fresh, and evaporate as above, and it will be seen that a very much larger quantity has come into solution. The reason is, that all stones being somewhat porous, by the action of the frost their outer portion is broken up, scaled and fissured, and a vastly greater surface is exposed to the action of the water, even though this fissuring is not visible to the naked eye. When land is exposed to alternative freezing and thawing, the same effect must take place.—*Scient. American.*

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.—This case is one in which all maritime powers are interested. When the lawless violence of Captain Wilkes led him into a far less flagrant outrage on our own flag, the other powers frankly and loyally came to our assistance, and, taking up the cause in the common interest of the civilized world, addressed a sharp and peremptory remonstrance to the Government by which the piracy had been sanctioned and seemed likely to be supported. Brazil is not able, as we were, to avenge her own honor. It is imperative upon the maritime powers at large, and France and England in particular, to take up the case on behalf of one too weak to protect herself. We are equally interested in maintaining the sanctity of neutral waters; for there is no nation whose ships may not at one time or another, be forced to seek shelter in the ports of a friendly power; and if they are liable to be there seized or attacked by an enemy, international confidence and maritime commerce can no longer exist in time of war. We can hardly hope that England will do her duty.

The cowardice of some of the members of the Administration, and the northern sympathies of others, have induced them hitherto, on every occasion, to take the part of the Federal Government, whether against the Confederates or against their own countrymen. No word of rebuke from England followed the outrage committed by the seizure of two Confederate officers in Morocco; and we dare say that this outrage on the collective rights and interest of the maritime powers will be regarded by Lord Russel with a singular equanimity. But the Emperor of the French is neither a coward nor a Fede[illegible] regards with equal disgust and con[illegible]inging servility of the English and [illegible]ence of the Federal Government; [illegible] that he may choose to [illegible]king contrast the dignified demeanour [illegible]ness of France and the selfish timidity of her ancient rival, by undertaking personally to redress a wrong which, though it be an injury to the civilized world at large, in yet especially addressed to the first of naval powers, and cannot be passed over in silence without degrading yet further the tarnished honour and damaged prestige of England.—*London Herald.*

EXPLOSION OF A YANKEE STEAMER ON THE POTOMAC—ALL ON BOARD KILLED BUT TEN.—An official dispatch has been received at the Navy Department at Washington, announcing the blowing up of the gunboat Tulip on Friday last, on the lower Potomac. Her boilers exploded, killing all on board except ten men. The following are the particulars of her destruction:

The gunboat Tulip was attached to the Potomac flotilla, and left it on Friday afternoon for repairs at Washington. When passing Ragged Point, at 6.20 o'clock her boilers exploded with a terrific crash, rending the upper portion of the vessel to atoms, scalding the officers and crew, and throwing them in all directions.

Several of those who escaped without serious injury ran immediately to lower the gig, but before they could get it down the wreck of the Tulip sunk, carrying down with her most of those on board.

Some of the officers and men seized what they could lay their hands on, and succeeded in keeping afloat for above an hour, until their condition was discovered by the tug boat Hudson, Captain James Allen and Engineer R. Granger, which picked up ten, who are all that escaped from the ill fated vessel.

The Hudson's officers searched diligently among the floating pieces of wreck, but succeeded in finding no others than those mentioned above.

There were on board the Tulip at the time of the accident sixty nine officers and men. As but ten persons were picked up fifty nine persons must have lost their lives instantly, and two of those who were saved have died.

RETALIATION.—A letter from Mosby's command in the Richmond *Enquirer* says:—

"Your readers will remember that a few weeks since, in a fight near Front Royal, that Mosby's Battalion, on account of overwhelming numbers, was compelled to retire from the field, (not, however, until having inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, without the loss of a man,) leaving seven of his bravest men in the hands of the enemy who had had their horses killed, and that three of them after having been tortured for hours, were hung, three shot, and the seventh, in sight of his native home, was tied to two horses and dragged to death, notwithstanding the presence, appeals, prayers and tears of his mother. On the 5th of this month, Mosby was so fortunate as to capture quite a large number of the wretches who performed this inhuman, atrocious deed. Col. Mosby immediately issued an order ordering seven of them to be executed, not in that inhuman barbaric manner of the enemy, but "that three should be hung and four shot." The order was accordingly executed on the night of the 6th, on the pike, near Newtown, in sight of the Yankee camp, with placards explaining the cause."

CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH DENMARK.—The peace with Denmark was signed at Vienna on Monday afternoon, the 30th ultimo,

The conditions refer chiefly to the rectification of the frontier and the reparation of the national debt. Denmark retains the extreme northwestern and northeastern districts of Schleswig—viz: the bailiwick of Ripon and the peninsula of Hellmund—which gives her the command of the Little Belt, and secures the communication between Funnen and Fredericia, but the town of Christianfeld is included in the territory of Schleswig, the frontier line running slightly to the north of that place. Rather more than a third of the national debt is borne by the duchies, the latter receiving eight and a half millions rix dollars for their share of the state property instead of nine millions as was originally proposed, against which Denmark engages to indemnify the German shipmasters for such vessels as were captured by the privateers and are already condemned by her prize courts, while those that are not yet condemned will be returned to the owners. The Danish Plenipotentiaries tried hard to induce the German Powers to evacuate Jutland immediately after the conclusion of peace; but Prussia insisted upon awaiting the ratification of the treaty, which can only take place after it has been submitted to and approved of by the Danish Legislature.

A MORMON SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* says:

We learn that there is in the town of South Wheeling a society for Mormons who practice all the doctrines of that sect except that of poligamy. We have had a conversation with an Enlishman who belongs to the society, and who firmly believes in all the peculiar notions of the Latter Day Saints. He says he was converted to the faith since his arrival in this country. In his opinion all the churches to which Gentiles usually attach themselves are wonderfully corrupt. He has not had a physician in his house for five or six years. Cases of sickness are cured by anointing and by laying on of hands, according to the customs of the New Testament.

Children's Department.

LITTLE JOHNNY.

A STORY FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"Do let me alone, Frank Harris! Oh! dear! that's my best hat. I can't go to Sunday-school now." And Johnny lay down on the grass and sobbed as if his heart would break.

"Ha! ha! ha-ha-ha! isn't that a good one!" shouted Ernest Norton.

"You shan't come to *our* Sunday-school," said another.

"If you come in *my* class, I'll tear your testament," chimed in a third.

"*Testament!*" exclaimed one of the older boys, scornfully. "He'll learn his lessons in a spelling-book, I'll be bound; it's all the same to *him*!"

Uproarious, mocking laughter rang on the evening air at this sally, and after expending their stock of witticisms the boys kicked the dirty little hat to the side of its owner, and left Johnny alone with his sorrow. Frank Harris went whistling merrily home.

"Why are you so late, my son? Stop! your clothes are all dusty. Go in at the back door and brush them and then come to me." Frank obeyed instantly. He loved his mother better than most boys; for, alas! his father had been dead some years.

"Oh! mother, isn't it a rich joke? Johnny Bell says he is coming to Sabbath-school —to *our* Sabbath-school mother! Oh! I wonder if he'll wear his old striped frock, and let his hair hang over his eyes as he does at school." And Franky laughed again.

"Stop a moment Frank," said the mother. "Why is it any worse for Johnny to go to Sabbath-school with mean clothes than for you to go there with a proud heart?"

Master Frank did not answer but marched off to the wood-pile. He took up the axe and held it some time in his hand, but instead of commencing his evening work, he laid it down and sat upon the log.

"I'm sorry for Johnny, after all," said he, half aloud. "Don't I know as well as anybody the he never was taught as I am? I believe I'll ask mother to let me go to see him about it next Saturday. But I don't like to go there: his stepmother is so cross, and his father is drunk sometimes. And then they are just like pigs—so filthy and ignorant. I don't believe there's a book in the house, at least not a whole one."

Johnny still lay on the grass near the school-house, sobbing bitterly. Poor boy! it was not so much to grieve about, that his new hat lay soiled and broken beside him, as that his childish hopes had been cruelly crushed by thoughtless, unkind words, and the little spring of joy that had begun to well up in his heart dried up in a moment. The stars came out and looked down on him with their bright, dreamy eyes, but they could do nought to quell his sorrows, and though they bid him still hope on, yet he heard them not in the depth of his misery.

That night, after Johnny had crept supperless to his soiled and uncomfortable bed, it was a long time before he could sleep. At first the voice of his angry stepmother, when she discovered the ruined hat, kept him awake some time, and then a whippoorwill came and sang under his window a sad and mournful song, and when he did sleep it was a troubled, dreamy sleep, that brought no rest to his weary frame. But when the morning dawned even his stepmother was alarmed, for Johnny knew not the faces of his own brothers and a cruel fever burned in his veins. The good doctor looked pityingly on him, and promised to do all he could to make him well. At last the fever was broken, and Johnny's strength began to return again. But though he grew better for awhile, yet a terrible cough hurt his poor side very much; and when in the long summer afternoons he walked feebly about the yard, he grew tired easily and was obliged to rest often. But long before he was able to leave his pillow Frank Harris and his mother had been many times to his bedside, with nice sweatmeats and pretty books, and John enjoyed them very much, and was seldom without the little testament Frank had given him.

One bright Sabbath morning all the congregation were very much surprised to see Johnny Bell come creeping bashfully in at the church door, just before the ringing of the last bell. His face and hands were neat, and his hair was pushed back from an earnest, thoughtful brow. But his steps were slow and feeble, and a low cough broke the stillness of the house of God.

Mrs. Norton signed to Ernest to close the pew-door as Johnny passed, and Mr. Ellis drew himself up with great dignity as the coarse, ragged frock brushed against his broadcloth. But John took a lowly seat and listened attentively to the sermon.

The minister was addressing Sabbath-school children, and the tears started in John's dark eyes while he told them how bad it was to tell falsehood's, break God's holy day, and take his name in vain. But when he heard of the love of Jesus, and how he died for the poor, sinful children, he hid his face in his hands and sobbed aloud. Mrs. Harris was weeping too, and so was the superintendent, and even Mrs. Norton, after service was over, whispered patronizingly to Mrs. Harris:

"We really must take some notice of that Bell family; perhaps a little kindness would do them good."

Short-sighted Mrs. Norton! to see no benevolence beyond what thine own hand disburses.

Johnny never came to the church again. A few weeks more, and a chosen few were gathered in that low, dark chamber to witness the closing scene of his short life. By broken sentences and with much difficulty, he told them how he loved all, how kind they had been to him, and forgave to Frank, for almost the hundredth time his early persecutions. He called them to his bedside by name, Mrs. Harris, Frank, the minister, and his parents, and told them all his sorrow for his sins, and of his joys when he found that even for *him* was a salvation too great to be described, and of the holy peace that filled his soul while his body was wasting away. Last of all he took from beneath his pillow the little testament, and said, "Take it again, Franky; I shall not want it now; but oh! do read it, for poor Johnny's sake, and love the Lord Jesus, who died to save us all."

Johnny has gone upward, as we trust, to the home of this heavenly Father; but think you not that the golden gates opened as willingly, and the heavenly lyres poured forth as sweet notes of welcome, when Johnny entered upon the bliss of Paradise, as when Mrs. Norton and Mr. Ellis shall stand before the sacred portals!

And which *had* you rather be, my young reader—Frank Harris, the teasing school-mate, or Frank Harris, the penitent boy!

THE BIBLE.—My little son is by my side; the book that he best loves is in his hand; he knows by heart its simple and affecting stories. Every day he learns a lesson from it, and comes and stands by my side to recite it. To-day his lesson is, "This is his commandment, that we should believe on the name of his Son, Jesus Christ, and love one another."

"Who commands this, my son?"

"God," he answered reverently.

"And can you do this?" smoothing the sunny curls from his brow.

"'Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened.' God will work in me 'to will and to do of his own good pleasure,'" he says in a low tone.

"'*Strive* to enter in at the strait gate; for many shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able.'" His cheeks glow, and he looks earnestly up: it was his verse for yesterday.

I kissed him, with a prayer in my heart. Thou hast learned more important truth in thy little nursery, my son, than all the wisdom of the world. Do this, and life's great end will be answered. Without this, there is nothing in all the earth worth having.

GEN BEAUREGARD AND THE DEAF MUTES.—We quote from the *Deaf-Mute Casket:*

"Gen. Beauregard paid a short visit to this city (Raleigh) several weeks ago, and while here our deaf-mute pupils expressed a great desire to see him. They accordingly repaired to the depot at the hour of his departure. Although when he arrived it was quite late, and he had but a few minutes to spare before the departure of the train he gave each of them a cordial shake of the hand, and remarked while doing so that 'he felt sure he would not be called on for a speech from that crowd.'"

'LET THE LITTLE ONES COME UNTO ME.'

I think, when I read that sweet story of old,
When Jesus was here among men,
How he call'd little children as lambs to his fold,
I should like to have been with them then.

I wish that his hands had been placed on my head,
That his arm had been thrown around me,
And that I might see his kind look when he said,
"Let the little ones come unto me."

Yet still to his footstool in prayer I may go,
And ask for a share in his love;
And if I thus earnestly seek him below,
I shall see him and hear him above,

In that beautiful place he is gone to prepare
For all who are washed and forgiven;
And many dear children are gathered there,
"For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62 1y1

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to break, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders Those Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, am counting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,555,838.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 247,688.36
DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'g'n,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Collins and C. C. McGrimmen, travelling Agents
The Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860tf.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 50. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864. WHOLE NO. 362.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TWO DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, THREE DOLLARS; each subsequent insertion, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

I'M NOT WITH THEE, MOTHER.

LYOLA.

["Come to me, time is passing away and we see no more of each other."]—A MOTHER'S LETTER.

"*Time is passing,*" yes, I see it,
As the changing seasons roll,
Feel its impress on my forehead,
Feel its traces on my soul;
Yet I'm not with thee, mother!

"*Time is passing,*" yes, I see it
In the snow-flakes on thy brow;
And thy step once so elastic,
Slower seems and statelier now;
Yet I'm not with thee, mother!

"*Time is passing,*" and my sprite
Once so buoyant often bow;
"Life is real—life is earnest,"
Life is tearful with me now;
Yet I'm not with thee, mother!

"*Time is passing,*" gently, softly
Have I taken from my breast,
My sweet babe, and lowly laid him
In his calm, unbroken rest;
Yet I'm not with thee, mother!

"*Time is passing,*" be not mournful,
You have found the Heavenward way,
I thy foot-steps still discerning,
Seek to follow day by day;
Yet I'm not with thee, mother.

But in yonder home, celestial
Time nor distance cannot sever
Kindred ties, and there united
Ne'er to leave thee, never, never—
I will be with thee, mother!

A SERMON

ON THE DEATH OF

REV. R. H. LAFFERTY,

Preached in Sugar Creek Church, on September 8th, 1864, by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D., of Columbia, S. C.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE HEARERS.]

"For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's."—Romans, xiv: 7, 8.

Isolation, entire and complete, seems to be utterly ignored in the arrangement and government of every department of the universe. So far as our finite minds are capable of discerning, we may expatiate over the vast arena of Jehovah's works in the animate or inanimate, the material or immaterial worlds, and we will find after the closest scrutiny, that the principle of isolation is everywhere and alike excluded. Or, if in any instance it appears at all, it will be found to exist only as an anomaly, and its presence destroys the beautiful harmony, and to that extent deranges the plan and defeats the original design of the Creator. By a law of its nature, as unalterable and universal as that of its very existence, every thing and every being is so intimately and firmly bound up with others, that it is continually receiving and imparting influence; and whenever dissociated, and just in proportion to the completeness of that isolation, does it become disqualified for the accomplishment of the primal and ultimate ends of its creation.

You may take the young scion of the majestic oak from the dense forest and transplant it in the centre of the wide-spread prairie, where it will be distant score of miles from all its fellows of the grove; and though it will doubtless continue to grow and flourish in beautiful luxuriance, yet its shortened trunk and spreading, pendent boughs, will indicate the change which has been effected in its character, totally disqualifying it for those useful purposes for which its timber is usually employed. While its compeers, left in their native forest, crowded together in close proximity, as if instinct with a spirit of emulation, have gradually shed their lower branches, and pressing upward, shoulder to shoulder, have sought to pierce the very clouds with their aspiring tops; thus furnishing those long, symmetrical trunks, so admirably adapted for use in the construction of human dwellings, or those noble ships which brave the storms of ocean.

So you may plant a grain of corn, of your choicest variety, in a field where it is the sole individual of its kind, and while externally it will present every appearance of luxuriant growth and perfect development; yet when yellow autumn arrives, and you come to seek for the ripened grain, you will find little more than an empty husk and an abortive cob.

The existence of this same principle is equally conspicuous even among the particles of inorganized matter. And it also pervades the whole arrangement of the celestial universe. The smallest atom of matter, by a fixed and invariable law of its nature, is necessarily compelled to act and be acted on by other particles. And thus each grain of sand, each tiny pebble is obliged to contribute its due share in building up and holding together the vast globe, giving it that precise form and density which adapts it for the place in the solar system for which it was intended, and regulating at once its orbit and its movements. And as regards those vast and numerous worlds and systems which crowd the fields of immensity, even heathen philosophy had long since taught the harmony, and heathen poetry had sung of the music of the spheres, which are only other terms for that beautiful mutual influence of which we speak.

And modern science in its bolder and more accurate investigations has clearly proved what ancient philosophy dreamed and ancient poetry sung. We now know that not one of those numerous orbs, vast or small, which compose the universe, exists or moves for itself, independent of those around it. Each is continually acting and re-acting, imparting and receiving impulses. Our [illegible] the benefit of the earth, and is shined upon in return. The earth's attraction holds her in her peculiarly eccentric orbit, and she contributes her proportion of influence to guide the earth in her appropriate path. And thus throughout our solar system, you cannot find one planet primary or secondary occupying a perfectly isolated position.

While modern discoveries teach us that our solar system itself, taken as a consolidated mass, forms only a part of a still grander scheme, whose planets are systems, and whose satellites are suns; moving in still loftier and more expanding orbits, until all finally circle around the august throne of God, as at once their primal source of impulse and their ultimate centre and rest.

Thus aggregation and mutual influence seems to be the prevailing law, the regulating principle throughout inanimate nature. And with equal facility it could be shown that the same is true in respect to all the inferior orders of animated natnre. On the evidences of this we will not however dwell, but pass at once to man, the lord of this lower creation.

And here, as we contemplate an order of beings not only animated, but also rational; not only spiritual, but also immortal; does this principle, so universal everywhere else, cease to manifest its presence? Nay, do we not find, as we might naturally have anticipated, that as we ascend through the grades of creation, the existence and operation of this principle become only the more conspicuous and energetic. The entire history of the world,—the experience and observation of every individual confirm most emphatically the truth asserted in the text; "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

It seems to be a primal law, an innate principle, indelibly impressed upon man and inscribed in the very constitution of his mind, which necessitates him to be the recipient of impressions, and also the cause of impressions in others; and this too, under any and all positions and conditions in which he may be placed. Man was originally created a social being, not only adapted and designed to be such, but so constituted that he can only attain his highest and most complete development, mental and moral, by living not for himself—his own interest and aggrandisement, but for the glory of his Creator, and the good of his fellow-men. He can only be truly happy by contributing to the happiness of others. And therefore infinite wisdom declared, "It was not good for man to be alone." And if the thought did not seem to verge towards regions where speculation should not venture,—may we not suppose that even Deity himself, if He has not felt the control, has, at least, recognised the existence of this principle; since it has pleased the sublime Essence to subsist in the form of three distinct and co-equal personalities. As if even Deity himself could not have attained full perfection and bliss without existing in that Essential Triunity, which makes possible even to Him the reciprocal exercise of the social affections.

Be this as it may, it is certain that isolation is neither possible nor desirable for man. Hence the whole system of asceticism and monachism was a device of Satan, and antagonistic to the primal law of man's creation. But even this, like every scheme of the great adversary, designed to thwart the purposes of Jehovah, proved abortive, and was so overruled as to be made in some degree subservient to the promotion of the general good.

The ascetic sitting in his hermit cave on the mountain side, far from the dwellings of man, and the austere monk kneeling with superstitious reverence in his lonely cell before his crucifix, were alike unable perfectly to isolate themselves from the great family of man. And even the solitary recluse and the blind devotee were compelled to live not entirely for themselves.

As respects influence either for good or evil, complete isolation is impossible for man. Whether he desires it or not, it is true of every man, that he is compelled to live not for himself and to die not for himself; since living or dying he is the Lord's; His to glorify him by a life of cheerful obedience, a death of calm and peaceful trust in his promises, and an eternity spent in praising him; or His, if he chooses, to glorify him by a life of disobedience, persistent impenitency and stubborn unbelief, and a death of hopeless sorrow, which sends him into eternity, a fit subject on which to vindicate the truth of God's threatenings, and illustrate the glory of his punitive justice.

Through all the varied grades of human society, and all the multiform avocations of men, the operation of this all-pervading principle is continually discerned. From the most potent and absolute monarch on his throne, to the most abject and insignificant serf in his wide domain, none is exempt from its control. "Even the king himself is served by the field," thus proving that no elevation however lofty, no station however dignified, can remove its occupant from the operation of this principle. And as the king cannot isolate himself from the very lowest and most distant of his subjects, much less can they avoid feeling and being impressed by the influence which emanates from the throne and the court.

In like manner we might multiply illustrations of this truth from every intervening class of society from the highest to the lowest; and under every variety of condition.

See that community which seems to be entirely demoralised, a perfect sink of impurity, whose sin like that of Sodom reaches to heaven;—look again and you see that same community like the Demoniac of Gadara, clothed in the garments of virtue and in its right mind; cultivating the graces and practising the virtues of social christianity.

And how has this pleasing metamorphosis been effected? Perhaps a solitary individual or a single family professing the gospel, and having the moral courage to give in their daily lives a practical illustration of its sublime doctrines, in their purifying and elevating power, have taken up their abode in this abandoned precinct. And their influence, much of it perhaps, silent and imperceptible at the time, as the deposition of the morning dew, has eventually produced this marvellous and beneficial transformation.

Again, take another community that has long been leavened by the pure principles of the gospel, until it seems to flourish like the garden of the Lord, where all the amenities of christian morality are cultivated and cherished. Now let a family or an individual, openly and avowedly infidel in sentiment, or notoriously impious in practice, become permanently located in this favored community, and I care not whether their position as to wealth, refinement or family connexions, be elevated and powerful, or otherwise; nor how much they may seem for awhile to be neglected and isolated; yet their influence will assuredly be felt, and in due time it will make itself fearfully perceptible. What other inference can we more naturally draw from all these examples; except that they furnish another corroboration of the truth asserted in the text—"none of us liveth to himself."

None, we presume, will doubt the truth of this doctrine in reference to all the relations of human life; whether of the State, the church or the family. In none of these is complete isolation possible.

The ruler acts upon the subjects, and they again upon those by whom they are governed. The church official upon the private members, and he receives from them a reciprocal impression. And while the influence of parents upon their children is patent to all, is it not just as certain that a mighty reflex influence is continually passing from the children to the parents, either for good or evil?

In a word then, mutual influence, not isolation, is the universal law of our nature; and no man can escape from its control, until he disrobes himself of the essential elements of humanity. He may climb to the craggy mountain summit, and immure himself in the dark recesses of its unexplored caverns; or he may banish himself from the haunts of men, and become the lonely denizen of some tiny islet, with naught around him but the ocean's wide waste; still, just as certainly as there are fibres of thought and feeling within, which he can never eradicate, and which connect him with the rest of his species; just so certain is it that he is not living strictly and absolutely for himself. He still belongs to the God who created him, who places and sustains him in the position he chooses to occupy; and who, as He makes nothing in vain, will cause him to exert just that influence upon the world for which he was called into being. Reciprocal influence is thus found to be a fixed law of human nature. Bound to each other by a thousand cords of relationship, position and feeling, which correspond to the adaptations and ligatures of machinery; we cannot move, or act, or think without effecting the movements and conduct of others. And the results of this mutual influence in our case, becomes so much the more grand and important, just in proportion as in the one case, the subjects on which it acts, are rational, immortal minds, and in the other only inert, unreasoning matter. And for the same reason, the influence which any one individual exerts on society, is greatly modified, increased or diminished, by the relations which he sustains and the position which he occupies.

And inasmuch as there can be no more elevated, dignified, or honorable station than that hold by him who is the accredited ambassador of the king of heaven; sent forth to proclaim glad tidings of great joy, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of salvation from our God; so there is no other person of whom it can be affirmed with so much truth and emphasis, that he lives not and dies not for himself, but living or dying, is the Lord's.

He, of all men, has professedly denied himself, and consecrated himself,—his life, his time, his talents, his all to the service of his Divine Master;—and like a true disciple, in imitation of that Saviour whom he acknowledges as Lord and Master, as his Teacher and Exampler; he lays himself soul and body on the altar of duty, a willing and a living sacrifice for the good of those to whom he is sent. His life-work is to proclaim to a guilty and ruined world the offer of a full and a free pardon; to preach the glorious gospel of the blessed God, as the only sovereign balm for every moral and spiritual wound; the only efficient instrumentality for the renovation of our world and the salvation of sinners. And to perform this duty acceptably and successfully, he must seek to practice entire self-abnegation; and become all things to all men, if by possibility he may save some, by winning them to Christ. May it not be said then, that the truth of the text receives its illustration in its highest and widest sense in the case of the man who holds such an office, who occupies such a position, who sustains such relations; and who with all the singleness of purpose and all the energy of soul he possesses, devotes himself to such a work?

It would be just as impossible for the minister of the gospel to live for himself as for yonder sun to shine merely to display his own splendor. Just as it is an immutable law of the Creator that matter must act upon matter according to the qualities and relative positions of the substances; so it is also unchangeably fixed that mind must act upon mind in accordance with its energy and relative positions; and that too with an impulse so much the more potent, and for the accomplisment of results so far surpassing in vastness and grandeur in proportion as mind is superior to matter.

In illustration of the truth of these assertions, need we do any thing more, than point you to the life, and the labors of him, for the celebration of whose obsequies we are this day assembled. If the language of the text be true of every man, under all circumstances of existence, how much more true of one, occupying the position, sustaining the relations, and exhibiting the character of your late beloved pastor.

Do we not see all around us to-day living evidences of the fact, that he lived not for himself; not material cenotaphs, or monuments of sculptured marble; but of living, immortal spirits, formed anew into the image of Christ Jesus, by the grace of God, through his instrumentality.

When such a man, in the inscrutable providence of God, is called away in the meridian of his day—of his work—and his usefulness, it is certainly both appropriate and important that we should pause for a few moments, to take a retrospect of his life, his labors, and his character.

The Rev. Robert Hervey Lafferty was born and passed the earlier years of his life in that beautifully undulating region, where the north-western spurs of the Alleghanies have sunk down into gentle hills and lovely valleys, forming the middle ground between the mountain range on the east, and the vast prairies of the west; and also the water-shed between Lake Erie and the beautiful Ohio.

Wandering beneath the shade of those primeval points—by the side of purling rills—cheered by the sweet song-tera of the grove, hymning their Creator's praise—his youthful mind, doubtless first sent its aspirations

"Through nature up to nature's God."

Descended from parents of the Scotch-Irish stock, with whom the Bible, Confession of Faith, and Catechisms usually formed the nucleus of the Library, to be supplemented as opportunity permitted, by the standard works of the reformers and divines of the seventeenth century.

It was a region too where the school house was not only found usually in close proximity to the church, but where, by making the Bible a daily text, book, and requiring a weekly recitation in the Catechism, the school not unfrequently became the nursery of the church. Favored with such an ancestry, surrounded by such scenery and appliances, knowing what we do of his character in after life, as noted for seriousness of disposition, close observation, and independent thought; we may easily picture to ourselves the dark-eyed wayward boy growing up into the calm, thoughtful, self-reliant youth. And thus in the peculiar privileges and circumstances of his early days, we may easily discern those causes, which like embryo germs indicated that character which mature life developed.

Thus with God's two great volumes of nature and revelation open before him, and early conversant with their sublime truths, his faculties gradually expanded, and his desire of knowledge increased.

Soon he began, in imagination, to look beyond the quiet scenes of home, to the neighboring College, in whose classic halls his eager thirst for knowledge might be gratified if not satiated, as he moved step by step along the ascending path of science.

He acquired the rudiments of his classic studies under the tuition of the Rev. J. T. Smith, then resident in the adjacent county of Butler, Pa.,—now the Rev. Dr. Smith of Baltimore. We next find him teaching an academy in the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of better preparing himself for entering college, and receiving the pecuniary means necessary to defray his expenses. In the Fall of 1837 he entered the sophomore class in Washington College, Pa., where he graduated in September, 1840, having by his correct christian deportment and ripe scholarship secured the approbation and commendation of the faculty.

Immediately after leaving his Alma Mater, he proceeded to South Carolina, and took charge of an academy in the bounds of Indiantown congregation, Williamsburg District. In the Fall of 1842, he entered the Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C., where he spent the full term of three years, in close application, perfecting his Theological studies.

He was licensed as a probationer for the holy ministry, by Harmony Presbytery, on the seventh day of April, 1845, but remained in the Seminary until the close of the session—about the first of July. About the first of August of that year, by special request from me, he visited this part of N. C., and supplied the pulpit of Hopewell church one Sabbath, during my absence. On the next Sabbath, at my suggestion, and by special invitation, he visited and preached in Sugar Creek church, then vacant by the recent removal of the Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell to Georgia. Immediate arrangements were made for his supplying the church temporarily; and at the regular Spring meeting of Concord Presbytery, to whose care he had been transferred, a call for his pastoral services in Sugar Creek church was presented and accepted. And on Saturday, April the 25th, 1846, he was regularly ordained and installed pastor of Sugar Creek church; where for nineteen years, the whole period of his ministry, he continued faithfully, and assiduously, and with increasing acceptability, to perform the duties of his sacred office, until on the eighteenth of July, 1864, it pleased the great Master of the vineyard to relieve him from the labors and sufferings of time, and reward him with the happiness and joy of that rest which remains for the people of God.

So much for his history. Now let us glance at his character as a scholar and a theologian.

In both, his attainments were solid and practical rather than brilliant. In literature he had made himself familiar with the usual branches of a college curriculum. As a theologian, he was sound in the faith, thoroughly indoctrinated in, and warmly attached to the system of truth taught by the Westminster divines. And while disposed on all subjects to examine closely and think for himself, yet he ever bowed with meek humility to any truth, for which he found a "Thus saith the Lord."

As a member of the church judicatures, he occupied a prominent place. Well skilled both in the doctrines and discipline of our church, he was well qualified to take an efficient part in all the acts and deliberations of these courts. The influences of his opinions were felt both in the Presbytery and synod; and the faithful manner in which he kept for so many years, the records of the former, will constitute a model for his successors in office.

As a preacher, he may be characterized as doctrinal and practical. Familiar with the word of God, he quoted it largely and frequently in his discourses. Earnestness and sincerity were conspicuous in his delivery.

He evidently loved the truth, and felt its power upon his own heart, and therefore he strove to commend it to every man's conscience in the sight of God, as the wisdom and power of God to every one that believeth.

Like the apostle, he believed, and therefore he spoke from a full and warm heart. His style was clear and forcible, rather than ornate. He made no pretensions to the graces of oratory, and seldom yielded to the flights of imagination.

As a pastor he was faithful, conscientious, laborious and sympathetic. Ever prompt in attending where duty called; ready not only to rejoice with those that do rejoice, but also to weep with those that mourn. How many of you can testify to the faithfulness and sympathy, with which he ministered the consolations of the gospel, around the couch of sickness, or in the chamber of death. And how successful he was as a pastor, the records of your church will show. From them it appears that during the nineteen years of his pastorate, not a single communion occurred when there were not some additions to the church. And the whole number added on examination during that period was two hundred and fifty. And what must have been cheering to his heart, the increase for the last ten years, was larger than for any preceding decade.

As a man and a christian, his character was marked by strictest integrity and high-toned moral principle. Fearless in the discharge of duty, he was ever disposed to do what he knew to be right, never stopping to inquire if his course would secure the approval of the multitude. In his code of morals, mere expediency received no countenance.

As a christian, unassuming and humble, his piety while evidently deep and sincere, had nothing in it that was Pharisaic or obtrusive. He was a man of prayer; he evidently loved to go to the mercy-seat, and therefore he cultivated a spirit of prayer. He cherished an humble spirit, placing no confidence in himself, but ever saying "by the grace of God, I am what I am." Submissive under trials, of which like all of us, he had his full share; he bowed to the chastisement however severe, without murmuring, saying, it is the Lord, let Him do what to Him seemeth good.

He evidently grew in grace as life advanced. And forgetting the things behind, he seemed to be pressing on to those before, that he might make sure of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

Such was he whose departure we this day mourn, whose virtues we thus commemorate. Such was your beloved pastor, who for nineteen years dispensed to you the gospel of the grace of God, and adorned that Gospel by a consistent life and conversation.

But he is gone; the earthly tabernacle has been dissolved and consigned to the earth, while the sanctified spirit has returned to God.

"The chord, the harp's full chord is hushed;
The voice hath died away,
Whence music like sweet waters gushed
But yesterday."

To you my hearers, members of this bereaved church, it would be in vain, by multiplying words, to attempt to increase your grief on account of the irreparable loss you have sustained. Since

"Our size of sorrow
Proportioned to its cause, must be as great
As that which makes it."

Instead of wasting our time in vain regrets, or indulging in useless lamentations, let us rather from our inmost hearts, send up the incense of sincere thankfulness to the giver of all good, who so long lent him to us, for our example and instruction. We should rather rejoice that he is now

"From cares and toils and sins set free."

Yes, his day of toil and of trial is over, his sorrows are ended. He has met the last enemy, fought his last battle, and we trust has come off victor—more than conqueror through Him that loved him. He no longer mingles in the scenes and affairs of time. He is not here; he is gone from this vestibule, he has ascended to the upper sectuary. Dismissed from the church militant, he joins the church triumphant.

Fellow christians, members of this bereaved church, the lesson of his life and death are before you. Will you not study it? May it not be that your failure so to grow in grace, under his faithful ministrations, and so to imitate his exemplary life—for your abuse of these privileges enjoyed—you have now been called to mourn his removal.

If he has in any degree thus lived in vain, we beseech you, let him not have died in vain. Recall his oft repeated instructions and counsels, his consistent life, his calm and peaceful death, and thus stir up to greater diligence, your pure minds, by having these things always in remembrance.

And those of you, my hearers, who have sat under his ministry and now have the lesson of his life and death spread out before you, and who are yet unreconciled to God, what shall we say to you? Many of you received the baptismal water from his hand and have grown up under his pastoral care. Often has he warned you of your danger and invited you to come to Christ and live. But now "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and you are not saved." No more will you hear those earnest warnings, those fervid exhortations, those wrestling prayers. But they will meet you again at the judgment bar. And now that his voice is hushed, will you not let memory and conscience re-produce these and so impress them upon your minds, that you may apply your hearts unto wisdom. Remember, he lived for you, for you he died.

Yes, he has died to earth, but he lives for heaven. He hast left the dust and conflict of the arena below, to enjoy his rest in the eternal temple on high. Leaving the scenes of mortality and imperfection, he has gone up higher. May we not, at least, in thought follow him in his sublime ascension; and in so doing feel heaven brought nearer to us.

Think what must have been his transport as emerging from the dark waves of death's cold stream; the New Jerusalem his happy home, with its pearly gates and gem-built walls burst upon his enraptured vision! Beneath his feet the golden streets; on either hand the river of the water of life, with its perennial groves bending with ever-varying fruit of ambrosial taste.—Around him the spirits of the just made perfect, the truly great and good of every age, mingled with the hosts of obedient cherubims and loving seraphims. But none of these satisfy his eager gaze or arrest his progress. There is but one object in all that world of light and bliss which claims and fixes his attention. The Lamb as it had been slain in the midst of the throne. And with golden harp in hand, and star-gemmed crown on his head, he presses on to the immediate presence of his Saviour, and casting the crown at his feet, he then strikes that harp until it sends forth such rich streams of melody that heaven's eternal arches ring, and the joyous notes are caught up and borne over the wide plains of the blessed by ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, thus swelling anew the triumphant anthem of redeeming love. See him there,—

"How glorious now, with vision purified
At the essential truth, entirely free
From error, he, clothed in robes of white, still
From world to world, at pleasure soars, on wing
Of golden ray upborne, or at the feet
Of heaven's most ancient sages sitting, hears
New wonders of the wonderous works of God."

Thus removed from us, he is present with the Lord. His body, still united to Christ, has been deposited in the centre of yonder grave-yard, and rests in hope, surrounded by many of his hearers who have gone before him; and gradually others will cluster around him.

"The church yard has another mound,
The fireside shows a vacant chair!
The life has gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been, no more shall be;
The well known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they, and where is he?"

Not here, but up yonder! Earth only retains the casket, heaven claims the immortal spirit.

"Thus heaven is gathering one by one, in its capacious breast,
All that is pure and permanent, the beautiful and blest;
The family is scattered yet, though of one home and heart,
Part militant, in earthly gloom, in heavenly glory part.
But who can speak the rapture when the circle is complete,
And all the children, sundered here, before their Father meet?
One fold, one Shepherd, one employ, one everlasting home;
Lo! I come quickly,—even so, Amen, Lord Jesus come."

THE ALPINE HORN.—The Alpine Horn is an instrument constructed of the bark of a cherry tree; and which, like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds in a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the Alps, the shepherd who dwells the highest on the mountains takes his horn and calls aloud, praising be the Lord!

As soon as he is heard, the neighboring shepherds leave their huts and repeat these words. The sound lasts many minutes, for every echo of the mountains and grot of the rocks repeats the name of God.

How solemn the scene! Imagination cannot picture to itself anything more sublime. The profound silence that succeeds the sight, of those stupendous mountains, upon which the vault of heaven seems to rest—everything excites the mind to enthusiasm.

In the meanwhile, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, and soon after retire to their huts to enjoy the repose of innocence.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

NEW TERMS.

The subscription price of the *Presbyterian* will be hereafter TEN DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS.

These rates will be continued until further notice. At the earliest possible moment, after a fall in the prices of other things, they will be reduced in a corresponding ratio. We regret the necessity that compels to so heavy an advance; bnt there is no alternative but to advance with the current of prices or suspend altogether.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with the year are nrged to inform us whether they wish the paper continued or not. If they do, let them send on before their time expires. Material and labor are too high to furnish papers gratuitously, or even npon uncertainty; as we have been too much in the habit of doing heretofore. Agents in congregations who have been wont to collect and forward subscriptions, receiving the paper for their labor, will please continue their labors for us. And, that we may know what to depend on for the next year, we hope to hear from them by the first of January. Any person sending us *ten* subscribers for six months, with the money, will be entitled to a copy of the paper free of charge.

"THE SPIRITUALITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE CHURCH."—We published last week the paper presented by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke in the Synod of New York, in October last, condemning the action of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States. Some friend beyond the lines has sent us a copy of the speech of Mr. Van Dyke, before the Synod in support of his paper, which has successfully run the blockade. It is a pamphlet of 40 pages, bearing the title quoted at the head of this paragraph, and is a noble defence of the spirituality and independence of the church. In the course of his remarks on the independence of the church, he reviews at some length the case of Dr. McPheeters, the Pine Street church and the Presbytery of St. Louis, in which that whole affair is shown up in a way that is anything else than creditable to the General Assembly.

We hope to be able to make some extracts from this speech, in a week or two, for the entertainment of our readers.

A DREAM AND ITS RESULTS.—Col. Winston, of the 45th N. C. Troops, sends to the *Biblical Recorder* the following touching incident: "A member of this regiment deserted, a few days since, and started home by way of the mountains. On the top of the mountains he lay down to rest and fell asleep. He dreamed that he had reached home and his mother was greatly rejoiced to see him till he told her that he had deserted. Then her countenance changed and she wept as if her heart would break. The shame and disgrace of having her son a deserter were more than she could bear. He awoke, got up and started back to camp, where he arrived last night. How wonderful the influence of woman."

PRESBYTERY OF FLORIDA.—The Presbytery of Florida held its fall meeting at Madison. A church recently organized by authority of Presbytery at Houston, Fla., consisting of ten members, with two elders, was received and enrolled. Presbytery's committee of Domestic Missions reported that they have at present no laborers engaged, and thereupon the Treasurer was directed to turn over to the Assembly's committee any funds in hand for this object. All Ministers were directed to spend two Sabbaths each at discretion in Missionary labor before the next meeting.

DR. CUNNINGHAM'S SERMON.—We publish this week the sermon of Dr. Cunningham on the death of Rev. R. H. Lafferty. Though the article is much longer than we usually publish, it will be read with much interest by many friends of the deceased throughout the Synod.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

It is to be feared that in no respect will the terrible war through which we are now passing have a more injurious effect upon the morals of the present generation, than in weakening the sense of obligation in the minds of our people to observe faithfully the Sabbath day. "War knows no Sabbath," is a remark we have frequently heard since the commencement of the struggle; and there is doubtless something of truth in it. It is impossible for those connected with the army to observe, at all times, God's holy day with the strictness that is proper and necessary in a condition of peace and quiet. But might not much more be done in the army towards the faithful observance of the day than is generally found? The question we leave to those connected with the service, and who are, at the same time, lovers of God's word and the privileges of the Sabbath day. Our duty is mainly with those who have no real connection with the army. Among these, we fear, there is a growing neglect of the requirement to "keep holy to God one whole day in seven," as sacred time belonging entirely to Him. The excitement incident to the present state of things in the country, with other causes, has led to much violation of the Sabbath, and unless the evil can be corrected and the old order of things restored, the consequences to the country must be sad indeed.

It may not be improper to remark, that a diligent and judicious employment of the six days of secular time in each week, tends much to a proper observance of the Sabbath. No part of our worldly interests is to be neglected by devoting one day in seven to the special service of God. "Six days shalt thou labor and *do* ALL *thy work*," is a part of the divine command just as binding as the remainder. No man has any right to take upon himself more of secular work weekly that he can properly dispose of in six days; and he has just as little right to neglect any portion of this work through the week, and thus be compelled, as he may think, to complete his labor on the Sabbath. Works of necessity are always recognized by an intelligent understanding of the word of God, as no violation of the Sabbath.—But, if this necessity is created, either through indolence or neglect during the week, or through a fixed purpose to rob God of *His* time, it changes altogether its character. The Sabbath is often violated in this way. Its holy hours are perverted from their sacred design and devoted to something that ought to have been done during the week previous. A little care and forethought, such as every intelligent being ought to exercise, would have accomplished all the work needful to be done, and left God's time wholly for sacred duties. It is not a rare thing to find persons, sometimes those professing godliness, who never appear to think of the Sabbath day during the week. No preparation is made for it, as a day of rest from all worldly thoughts and occupations and of devotion to God's service. It finds them in the midst of work—their head and hands and heart occupied, and so encumbered that they cannot with any convenience at least devote the sacred hours to their legitimate object. Work has been undertaken that ought not to have been, while something that should have been done, has been overlooked or neglected. The result is that, if no *outward* violation of the Sabbath takes place, there is a *real* violation—if not in the letter, there is in the spirit. The thoughts of the heart are occupied, if the hands are idle.

Now, all this might easily have been avoided, by a little forethought and care during the week. The work that could and should have been done, might all have been perfected and laid aside, while that which was commenced and left unfinished and in a condition to perplex the mind, might have been postponed altogether to some more convenient season. As an illustration to enforce these general principles, we might very properly refer to the matter of *travelling*. It is better, ordinarily, not to be on a journey during the Sabbath, if it can be avoided. But, if your plans require it, be sure to include in these plans a resting during the day at such a point as will afford an opportunity of observing the day properly. We cannot in this, or in any other matters of business during the week, be too careful in laying our plans, remembering that, while it is perfectly lawful and right to remove our ox or our ass from the pit into which it has fallen on the Sabbath day, we have no right to push it into the pit during the week, that we may have a pretext for its removal on the Sabbath.

REV. NEILL MCKAY.—From the letter of Dr. Wilson in another column our readers will learn that the Rev. Neill McKay of Fayetteville Presbytery, has been commissioned as a Missionary to the trans-Mississippi army. Mr. McKay was recommended for this appointment by his Presbytery some weeks ago; and his friends will be glad to learn that he has received commission and is now on his way to the field of his future labors. May he run the gantlet of yankee gunboats and pickets in the neighborhood of the Mississippi and reach the army beyond in safety. He will prove a valuable addition to our missionary force in that region. He expects to remain beyond the Mississippi till the war is over.

The presence of God with his church, is the glory of the church.

ARMY MISSIONS.

We take great pleasure in laying the annexed letter from Dr. Wilson before our readers; and we are sure that every true friend of the soldier and of the cause of God will rejoice with us. The Assembly's Committee diserve great praise for the indefatigable efforts to procure and support laborers in the army. The work is progressing more successfully than we have permitted ourselves to hope, and nothing is necessary but the hearty co-operation of the churches to secure much precious fruit. Let the cause of army Missions be liberally supported by our people, and we shall not blush hereafter when the history of missionary efforts in the armies of the Confederacy shall be written.

Still there are doubtless many ministers not in the army who ought to be there, and, as stated in our article last week, the government ought to do more than it has heretofore done to facilitate the labors of those who are engaged in this blessed work. It is gratifying, however, to know that our people are making up for this lack of service on the part of the government, by vigorous efforts to sustain the preached word in the armies of the Confederacy.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 7th, 1864.

DEAR BRO. SHERWOOD: It will be gratifying to the readers of your paper to know that after delay, occasioned by the irregularity of mail communication, we have succeeded in getting a system of Missionary labor fully organized for the Trans-Mississippi department of the army. Bro. Henry M. Smith, formerly of New Orleans, is acting as Comissioner and is with General Kirby Smith at Shrevesport, Louisiana. He is aided by Rev. W. A. Harrison, formerly of Knoxville Tenn., who was sent out by the Committee soon after the meeting of the last General Assembly to assist Mr. Smith in effecting this organization. Mr. Smith spends his time mainly in labours in the army of Shrevesport, in receiving and disbursing funds in support of the cause, and in editing a religious newspaper for circulation in that department of the army. We have received several numbers of this paper. It is neatly printed, contains much valuable and instructive reading, and is no doubt highly acceptable to our soldiers on that side of the river. Mr. Harrison has been actively engaged during the summer and autumn in visiting the Presbyteries and Synods in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, for the purpose of presenting the cause and engaging laborers for the field. He has also been very successful in raising funds in the churches on that side of the river for the support of the cause. A number of brethren have been commissioned to enter upon the work and others were expected to do so before the commencement of winter. Two brethren from this side of the river, Rev. Neill McKay, of Fayetteville Presbytery N. C. and Rev. Mr. Brooks, recently of Union Theological Seminary, have been commissioned by the Committee in Columbia to labor in that field, and are now on their way thither. Mr. Harrison writes that the Methodists and Baptists have been very successful in their labors in that part of the army, and we may reasonably expect to hear similar intelligence from our own brethren before long. In the meantime, let us pray earnestly that God's blessing may rest upon them and their work.

In relation to the work on this side of the river, I am happy to say, that the number of laborers on our list at the present time is one hundred and twelve, of whom about one hundred are at work in the armies and hospitals or at home on short furloughs. Abont ninety of this number receive their support in part or whole from the contribntions of the churches. The contribntions of the churches for the last three months have been equal to the demand of the work, but unless our money increases in value, it will be necessary very soon to increase the allowance made to the support of our brethren and there will be a consequent demand for increased contributions from the churches. Providence permitting, I intend visiting the army in Va., in the course of a week or two for the purpose of conferring with the brethren there and aiding in organising the work, so as to accommodate it to the altered condition of the army.

Yours truly and sincerely,
J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

REVIVALS.—The church of Clinton, S. C., has recently been visited with an outpouring of God's Spirit. Twelve whites and some fifty or sixty blacks have found peace in believing.

The Rev. James A. Wallace writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*, that there has been during the whole spring and summer a delightful state of things with the colored mission connected with the Blakely church which he is now supplying. Every Sabbath for some months past there have been applications for admission to sealing ordinances, and the examinations are of the most satisfactory kind.

The Rev. J. N. Carothers, of Houston, Miss., in a letter to the *Southern Presbyterian*, gives an interesting account of a precious revival season in Friendship church, under his charge. He says: "Forty-three were added to the church on profession of their faith in Christ. And I think I may safely say there was not an individual who attended the meeting (and the congregation was generally large) who was not more or less interested, and sometimes every non-professor in the house, as far as I was able to discover, signified his desire to escape the wrath of God, and secure eternal life. All was still and noiseless, but it was a powerful work of grace. Truly the Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad. Our young brother, Rev. A. H. Mecklin, labored with us some five or six days with great acceptance."

WHEN WILL THIS WAR END?

He who has not often asked himself and others that question, must have a mind that never reflects, a heart that does not feel. Could some prophet arise with manifest credentials from heaven, and inspired to tell us that the last day of this year would see the conflict over, could a message be more welcome? With faces set like a flint for the defence of their rights, our people yet certainly long for peace, and ask earnestly—too often, it may be, with fretful impatience—when will it come? No answer as to month or year can be given. And that is not the best way to deal with the inquiry. It is searching along a path where no satisfactory light shines.

The best kind of solution is that which Dr. Armstrong gave in his excellent sermon in the 2nd Presbyterian church, on the appointed day for national worship. He remarked that it was not according to the scheme of discipline and care of our Heavenly Father towards his children, to continue his chastisements after they had answered their end. We had been a nation prospering beyond all example known to history. Extravagance too, and pride and vice were seen everywhere. We were fast becoming a people marked for faith. This was enough to account for the scourge of war. It probably came in mercy, as well as in wrath; as the only, or at least the best expedient to save the land from sinking under fatal corruption. We needed, if ever a people did—to be humbled under the mighty hand of God. Whenever that humility is attained, that mighty hand will be removed, and will exalt us in due time He then insisted that the only practicable way for reaching a conclusion concerning the end of the war was, first, for each one to inquire of his own heart how far the ends of a divine discipline had been answered in his case. Has the chastening of a Father's hand made him a better man? And next how far is there reason to believe this end has been attained among our people generally? Here he expressed the opinion that, notwithstanding all the wickedness prevailing, the afflictions under which they are suffering, have been greatly sanctified to them. He was confident of this as it respects the army. He had known a portion of it in 1861, and part of 1862. After being long separated, he had again visited it recently, and had certainly found it a very different army. The prevalence of piety—the spirit of prayer and dependence upon God were manifest, and exceedingly cheering.

If this view be correct, the threatening aspects should not discourage any one. The darkest period of the old revolution was in the beginning of the last year of the war. Never had our cause appeared more difficult—never had the government of Great Britain seemed more determined upon our subjugation. We need not expect miracles; God easily controls the most subtle and complicated agencies among men, and can accomplish his purposes by turning their hearts in the way that may seem good in his sight. The darkest hour is just before day. "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."—*Central Presbyterian*.

WASHINGTON'S CARE FOR THE SOLDIER'S MORAL.

The following extract from Irving's Life of Washington, may have a salutary influence upon our brave boys in restraining them, especially from the common vices of swearing and gambling, and may encourage the officers to imitate Washington's noble example in guarding the morals as well as the lives of their men.

While investing Boston, "Washington had prayers morning and evening and was regular in his attendance at the church in which he was a regular communicant. On one occasion, for want of a clergyman, the Episcopal service was read by Col. Wm. Palfrey, one of Washington's aides de camp, who substituted a prayer of his own composing in place of one formerly offered up for the king." Washington's general orders evince the solemn and anxious state of his feelings. In those of the 20th of February he forbade all playing at cards and other games of chance. "At this time of public distress," writes he, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality. It is a noble cause we are engaged in; it is the cause of virtue and mankind; every advantage and comfort to us, and our posterity depend upon the vigor of our exertions; in short, freedom or slavery must be the result of our conduct; there can, therefore, be no greater inducement to men to behave well."

The following general order was issued, whilst defending the city of New York: "That the troops have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue they had gone through, the General, in future, excuses them from fatigue duty on Sundays, until further orders. The General is sorry to be informed, that the foolish and wicked practice of *profane cursing and swearing*, a vice heretofore little known in an American army is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example, as well as influence, endeavor to check it and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have but little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Add to this, it is a *vice so mean and low*, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

"Washington, with pastoral care, endeavored to protect them from the depraving influences of the camp." "Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your brigade," writes he in a circular to his brigadier generals, "and as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attend divine worship. Gaming of every kind is expressly forbidden, as being the foundation of evil, and the cause of many a brave and gallant officer's ruin."

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—Brownson, in his *Review*, takes the ground that the Pope must abandon temperal dominion and confine himself to spiritual power. In the course of the discussion, he says: "The Pontificate is divine, and it speaks with divine authority. It and all that immediately pertains to it, we accept as infallible, to be by us believed, obeyed, loved, and neither judged nor disputed. But the men at Rome are human; and the human at Rome is neither more nor less respectable than at Paris, London, Vienna or Washington."

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.—It is stated that Pope Pius, IX. intends to make a cardinal of the new archbishop McCloskey, on the ground that as there are more American than English Roman Catholics, their clergy are entitled to that distinction.

ABRAM ALLEN.

The letter of Rev. John S. Long, which we published a short time ago, paid a merited tribute to this worthy colored man, a member of our Church in Washington. His history is an interesting one, and it occurred to us that it might be of service to notice briefly a few incidents of his life.

Abram was born, we believe, in Newbern; at what time he went to Washington, we are not advised, but at the time of its capture by the Yankees, he was one of the oldest citizens. In early life, he learned to read and write, made a profession of religion and joined our Church. His intelligence and information were of a superior order for a colored man, and as it was allowed in that day, he became a preacher of the Gospel. Several years he sustained a good reputation as a licentiate, many white persons frequently going to hear him preach, and he was ordained a deacon in the Church of God by one of our Bishops. He continued to exercise his ministry with usefulness and acceptability until after the wicked and diabolical insurrection in Southampton, Va., when North Carolina with the other Southern States, prohibited slaves and free negroes from preaching. As soon as the law was passed, Abram surrendered his credentials to the Church, remarking that he felt it his duty to preach, and it would be a great privation to be prevented from doing so, but he felt that his State had done right—the conduct of bad men had made the law necessary, and he would submit without a murmur. He continued to maintain his christian integrity, and after a while, for some cause satisfactory to himself, he withdrew from the Methodist and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, where he remained until 1857 or 58. During a revival in Washington, under the labors of Rev. T. P. Ricaud, he returned to the Church of his first choice. In 1849, we found him there a class-leader, and he remarked to us that he came back to the Church, for the reason that he could not feel at home elsewhere.

We found Abram a faithful, humble man, anxious for the prosperity of Zion, and as he read the newspapers, and kept himself well posted in the affairs of the nation, we found no man more concerned about the conditions of affairs than Abram, during the latter part of 1860. He seemed to have a presentiment that the Southern States would secede and a desolating war would ensue. He was, however, devoted to his State and the South, and when North Carolina seceded he felt she had done right, and ought to resist the invader of our rights.

When Washington was taken by the yankees, Abram was not in a condition to leave, his wife being a slave he would not leave. At once he had difficulties both with the blacks and the yankees, because of his devotion to the South. We have been informed that a negro child died, and the blacks called on Abram to officiate as a parson. He refused, telling them he was no preacher, and that the laws of his State forbid colored men to preach. They told he had been a preacher, and as the yankees now rule, he had a right to preach. He stoutly refused, when they threatened him with personal violence, and went off and brought several armed yankee soldiers with an order from an officer to compel him to officiate. He told them he was in their power, but protested against their forcing him to do what the law of his State forbid. They cursed his State, and told him he should go. He replied, "My State cannot do wrong, but I will go with you under compulsion and protest." He went and read the burial service, but would not attempt to preach. In various ways they tested his fidelity to his State, until when the whites were ordered to leave or take the oath Abram applied for a passport to leave with them. The officers refused, telling him he was a fool, that the Yankees were his friends. Abram replied, "I want to go with them. I know who my friends are." Thus he was compelled to remain among them, but nothing could shake his devotion to his State and the South.

When the Yankees evacuated the place, Abram was urged to go. His wife was determined to go with them, but Abram refused, and he with five others only remained, thus attesting their gratitude and devotion to our people. We presume that Abram is about 70 years old anxiously waiting his change. Yet like the devoted Ruth in Scripture story, he says to his native South, "I will not leave thee, thy God shall be my God, thy people shall be my people, where thou liest I will lie, and where thou diest, there will I die and be buried."—*N. C. Advocate*.

ITEMS FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, author of "The Ten Years' Conflict," and identfied with the struggle before the disruption of 1843 and with the onward march of the Free Church of Scotland ever since—especially as the convener and the statesmen-like administrator of the Sustentation Fund—has just been presented with a splendid testimonial. A few days ago he was invited to meet some of his friends at breakfast at one of the hotels of the city of Glasgow. The secret of the intention of his admirers had been so well kept that not until the verge of the appointed day did he know any thing of it. The sum of four thousand guineas was presented to him by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, (himself a Free-churchman) in the name of a large body of gentlemen. In addition to this Mrs. Dr. Buchanan received a magnificent service of plate. Very gracefully, and with deep emotion, did Dr. Buchanan acknowledge this noble testimony to the esteem, gratitude, and affection with which he is regarded.

The men of the disruption are fast passing away—leaders, and also the rank and file of that noble army that marched down the hill to the Connowells, with Chalmers foremost. But *all* are not gone—Candlish, Guthrie, Buchanan, and others still remain. They can have no successors, in one and an important sense of the term. They belonged to a great era, and their names will live forever as identified with an event which has blessed, in its issue, the church and the world.

The Evangelical clergy are preaching and publishing replies to Mr. Spurgeon's sermon, (which has an immense sale,) on baptismal regeneration as taught in the book of Common Prayer. These replies must necessarily be a begging of the question, or the setting up of a non-natural theory of interpretation.

The Bishop of Oxford has presided over a Church Congress at Oxford. He, Wordsworth, and other High-church men, are much alarmed at rationalistic progress, and are zealous, not for *verbal*, but plenary inspiration of Scripture.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

EXTENSIVE DIOCESE.—In passing from one point in his See to another, the bishop of Nevada has sometimes to travel 2,000 miles. This must ensure Episcopal *oversight*, in the wrong sense of that word.

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIBER.—The *Christian Observer* has received, for a year's subscription, from one of its patrons, a $50 note, old issue, equal in value to $33.33 1-3 of the new currency. He says: "Although it is more than you claim, it is still less than I used to pay in good times. Formely the paper cost 20 lbs. of bacon: what I send you now is the proceeds of only 11 lbs.—Government price."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LONG CREEK CHURCH.

Possessed of a taste for historical research and desirous of rescuing from oblivion interesting facts in reference to our churches, I propose to your readers a brief sketch of an ancient church in the county of Gaston. Long Creek is located about six miles Southwest from Cherryville Station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. It is composed principally of industrious and prosperous farmers, and as a people they are noted for their virtue, observance of the Sabbath, sobriety and love of order. A neat and comfortable frame church attracts our attention instead of the more imposing and elegant building which was projected and intended to be built, had not the war arrested the liberal designs of the members. The grave-yard contains many handsome monumental slabs on which you read the names of Ramseur, Oates, White, Ormand, Mooney, McNair, &c.

This church was first organized by the Rev. Daniel Thatcher, in the year 1782. From that period until 1796—an interval of 14 years—the people enjoyed only a few occasional sermons from travelling missionaries. The celebrated Wm. C. Davis then became a Stated Supply—preaching one-fourth of his time. How long this relation continued is not recorded, nor could we succeed in ascertaining from the surviving members. After the labors of Rev. Wm. C. Davis closed among the people, they enjoyed the services of various ministers until the year 1835; the stated supplies being Rev. J. S. Adams, Henry N. Carr, J. E. Bell, P. J. Sparrow and Wm. B. Davis.

In Dec. 1835, the Rev. A. L. Watts, afterwards pastor of Steel Creek and Pleasant Hill, commenced his labors for one-fourth of his time; the other part of his time being employed at Lincolnton. During his labors the church was blessed and prospered, and in the year 1837 they erected the present house of worship. Another and a larger field of usefulness having been opened up for brother Watts at the close of the year 1839, he ceased to supply the congregation. The interval between the close of his labors and those of his successor was very short. Arrangements were soon effected with Rev. Lemuel Murray to assume the charge of the church in Lincolnton, and thus Long Creek obtained a part of his time and enjoyed his ministry until Sept. 1849.

In the Summer of 1850, the Rev. R. N. Davis commenced to labor as stated supply for one-fourth of his time, and continued until Oct. 1854, when arrangements were made to secure one half of his time; and, his ministrations being acceptable and blessed of God, in April 1860 he was elected, and in May following was installed the first pastor. During the Summer of 1860 the first deacons were elected.

The first elders of whom we have any account were Messrs James White and William Oates. The present ruling elders are Messrs. Wm. Arrowood, Price and S. A. Torrence. The membership is about one hundred.

It is pleasant to chronicle the gradual rise and improvement of a Presbyterian church which, for many years, could scarcely obtain regular preaching of the kind they desired, and which, though surrounded by other zealous denominations, has constantly manifested its preference for Calvinistic doctrine and order until it has not only become a self-sustaining church, but also one of the most liberally contributing churches within the bounds of the Presbytery. Their liberality to the pastor is especially commendable. Besides their annual subscription (which in money will not be of much value to any minister) they supply his table with provisions, and he is enabled to live as comfortably as any of his people. When he enters his study to prepare his sermons, he feels that his people appreciate the gospel, and oh! how much more willing is he to labor for their salvation!

S. O. P.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE LATE COL. ISAAC E. AVERY.

Knowing that you always like to publish interesting incidents connected with our brave soldiers, I send one which I have recently heard connected with the death of the late Col. Isaac E. Avery, of the 6th N. C. Regiment, who fell at Gettysburg, while acting Brigadier in place of Gen. Hoke. He was wounded in the neck and never spoke afterwards; his Aids carried him to a safe place on the field, while lying there he took a pencil and wrote on a piece of paper, directing to Col. Tate, of his Reg't. Col. Tate could not decipher it, and returning soon after to his home at Morganton, carried the paper to the family, partially blotted out with *his blood*—they found this message: "Tell my father I fell with my face to the enemy." There are few incidents in this cruel war more touching than this message of a brave soldier to the father who bid him never turn his back to the foe. How can a people be conquered whose soldiers, even in the death agony, bid them tell the sorrowing hearts at home that they fought to the last the hated foe? Oh, that all in our armies and at home had this spirit; we would soon drive the enemy from our soil!

PROPOSED CHANGES IN METHODISM.—A writer in a *Southern Christian Advocate* proposes the following changes in Methodist polity:

I. Abolish Class meetings as a test or condition of Church membership; continue it, encourage it, as a means of grace; but on the same voluntary basis as love feasts and prayer meetings.

II. Abolish the probationary system of introducing members of the Church; and bring them in at once, by solemn and formal covenant.

III. Extend the terms of the pastorate. Let the appointment be made annually, as now; so that the relation between the pastor and people may be often reviewed, and necessary changes be made with the least possible friction. But, if a pastor be useful and acceptable to a charge, and is not needed more elsewhere, continue him there, from year to year, indefinitely.

IV. Increase the number of Bishops; so that each Annual Conference may enjoy the undivided presence and labors of one Superintendent within its bounds.

V. Introduce lay representation into the Annual and General Conferences.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York papers are actually pathetic in their appeals to the patriotism of their country, to give Grant more men. All he wants now is more men, just to deal a finishing blow, as it were, to the "rebellion." "To end the war," says the New York *Times*, "we still want men. To procure them, there should be prompt measures taken." The same journal urges earnestly that "The constant drain upon our armies, by the casualties of battle, by disease, and by the expiration of terms of enlistment, demand constant additions to the forces in the field." Singular and vexatious as it may appear to the Northern people, armies will diminish by casualties and disease. And what is very sad, the "calls" and drafts, though they sound very formidable and alarming, do not, somehow produce soldiers "The Summer's draft," says the *Times* poetically, "was but little better than a Summer's "dream." And the *Herald* imploringly asks "Why it is that General Grant still lingers before the triple line of fortifications which protect the rebel capital?"—and again, "Why, then, is it that General Grant delays the decisive blow?" Why, ah, why? The same writer answers, This is the secret of General Grant's delay. He wants more men to accomplish his final blow." In Short, Grant is calling out most anxiously for more and more men. He resembles that insatiable boy, Oliver Twist, who was always asking for more. He is likened unto the "Daughter of the Horse-leech," whose cry was Give! Give! He keeps a great mill of slaughter to grind down the flesh and bones of men, and is perpetually calling for grist.

The Yankee nation is not an unreasonable people; it yields with great patience its periodical tale of human flesh to be devoured by the Minotaur Grant. It does not ask him, What have you done with those two hundred and fifty thousand whom we gave to you and Butler last spring. Where are they? And how many of them have you now left alive? And what have you gained for us by grinding them up into bone manure? Where are they? Why, twenty thousand of them lie, half-buried, half knawed away by wild beasts, between the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; ten thousand more may still befound, enriching the earth and tainting the air at Cold Harbor; many a thousand more have perished in the hospitals or in the swamps of the Appomatox, or have crawled home with half their limbs; the bloody trenches of Petersburg account for another myriad or so. And what is gained? No Yankee is so besotted as to ask so unreasonable a question. Does not the Old Flag float over the vanquished towers of Darbytown? Has not the supremacy of the law been vindicated by emptying the feather beds of many old women and stealing their pigs and poultry? Has not everything in fact been accomplished towards the final crushing of the rebellion, except the mere capture of Petersburg, and then of Richmond, and the investment of those cities with a view of cutting off their supplies; and will the yankee nation grudge a few more hundreds of thousands of men, merely to put the finishing touch to a campaign which only needs these few trifles to be a complete success?

It would seem that all thought they were finally crushing the "rebellion" by merely voting to re-elect Lincoln. They were told so by several high authorities; and they voted accordingly: but now they must be a truly patient and good natured people or they would be disgusted at being informed that their glorious and heroic ballot (which they really thought was like the final charge of English Guards at Waterloo) did not win them one yard of ground, nor kill, nor so much as frighten, one enemy. The *Times* tells them plainly: "Those who have been so proud of the privilege of casting a freeman's vote, should show that they can hazard more for a country deserving their blood.—Money will "not win success in the field; nor will good wishes, nor active sympathies, *nor votes*." What! not even votes? Not the deliberately expressed will of a great people! Their country "deserving their blood," does it? Grant hungers and thirsts for their blood: while one of them is left alive that carniverous ogre will snuff the blood of a Yankee man; and with this huge two handed engine at the door, stands ready to smite once, and then smite *more*.

It is only a month since Mr. Seward, in his Auburn speech, (when he came home to vote,) announced that there was no need of any more drafting; that no drafts would be enforced; that the volunteers were crowding in so rapidly that the Government would have more soldiers than it needed: and the villagers of sweet Auburn rapturously cheered at the news that other people were volunteering so patriotically. If that was true, what has become of those volunteers? Has Grant ground them all up already? In fact, it was a pure electioneering falsehood. There were no volunteers, and there will be none; there must be another draft, and it must be no midsummer day's dream this time, or the game is lost; the grand crusade of civilization must be given up. What compliotates the case very much, too, is that European foreigners have become decidedly shy of the army of the Union, and especially the Grand Army of the Potomac. News of Grant's human shambles has reached the ends of the earth; the noble farms that were to have been provided for Dutchmen and Irishmen in the conquered Confederacy, seem to fade into the distance, or are hidden from their eyes by the blood red haze rising from General Grant's fields of redundant slaughter. By the banks of the Shannon, when Grant's name is named, mothers press their infants closer to their bosoms; and, as to the Germans, Mayor Gunther, of New York, a very honest Dutchman, lately wrote a letter to his countrymen, most earnestly warning them against accepting the invitation of Federal recruiting agents. This letter, as we learn, has been re-printed in nearly every newspaper in Germany; and nearly every German can read. It tells them plainly that the yankee nation means to cheat them first and fling them to Grant that he may make mince-meat of them afterwards. He has told them how many of their kindred have fallen in a hopeless effort to subdue a free people; how many German widows and fatherless children pine in the dens of Greenwich street, New York, and curse the day they left the father-land trusting to the promises of a Yankee. Herein, the indignant newspapers of New York declare Mayor Gunther guilty of "a libel on the country which has given protection and fortune to the author and his kindred.' Ungrateful Gunther!—*Examiner.*

BURKE'S CHARGE FROM HIS DYING BED.—In 1797, when the Jacobins of France were prosecuting the war with England, which terminated eighteen years after on the bloody field of Waterloo, Edmund Burke, the most eminent statesman of that age, was on his dying bed. In his last hours he gave a charge to England which with the change of two or three words, is equally appropriate to the Confederate States:

"Never," (said the dying statesman "never succumb. It is a struggle for your existence as a nation. If you die, die with the sword in your hand. But I have no fears whatever for the result. There is a salient living principle in the public mind of England [of this Confederacy] which only requires proper direction to withstand this or any other ferocious foe. Persevere, therefore, till the tyranny be overpast."

FROM GEORGIA.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 7th, says it has been informed from the most reliable sources, that the enemy's entire column has combined on the east side of the Ogeehee, and is now pushing rapidly for Savannah, or, it may be, Port Royal.

On the 6th, Sherman is reported to have advanced about eighteen miles. His men were represented to be much fatigued and their spirits flagging. One of their officers, recently captured, declared that some doubts began to be expressed as to their ever reaching the coast. An intelligent scout estimated the hostile army at not exceeding 20,000 muskets. The enemy's wagon train has not been exaggerated; it is really enormous. Wheeler is following up the retreating column with ardor and successes.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 7th, says a sharp engagement took place on the day previous at Coosawatchee, but it had received no particulars of the affair. Coosawatchee is a station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo, nine miles from Grahamville, and 43 miles from Savannah.

The *Chronicle* also says that a portion of the enemy's advance was reported to be skirmishing on the 6th, at Station Two and a half, twenty-five miles from Savannah. The were pressing vigorously toward Savannah.

It was currently reported in Augusta that Chattanooga has been evacuated and destroyed by the Federals. The immense bridge at Bridgeport was burned.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th, says an official dispatch received the evening previous, reports all quiet at Pocotaligo. Sherman is reported to have been foiled in his attempt to cross the Savannah river at Demere's Ferry. The prospect of an effective check was highly encouraging. Yankee prisoners report that Kilpatrick was shot through the head and mortally wounded, in the fight, on Sunday, at Walker's bridge.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—Reports are here of some fighting at Coosawatchie and Pocotaligo. At last accounts the enemy had been driven back. Sherman's advance was reported skirmishing Tuesday 25 miles from Savannah, and pressing vigorously towards Savannah.—*Charleston Courier, 8th.*

As far as we can learn, everything is perfectly quiet on the coast below. It is comforting to know that every day that passes adds much to our security in that quarter.—*Chas. Mercury 8th.*

It is said that Kilpatrick was mortally wounded in the fight [with Wheeler] on Sunday.

It is reported and believed by many that Chattanooga has been destroyed and evacuated by the yankees.

Sherman's army, it is rumored, is crossing the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, Effingham county, 50 miles above Savannah.—*Augusta Chronicle, 8th.*

LATEST.

Of the situation the *Constitutionalist* of the 9th says:

There was some slight skirmishing near Coosawatchee, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad yesterday.

Sherman's columns are very much scattered.

At last accounts Hardee was skirmishing with the enemy's advance in Effingham county, while Wheeler was backing and pegging away at the rear guard, no less than forty miles this side. A corps of the enemy is foraging on the west side of the Ogechee. From this disposition of forces, it will be seen that the hostile corps are sprawling over a large space, and not a little demoralized.

We take it, that now is the golden opportunity for Hardee to strike. If he should delay much longer, Sherman will have ample time to combine his fragmentary divisions and deal us a solid blow.

The impression prevails that an attempt to cross the Savannah river, at or below Sister's Ferry, will be made. Precautions of a novel and formidable character have been taken to prevent the execution of such a design.

FROM THE COAST.—Passengers by the Savannah train Monday afternoon report all quiet in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo. Another report stated that the enemy were advancing their main column on Coosawhatchie. It was also reported that the enemy had captured two guns on Hosper Creek Sunday. Nothing definite, however, was obtained.—*Charleston Courier 6th.*

From the following telegram to the Governor of South Carolina from Gen. Bragg, it will be seen that the enemy is moving rapidly in the direction of Savannah, possibly to cross into South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5, 1864.

To Governor M. L. Bonham:

About midnight, on the 3d, Wheeler's Cavalry attacked the enemy on the Savannah Railroad, a few miles below Waynesboro. Following up their defeated cavalry he came upon a heavy force of infantry tearing up the railroad—at daylight a very heavy force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, before which he retired, fighting, to Brier Creek, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. This morning it is ascertained they have moved rapidly towards Savannah, our cavalry pressing their rear. All our available means should be concentrated at Savannah and Grahamville, and the people of the country should tear up and blockade all roads leading across the Savannah River below the mouth of Brier Creek.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

THE RAID TOWARDS WELDON.—The Petersburg Express of the 9th, says:

The grand raiding party which left our front on Tuesday night, and marched down the Jerusalem Plank road, is still advancing. The column consists of the Fifth corps, two divisions of the Second corps, 15 regiments of cavalry, and an abundance of artillery. Preceded by the cavalry, the entire column crossed the Nottoway river at Freeman's bridge, 23 miles south east of this city, and struck through Sussex county in an oblique direction towards the Weldon Railroad.

The nearest destination of this column is believed to be Belfield, an important depot about 40 miles from Petersburg, and 20 miles from Weldon. There is at this point, one of the most substantial and costly bridges on the road and the enemy may attempt its destruction, with that of the buildings about the place and such stores as they may find.

We do not believe, nor is the opinion general, that this heavy column of troops is a mere raiding party. We think a bold and rapid dash will be made on Weldon, and an attempt made to effect a permanent lodgment there. Belfield, at which they are aiming, is only 20 miles from Weldon—one day's march for infantry on a good road. Wherefore should two corps of infantry be despatched to destroy a station, when cavalry would answer every purpose, and accomplish the work much sooner? It is a grand flank movement of Grant's designed not only to capture the very important point of Weldon, and to hold it permanently, but also to create a diversion in favor of Sherman who is now so sorely pressed in Georgia. A day or two fully develop the intentions of the column.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7.—The Senate to day passed the House bill increasing the salaries of District Judges to $5000. Nothing else of interest occurred in open session. The House, also, after adopting several resolutions of inquiry, went into secret session.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Baker introduced a bill to send soldiers' papers free of postage. After discussing the bill regulating impressments the Senate went into secret session. The only item of interest in the House open session was a resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer instructing the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores to enquire in what way Congress can make and render most useful to the country and our cause the deposites of coal and iron on Deep river. North Carolina, and to report by bill or otherwise, which was referred to said committee with sundry documents and papers.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the resolutions, hertofote noted, in relation to the Florida, were passed; as also that authorizing appointment of a Commissioner to Brazil. In the House, nothing of interest occurred in open session.

On Friday not an item of interest occurred in either House.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In the *Senate* yesterday but little was done, that body adjourning very shortly after the hour of meeting.

In the *House* Mr. Phillips' resolutions of protest against impressment by the Confederate authorities, were after a lengthy debate, adopted, yeas 74, nays 24. Certain amendments to the militia and Home Guard acts were also adopted.—*Conservative, 7th.*

In the *Senate* the chief subject yesterday was the salt bill which was discussed at length and will be brought up to day for final action. Bills to incorporate Wilson Academy, Oaknock Iron Works, and the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Co, passed.

In the *House* the chief topic of interest was the debate on the *Habeas Corpus* resolutions. A bill to appropriate $2,000,000 to the relief of soldiers families was introduced, as also resolutions protesting against the overthrow of constitutional rights and civil liberty, and another series in favor of a continuance of the war till the North showed a disposition for peace.—*Conservative, 8th.*

Yesterday Hon. T. S. Ashe was elected Confederate States Senator and Chas. R. Thomas Esq. Secretary of State—the latter on the first ballot.

In the *Senate* nothing of general interest was done. The votes of that body we give in full in our reports.

In the *House*, bills to allow bounty to the North Carolina citizens in the C. S. Naval service, to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Company, the Cranberry Iron Works, and the Linville Iron and Steel Company were passed, and the debate on the *habeas corpus* resolutions continued.—*Conservative 9th.*

In joint convention of the two Houses the vote for Governor was counted yesterday and Zebulon B. Vance formally declared elected.

In the *Senate* the military committee reported a bill to empower the Governer in an emergency to order State forces beyond the State limits, though Home Guards are not to be kept out beyond sixty days.

In the *House* the discussion of the *habeas corpus* resolutions continued and a bill for the relief of soldiers' families passed.—*Conservative 10th.*

But little debate occurred during Saturday's session, both Houses attending to private bills chiefly and adjourning early.

In the *Senate* a bill to pay tax in kind of four *per cent* on corn, wheat, rye, and pork for soldiers families or widows, was introduced and a resolution to adjourn over on the 19th inst. to the third Monday in March 1865, laid on the table.

In the *House* a bill to authorize the issue of $3,000,000 in State Treasury notes, the sale of C. S. bonds etc, was passed, and the Revenue bill introduced and read the first time. Resolutions on the state of the country were also presented.—*Conservative, 12th.*

The following is General Lee's official account of the affair at Stony Creek:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 2, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy attacked Stony Creek depot yesterday and burned most of the buildings, consuming some stores and corn, but most of the latter were saved.

The Railroad is unharmed.

General Lee, coming up as the enemy was retiring attacked and drove him rapidly eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement.

The depot was occupied by about one hundred and fifty men, under Captain Waldham, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom are said to have been captured; among them, I regret to state, Major Fitshugh, quartermaster.

The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat. R. E. LEE.

FROM THE UNITED STATE.

RICHMOND, Dec'r 7.—New York and Philadelpapers of the 5th and the Baltimore American of the evening of that day have been received.

The Herald says that the armies of Thomas and Hood still confront each other before Nashville, but no general engagement has yet occurred. [Thomas's army] encircles Nashville on the south in strong defensive works. The rebels are 2 miles distant and have thrown up entrenchments. Their lines are visible from the housetops of Nashville.

Johnsonville has been evacuated by the Yankees.

A Nashville telegram of the 4th says: A rebel deserter who came in to day reports that the rebel Gen. S. D. Lee published orders to his men on Friday morning, complimenting them for their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin, and assuring them that if true to themselves now in front of Nashville they would soon be enabled to enter and take possession of the vast amount of stores contained therein.

Hon. James Speed of Kentucky succeeds Mr. Bates as U. S. Attorney General.

Gold sold in New York at the first board on the 5th inst. at 238.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.—The Grand Lodge of this State adjourned on Wednesday night last, after a harmonious and useful session of three days. Dr. J. McCormick, of Harnett, was chosen Most Worshipful Grand Master; Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville, Deputy G. M.; H. H. Best, of Greene, Senior Grand Warden; and D. H. Stephenson, of Wake, J. G. W.

We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter. His main demonstration will probably be next made against Coosawhatchie, while, by feints at Pocotaligo and Grahamville, he will endeavor to divide our forces and distract the attention of our officers.—*Mercury 6th.*

MARRIED.

In Warrenton, N. C., on the 1st inst., Col. JOHN D. BARRY, 13th N. C. Troops, to Miss FANNIE L., daughter of Col John Jones, of Warwick county, Va.

In New Hanover, on the 23d Nov'r, by Rev. D. B. Black, Major ROBT. B. MCRAE to Miss SALLIE N. PRICE.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Departed this life, on the morning of the 25th of Nov. 1864, after a very protracted illness of several weeks, ISAAC H. FOUST, Esq., of Randolph county, one of our most enterprising, amiable and useful fellow citizens, in the 46th year of his age.

The subject of this obituary, from the many excellencies of his character, is worthy of a more extended notice than can be given through the columns of a newspaper. It is not possible to say too much in praise of one, who, while his grade of talent was far above mediocrity, employed his elevated and well trained mind for the prosperity of his country and the happiness of those around him.

By his untiring energy, affability and kindness, he was constrained twice by his county-men, to become their Representative in the Legislature. And the faithfulness with which he fulfilled that high trust won for him a reputation which will live in the bosoms of his acquaintances, though his voice is silent in death, his personal attentions in kindness and council are at an end, and his polite and manly form no more appears side by side with them, to sympathise and endure in common, the toils and cares of life.

Few men have sustained with more success the various relations of life. He was an attentive, provident and kind husband and father, an indulgent master, a just and impartial magistrate, and an untiring counseller and friend.

Although his active life was marked by so many acts of relief to the suffering, the legitimate fruits of the Holy Spirit; although he was truly the counsellor and peace-maker of his neighborhood, whose benediction is proclaimed by the saviour, and although his high moral bearing always indicated the fear of God and reverence for His word; yet from some cause, perhaps his complete immersion in business, he had not sought and obtained mercy of the Lord in the pardon of his sins, until shortly before his death. But with the prevailing prayer of the Publican, he cast himself during his illness, upon the mercy of his God, and received an answer of peace.

He bore his sufferings with fortitude and patience. At length the night passed, the morning came, and as the rising sun began to shed his bright beams o'er the face of nature, his pure spirit took its flight, and a bright jewel was added to the Saviour's crown.

By this deeply afflictive dispensation of an all-wise and merciful Providence, a wife and seven children, also very numerous and wide-spread connections, among whom the deceased was a shining ornament, are left to mourn their irreparable loss. They mourn, but in hope that their loss is his unspeakable and eternal gain. May we all have grace cheerfully to submit to the will of Him who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

Nov. 5th, in Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., Sergt. WM. R. PURVIS, son of the late Rev. James Purvis, of the N. C. Conference, aged 18 years. He was wounded on the 31st Sept, near Richmond, and his leg was amputated. We hoped for a while he would do well, but fever ensued, and soon his spirit went to God. He sought, and we believe found, peace in believing. He was a youth of unusual talents and acquirements, and gladly consecrated his all to the cause he so ardently loved. Bear up, stricken mother, your noble gifted boy, your last one, is only gone before. You gave them both—your all—to your suffering country. The widow's and the orphan's God will bind your broken heart, and you will yet see your sacrifice was not in vain in the Lord. COR.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIE.

The sick and wounded filled each soldier's cot,
The ward was dimly lighted, and the tread
Of nurse and surgeon passed along the aisle.
They paused at *one* whose wandering tones they heard,
Breathing of *mother* and of *home*. Anon
He spoke of battle, and the bloody charge
And deadly strife, and then awhile was still.
And the *one friend*, who hourly watched him there,
In anguish groaned, "O would that she were here."
Unseen, a hurried step was heard—she came.

Dim was the mother's eye, and pale her cheek,
Weary and sad she came from her far home,
And left her little ones, to seek the side
Of her poor boy, her last, her only one.
(His brother fell at Gettysburg, Alas!
She could not clasp *his* hand, or smooth *his* couch
Or kiss the death damps from *his* brow.)

Her only one, and he was dying now!
Scarce eighteen summer suns had shone
On that smooth cheek—that pale and lofty brow—
That noble boyish face, and manly form,
'Tis night. The maimed limb is easy now;
Deep stupor wrapped his mind, his moanings ceased,
They thought him almost gone. They could not rouse
The torpid sense, until they said to him,
"Willie, your mother's here—your mother's come!"
At once he roused—the beaming eye was bright—
Once more, "O mother, mother, is it you?
My mother, I'm so glad." The weak arms strove
To clasp her round. He kissed her lips, her cheek,
Her hand,—held her with his frail strength, as if
He feared she would be gone. And as he gazed,
And talked of home and friends, they almost deemed
The fiat was reversed, and he would live.
A bright spot beamed on either cheek, and clear
The dark eye flashed. Her noble boy would live,
That she might lean on his young strength, and rest
Her widowed heart on him—and safely thro,
For gentle as a child he'd grown,
He'd learned of Jesus—learned to trust His word.

But he was weary now and faint, and said,
"Kiss me dear mother, ere I sleep. Good night."
But ever and anon he turned his gaze,
Again, and yet again, to that dear face,
And clasped that fragile hand in his, and said
In gentle tone "my mother."

Another night has come, and both now slept,
With hands close clasped, slept for a little space.
He roused A change had come. Yearning he looked—
"My son, He will be with you—Jesus will."
"I know it mother," were his last faint words;
She watched and listened long, but all were o'er.
They were the last; the bright eyes softly closed,
The fingers gently looved their trembling hold,
And he was gone to God. Amen!

A little space they left her with her dead,
And their kind, gentle hands bore her away.
LAURA L.

Nov. 1865.

LA. GEORGE HORAH, Co. B, 46th N. C., was instantly killed by a ball in the head, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, at the age of 23 years.

The body was interred on the battle field, but has recently been brought home, and re-interred among the graves of his kindred, in Salisbury. Lt. Horah was a brave and efficient officer and a devoted christian, a member of the Presbyterian church of Salisbury. He leaves a widow who was a bride of only a few weeks, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. His warfare is accomplished, and he rests from his labors and his works do follow him. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. PASTOR.

In Salisbury, on the 4th inst., of pneumonia, Mr. JOSHUA SMITH, in the 56th year of his age.

Mr. Smith was a native of Guilford county, N. C., but for several years a citizen of Salisbury, N. C. For a while he was a soldier in Co. H, 56th N. C. T., but through infirmity was discharged from the service. He had hope in his death. COM

RECEIPTS

Of A. McLean, Treasurer of Presbytery of Fayetteville, for the month of November, and up to the 9th Dec. 1864.

From Hardis church, for Domes'c miss.	$188 55	
" " " " Foreign miss.	113 00	
" " " " Publica'n fund.	77 50	
		$ 379 05
From St. Pauls' for Foreign missions		17 80
From China Grove for Domestic miss.	157 00	
" " " " Publication fud.	202 50	
		359 50
From Bethel, for Publication fund		104 38
" Tirza, " " "		77 43
" Bluff, " Disabled ministers.	28 25	
" " " Domestic missions.	209 66	
" " " Foreign missions	17 00	
" " " Publication fund	85 50	
		345 41
From Antioch, for Publication fund		140 00
		1496 53

I have remitted the balance on hand to this date, to the Treasurer of the Education and Publication committees, viz:

For Education Committee	$ 457 01
For Publication "	1307 60
Amounting to	1,794 61

This, with previous remittances, make the amount contributed and remitted since the 6th of October, 1862—

For Education	$ 622 70
For Publication	1401 69
	1,925 39

Viz remitted 4th March, 1864 for Education $ 36 79
" 9th Dec'r " 487 01
523 70

" 4th March for Public'n 94 09
" 9th Dec'r, for " 1307 60
1401 69

Churches are respectfully solicited to make and send forward collections as soon as possible, especially for Contingent fund, and for Publication fund as the money is much needed now. The contingent assessment, it will be recollected, was doubled at the last meeting of Presbytery. A. McLEAN, Treas'r.

Dec'r 9th, 1864. Pres. of Fayetteville.

FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS

In Concord Presbytery from May 3rd to Oct. 1st, 1864

Unity, Lincoln co.	$190 00
Rutherfordton	30 00
Wilkesboro'	53 00
Mocksville	60 00
Lenoir	20 22
Newton	58 56
Statesville	40 00
J. H. Greenlee, Turkey Cove	40 00

E. F. ROCKWELL, Treas.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE

FOR THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

IN OBEDIENCE to the Resolutions of the Synod of Virginia and North Carolina, at their late Sessions, requiring a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary under their care. The members of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to assemble in the Chapel of the Seminary, on Wednesday, the 14th December, at 6½ o'clock, p. m., to attend to the annual business of the Board, make particular disposition of the buildings and provisions for the sustentation of the Professors and to attend to any other business that may properly come before the Board.

WM. HENRY FOOTE,
Acting Pres't of the Board.

Nov. 26, 1864.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 50@6 00
BEEF, retail	$1 50@2 00
BEESWAX	$4 50@5 00
BUTTER	$7 00
CORN	$18 00@20 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@1 50
COTTON YARNS	$30 00@45 00
COFFEE	$00 00@25 00
COPPERAS	$6 00@7 00
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	160 00@165 00
IRON	$ 2 50@5 00
LEATHER	$18 00@25 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00@5 00
PORK	$2 25@2 50
PEAS	$18 00@20 00
RYE	$20 00
SODA	$8 00@10 00
SUGAR	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3 50@4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$2 00@4 00
SALT	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SODA! SODA!!

4 Kegs Bi-Carbonate SODA.
Just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No 19, Hay Steet.

Dec. 7, 1864.
*** Observer copy 2t.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund, and the Directors, will be held in the basement of the Baptist church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 15th of December, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A M. As this is a meeting of great importance, a general attendance is requested.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI,
President.

CHARLES F. DEMES, Financial Agent.
Nov. 30, 1864-4t
*** Observer copy.

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 18th of July, 1861, and embraces among its officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed, gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the Society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the Church, were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The Officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, *President*; O. Ellyson, R. F. Lester and James Weddell, *Vice Presidents*; R. M. Dunlop, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. W. B. Wellons, *Superintendent, Corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the Army and Navy Messenger*; James E. Cuthbert, *Treasurer*; Rev. C. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. G. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. D. Archer, Dr. T. Beckwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, *Directors*; Rev. J. C. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, *Publishing Committee*.

Contributions should be sent to James E. Cuthbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, *Pres't.*

A. G. BROWN, *Sec. pro. tem.*
Petersburg, Va., Nov 23rd, 1864.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec. 16, 1864, 7t

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unquestioned pre-eminence, and wears its crown of glory, and wields its sceptre of influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to CHRIST this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an enterprise, which seeks to accomplish this great end.

The undersigned is carrying on, on his own account, the same work which he hitherto performed as Sup't Evan. Tract Society. In that capacity, about Fifty Millions of Pages of Tracts, and thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books were distributed by him amongst the soldiers of every Army of the Confederacy. The seed has not been sown in vain. Numerous letters from chaplains, officers and privates, testify to the great good which has been accomplished, and show that the literature thus disseminated, has been, to a considerable extent, instrumental in producing and sustaining the wonderful Revival with which God has blessed our Armies, and which, in the past year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the churches.

Generals Lee, Jackson, Kirby Smith, and other Army officers; Captains Lee, Pegram, and others of the Navy; and many eminent Statesmen of the Confederacy; have given their voluntary testimony to the valuable service rendered to the country by the instrumentality of such literature.

The expenditure of means involved is very great, and donations for the support of this enterprise are respectfully solicited from all, everywhere, who have at heart the religious welfare of our soldiers, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Please send your contributions to

Rev. A. W. MILLER, Supt.
Petersburg, Va.

November 28, 1864.-3w

Wanted.

60,000 SHINGLES.
1,000 lbs. Tallow.
1,000 lbs Beeswax,
1,000 yds Country Homespun.
500 yds Woolen Jeans,

For which I will pay the full market price or exchange Cotton Yarn, Shirting or Salt.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Nov. 16,-4t

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of superior matches.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.

Nov. 16th.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

Nov. 2nd, 1864.-tf.

25 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency*.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-4t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 6 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1864.-tf

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.
Southern Hepatic Pills!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!
SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!!

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
May 18w6 Fayetteville, N. C.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN ..... WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY-FIVE cts. per lb, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1864.-tf

SALT,
MATCHES,
PENCILS,
PEN POINTS,
TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,
SHIRTING,
RYE AND OATS,
FARMER'S AND
PLANTER'S ALMANAC,
&c.

For sale at ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S.
Nov. 30.-4t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebaneville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course is retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars. Address, Col. W. H. BINGHAM,
Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.

Nov. 23, 1864-10

At Wholesale and Retail!

1 CASE, 1,200 YDS. BLACK AND WH

Miscellaneous Reading.

PERSONAL ABOUT PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The special commissioner of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Boston, on the 22d ult., says: When in the course of last winter, I had occasion to relate the circumstances of my presentation to the President of the U. States and to Mrs. Lincoln, I took special care to remind my readers in England that I was describing only so much as I saw of exalted personages in their public capacity, and that I should consider it a very gross breach of good manners to touch upon any private matters having reference to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic or his wife. This disclaimer, notwithstanding, I was outrageously abused in the Republican press here, for having dared to describe, however modestly, the personal appearance of the President; nay, even an organ of public opinion in my own country went out of its way to attack your commissioner for the heinous offence of having said that Mrs. Lincoln was a comely little lady, who wore a blue velvet dress and asked me whether I kept my health. If I had written instead that the President had addressed me thus: "Rubicund stranger from the Bright Orient, right welcome art thou to peer into the Starry Infinites of transcendental Democracy, and watch the circling flight into Hyperborian Immensity of the diamond-pinioned Bird of Freedom whose home is in the Setting sun." I might have pleased my journalistic countrymen better; but I should have been telling lies. And if I said nothing at all about what I saw and heard at the White house, I should just have been a dumb dog, utterly unworthy of the mission with which I was entrusted.

What will these squeamish, and, of course, not spiteful censors, think when they are told that an American minister of the Gospel, who, with a United States Senator, a member of one of the principal religious denominations in New York, and at the deputation of 180 clergymen, recently waited on the President at Washington, has since publicly declared that the demeanor and language of Mr. Lincoln were those of a "buffoon and a gawk," that he is "disgracefully unfit to occupy the high station to which he aspires," and that they retired from the east room in the Presidential mansion sickened and disgusted with their reception? What will they think when they read in one of the most prominent newspapers of New York a calm assertion that the conversation of the President of this Great Republic is habitually so obscene as to unfit him for the society of gentlemen; or when they see in the *Independent*, the organ of the Rev. Ward Beecher, a statement on the occasion of Mr. Seward's recent visit to Pennsylvania Fair, he was "under the influence of something considerably stronger than green tea"—in other words, that the Secretary of State, the lecturer of the Courts of Europe, was drunk! Of such are the amenities of American journalism. Then there is the old story just raked up that Mr. Lincoln, riding over the field of Antietam, amidst the dead and the dying, slapped the gentleman who was with him on the knee, and called for the nigger song of "Picayune Butler," and there is the new one of his sitting down in the refreshment room at Philadelphia, and as he swept the viands into his mouth saying, "I intend to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," an allusion as facile as it was graceful to Gen. Grant's dispatch from the wilderness—a dispatch more notorious than famous, seeing that Grant has been compelled to fight it out on a line varying tremendously from the one he originally marked out.

Enough of Mr. Lincoln's *personal*. I have merely reverted to an unpleasant topic in order to show you that Americans themselves are accustomed to speak of their Dictator, and with what petty malevolence they resent the good humored criticism of a foreigner; but in the President's visit to Philadelphia there is something more noteworthy than the incident of his turning a horrible struggle into a sorry jest at a dinner table—of course the nominated one of Baltimore made a speech in the Sanitary Fair. Americans make speeches everywhere, and on every occasion. They would turn the North pole into a stump to "orate" the bears from, and I only wonder that they do not some day call an indignation meeting, and pass resolutions against Providence for not being allowed to make speeches at their own funerals. Still Mr. Lincoln's speech had—which is anything but a rule with American harangues—a point and a gist; and it is remarkable that a precisely identical point is discernible in every letter written—to Americans—by the President's guide, philosopher and friend, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. The points simply amount to this: "We want more men!" If the Secretary of State happens to be invited to a public meeting in any part of the country and cannot go, he writes a very bland and patronizing letter to the committee, in which, under a thicker or a thinner disguise of rhetorical flourishes, he winds up by telling them that they are very good patriots, but that the Government would be much obliged for some more soldiers.

Surely we are living through about the queerest carnival that ever was known or heard of. All the old landmarks seem to have been swept away. All the old bonds which were wont to hold society together have been loosened. Nobody seems to be ashamed to do anything. The name of expediency is great in the land, and *per fas aut nefas* should be the national motto. Mr. Supervisor Blunt—than whom a more energetic and public-spirited gentleman never existed—would obtain recruits by fair means if he could, but, failing this, he does not hesitate at adopting measures which have a marvellously foul savor. Will it excite astonishment, or indignation, or both, in the minds of my countrymen, I wonder, when they are told that the Supervisor's Committee of New York are positively at issue with the Emigration Commissioners because the latter will not permit a kind of underground recruiting tunnel to be constructed between the Battery and the emigrant depot at Castle Garden.

The supervisors say that the emigrants who are now suffered to land at random, and to go whithersoever they please, are in danger of falling into bad hands, notably those of the bounty brokers, who, if they do not hocus or kidnap them, will in most cases swindle them out of the major portion of their bounty; whereas, if they could only be "manipulated" by passing through the rooms of the Supervisors' Committee before they reached the open street, many valuable recruits might be picked up, and their bounties paid them in full. There is a cool impudence of assumption about this which is well nigh amusing. Let the Yankees enlist their own countrymen by whatsoever means they like to adopt as much as ever they please. I do not wonder that the Government, at the requisition of Gen Dix, prosecuting the editor of a Newark paper for trying to deter men from joining the army. We did the same by Wm. Cobbett in the last great war. But for shame's sake let them allow foreigners a little exercise of free will. An underground railway from Castle Garden to the rifle-pits before Petersburg is rather too much of a good thing.

THE ART OF NOT HEARING.

If the following were read and acted upon how much trouble it would save us:

The art of not hearing should be taught in every well-regulated family. It is full as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear—many which we ought not to hear—very many which if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness; that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds, according to their pleasure.

If a man falls into a violent passion, and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ears, and I hear no more. If, in my quiet voyage of life, I find myself caught in those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would furl his sails, and making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these fiery sparks may do in the magazine below where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he cannot get in any further. Does the collector of a neighborhood's scandal ask my ear as a warehouse, it instinctively shuts up. Some people seem anxious to hear everything that will vex and annoy them. If it is hinted that any one has spoken evil of them, they set about searching the matter, and finding out.

If all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying upon my bed a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of ants in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring in upon me all the tattles of careless or stupid people.

If you would be happy, when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. And as the throat has a muscular arrangement by which it takes care of the air passages of its own accord, so the ear should be trained to an automic dullness of hearing! It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say when they have slammed the door; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business, your dress or your affairs.

This art of not hearing, though untaught in the schools, is by no means unknown, or unpracticed in society. I have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears an impertinent or a vulgar remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.

There are two doors inside my ears—a right-hand door leading to the heart, and a left-hand door, with a broad and steep passage out into the open air. This last door receives all ugliness, profanity, vulgarity, mischief-making, which suddenly find themselves outside of me. Judicious teachers and indulgent parents save their young urchins a world of trouble by a convenient deafness. Bankers and money-lenders often are extremely hard of hearing, when unsafe borrowers are importunate. I never hear a man who runs after me in the street bawling my name at the top of his voice; nor persons that talk evil of those who are absent; nor those who give me unasked advice about my own affairs; nor those who talk largely about things of which they are ignorant.

If there are sounds of kindness, of mirth open fly my ears! But temper, or harshness or hatred, or vulgarity, or flattery, shut them. If you keep your garden-gate shut, your flowers and fruit will be safe. If you keep your door closed, no thief will run off with your silver, and if you keep your ears shut, your heart will lose neither its flowers nor its treasures.—*Reynold's Miscellany.*

ECLIPSES.—The Confederate States Almanac advertises four eclipses for next year—two of the sun, and two of the moon.

The first will be of the moon—evening of April 10th, and visible throughout the Confederate States.

The second will be of the sun, April 25th, at 8 44 A. M., and of interest to South Americans and mariners in the South Pacific ocean, but of no concern to us, being invisible here.

The third will be the moon of the evening of the 4th of October, and only partially visible in the Eastern Confederate States. The fourth will be a great and singular eclipse of the sun, on the morning of the 19th of October, at which friend Clark promises us all a beautiful "free gratis for nothing," always provided we live till then—the weather is fair and we get up in time—say by 7:40 A. M., at which it will begin at Grenada. This eclipse will last about three hours and ten minutes, and prove altogether one of the most remarkable and interesting phenomena of the year—perhaps of the century.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN THE YANKEE ARMY.

A letter has just been received in Hull from Captain Coverade, quartermaster in Sherman's army. The writer states that the present campaign commenced on the 26th of March of the present; war, and during this time they had been fighting sixty-three days. He says, "We have driven the enemy one hundred and twenty-six miles, until at last we have cornered him in his boasted stronghold, the city of Atlanta. Since we commenced this campaign we have lost in killed and wounded not less than twenty-two thousand men. The rebels have lost in the same time fifty two thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners. This is in Major Gen. W. T. Sherman's army, military division of the Mississippi. The loss in General Grant's army of the Potomac is much larger than ours. It is safe to calculate that since the 5th of April the loss in our army and in the rebel army, in killed and wounded, is not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand men, but is probably much more.

The President has called out, as volunteer and drafted men, since the war began, about 1,300,000 men, and the war is not over yet. He has just issued a call for 500,000 more, and I feel certain that is not the last call. It will take more men, and it will be years before the war is over, if it is to be brought to a close by fighting, for the Confederates have got to be subjugated, or even annihilated, before they give up. They are bent for a separation, and nothing short of that will end the war. It is awful to see how they suffer and how patiently they bear it; their best blood flowing like water, their crops destroyed, their horses, mules and live stock carried off by our army, not so much as a chicken left; their homes and farms all consumed by fire, and their negroes all gone, is it not a wonder that with all this desolation and utter ruin staring them in the face they should still have any hope left? I tell you they have, and were it not for their wicked attempt to destroy the Constitution I might almost wish them to succeed, for they have shown more bravery, self denial, energy, perseverance, and pure self sacrifice than I ever thought it possible for any people to make.

Our people in the North are all making money, all are prosperous. Suffering is not known except in families whose loved ones are gone to the soldier's grave, or are in the army suffering the hardships, fatigue and dangers incident to the life of a soldier. Their homes are free. All who can muster three hundred dollars stay at home, and let others save the union for them. Had the Northern people and the Yankees been called upon to suffer one tenth as much as the poor deluded Southern people, they would have 'caved in' long ago. At least, so I think. They have not got half the pluck and self denial that the South has. Were it not for the Union—were we only fighting to free the negroes—we wouldn't deserve to succeed; but I trust it is for a far more honorable cause—that of restoring the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws, and with it equal rights to both North and South.

The feeling here against England is intense. Nothing would be more popular than a war with England; the feeling is increasing every day, and I should not wonder when this war is over if they have one. There is one thing most dreaded by the North, and that is that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy."

THE RECUPERATIVE POWER OF A PEOPLE—THE PROGRESS OF WEALTH, DEBT AND FINANCE.

In concluding his review of "Southey's Colloquies of Society," in 1830, the great historian Macauley makes some reflections on the progress of national wealth, and the power of a people to surmount, by progress, debts apparently at the time in which they are contracted, impossible to be paid. His remarks are so peculiarly adapted to our present condition, and the state of our finances, that we think them well worthy of reproduction, in order that the reflecting men of the country may weigh well the opinions on this subject of a great man and practical statesman and thinker.

We are aware that nothing but military success can make good our currency. The people, the thinking business men of the country, must be able in their own minds to see the end of our struggle—and that independence secured, which is the basis of all our indebtedness. But this fact once assured—the power is in us to make good all our debts—*Progress* is before us,—immense progress—and a rapid increase of capital and labor, perhaps unparalleled in the history of nations. To those who have at once satisfied their minds that success is the inevitable result of our cause, there is no reason whatever why our currency should not be at par. We give place to the reflections of of Mr. Macaulay.

History is full of the signs of this natural progress of society. We see in almost every part of the annals of manhood how the industry of individuals, struggling up against wars, taxes, famines, conflagrations, mischievous prohibitions and more mischievous protections creates faster than governments can squander, and repairs whatever invaders can destroy. We see the capital of nations increasing, and all the arts of life approaching nearer and nearer to perfection, in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers.

The present moment is one of great distress. But how small will that distress appear when we think over the history of the last forty years—a war, compared with which all other wars sink into insignificance; taxation, such as the most heavily taxed people of former times could not have conceived; a debt larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world added together; the food of the people studiously rendered dear; the currency imprudently debased, and imprudently restored. Yet, is the country poorer than in 1798? We fully believe that, in spite of all the misgovernment of her rulers, she has been almost constantly becoming richer and richer. Now and then there has been a stoppage, now and then a short retrogression; but as to the general tendency there can be no doubt. A single breaker may recede, but the tide is evidently coming in.

* * * * *

If any person had told the Parliament, which met in perplexity and terror after the crash in 1720, that, in 1860, the wealth of England would surpass all their wildest dreams; that the annual revenue would equal the principal of that debt which they considered as an intolerable burden: that for one man of £10,000 then living, there would be five men of £50,000; that London would be twice as large and twice as populous, and that, nevertheless, the mortality would have diminished to one half what it then was; that the post office would bring more into the exchequer than the excise and customs had brought in together, under Charles I; that stage coaches would run from London to York in twenty-four hours; that men would sail without wind, and would be beginning to ride without horses, our ancestors would have given as much credit to the prediction as they gave to Gulliver's Travels. Yet the prediction would have been true; and they would have perceived that it was not altogether absurd if they had considered that the country was then every year raising a sum which would have purchased the fee simple of the revenue of the Plantagenets, ten times what supported the Government of Elizabeth, three times what, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, had been thought intolerably oppressive. To almost all men the state of things under which they have been used to live seems to be the necessary state of things. We have heard it said that five per cent. is the natural interest of money, that twelve is the natural number of the jury, that forty shillings is the natural qualifications of a country voter. Hence it is that, though in every age everybody knows that up to his own time progressive improvement has been taking place, nobody seems to reckon on any improvement during the next generation.

We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error, who tell us that society has reached a turning point—that we have seen our best days. But so said all who came before us and with just as much apparent reason. "A million a year will beggar us," said the patriots of 1846. "Five million a year will grind the country to powder," was the cry in 1860. "Six millions a year, and a debt of fifty millions!" exclaimed Swift; "the high allies have been the ruin of us." "A hundred and forty millions of debt!" said Junius, "well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we can ever pay, if we owe him such a load as this." "Two hundred and forty millions of debt!" cried all the statesmen of 1783, in chorus; "what ability or what economy on the part of a minister, can save a country so burdened?" We know that if since 1783, no fresh debt had been incurred, the increased resources of the country would have enabled us to defray that burden at which Pitt, Fox and Burke stood aghast—to defray it over and over again, and again, and that with much lighter taxation than what we have actually borne. On what principle is it, that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?

It is not by the intermeddling of Mr Southey's idea, the omniscient and omnipotent State, but by the prudence and energy of the people, that England has hitherto been carried forward in civilization; and it is to the same prudence and the same energy that we now look with comfort and good hope. Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the people by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties; by leaving capital to its most liberative course, commodities their fair prices, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural policy, by diminishing the price of law, and by observing strict economy in every department of the State. Let the Government do this—the people will assuredly do the rest.

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD OFF.—It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of the Irish knight who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War got up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimitar before—nor like that of an assassin, Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Wind states that having put his mouth to the ear of the decapitated criminal's head, and called him by name, the eyes turned from whence the voice came; and this fact is attested by Fotenollo, Mogoro, Guilotine, Nauche, and Aldini. On the word murder being called, in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half-closed eyes opened with an expression of reproach on those who stood aroound.

THE GAME OF CHESS.—Chess is said to have been invented by a Brahmin, for the purpose of reforming an Indian king; but instructed by those who had gone before him, he was sensible his lesson would not prove of any service until the prince should make the application of it to himself, and not think it was done by another. With this view he invented the game of chess, where the king, though the most considerable of all the pieces, is impotent to attack as well as defend himself against his enemies, without the assistance of his subjects and soldiers. The game became famous; the king would learn it; the Brahmin was pitched upon to teach it to him, and, under the pretence of explaining to him the rules of the game, and showing him the skill required to make use of the other pieces for the king's defence, he made him perceive truths which he had hitherto refused to hear. He made an application himself of the Brahmin's lessons; and now, convinced that in the people's love of their king consisted all his strength, he altered his conduct, and by that prevented the misfortunes that threatened him. The Brahmin was left to the choice of his reward, and he desired that the number of grains of corn which the number of squares on the chess board should produce might be given him, one for the first, two four for the third, and so on doubling always to the sixty-fourth. But when the calculation was made, it was found that the king had engaged himself in a grant, for the performance of which neither all his treasures nor his vast dominions were sufficient. The Brahmin laid hold of this opportunity to convince him of what importance it was for kings to be on their guard against those who are always about them: From India the game passed into Persia, where it received the name schertengi, or game of the king or shah. The piece now called the queen was the vizier, which was afterwards corrupted to vierge-virgo, and afterwards to lady and queen. This piece, at first, could move only the pawns. The French gallantry, it is said, extended the prerogatives of the lady, and made her the most considerable piece in the game. The bishop in India was an elephant. The knight has the same name and figure every where. The fifth piece, which we call the castle or rock, was originally a camel, which they used in war. The pawn (or common soldiers) has suffered no change.

HAPPY TEMPER.—Dr. Hugh, Bishop of Worcester, had a weather glass, which cost thirty guineas; his servant was ordered to bring it into the room to show it to some company, who, in handing it to his lordship, let it fall, and broke it in pieces. The good old man desired they would not be uneasy at the accident. "I think," said he, "it is a lucky omen; we have had a long dry season, now I hope we shall have rain, for I do not remember ever to have seen the glass so low before."

Children's Department.

THE TWO GIFTS.

A boy with eyes knelt at his mother's knee. She stroked the gold of his yellow hair, and bade God bless her boy. He grew in years and strength; and one day, in his boyish dreamings, there appeared to him two spirits, each offering him a gift. Both gifts were attractive, yet he could choose but one. One was a pearl, which at first might seem of little value, but the more you look at it, the brighter it grew, until you saw that it was the Pearl of Great Price—the love of God. The other was a yellow gem of most godly seeming, burning with a fervent radiance, and was the love of Gold.

Years passed many. Springs were succeeded by summers, and summers passed into cool autumns and cold winters. And as the years came and went, all the time the boy's heart was busy within him. He was now a bold-browed youth with flashing eyes, but their fire was dimmed for a time, for his mother faded, and at length withered away. Birds sang and shadows danced, and the silvery water-bells tinkled in the streams, and the dandelions spangled the green turf upon his mother's grave, and the youth's heart was softened. The mildly beaming pearl seemed lovelier in his eye, for his mother's voice had blessed it. He would have taken it to his heart, but the spirit of the other love was close beside his ear, "Wilt thou choose that, and with it poverty and contempt among thy fellowmen?" Look! this shall bring thee happiness, for it rules mankind. It shall fill thy coffers, so that men shall call thee honourable. It shall make thee ready servitors, for thou shalt say to this one "Go," and to that one "Come," and all shall do thy bidding. It shall bring thee all that satisfies, for it shall bring thee homage from thy fellow-men.

And then in the boy's ears sounded his mother's words, "Fear God rather than man." "Seek first the kingdom of God."

The boy became a man, yet began to pass unheeded among men; for he had not gold. His proud spirit could not brook the world's neglect. The pearl was offered him again. Would he choose that and walk obscurely, or the other, and be rich and honoured for his crown of gold?

He forgot his mother's words, he forgot the All-seeing eye, he forgot the yearning tenderness of Him who became poor that we, through his poverty, might be made rich. He forgot all, and he took to his heart the other love! and so subtle was its nature, that, unconsciously to him it supplanted all other affection! The desire for gold, that he might command the homage of men, burned deep in his heart. It corroded and consumed the memories of his early life; and the long grass, sodden with rain, over his mother's grave, wept the only tears which were now shed there.

The earnest tender light had faded from his eyes—they were now cold and hard; and instead of the open glance which had been their wont, they had now a repellant, suspicious gaze. His form was bent, too, and the brow furrowed and knit with care. In the worn, repulsive man, you scarcely recognised the frank and noble youth; for those powers which might have given him high place in the intellectual world were prostituted to the base, sordid use of money-getting. His heart was canker-eaten!

But he gained his ends. Gold freely, lavishly, flowed into his money chests, and men—low-minded—bowed, but they reverenced him not! When those who had early loved him died, he lived unloving and unloved. For he had lost all generous impulses, and he was now only a miser. Other men had treasures in the household; he had none but his drawers and chest and bags. Other men had treasures in friends; he had no friends, and no treasure in any human heart. Other men had treasures in heaven; he had laid up none there, but hoarded them all on earth. He was offered the Pearl of Great Price, but refused it. He was offered the Love of Gold, and accepted it. He chose for what he should live, and lived for it. And then he miserably died! The first spirit came to his bedside and wept; the other came also and mocked, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

BUILDING A CHARACTER.—"What are you going to build here, sir?" said a lad to a man who was unloading some lumber near a spot where the ground seemed to be graded for a building.

"I am going to put up a building," he said.

"What kind of a building, sir?"

"I don't exactly know."

"Are you going to build a barn?"

"I don't know."

"How can you tell whether the materials you are collecting will answer your purpose? It seems to me that you can't tell what kind of materials to collect till you know what kind of building you are going to put up.

My young friend you are a builder. You have a character to build up. Observe, character is something different from reputation, with which it is so often confounded. You have a character to form. On that character depends your success for time and for eternity.

The first thing to be done is to get a clear idea of the character that is to be formed, of the work that is to be done. What kind of a man do you mean to become? A weak, frivolous, indolent, vicious man? You know what means will accomplish that end. Do you mean to become an intelligent, energetic, pious man? You know what means will accomplish that end. Having the end clearly in view, you can select and employ the means best adapted to accomplish that end. In regard to character, as well as in regard to everything else, a clear view of the work to be done must be had, a plan must be formed, and effort must be put forth in accordance with that plan.

We have the model of a perfect character set before us in the history of Christ. Here we have the perfect idea which we are to seek to realise in life. All systems of education are defective which do not aim at the formation of character after the model of Christ's character. My young friend, the great work you have to do is to become Christ-like.

WHAT CHILDREN THINK.—It was a gay, glad spring-time when Mary and Hattie, one seven, the other five years of age, gambolled in the bright sunshine, echoing the songs of birds in merry peals of laughter. At length weary with rambling, and aprons full of lilac and apple-tree blossoms, they seated themselves on a bank of soft velvety green, their eyes sparkling with joy, and sweet smiles playing about their ruby lips.

Then little Hattie said, "I do love God;" and dropping her flowers she reverently clasped her hands, and raised her eyes, glowing with ecstacy, to the blue sky.

"So do I love God too," said Mary, as she continued weaving flowers into pretty garlands.

"Yes," said Hattie; "but I know God loves me."

Mary raised her head from her busy fingers, and looking at Hattie's beaming eyes, said, "How do you know God loves you?"

"O, I feel it."

"O I am so happy!" and, clasping her hands more closely she continued to look up, as if she knew God saw her; and Mary thought as she twined her flowers, "How I wish I knew God loved me!"

Mary and Hattie are still living, and have never forgotten the teachings of that bright May morning.

When Hattie was sixteen she publicly professed Christ; and so sweet was her joy, that she felt her Saviour's presence almost as if she saw him face to face. She often said, "How like the morning on the bank! That sunshine was golden, and that sky was heavenly, and those flowers breathed love and peace in their sweet fragrance, and the gentle zephyrs, as they touched my brow, seemed loving whispers from my Father in heaven.

Dear children, do you wish to know that God loves you? Then pray as Hattie did. "O, God, love me and help me to love thee.—*Child's Paper.*

HOW PRAYER IS ANSWERED.—One of the pupils in a school in Germany came to his master one day in great trouble, because, as he said, God would not answer his prayer.

"And what did you pray for?"

"I prayed to God that he would give me an humble heart."

"And why do you think that he has not heard you?"

The child said with tears, "Since I prayed for this the other boys have been cross and unkind to me. They tease me and mock me at every turn, so that I can hardly bear it."

"My dear boy, you prayed that God would give you an humble heart, and why then should you be vexed if the other boys are the means of humbling you? Here you see that God does really answer you. It is in this way that he sees fit to seein you an humble mind."

The poor child had not thought of that. He had fancied that God would have taken some other way with him, and thus he was mistaken in thinking that his prayer was not answered.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '61y1

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,652.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging to its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,838.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.36

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	B. F. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Collins and C. G. McGrimmon, traveling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 18, 1860y1

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VII.—NO. 51.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 363.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS.

Single copy, one DOLLAR on the month, in advance.

All subscriptions to be for the year of January, 1865, and to continue until ordered to be stopped and a remittance made for same.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar; per month, Ten Dollars.

Advertisements from persons not known to the publishers must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

HIDDEN FROM OUR EYES.

BY RUTH.

[On the 16th of July, this gallant young officer attempted to convey a band of men from Florida, which lay off the Virginia coast, in a heavily laden, the boat sank. All the crew were saved except this brave youth, who, after rescuing one of the crew struggling in the waves, gave up his life with which he was supporting himself, and drowned before assistance could be rendered him.]

Oh! many a youth has fallen,
Out on the battle plain;
And many a one has met the foe,
To feel a prisoner's chain;
And many in captivity,
Have found a lonely grave,
But none more noble than the youth
Who sank beneath the wave.

The Florida stood off the coast,
And with a gallant band,
He guided o'er the darkling waves
A light boat from the strand.
Brave hearts were theirs, and stalwart forms,
And steady hands and true,
That plied with measured beat the oar,
Along the waters blue.

But heavily they ploughed the deep,
And oft an anxious eye,
Was turned towards the distant ship,
And to the darkling sky.
But one young heart still hopefully
Mused on the bold emprise;
And gazed upon the Florida,
With bright and beaming eyes.

Meanwhile in the deep chambers
Of his pure noble heart,
Visions of home and loved ones there,
In changing beauty start;
His mother's hand seems on his brow
He feels his father's grasp;
And round his neck his sister's arms,
Do fondly, gently clasp.

A brother's voice falls on his ear,
Thus as he onward steals,
Sweet as an angel's sinless dream,
Before his gaze appears
A sylph like form all radiant
With love and light and truth,
A bright reflection of the form
That charmed his early youth!

But hark! a cry breaks upon the crew—
She sinks! that gallant barque,
The waves dash o'er the prow and stern,
And o'er the waters dark,
One voice alone still calm and clear
Its parting orders gave,
And 'neath the pale dim starry sky,
They leap into the wave.

And when at mid-night's dreary hour
That little weary band,
Told of the gallant foundered boat,
That left Virginia's strand;
All, all are there save *he* the pride
Of that bold daring crew,
Who vanished at evening's gleaming hour,
Upon the waters blue.

And tears were dashed from sun-burnt cheeks,
Or all unheeded fell—
As each has of the gallant youth,
Some noble deed to tell.
But one more, he seemed to be
The eldest of the crew,
"Let me" he said, "his valor tell,
I best his virtues knew.

Four times I had cast dice to lose,
And fevers saved, for me;
My darlings were the bounding waves,
My home the boundless sea.
But when I saw him tread the deck,
Two years ago or more,
My heart went out to that brave youth,
As ne'er it had before.

Just as the sun-light tips the waves,
It fell upon his hair,
He seemed a son of ocean born—
His heritage was there.

I've seen him when upon the deck
Full thick the leaden hail,
When shot and shell to atoms tore
The trembling spar and sail.
I've seen him when with lurid glare
Lit up the sky and sea,
At danger's post erect and firm,
There ever more was he!

I've seen him climb the stateliest mast,
And mind the rigging leap,
When wild winds rent the misty shrouds
Or lashed the boiling deep.
Wolves crouched in the summer time
Upon the moonlight sea,
While every breeze its perfume bore
From wooded Araby.

In Polar seas—in Tropic climes—
In spring and wintry weather;
And on the rippling Adrian sea
We've trod the deck together.
And every sinew to its work,
In duty strong and true,
A mightier power than flood the storm,
Or [illegible]

And [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Beneath [illegible]
Would [illegible]
[illegible]
He [illegible]
[illegible]

Seas shocked the old man's story,
And heaved one stony head,
And eyes unused to tears were drenched,
But the veteran's dead.
They sought their lonely homesteads,
To dream but of the grave,
And of the youthful hero,
Who slept beneath the wave.
And gently as a mother lays
Her cherished one to rest,
Old Ocean wound his mossy weeds
Around his manly breast.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION IN CHURCH COURTS.

We noticed last week the reception of a pamphlet copy of the speech of the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke before the Synod of New York, on his resolutions condemning the action of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States on the state of the country. The speaker first sets forth the SPIRITUALITY of the Church, (1st) as taught in our standards, and (2nd) as exhibited in the life, conversation and conduct of our Saviour and the apostles. "The subsequent history of the Church, in every age, fully vindicates the wisdom of the apostles, and the soundness of the great principle that the province of the Church is purely spiritual." The speaker then turns to the action of their General Assembly last Spring, as follows:

Oh, that our General Assembly, even amid the storm that was sweeping over the land, had heeded the voice of our standards and the lessons of history, and kept herself in a position to pour oil on the waves of party passion, and bind up the wounds of civil conflict with the sweet ointment and clean linen of the gospel of peace. It is the first step that costs. When the Assembly of 1861 undertook to decide the question which has divided statesmen and politicians ever since the United States have had an existence—(the question whether, under the Constitution, political allegiance is due primarily to the State or to the Federal Government)—many of our ministers and elders protested, not against the particular decision which was made, but against *the assumption of authority to decide such questions at all.* They thought that if the right and the duty to decide civil questions in our church courts were once conceded, this concession would be like the letting out of water. That protest is one of the memorials which future ages will honor as a landmark in the history of the Church; and, if the next four years shall be marked by the same kind of progress that has characterized our ecclesiastical legislation during the four years just past, it will shine as a lamp in a dark place, and be looked back to by thousands with the regret that gathers around the remembrance of a faithful but disregarded warning. Nay, it is so regarded now by multitudes who love the Church and mourn sincerely over the conformity to this world by which she has defiled her garments, and the seeds of fire she has planted in her own bosom.

The action of the last Assembly on the subject of slavery is the lowest depth yet attained in its course of political legislation. I know not whether there is yet any lower deep to be opened. Now, on this point I *will not* be misunderstood. There can be no valid objection to the Assembly's discussing and making deliverances upon the subject of slavery. It is a scripture subject. Moses and Paul discuss it. The Bible is full of the subject; and the great sin we have committed is, that while baptized infidels and humanitarians of every grade have been insinuating their theories into the mind and conscience of the Church, through a thousand channels, we have been afraid to expound the Word of God as he has written it, and as Christian commentators have understood it from the beginning. Neither do I object now upon the ground that the Assembly's last deliverance is inconsistent with scripture or with its former declarations. Upon that point I have nothing to say in the present discussion. But what I assert, and propose to prove, is, that in connection with this subject of slavery, and under the cover of it, the Assembly has handled and determined a question which is *purely political*, and *entirely beyond its appropriate province;* and that in so doing, it has transcended its authority, violated the constitution of the Church, and invaded the liberty wherewith, according to our standards, Christ has made his people free.

MR. MODERATOR: There are in this country two great political parties, each of them embracing ministers and members of our Church. Now, what is the great question in dispute between these parties? Simply this, *the basis on which the Union shall be reconstructed.* One party, through its chosen leader, has declared "the policy not to consent to the reconstruction of civil government in the seceded States upon any other basis than that of emancipation." The other party insist, that this policy of emancipation is revolutionary, unconstitutional, and impracticable, and adapted only to protract the horrors of civil war; that peace ought to be, and can be, established only on the basis of the *Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.* This is *the* point, and almost the only point, in dispute between the two great political parties, as I could easily show, if it were necessary, by documentary evidence.

Now, I do not say which party is right in this contest. While I have my own opinions, and mean to have it, I would deprecate and resist any declaration from this Synod, by which its influence, as an ecclesiastical body, would be arrayed on either side. But I do insist that, under our Confession of Faith and Form of Government, to say nothing now about the Christian expediency of such a course, the General Assembly had no constitutional right to step in between these two political parties and take sides with one of them in regard to the point question by which they are divided. Will any candid man deny that the Assembly has virtually, if not formally, done this? I do not presume to affirm that the gentleman who introduced and advocated the deliverance on slavery with so much legal tact and ability, *meant* thereby to advance the interests of one political party to the detriment of the other; still less do I intimate that the members of the Assembly were influenced by party zeal in its adoption; but surely no one can fail to see, or will venture to deny, that if thrown the whole moral influence of the Assembly in favor of one political party; and that if its recommendations were faithfully carried out in the true spirit and intent, every minister and every member of the Presbyterian church would be an adherent of that party.

The head and front of the document is the following sentence, which is italicised in the Minutes of the Assembly: "It is our judgment that the recent events in our history, and the present condition of our Church and country, furnish manifest tokens that the *time has at length come, in the providence of God, when it is His will that every vestige of human slavery among us should be effaced, and that every Christian man should address himself, with industry and earnestness, to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty.*"

Now, upon what did the Assembly base its judgment as to the will of God, and by what sign from heaven is the solemn proclamation of that will authenticated? The humblest member in the Church has a right to ask this question. Jesus Christ gave the "sign of the Prophet Jonah," even to "a wicked and adulterous generation." Is it irreverent or presumptuous in me to demand what are the "manifest tokens" by which the Assembly ascertained the will of God in regard to emancipation?

It is not pretended that these tokens are found in the Holy Scriptures, which we acknowledge to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the whole document, as adopted by the Assembly, there is not one quotation of scripture, nor the most distant allusion to any such book as the Bible. Now, is not this marvellous? An Assembly, whose authority is confessedly only ministerial and declarative; whose own solemn testimonies affirm that "no Church judicatory ought to pretend to issue recommendations which shall regulate manners, without the warrant, explicit or implied, of the *revealed* will of God," this Assembly makes a deliverance, designed not only to "regulate manners," but to influence the policy and destiny of a nation, upon a subject on which God in his holy Word has spoken explicitly and repeatedly, and yet this deliverance does not contain one appeal or allusion to the Bible. As though God had not spoken, or as though they were authorised to supplement his revealed will, the Assembly turn from what is written to the prognostication of providences not yet completed. I will not trust myself to comment on this fact. It is sufficient to state it. The Assembly did not find the manifest tokens of God's will in the Bible.

Neither can it be successfully maintained that these tokens are found in the former deliverances of the Assembly. It is true that some of the former testimonies are quoted in part, but the declaration that "*an immediate and universal emancipation would be inconsistent alike with the safety and happiness of the master and the slave,*" is omitted in the citation from the action of 1818; and the action of 1845, the most elaborate and carefully drawn of all the Assembly's deliverances on the subject, and, indeed, the only one in which the word of God is fully expounded and declared, is utterly overlooked and ignored.

Neither, again, will it be asserted that these tokens are found in the Providence of God during nearly four thousand years, from the days of Abraham to the year 1861, during all which time slavery has been permitted to exist, and according to the Assembly's declaration in 1845 has been recognized and regulated by the word of God. What, then, are these "manifest tokens?" They are all of recent growth. They appear to the eyes of the Assembly through the smoke and blood of a civil war still raging, and the dust and noise of a political contest not yet decided. They hinge upon, and must stand or fall with "the President's declared policy not to consent to the reorganization of civil government in the seceded States, except upon a basis of emancipation." They are such as these: the President's "proclamation abolishing slavery, and decreeing its extinction by military force;" "the measures of emancipation" which are said to be set on foot and near their consummation in the loyal States; "the proposition for the amendment of the Federal Constitution, prohibiting slavery in all the States and Territories." These are among the "manifest tokens" of the will of God; and they are *political party measures, every one of them.* They form a part of the President's declared policy; but whether they shall be carried out is a question yet to be decided by the issues of a great military and political contest. And even if they were all accomplished, it might still be a question whether they are manifest tokens of anything more than the *permissive* will of God. This whole proceeding on the part of the Assembly fills me with alarm and sorrow. I cannot but ask such questions as the following: Is it wise for God's ministers to declare His will in reference to matters not revealed, amid the heat and excitement of such a time as this, and that, too, in regard to providences not yet finished? If the result should be different from what they expect or desire, will not religion be brought into contempt? Ought they to take the declared policy of any civil magistrate or human government for a manifest token of His will, whose throne is surrounded with clouds and darkness? Are not ministers and elders, like other men, liable to be biased by their own interests and passions? These, however, are not the questions which this Synod is asked to decide. The paper before you simply affirms that the Assembly transcended the limits of its authority when it endorsed, as an evidence or an execution of the will of God, the declared policy of one, who is not only President, but a candidate for office.

After enumerating six party measures and recognizing them as "manifest tokens" of the will of God, viz., the President's abolition proclamation and "decree," the enlistment of negro soldiers, the "organization of the labor of the freedmen," *the President's* declared policy in regard to reconstruction, the emancipation measures in progress in the Border States, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery: after enumerating these measures, not one of which has yet been consummated except the enlistment of negro soldiers, the Assembly proceeds, from such premises, to draw this broad conclusion—"*So that* the interests of peace and social order are IDENTIFIED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THE CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION." It was not necessary to go further. Even the recommendations which follow are superfluous. Every politician in the land, and every voter capable of reasoning, can easily construct the syllogism of which the Assembly has given the major promise.

Here is the syllogism:

"The interest of peace and social order are *identified* with the success of the cause of emancipation;

The success of the cause of emancipation is identified with the success of the Republican party;

Therefore the interests of peace and social order are indentified with the success of the Republican party, and every lover of peace and order is bound to vote for that party.

But did not every man in the Assembly and out of it know that a large and respectable party, embracing as good men and as sound Presbyterians as there are in the Church, utterly deny and repudiate the first premise, and strenuously oppose all the political measures upon which it is based? The President's proclamation and decree is universally held by the Democratic party to be unconstitutional, and as void "as the Pope's bull against the comet;" the enlistment of negro soldiers is regarded by many as an injury to the Federal arms; the so-called "organization of the labor of freedmen" is looked upon by many true friends of the negro as a new and more wretched form of slavery; the President's "declared policy" is denounced from every Democratic press and rostrum as *the obstacle* to peace and order which must be removed at the coming election; the measures of emancipation in "the loyal States" can be consummated only by the overthrow of one political party in those States; the *proposed* alteration of the constitution, in order to abolish slavery, is an admission that the constitution, as it now stands, is *in this way* of such abolition; and the whole proposition, so authoritatively announced by the Assembly, "that the interests of peace and social order are identified with the success of the cause of emancipation," is not only a virtual endorsement of the plans and purposes of the Republican party, but a virtual condemnation of the whole policy and plans of the opposite party.

And yet, in the face of that opposing party, thousands of whose adherents sit at our communion tables and preach in our pulpits, the Assembly goes on to say that "the most formidable remaining obstacle will be found to be the unwillingness of the human heart to see and accept truth against the *prejudices* of habit and interest."

Now is this so? Is prejudice the *most formidable remaining obstacle* to the success of the cause of emancipation as proclaimed and decreed by the highest executive authorities? Is a sacred regard for that part of the Constitution which it is proposed to amend a mere *prejudice?* Is it a mere prejudice to hold with many of the soundest statesmen and purest christians in our communion, that written covenants and unrepealed statutes lie in the way of the President's declared policy? Is it mere prejudice to believe, as the whole Democratic party professes honestly to believe, that this whole emancipation policy is delaying the dawn of the blessed day of peace and union, and desolating the fairest portions of the earth with unnecessary conflagration and slaughter? Is it mere *prejudice* for a Presbyterian minister or church member to believe now what the Assembly declared in 1818, that "an immediate and universal emancipation would be inconsistent alike with the safety and happiness of the master and the slave?"

Well, sir, if all this can possibly be mere prejudice, only God and the revelations of the judgment day are competent to *decide* that it is. It is not for any uninspired Assembly thus to sit in judgment upon the hearts of a whole political party; and especially it is not for an ecclesiastical court, whose powers are clearly defined, to step out of its jurisdiction, and without any warrant of the *revealed* will of God, to decide questions in dispute between political parties, in both of which there are thousands whose christian sincerity is unimpeached.

Nor did the Assembly content itself with endorsing the policy of a political party. It goes much further, and lays upon "all in our communion," upon ministers and elders, and church members, upon every one who claims to be a law-abiding Presbyterian, upon every friend of his country, upon every lover of justice and humanity, a solemn recommendation to cast for money and labor for the consummation of that policy by every means in his power. Hence, when "the interests of peace and of social order are identified with the success of emancipation," that we are pledged to labor for this cause by the combined obligation of every earthly and every religious interest." That is to say, if language means anything, the Assembly recommends to all her ministers, under pain of being held "contrary to every pledge that binds them as ministers and men, to preach and pray in their respective spheres for the success of the President's declared policy," which cannot be consummated unless he is re-elected, all in our communion are virtually recommended to *vote* for him in preference to the other candidate.

Now, sir, in the presence of God, and his Church, I put it to you, whether it was kind, or wise, or *lawful*, for the Assembly to do this thing? Was it competent for a court of Jesus Christ, assembled in his name, for the transaction of business pertaining to his spiritual kingdom—was it consistent with the design and province of the Assembly, as "the bond of union, peace, correspondence, and mutual confidence among the Churches" (Form of Government, ch. 12, sec. 4,) to descend as a combatant into the arena of political strife? Had the Assembly a right to lay this new burden on the conscience of its ministers, to put into the hands of those who may be disposed to disturb the peace of the Churches by transferring the strifes of this world into the house and family of God, this new weapon with which to embarrass them in their honest labors for the salvation of souls? Had the Assembly a right to direct my conduct as a minister or as a man in matters concerning which the Word of God and the standard of our Church have given no direction whatever? No! The Assembly transcended its legitimate powers.—Might I not say, will not the dispassionate judgment of the future say that, under the pressure of a mistaken zeal, it violated the bond of peace, and mutual confidence among all our Churches?

MR. MODERATOR: When I adopted the Confession of Faith and Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church, and solemnly promised, in my ordination vows, to submit to my brethren *in the Lord*, I did not consent that any church court should direct me how to vote as a citizen, what political policy I should sustain, or whether I should sustain *any* political policy; and even though the deliverances of the Assembly on such subjects should correspond exactly with my own opinion, I would hold and declare them to be *null and void.* As a minister of the Presbyterian Church I owe allegiance only to my blessed and glorious king, Jesus Christ, and the charter of my rights and measures of my obligations is the Word of God summed up in our accepted standards of Faith and Order.

My commission, as an embassador of Christ, is already written with sufficient clearness. It needs no addition from the "declared policy" of any civil magistrate or political leader. "The manifest tokens" of the will of God in regard to the objects for which I am to "labor honestly, earnestly, and unwearingly in my appropriate sphere" were written eighteen centuries ago in that gospel which I am ordained to expound and proclaim. With the utmost respect for its legitimate authority, I say the General Assembly has neither the right nor the ability to add to these tokens, nor to enlarge these objects, by uninspired prognostications of that providence in which God "plants his footsteps in the sea, and rides upon the storm." Let the car of providence and of prophecy roll on, whithersoever the King in Zion, in his secret councils, may direct its course; it is the business of the General Assembly, as well as of the humblest member of our communion, *to ride behind.* And I say this, not as a mere matter of abstract right; but because I tremble to contemplate the scene our Church would present if our ministers should carry out the instructions of the Assembly to their legitimate results. We should have "confusion worse confounded;" the Sabbath day made hideous by the strife and tumult of the week, and the house of God defiled by the contests of Republicans and Democrats more than it was by the presence of the money changers whom Christ drove with a whip of small cords from the temple. How far this result has already been reached in other Christian denominations and in some of our own churches, I leave you to judge. I consider myself pledged "by every earthly and every religious interest" *not* to do what the Assembly recommends. The history of past civil wars, and the testimony of God's faithful witnesses in former days of tribulation, warn us to keep this contest out of the Church, and to devote ourselves, as ministers, to the preaching of the gospel and to the cure of souls. Let me quote a single specimen of the testimony to which I refer. In the year, 1776, the empire of Great Britain, possessing what was, at that time, "the best government on the face of the earth," as every student of history will admit, was convulsed to its centre with foreign war and internal dissension. Her own colonies were in rebellion; France was preparing to strike a deadly blow at her national existence; and strife between political parties was at fever heat. At this time Augustus Toplady, whom no one will accuse of disloyalty to the State, or of extreme views in regard to the spirituality of the Church, uttered these memorable words: "Few men have been more prone to dabble in politics than some divines. And it must be added that, in general, few men have acquitted themselves more lamely upon that subject than those reverend daubers with unconquered mortar. The truth is, that those of the clergy who mostly content themselves with paddling in the shallows of a superficial morality, step much beyond the line both of their ability and their proper department when they attempt to fathom the deep waters of politics. For it is well known that (in past ages, at least) politics and morality have had but very slender connexion with each other. As to those of us who deem it our duty to preach the gospel, and to know nothing among our people but Jesus Christ and him crucified, we, of all persons in the world, should religiously abstain from what ever may conduce to abolish the canon and fan the fires of civil discord. Shocking it is when they who profess to experience and to preach the love of Christ, can so far prostitute the dignity and design of their sacred calling as to offer fulsome incense at the shrine of aggrandized authority, or seek to exasperate differing parties against each other; instead of laboring to preserve unity of spirit, to strengthen the bonds of peace and promote righteousness of life. Such bad men in black pay very little attention to that solemn vow which they took at the time of their ordination, when they pledged themselves to God and man that they would lay aside the study of the world and of the flesh, and maintain and set forward, as much as in them lieth, quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people. Our direct business is with the policy of an invisible and better country; even of a kingdom which is not of this world. On one hand, we are to sound the trumpet, not of secular, but of spiritual alarm; and on the other, to proclaim unto them that mourn, and to them that believe in Zion,

'The joyful news of sins forgiven,
Of hell subdued, and peace with heaven.'"

Mr. Moderator, the words of Toplady are just as true and as applicable in New York and all over the land, to-day, as they were in London when our mother country was passing through the most eventful crisis of her history. Dearly as I love my whole country—and I will not stop to sound a trumpet before me on that point; proud as I am, and perhaps too proud, of her early history; and hopeful as I am that God will yet mercifully deliver her from the judgments our sins have provoked; I do not believe, but reject as blasphemous, the sentiments so often uttered even by christian ministers, *that God cannot do without the United States,* that the Church of Christ is in anywise identified with or dependant upon our national existence. According to my reading of God's covenant oath to his son, (in Psalm II,) the kingdoms of this world are given to Zion's King, that he "may break them with a rod of iron, and dash them in pieces as a potter's vessel." And whether it is his inscrutable purpose to dash this nation in pieces or not, the foundations of the Church are secure.

Dr. Watts has given us the true interpretation of that precious lamentation and vow which the children of the captivity poured out by the rivers of Babylon. (Psalm 137.) It was not, as some would have it, a mere expression of temporal allegiance and patriotic affection. It was something higher and better.

"I love *thy Kingdom* Lord,
The house of thine abode,
The *Church* our blessed Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood.
For her my tears shall fall,
For *her* my prayers ascend,
To *her* my toils and cares be given,
Till toils and cares shall end."

Mr. Moderator, I adopt those words as my own; and by my love for her whom Christ loved and redeemed with his blood, by my allegiance to him who claims the Church as his spouse pure and undefiled, I *will not*, even at the behest of the General Assembly—I *will not* devote myself unwearingly to the consummation of "the declared policy" of any civil magistrate, or of any candidate for political office, or even to the perpetuity of any earthly kingdom. And I say this, not merely as a christian minister, but as a patriot. The true peace and prosperity of nations must ultimately depend upon the christian character of the individual citizen; and ministers can best promote the growth of whatever is lovely and of good report among the people when they stand aloof from the conflicts and excitements of political parties.

WHO PROLONGS THE WAR.—Who? Those amongst us, whether in or out of the army, who are provoking God by their sins. Does any one doubt that if every individual in this Confederacy would break off from their sins and humble themselves before God, and reverence his holy name, and strive to do his will, these evil days would soon be ended? How often in the Old testament do we read of the threatened judgments of God being turned aside by the repentance of Israel. And he is the same God still. Wickedness still provokes his wrath, and repentance will still turn his anger away. Those, therefore, among us who continue to practice wickedness, may justly be regarded as, in a large measure, the parties responsible for the prolonging of the war. They may talk of peace, and wish for peace, and fight for peace; but the sure way to bring about peace is for them to repent their sins, and learn to fear God.

We hear much said about "*national sins,*" but national sins, for the most part, are made up of individual sins. Let every man look to his own life and heart. Let him set his own house in order. Let him make his own peace with God, and then we may hope for peace with our enemies.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Editor.
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD, Editor *pro tem.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the friends of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* that, at the meeting of the stockholders of the paper held on the 13th inst., BARTHOLOMEW FULLER, Esq., was unanimously elected Associate Editor. Mr. Fuller accepts the position tendered him, and will enter upon his duties on the 1st of January. From that time he will be in fact sole editor of the paper until Mr. McNeill returns from the military service, where he has been since May 1862.

To a large number of our readers Mr. Fuller is no stranger. They will at once remember him as one of the original editors of the *Presbyterian*, at its commencement in 1858. After his resignation as editor, he accepted office from Mr. Buchanan, then President of the United States, and removed to Washington City. When the war commenced he resigned and returned to his native State; but soon after having received an appointment from the Confederate government, he removed to Richmond, and has since been residing in that city. But North Carolina has been his *home* all the while; and he now returns to take charge of one of her leading religious interests.

This provision having been made for the future of the *Presbyterian*, we now appeal to the friends of the paper to stand by it and work for it. Mr. Fuller is a man of fine literary taste and culture, a ruling elder in our church, an intelligent and zealous Presbyterian, and will devote his whole time to the work committed to him. We therefore feel willing to assure subscribers and others that the next volume of the paper will be an improvement on the past two years. If the efforts made by the stockholders to maintain the character of our Synodical organ shall be properly sustained by the Presbyterian public, there is no reason why we may not have as good a paper here in N. Carolina as can be published any where in the Confederacy. The *Presbyterian* has heretofore had faithful friends in almost all parts of the State; and we confidently rely upon them to continue their good offices. The present is a critical time with us. We have been seeking to keep down the price of the paper for the last three years. The object was a laudable one; though time has not proved the expediency of the measure. The price of other things would advance in spite of us; so that we close the volume with as large a subscription list as we have ever had, but *with a debt of some thousands of dollars upon us* for the current expenses of the present volume. This debt, however, is not so large as to be at all unmanageable, if our friends will maintain the subscription list at present rates. This may be done with ease, by a little effort in the congregations throughout the State. Will not those who have heretofore acted as agents for us, engage in the same labor of love this year? We stated some weeks since that those who would send us *ten* subscribers for six months, with the money accompanying the names, should be entitled to a copy of the paper for their trouble. Agents and others will please forward subscriptions for next volume at once. As before stated, paper and labor are too high to furnish copies for any considerable length of time upon an uncertainty. We wish to know as speedily as possible, who wants the paper for the next year. Let us hear forthwith.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—A Friend, $10; Union church, (in Moore,) $122.16; W. A. F., $100; W. C., $10; H. B., $50; B. G. W., $30; Mrs. E. B., $30; B. S. K., $100; Rev. H. H. B., $50; W. M., $20.

Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance, North Carolina State Geologist, in place of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, deceased. Mr. Kerr is eminently qualified for this position, and besides, he is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of the University.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Rest is certainly the idea most prominently connected with the Sabbath day, as the word of God holds it up to us. But next, it may be proper to remark, is not *stillness*. The Sabbath has its duties and responsibilities, no less than other days. To attempt to spend its hours in listless, dreamy inactivity, either of body or of mind, without aim or object, as is not unfrequently done, is far from meeting the requirements of the divine law. It is throwing away the hours designed for most important and most sacred duties, leaving them undone, with all the fearful consequences of this neglect. We say to *attempt* to spend the Sabbath thus is a violation of the day. For, besides the neglect of duties that properly belong to it, with most persons at least the effort can be but very partially successful. He whose mind is really awake and active during the week—alive to the duties and responsibilities of life—cannot thus at will divest himself of thought and mental effort for a day. He may lay aside all bodily labor; but the mind is not to the same extent under his control. It will be occupied; it will be working. The same trains of thought may be entertained as during the week. So that the man may be as really occupied about his worldly affairs during one day, though bodily labor may be laid aside, as on any other day. A successful merchant in New York once remarked that "the Sabbath was the best day in the week to plan successful voyages. The remark showed that his mind—the man really had no Sabbath.* Now, there are many persons just like this merchant. The Sabbath is occupied in planning work for the week; or in thinking about worldly cares and occupations. The mind does not rest, but pursues the same general train of thought and effort as during the week. Thus, much of the benefit arising from the Sabbath, properly observed, is not secured. The consequences may not generally be as fearful as in the case referred to; but this arises probably from the fact that the mind is not so severely taxed.

The rest that the word of God contemplates and requires consists more in a *change* of bodily and mental occupation than in absolute freedom from either. It is "a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in works of necessity and mercy." Worldly labors, cares and anxieties are to be laid aside. The burden is to be lifted from us. The business that has occupied us during the week must not be permitted to employ our thoughts or energies during this holy day. Body and mind are to be relieved from that which wears and tears and harasses, and to be employed in thought and labor of a different character. The spiritual takes the place of the worldly—the divine that of the human. The soothing, tranquilizing, enabling service of God and worship of His name and nature, lifts the soul into a new atmosphere. Its life and vigor is renewed, and its health promoted. Not only has it grown in godliness and in meetness for the eternal rest, of which the Sabbath here is a figure and a foretaste, the whole man is fitted by such a service for the recurring labors, duties, trials and perplexities of the life that now is. His "strength is renewed like the eagle's."

To sum up briefly, it follows:

(1.) To permit the body or the mind to be occupied with secular things is, to the extent to which it exists, a violation of the Sabbath day. And it is feared that a heavy account is thus running up against many of our people. This charge is made not only against those who make no profession of obedience to God, but not a few of God's professing people are also included. The mind, if not the body, is occupied with the cares of this world. And the evil is growing upon us. It has increased rapidly of late, and is still advancing in power over us. The state of the country for the last few years has been of incalculable evil in this particular. The intense anxiety of every body to know the latest news from all quarters, and the absorbing interest felt in whatever concerns the war, has called off the thoughts of our people from legitimate Sabbath duties, to an extent that is greatly to be deplored. Do not understand us as holding that we are to have no heart or sympathy with our struggling country and its defenders on the Sabbath day,—that we are bound to preserve through its hours a stolid indifference to whatever may be transpiring around us. Such is not the duty of Sabbath observance. We are bound to sympathize with the cause in which the country is struggling on that day as well as on any other, and to express this sympathy at a throne of grace, mercy and love. Our brave defenders may as truly have a place in our hearts on that day as on any other. But we are to put a rein, if need be a strong one, upon our thoughts about these things, in their mere worldly aspect. Neither time nor thought is to be given up to them to the neglect of our souls or the souls of others. The proper duties of the Sabbath are to be faithfully and fully and conscientiously discharged. Above all, mere curiosity to hear the latest news, or a desire to become fully acquainted with the details of the last battle, must not keep us from the discharge of any of these duties.

(2.) The neglect of duties that properly belong to the Sabbath, is a violation of the day. The great object in the institution of the Sabbath was the good of the soul. The welfare of the body is only a secondary matter. The proper duties of the Sabbath, therefore, are those that will advance our spiritual and eternal interests. The due attendance upon the worship of God in the sanctuary is one of these. This is God's ordinance for the spiritual good of man, and if our circumstances are such as to enable us to be in the sanctuary on that day, we have no right to absent ourselves voluntarily. In doing so, whatever may be the plea, it is setting up our judgment in opposition to the judgment of God.

But the whole Sabbath is not to be devoted to church going. A portion of it, if our circumstances permit, is to be devoted to imparting instruction to others. Family religion has strong claims upon the Sabbath. Are you a parent? Be not neglectful of your household on that day. Your children and servants demand your attention. Seek not to turn over to others those duties that God has imposed upon *you*, in constituting you the head of a household. The souls of those committed to you, to the extent of the authority given you over them, will He require at your hands.

Finally, there are private duties that each one owes to his own soul on this day. The reading of God's word and meditation upon its holy truths and principles, with prayer for their application to the individual soul, are specially incumbent upon each one of us. Never permit public duties, such as attendance at the sanctuary and instruction of others, to interfere materially with the discharge of these more private individual duties. Here is the fountain of our strength, and unless we are faithful in this, we must languish, faint and die. Nothing else can keep us spiritually alive and vigorous, so that other duties may prove profitable to ourselves and others.

* It may be proper to add here, that the writer who relates this incident, states that this merchant has been for some years in an insane asylum. His mind, continually employed about his worldly affairs, could not maintain its proper balance; and he suffered the fearful consequences of violating a law of nature and of nature's God. "The way of the transgressors is hard."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Notwithstanding President Lincoln's disclaimer, in his letter relative to Dr. McPheeter's case in St. Louis, there is a manifest disposition on the part of the yankee authorities to "run the churches." A recent number of the New Orleans *Picayune* gives extracts from a report, signed "R. R. Shannon and Chas. Strong, Committee," appointed by the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf, "to investigate the condition of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches of New Orleans, Algiers and Carrolton." The Committee appear to have found plenty of disloyalty among the church officers and among the church people generally. Of the First Presbyterian church they find:

That the Rev. B. M. Palmer, of South Carolina, was installed as the pastor of this church sometime in the year 1856, and continued to act until sometime in the year 1861, when he together with a large number of the members and congregation of said church, left for the Confederacy, and have not since returned; that the relation of said pastor with said church has never been dissolved; that the said Palmer, as late as about the month of May last, attended a meeting of the so-called "General Assembly of the Confederate States," as the representative of said church; that he, together with six out of eight of the ruling elders of said church, are "rebels" in the largest sense of the word; that of said elders there is one reliable Unionman, to wit: J. A. Mullin: that of five trustees, one has resigned, one is said to have acted with the Confederate authorities in their action against Northern men; that the remaining trustees, though having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, covertly act with the enemies of the Government.

The Third, Fourth and Prytania Street churches are reported in a similar condition of disloyalty to Lincolndom; "that since the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the United States Government, these churches through some chicane and secret action, have each constituted themselves into an independent Church, thus attempting to carry out the false principle of secession, etc.

The committe further report that the pulpits of all these churches, except the Second Presbyterian church, are virtually vacant, though they have service sometimes conducted by laymen, and they propose as a remedy for this terrible condition of things "the immediate occupation of those churches" by certain persons specified in an order from the Lincoln War Department, through whom the said churches "may be re-organized by loyal officers, members and congregations."

SOLDIER'S PAPERS.—We receive frequent applications, from chaplains and others, to send copies of our paper to the soldiers. We regret our inability to comply with many of these requests from want of funds. Cannot the churches, in compliance with the recommendation of the Synod, furnish us with more means for this object? Many of the packages now sent will be discontinued the first of the year, unless funds shall be furnished for their renewal.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.—The *Central Presbyterian* and *Christian Observer*, Richmond, have both advanced their rates of subscription to $10 for six months. They are printed on half sheets.

MR. VAN DYKE'S SPEECH.—Our readers will be interested in the extract given this week from the speech of Mr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the General Assembly at Newark last Spring. The *political character* of that body is most clearly exhibited.

Religion is 'the hidden man of the heart.'

THE LITTLE ACCIDENTS OF GOD'S PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

It is a remarkable fact that many of the recent revolutions in Europe, some by violence. That in France, seemed to have been caused by an accidental shot. The people in vast throngs, demanding a change of government, stood face to face with the army! and the army was every moment expecting the word to fire. While that word was delayed, some unknown person in the crowd discharged a shot and killed the commander of the Regiment; when the soldiers, without order, in a spirit of revenge, commenced firing upon the people. This was the signal for an uprising, before which thrones and armies were powerless.

A like accident brought on the revolution in Prussia. A mass of the people friendly to the Government, had collected around the palace, to join in cheering, in expression of gratitude for reforms which had just been conceded. A secret conspiracy had chosen this time to introduce confusion and revolution. The mob which moved at their bidding, pressed in upon the crowd about the palace, till the dragoons advanced to clear the way and prepare the troops. At this moment a musket was discharged by one unknown, then two others went off into the air, wholly by accident as it was said. In an instant the word went through the city, "We are betrayed! The blood of citizens has been shed!" It was enough—confusion and revolution ensued.

So, it was in Naples. The people had become deeply excited. Barricades had been erected; troops were drawn up around the palace. At this instant a musket was fired by one of the people and a grenadier was killed. From that a bloody contest ensued. So, in the opening of the revolution in Austria; the army and people stood face to face around the palace, when, by an accident, one of the palace windows was broken, and this became a signal for the onset.

Now, in these accidents, so called, none but an atheist can fail to see the hand of God. As Ahab was slain, and the previously declared purpose of God upon him was executed by an arrow shot at a venture; so the broad destinies of kingdoms are made to turn on a minute, casual occurrence. Here, we have a clear illustration of the falsity of the notion of many, that God has a general superintendence of the world, without particular care and providence in minute affairs. For here the smallest accidents are seen to be shaking empires. It is difficult to see on what principles men reason, when they allow Providence to take care of the world, but not of things in the world—to take care of the human race, but not of the men which compose the race. And, it is more difficult to see with what eyes they read the Bible, which every where asserts it, and is everywhere luminous with historical illustrations of it. What is more beneath regard than the single hairs of our head, which are all numbered with God? What is more insignificant than a sparrow? yet, not a sparrow falls without our father. He feeds the fowls, hears the ravens cry, and clothes the grass of the field. He enlists and trains the frogs, and flies, and locusts in his armies; and with such troops he was too much for Pharaoh.

THE COLENSO CASE.—We are glad to see that the clergy of the Diocese of Natal have *all* of them (except, we believe, one who is absent in England) signed a solemn declaration that they will *not* hereafter recognize Dr. Colenso as their Bishop, in any manner whatsoever, no matter what may be the judgment of the five law lords of the Judicial committee in England. *The Church* has spoken, and by *her* decision they determine to stand or fall. The civil power at home, if it chooses to outrage the religion which it professes to defend, may continue to Dr. Colenso his salary. But it cannot open to him a single one of the churches of his former Diocese, and even if it could open their doors and pulpits to him, it could not compel either priests or people to attend and witness the desecration. He might preach possibly to bare walls, or to benches filled only with those who are as hostile to the church from without as he has been from within. Throughout *the whole Anglican Communion, all over the world*, our own church included, *there is not one pulpit or altar* at which that man can this day minister any Holy function whatsoever. A fact like this will, in the long run, prove entirely too much even for the five law lords of the Judicial committee.—*Church Journal.*

THE PIETY OF OUR ENEMIES.—It is stated that in the late session of the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal Conference, after the introductory exercises, Bishop Simpson, in some remarks, laying his hand on the flag of the 73d Ohio regiment, spoke of it "as some small patch of azure, filled with stars, that an angel had snatched from the heavenly canopy to set the stripes in blood (!)" "All over the vast assembly handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and before the speaker sat down, the whole throng arose, as by a magic influence, and screamed, and shouted, and saluted, and stamped, and clapped, and wept, and laughed in wild excitement. 'The Star Spangled Banner' was sung, or rather shouted, until the audience dispersed, as it had to disperse."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BIBLE CONVENTION.—This body met in Spartanburg on the 20th of Sept. The Committee appointed at the last Convention to consider the propriety of organizing a State Bible Society, with auxiliary District Societies, reported:

"That after mature deliberation and some consultation with others of larger experience than their own, they would advise against the formation of a State Bible Society, as adding to the complexity of the machinery without any corresponding efficiency to the scheme; that the Confederate Bible Society is a sufficient bond of connection between the local societies, and the interposition of another body has been shown in the past to divide responsibility, and thus to impair the efficiency of the local societies, upon whom the work of Bible distribution mainly devolves."

The Synod of Mississippi, has received the Presbyteries of Lexington South, Clinton and Newton from the United Synod, and has dissolved them and arranged that the Presbytery of Central Mississippi shall receive the records and Presbyterial funds of the Presbyteries of Lexington South, and Clinton, assuming all their existing pecuniary obligations; the Presbytery of East Mississippi shall receive the records and Presbyterial funds of the Presbytery of Newton, assuming its pecuniary obligations.

To the Presbytery of Tombeckbee, Minister M. J. McLean.

To the Presbytery of East Mississippi, Ministers J. W. Phillips, J. M. McLean and D. A. Campbell.

To the Presbytery of Mississippi, Ministers Oscar Newton, M. W. Trawick and F. A. Rogan.

To the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, Ministers Consider Parish, C. M. Atkinson, I. J. Daniel, John McCampbell, M. M. Marshall, D. D., E. M. Richardson, George P. Richardson and D. C. Henderson.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

COMMON PRETEXTS FOR WITHHOLDING IT.

It is a fact, no less painful to an ingenuous mind than it is discreditable to religion, that with many a great disparity exists between their promises and their performances, in relation to ministerial support. In this day especially (and it may have been so from time immemorial) there are those, not a few, who profess to be christians and to be supporters of the gospel, and who attach their names with an apparent candour, to an instrument for that purpose, solemnly pledging themselves to give so much; and yet they fail either in total or in part, of contributing the amount specified. I know a congregation which employed a pastor twelve years, and at the end of that time was in deficit fifteen hundred dollars. It is now more than twenty years since and neither principle nor interest of the above indebtedness has been paid. The congregation has doubtless discharged itself from any further obligation, but justice, which is an attribute of that God whom it professes to worship, has not, and will not, till the whole sum is paid without default. A thousand other similar cases might be instanced, which go to prove the assertion made above. Now the question arises, how do these christian people satisfy their own consciencies in this matter? Making allowance for a goodly number who have no conscience in the case, and were innocent of an intention of any thing more than a mere promise, still there must be many who are acting under some specious pretexts. Let us notice a few of these.

Some say, "I don't like the minister. He is cold and unsocial in his manner;" or "he has too much levity about him. He is a dry preacher," or "he is chaffy;" or, "he is theatrical and affected." A hundred paltry objections of this kind you might urge; but do you not see that if you are going to quarrel with your minister for things of this kind, no minister on earth can please the different fancies to be found in any moderate sized congregation. But, it may be, your objection is of a graver kind. You doubt his piety and sincerity, and therefore you will not pay him what you have promised. That may be so, but still he is your pastor. Your objection does not exist with the majority of the congregation, for they still esteem him, and so, are satisfied with him and his work; and ought not their judgment to have some influence upon your own? As long as he is acceptable to a majority of the congregation it is your duty to acquiesce. If he has done anything greatly amiss, you can specify charges, and bring him to trial before an enlightened and pious tribunal, and, if not, you have no right to entertain any mean suspicions of his character. In either case there is no excuse for your delinquency, which furnishes perhaps no less ground for suspicions of your own ingenuousness. If you will examine yourself upon this point, you will find, very probably, that the ground of your dislike ought to excite your gratitude and love. In most instances it is because, in the faithful discharge of his duty, he has reproved you for sin, or rebuked your pride.

Others say, "our minister is in good circumstances; he has abundant means of subsistance independently of his salary, and therefore it is a matter of indifference whether we pay him or not." But pray, do you think the same way about the services of your physician, or your counsellor at law? He too, may be in affluent circumstances; but will either you or he perceive the justice of your requiring him to labor for you without any remuneration simply on that account? If justice is blind to the distinctions of wealth in the necessity which she imposes of rewarding the labor of men in other professions, she is no less so in regard to the labor of ministers. The office of pastor, when its duties are properly performed, is one of severe labor, and he who made the gospel ordained that those who preach it should receive a material reward. Says Paul, "they who preach the gospel shall live of the gospel;" and no distinction, so far as I can see, is made in the Scriptures in favor of any class of preachers. In the words of the same apostle, "this was doubtless ordained for your sakes as well as ours." Unless you *pay* for the gospel you are not likely to *appreciate* it. At any rate, it is no less a dictate of reason than a precept of the gospel that you should give, out of your substance, a remuneration to those who preach the gospel; and therefore, when his labor is performed the amount which you have pledged to him, and not unfrequently much more, is due to him. It is, properly speaking, *his* and not *yours*; you have then no rightful control over it. He may, if he sees fit, lodge it in your hands as a kind of charity or alms, and then you will have a perfect right to it. But you have no right, without consulting his pleasure, to make yourself both the distributor and object of his benefactions. He may have an ample subsistence without it, but he may need it for many purposes of charity or benevolence of which you know nothing. It is, at least, as likely to accomplish as much good in his hands, as in the hands of one who holds it on the slender pretext of which we are speaking.

Again, there are many, especially in these times, who excuse themselves from doing for their pastors what they are free to confess, generally, ought to be done, on account of the many other pressing demands which are made upon their liberality. Such persons seem to forget, or overlook, the fact that the support they give their pastor is not a mere benefaction, donated by liberality, and which they are at liberty to withhold if they choose. It is not an alms or a charity, it is a *due*. And dues should be paid before benefactions are dispensed; a man should be just and honest before he is liberal; or rather, his liberality should be made to consist with his justice. What would be thought of a man who, after agreeing with a workman for his wages, should employ him, and when the work was finished, would say to him: "Sir, I cannot pay you your wages, neither now nor hereafter, for I have been so liberal of late that I can not afford it." Would not the workman be apt to think, and think justly, that the employer had indulged his liberality at his [illegible] and what he had gained on the score of borrowed benevolence he had more than lost on the score of justice and honor? There are some who, when contributions are asked for benevolent and laudable objects, give with, apparently, commendable liberality. This is as it should be, and no one less than the writer can be disposed to find fault with it. But when the time comes for paying the pastor's salary, it will be difficult for him to avoid a suspicion that his people have drawn largely upon his head and meat as the sources of their liberality.

These are, perhaps, the most common and convenient pretexts which some persons use for not complying with their engagements to their pastors. There are, doubtless, others still more frivolous and vain; but it is not necessary to notice them here. When a man wishes to avoid the performance of any duty for which he has no heart, he is, commonly, not long in finding some pretext to suit his inclinations; and, with some shallow sophism, will impose upon himself to the injury of others, and fancy that he has satisfied Him whose eye discerns the thoughts and intents of the heart.

We will conclude this article by asking a plain question or two to any who may chance to read these lines and who will feel himself delinquent. Why, my dear sir, do you not support your minister cordially? Or, in other words, why do you not meet your obligations to your pastor according to the fair and christian intention of them? We have already answered this question your way and exposed the flimsiness of your pretexts. You will now permit us, with more regard to truth than to your own self complacency, to answer it as we think it ought to be answered. Doubtless the first and main reason is one of pure selfishness. You do not value your minister or the gospel he preaches half as much as you do a few paltry dollars. But if you *are* selfish you ought to *be honest*. When you put your name upon a subscription paper, it was a solemn agreement between you and your pastor. He was to perform a specified labor, and you were to give him so much as an equivalent for the benefit you expected to derive from it. Now when the minister performs his part, why do not you perform yours? In other cases, in which men wilfully fail, or refuse to meet the terms of so plain an obligation, it is commonly called dishonesty; and will you allow us to insinuate that in your case it is no better? But the case has still another phase. We suspect that, added to your selfishness and dishonesty, you are guilty of barbarous oppression and tyranny. In other cases, where the obligation is not a whit clearer, you will not dare to intimate to your creditor that you have no intention of paying him; because you know that he has the strong arm of the law for his defence. In such cases you are, perhaps, docile and obliging enough. But in regard to your minister, you know that, though he might enjoy the same protection of the law, yet his labor is one of love, and for his work sake he is not likely to resort to measures of legal compulsion. And for that reason,—because his hands are fettered with cords of love,—you will dare to impose upon—barbarously to oppress him. And in this, doubtless, you evince that if others were equally at your mercy they would meet with no better treatment at your hands. A man only reveals his true character when he is left to act without fear or constraint. C. A. S.

REVIVAL IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following account of the religious interest recently witnessed in Johnson's old Brigade:

MESSRS. EDITORS: It gives us great pleasure to speak of the almost unparalleled interest manifested by Johnson's old Brigade, on the subject of religion. A series of religious meetings have been going on since the Brigade arrived at their present camp, near Petersburg, on the 9th of July. During the progress of these meetings, there have been upwards of seventy conversions; of this number sixty-nine have joined the church and enlisted under the glorious banner of Jesus Christ. The Pentecostal days of old seem to have been revived in our midst, and it is truly a refreshing scene to see the brave veterans of many a hard fought field bow their heads in meek reverence, and gather, in becoming humility, around the cross of Christ, there to receive that great reward in store for all that truly seek Him.

Too much praise cannot be awarded our noble Chaplains who have striven so zealously in the good work; day and night have they faithfully labored, and great has been their reward. It was our privilege to look upon a sight, last Sabbath, rarely witnessed by Christian eyes: here, in this beautiful camp-ground, while all nature seemed glad, and Heaven looked on in smiling approbation, about two hundred professing Christian soldiers gathered around a rude altar, under a green arbor, to partake of the mystical emblems of the "Lord's Supper." Oh! how joyful, how holy, how calm and sweet the scene!

God grant that the good work may go on, here; and everywhere in our army, until the soldiers of Southern Independence shall become true disciples of the Cross, and the time be hastened when the lion shall lie down with the lamb," and "Peace on earth, and good-will towards men" be the joyful anthem sung by men, and caught up on high by angel choirs around the throne of God! GUALTICUS

A GROWING LIBERAL CHURCH.—The "Religious Herald" states that during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Burrows, a period of ten years, the First Baptist Church, Richmond, has grown from 584 to 949 in membership. The additions during that time have been 787, of whom 572 were by baptism; the diminutions 422; total increase 365. The largest number of additions, nett, during any one year, were 124, for the year closing the first of October last. The Doctor received recently a present of $10,000 from his flock and friends; an example we commend to the emulation of other churches.

EXPENSE OF PAPER AND PRINTING.—The "Central Presbyterian" has raised its terms to Ten Dollars for six months, and declines subscriptions for a longer period. The "Southern Churchman" raised its terms to Twenty Dollars a year several weeks since. The price of the "Richmond Christian Advocate," now issued at $15 a year, we understand will also be raised to meet expenses.—*Christian Observer.*

PAPERS FOR THE ARMY.—Through the liberality of churches and individuals, from 25 to 50 copies of the *Biblical Recorder*, are sent to every North Carolina regiment in the service.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: DCEMBER 21, 1864.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The *Mercury* of the 14th says:

Another lot of Yankee prisoners were delivered to the enemy yesterday, under the terms of the truce. Col. Hatch and a select party were carried down by the steamer *Laurel* to meet the Yankee commissioner. The prisoners, 1031 in number, including 38 commissioned officers, were taken down the harbor in the steamer *Colt*, from which vessel they were transferred to the deck of the Yankee steamer.

There will be no further delivery of Yankee prisoners until Thursday morning, when it is expected that quite a number of our own prisoners from Fort Pulaski, comprising all the sick Confederates now at that post, will be duly delivered and exchanged.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The bill reported in the Confederate Senate, on yesterday, to amend the national flag by the displacement of a proportion of its excessive white, and a substitution of a bar of red, upon the end of the flag, in width two fifths the length of the flag, will it is hoped, be adopted. The present flag, though very pretty when floating is nevertheless easily soiled, and when hanging in a calm looks like a table cloth, the union being completely obscured by the white bunting. The design of the amended flag is by Major A. J. Reynolds, and does great credit to his excellent taste. It is a vast improvement upon the present flag, and will commend [illegible] to general adoption.

[illegible] of the seventh Congressional District and one company from Wake have been organized into a regiment, to be known as the 6th Regiment N. C. Senior Reserves, by the election of the following officers:

A. A. Moss of Davidson, Col J. V. Symmons of Davidson, Lt. Col. T. Brooks of Chatham, Maj. A. M. Nesbit of Salisbury, Surgeon; C. Gray of Randolph Adjt.

All letters for the members of this regiment should be directed to the 6th regiment Senior reserves, care of Col. A. A. Moss; Salisbury N. C.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

FLORENCE AND FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this company met at the Town Hall on Thursday the 15th at the call of the Commissioners named in the charter, when the following board was elected, viz:

President, Wm. McL. McKay. Directors: David A. Ray, Jas. M. Williams, Alex. Johnson, Jr., E. L. Pemberton, John Shaw, of Fayetteville, Hector McNeill and Murdock McRae, of Robeson, Rob't P. Hamer and Thos. J. Manning, of Marion District, S. C.

At a meeting of the board of Directors, Barth'w Fuller, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer. The company is now fully organized. If the people of Fayetteville and along the line will only do what they can for this work, it will soon commence and it will not be long before it will be ready for the iron.—*Observer.*

COTTON SUPPLY FAILING AT THE NORTH.—The Fall River, Mass. News in speaking of the present cotton supply at the North says:

The Poocasoit, Massasoit, Wahtapee and Robinson mills have been stopped for several weeks: the Troy has suspended operations; the Metamomet, we understand, will do so, and the Union and Quequshan mills are working up what little stock they have on hand, and will close soon, so that by Saturday night all the cotton mills in the city, with one exception, will have suspended operations. The "Linen mill" has the largest stock of cotton on hand. And will probably continue operations a few weeks longer. It is now running on half time. The prospect before our cotton operatives the coming winter, we are sorry to say, is not very cheerful.

HOOD'S PROGRAMME.—The Montgomery *Appeal* has information which leads it to believe that in the event that General Hood finds the defences of Nashville too formidable to justify an attempt to carry them, he will move to the left of the city and make Clarksville, sixty-five miles below, on the Cumberland River, his headquarters for the winter. At the same time he would capture Fort Donelson, thirty-five miles below on the river, and Fort Henry, which is twelve miles from Fort Donelson, on the Tennessee River. This would give us the command of both rivers, and from the position at Clarksville the army could draw ample supplies from the productive counties of Christian, Todd, and Logan, in Kentucky. With a radius of twenty-five miles of Clarksville, are not less than thirty first class flouring mills, and the supply of corn and meat in that section is inexhaustible. Besides recruits would flock to our ranks by thousands, and when spring opens, the army would occupy a commanding position, be supplied in every particular, and greatly increased in numbers.

ATTEMPT OF THE YANKEE PRISONERS AT DANVILLE TO ESCAPE.—The Danville *Register* gives the following particulars of the attempt made by the Yankee prisoners there to escape:

On Saturday about one o'clock, P. M. the Yankee officers confined in prison No. 2 attempted to overpower the guard and escape from custody. Eight of these officers, at a concerted signal, seized the two sentinels on the ground floor of the prison and wrested their muskets from them, at the same time choking them to prevent their giving the alarm to the outside guards. But the calls of the sentinels were heard, and the officer of the day coming promptly to the place, ordered the guards without the prison to fire upon the Yankees, which was done. A sentinel aimed through the window of the prison and shot the leader of the plot, when order was restored.

The officer shot was a Colonel of a New York regiment, who confessed that he was the prime mover of the scheme to break prison. He is supposed to be mortally wounded.

A number of the prisoners were armed with sticks and clubs, and their wounded Colonel asserts, we understand, that their programme was to seize the muskets at the guard house, overpower the guard, make prisoners of the Confederate States officers at the post and destroy the town.

A HUNTER ATTACKED BY CROWS.—A gentleman of this city went hunting a few days since, and not finding any better game, he took a shot at a lot of crows that were cawing in the woods. He wounded one of the birds in the wing, and when it fluttered to the ground, the gentleman picked it up. The hurt bird fluttered and cried most piteously, when suddenly the whole flock came to his assistance, and made an attack upon the hunter. They fluttered about his head and picked and scratched him with such vehemence that he was obliged to defend himself with a stick, and was finally compelled to let the wounded bird go and beat a retreat.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

FORT MCALISTER CAPTURED.—RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The evening [illegible] says official information was received this morning that the enemy stormed and carried Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee yesterday.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

United States papers of the 12th instant have been received.

The position of affairs at Nashville is unchanged.

Rosecrans has been removed from the command of the Department of Missouri. He has been succeeded by Gen. Dodge.

Some 25 rebels appeared on the river bank, opposite Memphis, a few days since, waved their hats and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. A force of 150 negroes was sent on a steamer about a mile lower down the river and landed. The rebels ran but were pursued by the negroes till they came to a thick bush where a large force of rebels were secreted. The negroes fled hotly pursued by the rebels. One report says seven negroes returned; another that none got back. Many rushed into the river and were drowned.

A Cincinnati telegram says that there was considerable excitement in that city on the 9th, in consequence of a rumor that Forrest was moving against Louisville.

A telegram from Nashville on the 10th, (midnight) says the Nashville train had not arrived, and was six hours behind time. The cause of the detention was unknown.

Gold, on Monday, was 223.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—Northern papers of the 14th received.

A Montreal telegram says the St. Alban's raiders have been released, the Court deciding that it had no jurisdiction in the case. The Counsel of the United States, in an impassioned speech, implored the Court not to discharge the prisoners, declaring that if it did they must be prepared for the consequences. The Court ordered the discharge of the prisoners and was prepared to incur the responsibility. The announcement elicited applause, which was instantly checked.

The gunboat *Otsego* was sunk by the explosion of a torpedo in the Roanoke river about Plymouth a few days ago. The cold weather has enforced a suspension of all important movements on both sides at Nashville.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman reported a resolution, which forthwith passed, appropriating two million dollars for the purchase or construction of six revenue cutters for the Lakes.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the President to give Great Britain notice of the termination of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Gold 235 1-4.

RICHMOND, Dec. 18.—U. S. papers of the 15th contain an official dispatch from Hilton Head, dated the 12th inst., which says that General Howard, commanding Sherman's right wing, had communicated with Foster, Howard's chief of scouts having descended the Ogeechee in a small boat and then worked his way into our (yankee) lines. He left the army on the 9th, and brought a dispatch from Howard stating that so far perfect success had marked their campaign and that the troops were in fine spirits.

Nashville dates are to the 13th. Nothing of importance had occurred. Gen Lyon (Confederate) is marching on Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Chandler of Michigan offered resolutions denouncing the release of the St. Alban's raiders by the Canadian Courts, and authorising the organization of an army corps for the protection of the Northern frontier from incursions by rebel raiding parties. He also introduced a series of resolutions directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government payment in full for all American vessels destroyed by [Confederate] ships fitted out in English ports. The resolutions laid over under the rules. In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the purchase of 6 revenue cutters for service on the Northern lakes was passed. In committee of the whole, James Brooks of New York made a long speech in favor of entering upon negotiations for peace.

Gen. Dix has issued orders, in consequence of the discharge of the St. Albans raiders, directing the military commander on the frontier, in the event of a similar raid, to pursue the marauding mercenaries into Canada, and if he succeeds in arresting them, under no circumstances to surrender them to the Canadian authorities.

A Montreal telegram of the 4th says that the St. Albans raiders left the city immediately after their discharge. The authorities are taking steps to arrest them. A Toronto telegram of the 14th says that the Lake Erie raiders were before the Court on that day and were also discharged for want of jurisdiction. The result caused much excitement.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In the *Senate* Mr. Peolle's resolution to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace were tabled by a vote of 24 to 20.

In the *House* the Revenue bill was discussed and passed its second reading.—*Conserv. 17th.*

Councillors of State and Trustees of the University, were voted for yesterday. No result was declared, but it is pretty certain Messers. Williams, Shober and Winston are elected.

In the *Senate* the bill proposing to consolidate the Militia and Home Guard came upon its first reading.

In the *House*, on Wednesday night the Revenue Bill, passed its third reading and was sent to the Senate. Yesterday nothing of importance was done.—*Conservative, 7th.*

The election of Messrs. A. G. Foster, N. L. Williams and P. H. Winston, as Councillors of State, and that of S. F. Phillips, Esq., as a Trustee of the University, was announced yesterday. Another vote was taken for the four remaining Councillors, but the result was not announced.

The Revenue bill came to the Senate and was read and made the special order for Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. No bills were acted upon in the Senate.—*Progress 17th.*

HEROES OF DRAFTED MEN.—The inexorable draft has borne heavily upon many counties of Kentucky. Comparatively few of the able bodied men who are drafted find it convenient to report at their district headquarters, numbers of them preferring to wield their arms against the government which forces them from the avocations of peace to fields of carnage. Drafted men are going by hundreds to the ranks of the rebel army. Early on Saturday morning last, about 150 drafted men appeared on Main street in this city, mounted and armed with carbines, muskets, double barreled shot guns and pistols. We understand that about 75 others passed through the out skirts of the city at a very early hour on Sunday morning, and that about 200 stopped at Mr. Jno. Cheatham's farm on Friday night.

Some of these men stated that five or six hundred more men would soon be along after them, but they have not yet passed through this county. These men were principally from Hardin, Breckinridge and Meade counties, and were making their way to the command of General Lyon, to leave the State with him.

From various quarters of the State we hear of hundreds of drafted men going to the rebel army. The draft in Kentucky will doubtless put more men in the Confederate than the Federal ranks.—*Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.*

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The South Carolina Legislature has elected Hon. A. G. Magrath, at present Judge of the C. S. District Court.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. HOOD. RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The following dispatch was received to day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Six miles from Nashville, via Mobile, Dec 9.
Hon J. A. Seddon:

About four o'clock p. m., on the 30th, we attacked the enemy at Franklin, drove them from their centre lines and temporary works into their inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely pursued by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about one thousand prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry. We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men, Maj. Gen. Cleburne, Brig. Gen. John William, Wirt Adams, Gist, Strahl, Granberry, killed. Maj. Gen. John Brown, Brig. Gen. S. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockerill, and Scott wounded. Brig. Gen. Gordon was captured.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

The *Appeal* has seen Capt. Reynolds, from Tennessee, who brings some encouraging reports:

Three full regiments from Kentucky, numbering nearly three thousand men, had joined Gen. Forrest, whose cavalry force now numbers between ten and fifteen thousand, while that of the enemy is very small, the larger portion of it having left with Sherman.

Forrest, the captain informs us, moved to the right and Hood to the left of Pulaski, and states that very heavy firing was heard in the direction of that place for several hours the day he left Florence. He reports Thomas' force at from twenty-one to twenty-five thousand men, while Hood's will not fall short of double that number, as he thinks that not less than ten thousand have been added to it since its arrival in North Alabama. He represents the people of Tennessee as being alive with zeal and enthusiasm, and says that men by the hundreds and thousands, to avoid the draft into the Federal army, are concealing themselves in the woods, and awaiting an opportunity to join our forces.

Capt. Reynolds also informs us that the day he left Cherokee, information was received from Gen. Roddy, to the effect that all the Federal posts southeast of Tullahoma, had been called in, including Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Stevenson. If this be true, Knoxville and all East Tennessee will of necessity be evacuated.

THE PANIC AT LOUISVILLE.—A despatch from Louisville says: There is great excitement here to day; prospects of another panic. All sorts of rumors are afloat about Hood, Forrest and guerrillas generally. Many apprehend we are to have a Forrest raid at least as sweeping as "Old Pap Price's" in Missouri. If Forrest is in Kentucky, he may not leave till he does a great deal of damage, and gathers up a great deal of plunder.

Fears are expressed for the public property, even about the falls of the Ohio. We have plenty of earthworks, but hardly ready for use. There seems to be a lack of system, energy, vigilance and wise precaution. The rebels are ever and everywhere active and on the alert.

Every horse in town is being impressed. Every available four legged beast, whether in or out of harness, wherever found, is nabbed. I shouldn't be surprised if all of us two legged animals also are impressed and put in the trenches within a week.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A YANKEE RAID.—LYNCHBURG, Dec. 14.—Passengers by the Western train to-night report a raid on the Va. and Tenn. Railroad at Bristol. The enemy is supposed to be a portion of Burbridge's command from Beam's Station. They advanced rapidly and entered the town at five o'clock this morning and destroyed a considerable quantity of government stores, an engine and train on the East Tenn. Railroad. The eastern bound passenger train on the Va. & East Tenn. Railroad was captured between Bristol and Abingdon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's numbers, but it is supposed to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom is said yet to occupy the place. A body of the enemy venturing towards Beans Station encountered our forces at Zollicoffer a Station on the East Tenn. Railroad, nine miles west of Bristol, where a fight was said to be progressing at last accounts.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred on the military lines north of the James river. Four-fifths of Grant's army is now on the south side. On the lines north of the Appomatox all intercourse between the pickets of the two armies has been stopped by peremptory orders from their respective generals. Warren's troops, during their expedition to, and return from, Bellfield, treated the country people with the harshness and cruelty now commonly practiced by yankee raiders. Most of the dwelling-houses on their route were burnt and the owners beaten and otherwise maltreated. As the raiders were much more savage on their retreat than on their outward trip, it is to be presumed they sought to punish the defenceless country people for the injury inflicted on themselves by Gen. Hampton's bold troopers.—*Richmond Dispatch 15th.*

ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN CLAY.—Capt. Harry Clay, a member of Gen. Morgan's staff, who was captured when that officer was killed, has succeeded in making his escape. Here is an account of the affair:

Some weeks since himself and Capt. Rogers, and Capt. Withers, of Morgan's staff, and Capt. Hualt, of Hualt's battery, were removed from the Knoxville prison and started for Nashville. At Chattanooga two other Confederate officers, Major Darr, and Lieut. Mosby, of French's staff, were out in the box car with them, and all managed to escape from the car by the following ingenious contrivance: The car was filled with Confederate prisoners, all of whom might have escaped if they had tried, as they were apprised of the design. At both ends of the car was an aperture or window, near one of which Captain Clay and his comrades were lying. They hung up a blanket in the car between the window and the guard, ostensibly to keep out the cold night air. While two held down the corners of the blanket, the others, one at a time, crept up between the screen and the planks to the aperture, and thus climbed out to the "bumpers" between the carriages from which they leaped into freedom. A guard sat upon the box above them, his feet dangling over their heads, but it was dark and he did not observe what was going on. Thus the whole five of them escaped—Major Darr and Lieut. Mosby a short distance beyond Bridgeport, and the others, with Captain Clay, between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

Captain Clay remained concealed in the cedar glades for weeks before he was enabled to make his escape. He is enthusiastic in his eulogiums upon the good people of Tennessee, whom he declares are the noblest and most patriotic people upon the earth. They treated him with great kindness and anticipated his every wish.

RE-BUILDING RAILROADS.—Hands are at work on all the railroads destroyed by the enemy, and if undisturbed, will in a short time, have them again in running order.—*Athens (Ga) Watchman.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15. The Senate passed the House bill with amendment to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

In the House a Joint Resolution for recess was indefinitely postponed.

The Confiscation and Currency bill were further discussed until adjournment.

RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 17, 1864.

J M Monle, 1st N C Cavalry; C Orr, 37th N U T; J D McGeachy, 61st N O T; R H Alexander, Morganton; Mrs L Moore, Linnville River; Miss M C Sowers, Stoney Point; Miss Jane Kerby, Mrs Thos Alexander, Linnville River; A F Bowers, Hickory Tavern; Miss C A Freeman, New Hill; D McNair, St Bart'a; N D Currie, Oakland, Fla; Jno Brown, Tom's Creek; R A McLauclin, Egypt; Mrs C Lawrence, Snow Creek; Miss S Allison, Olin; Mrs S M Trimble, Louisville, Ga; Mrs L L Lowe, Dry Pond; A McKay, Pekin; W S Melvin, White Oak; Miss F E Black, Reedy Branch; A M D Grady, Buena Vista; Maj A M Erwin, Army Nor Va; Miss E Gilchrist, Wentpollor A A Hampton, Statesville; Mrs M Mitchell, Chapel Hill Wm Boyle, Day College; Dr O L Smith, Thomasville; Lt E L Falson, Ft Fisher; Mrs S A Shaw, Mrs S M Falson, Mrs S C Falson, Warsaw; E W Taylor, Wilmington; D McDonald, Ft. Anderson; J J White, Goldston; L B Krimminger, Concord; Rev H Weaver, Jefferson; T N Paxton, Marion; S D Paxton, Alone, Va; S N Thomas, 46th N C T; R T Bowden, D McIntyre, Villa Barry; Wm Connell, Hendersonville; R Walton, Leasburg; Mrs M P Byers, Granite Hill; C Small, Harrington's; M Small, 5th N C Cavalry; Mrs E Statebuck, Littles Mills; H Baseler, Fredericksburg, Va; C Baseler, 39th Va Regt; D McMillan, Fayetteville; J A Smith, Smithville; J G Brown, Kinston; Robt Murphy, 19th Ga Regt; B G Worth, Fayetteville; R T Johnson, Parkersville, Ala; J U Bell, Marion C H, S C; Mrs E Bell, Taylorsville; T C Beaty, Mt Mourne; Rev J Burnett, Salisbury; Rev B Frontz, Deep Well; D B Gaither, Mrs J Q Beaty, Newton; Mrs E Anderson, Saugahatchee, Miss; Mrs L Clegg, Pittsboro; P McRae, Dundarroch; Mrs M E Pittman, Marley's Mills; M McDonald, Fayetteville; P M Bice, J M N Ferguson, Reedy Branch; J H Crumpler, Owensville; Mrs Broadhurst, Jno Carr, Mt Olive; Rev S C Alexander, White Hall; A R Erwin, Ramsburg; B F Cornelius, Statesville; J E Adger, Pendleton, S C; Mrs Dr. McNair, Gilopolis; E Woodburn, Deep Creek; J A Cameron, Charlotte; Mrs E G Ramseur, Lincolnton; Mrs J B Sigmin, Rock Cut; Mrs D J Watts, New Sterling; J A F Watts, Fancy Hill; Miss M Martin, Montrose; Mrs J P Fraley, Salisbury; J W Wilson, McRay's Store; D S McColeman Chattanoochee, Fla; A Monk, Monk's store; Rev W B Watts, J F Clodfelter, Dr O P Houston, J M Lawrence, Miranda; M Lingle, Mrs M C Neely, Rowan Mills; Miss M Upright, Granite Hill; J A White, M e M A Houston, Mrs M E Rankin, Miss Susan Upright, J F Goodman.

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian parsonage, in Yanceyville, N. C., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Jacob Doll, Lieut. M. W. NORFLEET, company G, 47th Regt., N. C. T, to Miss MARY ELLEN, daughter of Mr James V. Kirkpatrick, of this latter co., Va.

In Wilmington, 14th inst., by Rev Mr. Hepburn, Capt. WM S. NORMENT to EMMA D., youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. J. Harriss of that place.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Iredell county, N. C., on the 20th of August, 1864, Mrs. AMELIA ADAMS, aged 77 years, 4 months and 5 days. This estimable mother in Israel was the daughter of the venerable John Barr, of Rowan county, whose name is identified with the early history of the Presbyterian church in this part of North Carolina. Being a child of the covenant, and carefully instructed in the principles of our holy religion, she made a profession of religion during the great revival of 1800, and connected herself with the Presbyterian church, at Back Creek, in 1804, and then by certificate joined with the people of God at Concord, in 1806, which connection lasted until 1856, when she removed her membership to Fifth Creek. Thus, by a godly walk and conversation for more than 60 years she exemplified the genuineness of the profession made in youth. In 1806 she was married and was united in marriage with James Adams, of Iredell county, (who yet survives her) and which union of love God greatly blessed. They were permitted to see not only their six children grow up and become ornaments to society and efficient members of the church of the living God, but also a numerous band of grand children, who without an exception, at the years of discretion, have embraced the Saviour their venerable mother and grand mother loved. But at last, that union, as husband and wife, was severed. For she who had been the devoted wife, the affectionate mother, the cheerful and happy christian, passed away without a groan or a struggle. Blessed are the pious dead "for they do rest from their labors and their works do follow them." COX.

At Point Lookout, Md., Aug., 12th, 1864, WM. RANDOLPH ERWIN, only son of A. Randolph Erwin, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., aged about 19 years.

The subject of the following sketch was only sixteen years of age when the present war for independence commenced; yet he felt strongly impelled by the youthful ardour of his patriotism, to join a company of volunteers, raised chiefly in his neighborhood, and from which he was only restrained by an interposition of parental authority, to which he bowed with habitual reverence. His father deemed him too young and delicate to endure the hardships of active service, and sent him to school, desiring to give him a liberal education, but the fire of patriotism still burned in his breast; he longed to join his countrymen on the red field of battle, and thither his thoughts, deserting the wearisome page, were ever tending. He waited with impatience till he approached the conscript age, when he hastened to the army of the Potomac and connected himself with Gen. Gordon's brigade of cavalry. After a few months service, in which he saw the realities of war, he was taken prisoner and carried to Point Lookout, where he was confined about a year, and fell, at last, a victim to typhoid fever, which in a few days carried him to his grave. Thus died the youthful patriot, in an enemy's land and far from home, but not without the attendance of friends. Such was the winning gentleness of his manners and disposition that none who knew him could forbear to be his friend. During his illness he enjoyed the privilege of the ministrations of a chaplain of his own county, who writes a letter to his father: "I have witnessed the closing scenes of many christians' lives, in my labors in the hospital here, but never any more satisfactory and peaceful than that of your dear boy. The following were his dying words: 'My mother,' referring to a sainted mother in heaven, 'is with me and knows all about my sickness, and I will soon be with her, and it will be a glorious reunion. If I go to North Carolina, it will be to see my father; if I die it will be to go to my mother in heaven; write to my father and tell him that I am trying to do right."

PATTON.

Suddenly, in Harnett county, Oct. 25th, Mr DUNCAN PATTERSON, in the 83d year of his age.

Thus another one of the fathers has passed away. Early in life Mr P. connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and for many years he served as ruling elder—part of the time in Barbecue church, and for 80 years in Mt. Pisgah. Truly may we say of him as was said of Barnabas, "He was a good man"—exemplary in all the walks of life—an humble, conscientious, and sincere christian. He will be greatly missed in the church of God for like Enoch of old, "he walked with God and was not, for God took him." May grace and comfort be given to the disconsolate widow, who is also mourning the loss of two promising sons, lately fallen in the army—her only sons.

In October last, Mr JOHN PATTERSON, in the 23rd year of his age. He was captured by the enemy at Gold Harbor, May 31st, and died a prisoner. The circumstances of his death are sad indeed, but we sorrow not as those without hope. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, one that was not ashamed to confess Christ before men, but strived to honor him in all his walk and conversation.

Of diptheria, near Long Street, Moore county, on the 22nd October, FANNY HINTON, aged 6 years, 1 month and 22 days. Also, IDA, on the 1st Nov., aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days. Also, SALLIE NEILL, on the 13th Dec'r, aged 4 months, daughters of A. H. and Emily S. McLeod.

In Robeson, on the 11th December, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET, widow of the late John McNeill.

Died of consumption on the 2nd of November, near Fayetteville, Miss AGNES McLERAN, daughter of the late Archibald and Mary McLeran, aged 51 years.

In the Arsenal and Armory Hospital, Fayetteville, N C, of typhoid fever, on the 17th Nov'r, 1864, private WM. DAVID McINTOSH, member of Co. A, Ordnance corps, son of D. M. R. McIntosh, of Moore county, aged 18 years and 8 months.

On the 6th of November, 1864, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDRES, in the 54th year of her age.

***Observer please copy.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 50@$6 00
BEEF, retail	$1 50@$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00
BUTTER	$7 00
CORN	$30 00@$34 00
COTTON	$ 8 00@$ 1 50
COTTON YARNS	$30 00@$45 00
COFFEE	$00 00@$00 00
COPPERAS	$5 00@$10 00
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$50 00@$70 00
IRON	$12 00@$25 00
LEATHER	$12 00@$25 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$4 50
PORK	$3 00@$3 50
PEAS	$15 00@$20 00
RYE	$30 00
SODA	$8 00@$10 00
SUGAR	$10 00@$12 50
SYRUP	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$8 50@$9 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 00@$4 00
SALT	$3 00@$4 00
TALLOW	$4 00@$5 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY who is well qualified to teach the English branches, Latin and French, and who understands Music, desires a situation as Assistant, or she will take charge of a School.

Address, at Statesville, N. C.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

December 21st, 1864.-4t*

Concord Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION now has a good supply of Text Books, an ample apparatus, a comprehensive course of Study and a full corps of competent and experienced Teachers. Arrangements have been made to secure suitable instruction and training to young ladies who desire to teach.

The first Session of 1865 will commence on the second Monday of January.

The price of Board, per month, will be one barrel of Flour, or one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable in advance.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases.

The price of Tuition will be from sixty to eighty dollars per session of 20 weeks.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing.

Statesville, Dec. 21st, 1864.-3.*

Axes! Axes! Axes!

WE ARE MANUFACTURING and keep constantly on had, best CAST-STEEL AXES, which we will exchange for Pork, Bacon, or money.

SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Grindstones.

150 SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES from 2 to 4 feet in diameter, from 3 to 5 inches on face, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds. Orders solicited.

SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Plows, Bar Iron, and Nail Rods.

500 ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,
1,500 pounds 4, 5, and 8 inch wide Degen Iron,
1,000 " 1¼ and 2 inch Tire Iron,
500 " Superior Nail Rod Iron.

SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Shovel Iron.

2,500 Pounds No. 14 and 16 Shovel Plate Iron, out of which farmers can manufacture their own Shovels. We will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

On Consignment and for Sale.

20 DOZ FRENCH CALF SKINS, large size, (J. J. Mercer's)

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21st, 3t.

SODA! SODA!!

4 Kegs Bi-Carbonate SODA.
Just received and for sale by
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No 19, Hay Steet.

Dec. 7, 1864.
***Observer copy 2t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund, and the Directors, will be held in the basement of the Baptist church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 15th of December, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. As this is a meeting of great importance, a general attendance is requested.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI,
President.

CHARLES F. DEMMS, Financial Agent.
Nov. 30, 1864-4t
***Observer copy.

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 15th of July, 1861, and was composed of officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the Church, were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The Officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, *President*; O. Ellyson, R. F. Lester and James Waddell, *Vice Presidents*; R. M. Duntop, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. W. B. Wellons, *Superintendent, Corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the Army and Navy Messenger*; James M. Outhbert, *Treasurer*; Rev. C. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. G. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. D. Archer, Dr. T. Bock with, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, *Directors*; Rev. J. C. Olsson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, *Publishing Committee.*

Contributions should be sent to James E. Outhbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, *Pres't.*

A. G. Brown, *Sec. pro. tem.*
Petersburg, Va., Nov. 23rd, 1864.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
MILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec. 16, 1864, y1

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lend the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unprecedented pre-eminence, influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to CHRIST this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an enterprise, which seeks to accomplish this great end.

The undersigned is carrying on, on his own account, the same work which he hitherto performed as Sup't Bowen Tract Society. In that capacity, about Fifty Millions of Pages of Tracts, and thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books were distributed by him amongst the soldiers of every Army of the Confederacy. The seed has not been sown in vain. Numerous letters from chaplains, officers and privates, testify to the great good which has been accomplished, and show that the literature thus disseminated, has been, to a considerable extent, instrumental in producing and sustaining the wonderful Revival with which God has blessed our Armies, and which, in the past year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the churches.

Generals Lee, Jackson, Kirby Smith, and other Army officers, Commodore Lee, Pegram, and others of the Navy, and many eminent Statesmen of the Confederacy; have given their voluntary testimony to the valuable service rendered to the country by the instrumentality of such literature.

The expenditure of means involved is very great, and donations for the support of this enterprise are respectfully solicited from all, everywhere, who have at heart the religious welfare of our soldiers and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Please send your contributions to

Rev. A. W. MILLER, Supt.
Petersburg, Va.

November 28, 1864.-3w

Wanted.

60,000 SHINGLES.
1,000 lbs. Tallow.
1,000 lbs Beeswax.
1,000 yds Country Homespun.
800 yds Woolen Jeans,

For which I will pay the full market price or exchange Cotton Yarn, Shirting or Salt.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Nov. 16,-4t

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of superior matches.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.

Nov. 16th.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January. 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address

Maj WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

Nov. 2nd, 1864.-tf.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS

AT THESE PRICES the Southern Hepatic Pills will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency.*

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Sept 28, 1864-tf

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 23, 1864.-tf

DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

Southern Hepatic Pills!!

SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

**SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS!!!

Miscellaneous Reading.

[Army Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.]

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SUBJECT OF OUR REVERSES IN THE VALLEY DURING THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA, Nov. 28th, 1864.

The appearance of an article from the pen of P. W., A. the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, is so unjustly censorious, and shows so little knowledge of the whole truth, that we deem it a matter of justice to the army to discuss the questions relative to the degeneracy of this corps, and endeavor to prove his error.

The correspondent referred to, alleges that it is drunkenness which has defeated us, and threatens to make an exposition of the malefactors by name if the thing is not corrected. He puts but little stress upon the fact of the reinforcements to Sheridan. We do not make an accurate quotation of the writer's words, but we hope we give the spirit of his remarks.

To those who have been with the army during the arduous duties of this campaign from Richmond to Washington, who have had opportunities to judge more correctly as to what things have conduced to injure the efficiency of the troops, little need be said to convince them as to the true causes. We do not propose to offer anything original, but found these remarks mainly upon the views of officers in whose military judgment reliance can be placed, and with whom we most heartily agree.

The experience of this war has shown that rapid and continuous marches, are highly productive of loose discipline, for various and obvious reasons.

It will be remembered that when our army left the trenches at Richmond that our ranks were very much depleted by battles since the invasion of Maryland in 1862, and that this depletion had tended greatly to the disorganization of the different regiments composing the army. In this condition we were pushed on to Lynchburg, thence to Salem, thence to Harper's Ferry, to Washington City, and back to Leesburg, doring which time we accomplished marches unknown in the history of the war. A rest of one day was made at Salem, one at Staunton, and then only to effect such arrangements as were indispensable for the army, and to give the men the much needed repose. At Harper's Ferry we were in line of battle two days, and then marched rapidly to Washington, where we were in line of battle two days more, only resting after reaching Leesburg. This march was accomplished from June 13th to July 14th, a period of less than one month. For eighteen successive days we made twenty-three miles a day, and the remaining time the average was twenty and a half miles. Thus it will be seen that no time was allowed for the enforcement of disciplinary measures, so necessary to the well-being of an army. How, and in what manner continual motion affects troops, preventing the enforcement of needed discipline, will suggest itself to the mind of any one acquainted with the details of an army.

The fragmentary and temporarily consolidated regiments, formed by throwing men into new commands, under strange officers who did not take the same interest in these men as in their own, was another fruitful source of evil. Those well acquainted with the internal arrangement of any army, will remember that the majority of our troops are volunteers, and, as such, selected men from among their number to be officers, and the idea was very current among them that these officers only were they compelled to obey and respect. With such a state of feeling existing it is easy to perceive how much disorder would follow the depletion of companies of both officers and men. We are well aware, however, that this remark does not apply entirely to this army although it will be remembered that Ewell's corps was engaged more than any other during the "*bloody May*," and with the most fatal effect.

Another very fruitful source of evil, and one which has been gradually increasing in the armies of the Confederate States for at least two years past, is the *democratic* tendency of so many orders, curtailing the authority of regimental commanders, and almost divesting a company commander of what little power he had; and how could it be expected that such orders would have any other tendency than to put men and officers almost on a footing, a thing as much to be deplored as a great calamity; for out of it grows such a vast amount of evil.

We are aware that the enunciation of such sentiments will meet with indignant rebuke from many, but the history of the conduct of armies in all ages, has taught, as well as that of more than three bloody years, that strict discipline is necessary to efficiency, and in order to effect discipline officers should be (officially) above the men in their commands.

How often is it the case that even as large a command as a Brigade is held in an apparently efficient state, through the gallantry and popularity of its commander, the officers losing sight of discipline. But let their leader be removed, and without his successor is a man of equal merits, and who can command the affection and admiration of his men, he will find that they will not fight as well for him, and will take a panic very much sooner than another command which has the advantages of a good discipline.

This error of equality of officers and men has nowhere been more rife than in this army during this campaign. No means have been used to sustain the dignity and authority of subordinate officers; and in fact such repeated efforts have been made to concentrate all authority with general officers, that the fact that in order to make the authority of general officers available, an effort should always made to sustain their subordinates, seems to have been entirely neglected.

We assert without fear of contradiction that our most serious disasters are attributable more to the facts above mentioned than all others together.

But there are still other matters which have their weight. We most heartily favored a vigorous retaliatory policy during our last invasion of Maryland, and would have been glad to have seen the cities, mills, barns and other property destroyed to an equal extent with that in our own desolated districts. But every one who will reflect about the matter will readily perceive that individual enterprises of irresponsible parties, taking into their own hands the matter of retaliation, some for revenge, and some for plunder had a most pernicious influence upon our army, showing itself more particularly with the cavalry troops.

No one need try to disguise the fact, that although private property around the city of Washington was not ordered to be burned, that this lawless incendiarism was winked at by officers who could have done a great deal towards stopping it. It is true that this property was justly destroyed, but it should have been done by official sanction.

This universal license practiced in the enemy's country, in the face of an order from Army headquarters, was almost the finishing stroke to the last vestige of discipline in the army.

It is with such a destructive policy this army has been governed during the past six months.

To the foregoing fruitful sources then are to be referred our disasters, and not to the great amount of apple brandy consumed by the veterans of this army. The amount of drunkenness in our command now, is far greater *since* our disasters than at any time preceding, but with the strenuous exertions of our officers, who are thoroughly aroused to a full sense of their duty, it is hoped and believed that the vice will be corrected. And even we are confident that there is no more brandy drinking here than in other armies of our country.

The charge of drunkenness upon officers high in command by "P. W. A." is unjust, and if not intended for malice, shows a criminal ignorance of facts. We are not disposed to extenuate the faults of officers high in authority, but if "P. W. A." means that there was drunkenness upon the battle field among our Generals, and that to this fact our officers were incapacitated for command, he is in error. We will venture to say that any one who saw the energies put forth by our Generals at Winchester, at Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, would resolutely deny the slanderous assertion charged upon them by the correspondent mentioned.

It is too common among news correspondents to assume the position of military critics, often creating errors and charging them upon Generals for the pleasure it gives them in moralizing upon the subject; it is noticeable however, that these errors are only discovered when disaster overtakes our arms.

Nothing would have a more salutary influence upon the efficiency of our armies, and more particularly to the A. V. D., than a reorganization of its shattered battalions. A new vigor and impetus would be given to our command, which would insure us victory in the future.

Dec. 1st, 1864.

The very acceptable news reaches us this morning that Gen. Rosser's late raid had proved a success, and the fruits of it were the capture of eight hundred prisoners, the same number of cattle, one thousand horses, eight pieces of artillery, two hundred wagons, and a large amount of commissary stores. The wagons were burned. This news was brought by a dispatch from Gen. Rosser, and as far as we are able to ascertain, is accurate. We will acquaint you with particulars soon. UUD.

THE LATE GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

The fall of this distinguished cavalier has caused many a pang of sorrow. Our enemies have at last had their revenge for the many noble and daring exploits he achieved at their expense. This hero whom they could not conquer, but delighted to insult when a prisoner in their hands, they have succeeded in surprising and killing. Many of them will, no doubt, sleep the sounder, now that they are assured that the patriot heart of John Morgan beats no more; now that his gallant head is pillowed in the dust.

Gen. Morgan was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and at the time of his death was about thirty-eight years old. During the Mexican war he volunteered and raised a company at a large expense to his private purse; but peace was declared before he had an opportunity to prove his prowess. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of jeans, linseys, and bagging on an extensive scale for the Southern market. Soon after the breaking out of the present strife, he determined to exchange his peaceful occupation for the stirring scenes of war and cast his lot with the Confederacy. He was possessed of large wealth but left it all in order to battle for the just and right. Collecting a little band of twenty-five he made his way to Green River, Kentucky, and reporting himself to the Confederate authorities was placed with other cavalry on picket duty, where commenced that series of adventures which won for him such wide renown. We have not space, nor would it be necessary here, to recapitulate his brilliant feats. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the terror in which he was held by the enemy, than their infamous treatment of him when he fell into their hands as a prisoner and no more vivid illustration could have been afforded of the admiration of him by Confederates, than the eclat with which he was received on his remarkable escape from his clutches. On his arrival at Richmond, Congress and the State Legislature vied with each other in their efforts to do him honor. Great things were expected of him on his return to the war path. On many a bloody field, it was anticipated his gallant sword would again flash terror to his foes. But, alas! these hopes were not to be realized. In an unsuspecting hour betrayed into the hands of his foes they gladly put an end to his noble life.

His remains were brought to Richmond for interment. Slowly and sadly up the chief thoroughfares of the city, moved the solemn procession, bearing all that was mortal of the remains of John Morgan. Less than a year before we had gazed from the same point on another procession, in which he was the conspicuous person. Then he came as a triumphant hero: all eyes turned upon his manly form, all hearts beating a glad welcome. How soon, how sorrowfully, the scene has changed! But his memory will live, as long as a grateful people can cherish chivalric courage and noble deeds done in their behalf—deeds sealed at last by his life's blood.—*Soldier's Visitor.*

RESIGNATIONS.—The following resignations have been accepted:

Major W. J. Boggan, 43d N. C. T; Lieut. D. W. Iller, 1st N. C. Cavalry; Capt. C. M. T. McCauley, 10th Battalion N. C. T; Lieut. W. W. P. Hollard, 10th do; Lieut. E. Smith, Capt. Bass' co. do; A. A. Mitchell, Capt. Caswell Reserves.

EXECUTION IN ENGLAND.—The hanging of Muller, the murderer, in England, seems to have afforded a fine field for the display of the characteristics of the British masses. The details of the attendant scenes remind one of the days of Jack Sheppard and the pictures of Hogarth. The following is a description of what occured "under the gallows":

The "Times" thus describes the scene at Newgate: "None but those who looked down upon the awful crowd of Monday will ever believe in the wholesale, open, broadcast manner in which garroting and highway robbery were carried on. We do not now speak of those whom the mere wanton mischief of the crowd led to 'bonnet' as they passed, or else to pluck their hats from off their heads and toss them over the mob, amid roars and shouts of laughter, as they came from all sides and went in all directions, till sometimes even they fell within the enclosure round the drop, and were kicked under the gallows by the police. The propriety of such an amusement at such a time admits of question, to say the least, even among such an audience. But even this rough play falls into harmlessness beside the open robberry and violence which yesterday morning had its way virtually unchecked, in Newgate street. There were regular gangs, not so much in the crowd itself within the barriers as along the avenues which led to them, and these vagrants openly stopped, 'bonneted,' sometimes garroted and always plundered any person whose dress led them to think him worth the trouble; the risk was nothing. Sometimes their victims made a desperate resistance, and for a few minutes kept the crowd around them violently swaying to and fro amid the dreadful uproar. In no instance, however, could we ascertain that 'Police!' was ever called. Indeed, one of the solitary instances in which they interfered at all was where their aid was sought from some houses the occupants of which saw an old farmer, who, after a long and gallant struggle with his many assailants, seemed, after having been robbed, to be in danger of serious injury as well. This, however, about the farmer is a mere episode; the rule was such robbing and ill-treatment as made the victims only too glad to fly far from the spot where they had suffered it, and who, it even then they ventured on giving any information to the police, could ihope for no redress in such a crowd. Such were the open pastimes of the mob from daylight till near the time of execution, when the great space around the prison seemed choked with its vast multitude."

The following passage we take from the account of the proceedings on of the morning of the 14th in the "Daily News:" "There were," says the writer, "besides thieves and prostitutes, workmen of different grades, and philanthropic and professional observers at this execution. But after carefully estimating the behavior of the crowd, we declare it to be earthly, sensual and devilish. We cannot recall a single redeemlhg incident, or quote either a word or look of pity for the soul gone to judgment, and, in recurring to our experience of the sight, we do so with a sense of shame and unutterable loathing humiliation, such as would be evoked by no other spectacle on earth." This is a horrible picture, but there is no exaggeration in it. Mr. Chrales Dickens description of the crowd at the execution of the Mannings, some fifteen years ago, was exactly similar in spirit, and London ruffinism has not decreased in the interval. The prevailing feeling at these sights is that of base enjoyment at the taking away of human life; and a public execution is nothing better than the ruffian's and murderer's saturnalia.

THE HON. JOHN SLIDELL.—In the last volume of the "Old Merchants of New York City," we find the following notice of Mr. Slidell:

His father, John Slidell, had a soap factory in 1794, at No. 59 Broadway. He lived at No. 60 Broadway, where his son John, the future ex-Senator, rebel Minister, &c, was born. In the neighborhood lived John Wilkes, who was a public Notary in 1792; he had several sons, the youngest of when, Charles, is the celebrated Wilkes, the hero of the capture of Mason and Slidell. The son of one neighborhood became the captor of the son of another. These boys—*old* boys they are now, both being upwards of sixty-five—have played together in their early days, neither dreaming their future destiny, or how they would afterwards meet. When John Slidell went on board the *San Jacinto*, and met Commodore Wilkes, what curious sensations they must both have felt. The old "First Ward' times, when as boys, they went together, played together, and snow balled each other. Slidell served his time with his father, and followed the same business with his brother Thomas, until 1817, and after this went into mercantile business in South street, with James McCres, and was unfortunate in 1820. It was about this time he had a duel with Stephen Price, manager of the Park Theatre. They fought in the morning, and Slidell shot his antagonist, giving him a bad wound. It was the failure of his firm and the scandel of this duel that determined him to go to a new State where there was an opening. He pitched upon New Orleans.

Alexander Slidell, of the navy, who made a great noise a few years ago, by hanging two men on board his vessel, the *Somers*, was a brother. One of the men happened to be a son of John C. Spencer, then Secretary of War. Previous to this his name had been changed to McKenzie! He died some years ago.

ONE OF LAMB'S BEST.—Lamb once convulsed a company with an anecdote of Coleridge, which, without doubt, he hatched in his hoax-loving brain. "I was," said he, going from my house at Enfield to the East Indian House one morning, when I met Coleridge on his way to pay me a visit. He was brimful of some new idea, and in spite of my assuring him that time was precious, he drew me within the gate of an unoccupied garden by the roadside, and there, sheltered from observation by a hedge of evergreens, he took me by the button of my coat, and closing eyes commenced an eloquent discourse, waving his right hand gently as the musical words flowed in an unbroken stream from his lips.

I listened entranced; but the striking clock recalled me to my sense of duty. I saw it was of no use to attempt to break away; so taking advantage of his absorption in his subject, and, with my pen-knife, quietly severing my button from my coat, I decamped. Five hours after in passing the same garden, on my way home, I heard Coleridge's voice; and, on looking in, there he was with closed eyes, the button in his fingers, and the right hand gracefully waving just as when I left him. He had never missed me."

AN EXAMPLE FOR MILITARY MEN.—In 1808, the Duke of Wellington was placed in command of the important British expedition destined to operate in the Peninsula. He had made all his preparations with the foresight and thoroughness characteristic of the man; and the expedition had actually sailed, when the Ministry determined to supersede him in the command. In a very laconic note, assigning no reasons for the change, Viscount Castlereag, Secretary of State, informed the Duke (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) that the command of the troops had been assigned to Sir Hew Dalrymple, with Sir. Harry Burrard second in command. By this operation, Sir Arthur's sphere of command was suddenly diminished from an army to a brigade while in the very act of preparing to meet the enemy. An ordinary soldier would at once have thrown up his commission in disgust.—Though deeply mortified, no doubt, he sacrificed all personal considerations to patriotism and principle, and in a letter, written soon after, said: "I shall do my best to ensure the success of the army; and you may depend on it that I shall not hurry the operations, or commence them one moment sooner than they ought to be commenced, in order that I may acquire the credit of the success. The Government will determine for me in what way they will employ me hereafter, either here or elsewhere." When asked by a familiar friend how he, who had commanded armies of forty thousand men, who had received the thanks of Parliament for his victories, and been elected Knight of the Bath, could submit to be reduced to the command of a brigade of infantry? "For this reason," was the reply, "I am nimukwallah, as we say in the East; I have ate of the King's salt, and therefore I consider it to be my duty to serve with zeal and promptitude when or wherever the King or his Government may think proper to employ me."

A great military principle is here enforced by a great military man, not only by precept but example. Officers who decline to serve their country in a capacity which they consider inferior to their merits may study with advantage this page in the history of Wellington.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FIRST CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.—TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Dec. 4, via Tallahassee, Madison and Doctor Town, Dec. 6.—The following is the statement of the Rev. Mr. Browning, just from the Army of Tennessee:

A fight took place on the 30th ult. between Harpeth Creek and Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from his breastworks, losing 4,000 killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners. Gen. Cheatman's corps was principally engaged.

The enemy are falling back to Murfreesboro'.

Forrest is reported to be at Bentwater, between the enemy and Nashville. The enemy are said to be concentrating at Murfreesboro'.—*Sav. Repub., 7th.*

The *Republican*, referring to affairs in Tennessee, says of this news: "The despatch comes to us without signature and was mailed from Tallahassee to Doctortown, the present terminus of the Cuban line of telegraph, but we have little or no doubt of its correctness. Our loss in this action was heavy, and is greatly to be deplored; but the sacrifice is not without its compensation. The enemy lost the day, were driven from their works, and suffered to the extent of four thousand killed and wounded and six thousand prisoners. Our loss was not one-third so great, as we learn from a source believed entirely reliable. From the condition in which affairs were left after this battle, we have reason to hope that Nashville is by this time rescued from Abolition hands."

CHARLESTON.—A NEW BASE OF EXCHANGE.—Owing, we suppose, to Sherman's advance in the direction of Savannah, Charleston has been agreed on as the point at which prisoners are to be exchanged. The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

"During the progress of the exchange of prisoners, now going on in this harbor, and which will last for two weeks or thereabouts, the bombardment of the city by the enemy is to be suspended. Under this arrangement there was no shelling of the city yesterday. We understand that the truce was also to apply to the various hostile batteries in the harbor; but by some mistake, the cause of which we have not learned, the terms of the truce were not fully known at Fort Sumter, and one of our sharpshooters at that post shot and killd or wounded a Yankee who showed himself at Battery Gregg. Thereupon several of the enemy's batteries opened fire on Fort Sumter. Finally, however, by the activity of Capt. Hatch, the enemy was apprised by flag of truce of the nature of the mistake, and an apology tendered for the unintentional violation of the truce. The harbor then resumed its former quiet aspect.

ON CARPETS.—The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets are exquisitely beautiful; their colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and they are far more durable than European and American carpets. They are made in strips, usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of a room, with a square carpet of any size preferred for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will, of course, carpet any room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put aside by a single manservant; and in the hot weather why should we not more generally imitate continental custom by painting or polishing our floors?

A GENTLE HINT.—A country parson who was not over promptly paid by his parishioners, on entering the church one Sabbath morning, met one of the most wealthy of his flock and asked the loan of a dollar.

"Certainly said the man at the same time handing over the coin.

Dominie put it in his pocket, and preached his sermon in most capital style, and, on coming down, handed the identical dollar to the man from whom he borrowed it.

"Why," exclaimed the leader, "you have not used the money at all.

"It has been of great service to me, nevertheless," replied the parson, "I always preach so much better when I have money in my pocket."

The hint was taken, and the balance of his salary was got together on the following day.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—In the recent sad calamity on the Delaware, a dog, which was thrown into the water with the other inmates of the yacht *Lilly*, observed his master clinging to a spar; the faithful animal refused to quit him to swim ashore, as he might easily have done, but swam round and round him, barking for help, for two or three hours. He finally became too weak to sustain himself, and was drowned.

Children's Department.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

A Chinese has said of his country: "How happy I am that I was born in China! It constantly occurs to me, What if I had been born beyond the sea, in some remote part of the earth, where the cold freezes, or the heat scorches; where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, eat wood, dwell in the wilderness, lie in holes of the earth, are far removed from the converting maxims of the ancient kings, and are ignorant of the domestic relations. Though born as one of the generation of men, I should not have been different from a beast. I have a house to live in, have drink and food, and commodious furniture: I have clothing and caps, and infinite blessings." Perhaps you will wonder how people can be happy at all who do not worship God, and who bow down to idols of clay. They have not the written word of God, and His ministers have not taught them. They were never brought as little children, into God's family, and they were not taught as soon as ever they could learn, as you have been, to know that kind Saviour, who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." How, then, you will say, can they be happy? I will tell you. God has not quite left even those heathen people. Every little child and every grown-up person, all over the world, has something within them that teaches them of God; something that God has put into the heart to make them feel happy when they do right, and unhappy when they do wrong: and this is called the conscience. It is said in the Bible to be the "law written in the heart." You know what I mean by this; for when you have done something wrong, you are unhappy in your heart, and very sad, until you come and tell what you have done, and are forgiven. And it is just the same with the Chinese. The children and the grown-up people have this feeling in their hearts; and if they listen to it, God makes them happy, though they do not know Him. How kind this is, that God has not forgotten these heathen people!

The Chinese, too, have something else besides their conscience to teach them. A very long time ago, when the world first began, there were no books, and even those who knew God had no Bibles to read; but God often spoke to them out of heaven. This you must have read of; and you can find in the Book of Genesis how God spoke to Adam and Eve, Abraham, Jacob, and others. Now those who had this great favor, treasured up in their minds all that they could thus learn of God's will; and then they told it to their children, not once only, but over and over, and over again, so that they were sure to remember it, that when they grew up, and had children, they might tell it to them in the same manner. The people at that time lived a good deal in the open air, and were much employed in taking care of cattle, and in tilling the ground. Children could help in these things. Then, when they all came together in the tents, at midday to rest when the sun was scorchingly hot, and in the evening, after the labors of the day were over, it must have been a pleasant thing to sit still, and listen to the old men, while they talked the wonderful sights God had showed them, and of the words of promise they had heard. After a time, the families of the first patriarchs (as the fathers were called) came to be much scattered over the world. They wandered about, carrying their houses with them, for they very generally lived in tents. In this way, whole families could travel easily to distant parts; and so they spread abroad, still remembering, as they travelled on, the good words that had been spoken by God to their forefathers. The descendants of Shem, who, you know, was an obedient and good son of Noah, spread over that part of the world called Asia. (China is part of Asia.) God blessed Shem, because he was a good son; and when he was telling God's words to his children and grand-children, after he had become an old man, he must often have told them how pleased God was to see children obedient to their parents; and then, when Shem was dead and gone, they would remember what he had said, and would say, if they saw a child unruly, "Think how respectful Shem was to his father, Noah, and how often he bid us think that God's blessing rested on dutiful children." It is long, long ago, since God spoke to men out of heaven; but the people of China still seem to have kept in mind some of the good words first spoken to the patriarchs, and particularly they have remembered the commandment, that children should obey their parents. Could you believe it possible that this commandment is obeyed better in China than in America, though in America children have learnt over and over again, "Honor thy father and thy mother," and, "Children, obey your parents in all things?" Yet travellers tell us that the Chinese are really more obedient to their parents than our children are.

There is a story told of a very severe punishment that came upon a whole village and neighborhood, when it was found out that a son had so far forgotten what he knew to be right, as even to beat his own mother-in-law. The news of this sad business was sent at once to the emperor, to Pekin. As soon as he heard it, he sent orders, by his viceroy, that the man who had done the thing, and his wife, who had joined him in it, should both be put to death; that the house in which they had lived should be overthrown, and its foundations dug up; and that even some of their relatives who had nothing at all to do with it, should be severely punished. It was further commanded, that the whole district should be disgraced, the mandarins put out of office, and the scholars not allowed to attend the public examination; and after all this had been done, the viceroy proclaimed aloud, "If there be any rebellious children who oppose beat or degrade their parents, they shall be punished in like manner." This story shows how much the sin of unkindness to parents is hated by the Chinese, who teach their children the lesson of suppleness to those in authority, by example as well as by words. The young people see that even the aged men and women look up to the mandarins. The mandarins respect the viceroys, or higher mandarins, set over provinces; and all the 300,000,000 of Chinese people call the Emperor their Father.

You see this respect for age and authority is carried through all ranks; and it is a good and pleasant thing to see a whole nation "dwelling together in unity." Those who are well-disposed among them do not think it a hardship to submit to be ruled, for we are told that they are "cheerfully industrious," as well as orderly. It seems from this, that the elders and mandarins, generally behave like fathers, and not like hard masters, though it may happen sometimes that they are tyrannical and unjust. Many of the sayings of the wise men who lived near the time of the patriarchs had been preserved; and from them the people are instructed to live at peace in their families, to agree with their neighbors, and to be kind to those who have quarrelled with them.

It would have been well for the Chinese if they had taken pains to hand down more of the true wisdom of the first patriarchs. They would not then have forgotten their Maker, who gives them "rain and fruitful seasons, filling their hearts with joy and gladness," and have set up idols of clay throughout the land; nor would they think so little as they do of the sins of lying and stealing. Indeed, they suppose it rather a fine and clever thing to deceive.

There are many other points in their conduct which show how much they need good instruction; but I have spent more time in telling what is good in the Chinese, that all may try to imitate that part of their character which all travellers who have seen much of them praise so highly.

THE BROKEN EGG-SHELL.—Two little birds had a nest in the bushes in the back part of the garden. Juliet found the nest but she would not distress the birds by taking away the pretty speckled eggs which were in it. One day, when she had been absent from home for a week or two, she ran out into the garden, and peeped into the nest to see that all was right. To her dismay and sorrow, instead of the beautiful eggs, she saw only unsightly, broken, empty shells. "Oh," said she to her brother taking one of the shells in her hand, "the pretty little eggs, see how they are all broken and spoiled!"

"No, sister," said he, "they are not spoiled; the best part of them has taken wings and flown away.

When you see the body of a good child one who loved the Lord Jesus—lying cold in death, its youthful bloom all faded, the bright lustre of its eye departed, grieve not over the corruption which is to pass over that frail body. The body, indeed, will be laid in the ground, and will see corruption. But the soul has gone to be with Christ. *The better part has, indeed, taken wings and flown away.*

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

A blind old beggar, with his hat in hand,
Neglected by the busy passers by,
I noticed shyly at a corner stand,
With moisture falling from his sightless eye.
A child came by—a laughing little creature—
With joy and innocence in every feature,
She saw the beggar and became less gay;
Then flung the bit of silver in her hand
Into the old man's hat, and ran away.

Advertisements.

SEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 6th 1858. [mar 8, '61]y1

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 25, 1860y1

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $30,000.00 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,555,838.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,696.36

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
E. L. Winslow,	A. A. McKethan,
John McNeill,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
H. A. Skinner,	A. W. Steel,
E. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. H. Lamond,	Hon. J. C. Shepherd,
Wm. McKenzie,	E. P. Brown,
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, Wilm'g'n.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McNEILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McClenaan, traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 12, 1860tf.

THE FOLLOWING ISSUE IS FROM A PHOTOSTATIC COPY.

THE ORIGINAL COPY WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR FILMING.

WHOLE NO. 261.

Original

Dr. Byrom, of Scotland, has recently published a course of sermons, in which he beautifully, among other subjects, descants the theory of Dr. Stroud, which resolves broken-death to a physical cause.

It is thus he died literally of a broken heart; that the intensity of his emotion ruptured this organ, occasioning instant death. The loud cry showed his strength to be still unimpaired and the triumphant yielding up of life must be due to some extraordinary cause. Numerous cases on record of sudden death occasioned by intense excitement, and post mortem examinations revealed that the rupture of the heart forces the blood into the sac enclosing it, (called the Pericardium,) and prevents all further action.

"Such a death seems natural to the Saviour's circumstances. He had been passing through extreme mental sorrow. The terrible struggle in the garden, influenced by the bloody sweat, the humiliating trial before the Sanhedrim, and Herod, and Pilate; the mysterious agony on the cross, finding vent in the cry, 'My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?' all point to a degree of mental suffering impossible for us to conceive. It was the cup given him to drink, the penalty which he bore for human sin, and it might well occasion the breaking of the heart that beat in such intense sympathy with a lost race. It was literally laying down His life for them a voluntary sacrifice for the guilty.

"The water and the blood [illegible] thrust of the soldier's spear [illegible] indicate the nature of the disease. When the heart is ruptured, the blood, [illegible] said, flows into the pericardium, the bag or sack which encloses it, and by its pressure gradually stops the beating of the heart. This blood then coagulates, and the watery matter is separated from the thicker substance. If an opening is made in the pericardium, the appearance of the blood as it flows out will correspond precisely to the language of the evangelist, 'And forthwith there flowed out blood and water.' This singular phenomena can hardly be explained on any other hypothesis; on this theory it is exactly what might have been expected.

"It seems also to [illegible] with prophecies foretelling the [illegible] of his death. The evangelists refer to several, which were literally fulfilled, 'They gave Me vinegar to drink.' 'They parted My garments among them.' Why should not others, in the same connection, be taken as literally? 'Reproach hath broken My heart, and I am full of heaviness.' [illegible] water; My heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels.' If the immediate cause [illegible] all was a rupture of the heart, [illegible] never [illegible]

Our Leader.—On the eve of his last battle, Gustavus, king of Sweden, said to his German allies: "Friends, officers and fellow-soldiers, let me entreat you to be valiantly this day. [illegible] fight [illegible] under me but [illegible] me; *my blood shall show the path you ought to pursue.* Keep [illegible] therefore, in your ranks, and second [illegible] your leader with courage."

This bears a strong [illegible] what the Scriptures teach us concerning Christ. As the Captain of [illegible] He became perfect through suffering. He [illegible] our nature, that He might there [illegible] conflict with the enemy [illegible] of Satan, that we might [illegible] more cheerfully obey a Leader who [illegible] to only [illegible] Him—who calls us to [illegible] but with Him. He [illegible] with us [illegible] the self denial of [illegible] and [illegible] more than the agony of [illegible] the path we ought to pursue, might be [illegible] plainer and the holier in [illegible]. *His blood marks it.* Shall we be [illegible] in outrage—shall we not [illegible] for the truth—with the voice of [illegible] Leader ringing in our ears; the voice not only of God commanding from the throne, but of a man sympathizing, exhorting from the cross. Shall we not live [illegible] lasting influence of the [illegible], which Whitfield selected as a [illegible] for the American flag, in the [illegible] Roman Catholic strong [illegible] thirty years before the Reformation [illegible] thing is to be dreaded [illegible] for our Leader?—*Magazine.*

Religion and Science.—The following declaration is now in course of signature among scientific men in Great Britain. It has already been subscribed by [illegible] and many persons, [illegible] Sir Daniel Brewster, James [illegible] Henry C. Rawlinson, Alf[illegible] and many others of like reputation [illegible] the world.

We, the undersigned students [illegible] natural science, desire to express [illegible] our regret that researches into scientific truth are perverted by some in our [illegible] times into occasion for casting doubt upon the truth and authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. We conceive that it is impossible for the Word of God, as written in the book of nature, and God's Word written in Holy Scriptures, to contradict one another, however much they may appear to differ. We are not forgetful that physical science is not complete, but is only in a condition of progress, and that at present our finite reason enables us only to see as through a glass darkly, and we confidently believe that a time will come when the two records will be seen to agree in every particular. We cannot but deplore that natural science should be looked upon with suspicion by many who do not make a study of it, merely on account of the undivined manner in which some are placing it in opposition to Holy Writ. We believe that it is the duty of every scientific student to investigate nature simply for the purpose of elucidating truth, and that as he finds that some of his results appear to be in contradiction to the written Word, or rather to his own interpretation of it, which may be erroneous, he should not precipitately affirm that his own conclusions must be right and the statements of Scripture wrong; rather leave the two side by side till it shall please God to allow us to see the manner in which they may be reconciled; and, instead of thus acting upon the [illegible] difference between science and the Scriptures, it would be well to rest in faith upon the [illegible] in which they [illegible]

[illegible] with God.—There is a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Scripture:—one or three words [illegible] a character. What can be [illegible] [illegible] consumption of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., Sec'y, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, Treasurer, ——
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., Sec'y, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, Treasurer, Columbia, S. C.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., Secretary, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., Treasurer, " "
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., Secretary, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., Treasurer,

HALF SHEET.—We regret the necessity that compels us this week to present our readers with a half sheet. Circumstances beyond our control, connected with the holidays, have forced us either to issue a half sheet or to suspend altogether for a week. As we deem half a loaf better than no bread, we send forth this sheet, trusting that our friends will not be disappointed.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

All responsibility heretofore resting upon me in connection with the publication of this paper, ceases with the present issue. When I became Editor *pro tem.*, in May 1863, the arrangement was designed to be temporary, and has continued very much longer than was expected at the time. I sincerely wished to be released a year ago, and nothing but the hope that Mr. McNeill might be able, by the commencement of another volume, to return and resume his labors, caused me to continue to the present time.

In severing a connection which has continued so long, I must return thanks to the friends and patrons of the paper generally for their uniform kindness, and for the many words of encouragement I have received in the arduous labors and trying circumstances in which I have been placed. The duties of a Pastor, which were, as they should have been, my first care, have interfered no little with my labors as Editor. But, as far as I have been able to learn, there has been a general disposition to overlook deficiencies. The subscription list, the best test of public favor, has been fully maintained, and I am glad to be able to turn over the paper to one who can devote his whole time to it, and who will make it worthy of the generous patronage it has received from the commencement of its publication.

I would not be doing justice to my feelings, to people, this opportunity to pass without some public acknowledgment to the people of [illegible] North Carolina. My editorial labors have [illegible] very many [illegible] my pastoral duties; yet there has been a cheerful acquiescence in what I considered, under the circumstances, to be my duty at the time. [illegible] to enlarge [illegible] the support [illegible] such manifest [illegible] of patriotism and [illegible] by Him who [illegible]

[illegible] upon which [illegible] a return [illegible] blessing [illegible]

[illegible]—Rev. Alexander [illegible] of the church in Charleston, [illegible] pastoral charge, and contemplated, [illegible] a visit to [illegible] but not already gone. His [illegible] of sympathy [illegible] and affliction [illegible] and [illegible] by many [illegible] and [illegible] those prayers [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Wilmington.—[illegible] ...gle at Wilmington [illegible] ...ernment. For some days past a [illegible] ...dent has been hovering around the [illegible] ...Thursday, 15th [illegible] ...prevailing as to prevent any [illegible] ...harbor. Unfortunately, however, about 9 o'clock the fleet moved up and opened on Fort Fisher. The firing was kept up until 6 p. m., when the enemy withdrew. On Sunday, at 7 a. m., the fighting was resumed and continued [illegible] ...until night. Our casualties up to fifty three, so far as we could learn, were 23 wounded. On Monday, the enemy landed three brigades, under heavy fire, and advanced on our works. Three assaults were made on Fort Fisher, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss. The latest dispatch received at this writing (A. M. Tuesday) including one from our townsmen, Lieut. Gen. Holmes, represent the aspect of affairs as much improved, and are characterized by a tone of perfect confidence in our ability to hold back from our shores this formidable invasion.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22, 1864.—The Senate passed the bill increasing allowances to the President, and then resolved into secret session.

In the House the Senate amendment to the House bill to punish conspiracy against the Confederacy was concurred in.

The currency bill was [illegible] considered until adjournment.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 22.—Savannah was successfully evacuated on Tuesday night. General Hardee and staff have arrived at Hardeeville. It is represented that our gunboats were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—An official telegram from Gen. Lee confirms the report of the repulse of Carter's division of cavalry by Rosser, near Harrisonburg, and states that Torbett was repulsed and severely punished near Gordonsville, to-day, by Lomax. The enemy retired. Lomax was preparing to follow.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—An official telegram this morning says on the 16th the enemy, 800 strong, occupied Pollard's. After burning the government Rail Road building they retired in the direction they came. They were pursued 30 miles, losing a portion of their [illegible] baggage and supplies, leaving many dead negro troops on the road. Our forces were commanded by Gen. Liddell, who acted with spirit and gallantry.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—The Senate was not in session to day. The House perfected the Currency Bill in committee of the whole, and the bill was reported to the House. No further action was taken.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23. Northern papers of the 21st have been received. Unofficial telegrams from Nashville, represent the remnant of Hood's army, crossing Duck river; and claims the capture of four Major Generals, including Edward Johnston. Cleburne was shot through the heart. Sharman's whole loss of men, from all causes, was during his march from Atlanta to Savannah, about one thousand. He gathered up on the way, seven thousand able bodied negroes, and brought to Savannah a drove of twelve hundred beef cattle.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22, 1864.—A raiding column of the enemy appeared 8 miles from Gordonsville to day, but were successfully resisted by our cavalry.

GATHERINGS.—It seems almost absolutely certain that Savannah has been evacuated and our troops brought over safe into South Carolina. This is better than that Savannah, like Vicksburg, should have fallen, *with its garrison*. Savannah had no foreign trade since the fall of Fort Pulaski, nor was it the seat of any very important government manufacture, still the loss cannot but be deeply felt.

Next may be apprehended a series of heavy operations against our line of roads, primarily against Branchville, where, if the enemy once were able to entrench themselves, they could evidently do us much harm.

Some of the Georgia papers speculate upon a report that the expedition now at sea is destined for Charleston and not for Wilmington. It is said that several new monitors have made their appearance of Charleston. The papers [illegible] ...ester city make no mention of this.

None of the papers received—Southern papers exclusively—can throw any additional light upon the appearance in Hood's [illegible] ...Tennessee.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET
REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, MAY STREET.

THURSDAY, December 29, 1864.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 00@5 50
BEEF, small	$1 50@2 00
BEESWAX	$0 00
BUTTER	$0 00
CORN	$20 00@24 00
COTTON	$ 0 50@1 10
COTTON YARNS	$30 00@35 00
COFFEE	$30 00@35 00
COTTONSEED	$1 00@1 10
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$50 00@70 00
IRON	$ 0 00@0 00
LEATHER	$15 00@16 00
LARD	$0 00
NAILS, cut	$4 00@4 50
CORN	$0 00@0 00
PEAS	$10 00@12 00
RYE	$0 00@0 00
SODA	$0 00@0 00
SUGAR	$10 00@12 00
SALT	$12 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3 50@4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$4 00@4 50
SALT	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW	$4 00@5 00

MARRIED.

At High Point, on the 22d inst., by Rev. P. H. Dalton, Mr. DAVID S. ADDREW, and Miss MARY A. TRUE, all of Guilford county.

In Granville, N. C., on the 7th inst., by Rev. R. Hines, Capt. JOHN E. WEBB, and Miss LOUE T., daughter of Nathaniel O. Daniel, Esq., deceased.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, ten cents *per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting the words *to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On the 1st inst., at her residence near Everton, Granville county, in her 64th year, Mrs ELIZA LOVETT consort of the late Daniel Lovett, and daughter of John Rainsford leaving an aged mother and five children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Also on a constituent member of the reformed church and a true follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Her piety was of an unpretentious character, combining in a large measure in the adornment of the heart and the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price. Hence those who knew her most intimately appreciated with her could best appreciate her real worth. As a natural consequence the graces which adorned the heart richly fruit unto righteousness, influencing her to lead an industrious and spotless life—to pursue deeds of charity and contribute liberally to the support of religion. Having inherited an excellent mind, which was much strengthened by the congenial and liberal amount of plenty possessed, it might naturally be expected that what benefactions under the influences of divine grace she would become an eminent christian and much in favor with God and man. And it is hoped that her bereaved relatives will bear in the recovery of her spirit, which is now in the mansion of the blessed, that what they have lost gains to her immeasurable gain. And that the widowed husband may find comfort in the consolations of divine grace and the sympathies of christian friends and relatives for his bereavement.

Dec. 29th, 1864.-3t

Valuable Property Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY who is well qualified to teach the English branches, French and Music, and who can [illegible] Music, desires a situation as Governess, or she will take charge of a School.

Address, [illegible], N. C.

December 29th, 1864.-4t* J. H. H. CALDWELL.

Concord Female College.

THIS [illegible] are now a good supply of [illegible] Boarding on reasonable terms. [illegible] of Twenty [illegible] Board, Tuition in all [illegible] Teachers. Thorough [illegible] with [illegible] in general, suitable instruction and training to young ladies who desire to attend.

The first Session of 1865 will commence on the second Monday of January.

The price of Board, per session, will be one hundred and [illegible] Flour, or one hundred and seventy-five [illegible] payable in advance.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases.

The price of Tuition will be from thirty to eighty dollars per session of 20 weeks.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing.

Statesville, Dec. 21st, 1864.-3t*

Axes! Axes! Axes!

WE ARE MANUFACTURING and have [illegible] on hand, best CAST-STEEL AXES, which we will exchange for Pork, Bacon, or money.

"HAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Steam Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Grindstones.

150 SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES from 2 to 4 feet in diameter, from 2 to 6 inches on face, weighing from 50 to 600 pounds. Orders solicited.

HAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Steam Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Plows, Bar Iron, and Nail Rods.

500 ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS.
1,500 pounds 4, 5, and 6 inch wide Bagnal Iron,
1,000 " 1½ and 2 inch Tire Iron,
500 " Superior Nail Rod Iron.

HAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Steam Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Sheet Iron.

2,500 pounds No. 14 and 16 Sheet Plate Iron, one of which fourteen and [illegible] Sheets. We will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

HAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Steam Works.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

On Consignment and for Sale.

20 DOZ. FREEDOM CALF SKINS, large size, (J. J. Mowat's)

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21st, '64.

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of the Society, the board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public that they have accepted the services of Rev. W. E. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his old [illegible] years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 12th of July, 1861, and embraces among its officers and members different evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and, most notably, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the most [illegible] upon good ground, and brought forth an [illegible] likewise to the glory and honor of God. Contributions likewise to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible]

END OF YEAR

Microfilmed by

North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Division of Archives and Manuscripts

Raleigh, North Carolina

MICROFILMED BY
MAR 20 1969
N. C. DEPT. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY
JAL-731

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN

FAYETTEVILLE WEEKLY

1865

1865

FILMED FROM ORIGINALS
FROM THE DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING
FROM THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JANUARY 25.

NOTE:

OCCASIONALLY ISSUES ARE DUPLICATED WHEN NEITHER COPY IS IN GOOD CONDITION. IN ALL SUCH CASES THE WORD "DUPLICATE" FOLLOWS THE FIRST ISSUE.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THI... ...AT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 1.] FAYETTEVILL... ...SDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 365.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Ten Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

The following beautiful lines are cut from an exchange. We know not their author, though we have many that appeared, and we think we... these words, the power [illegible] A mother must have written them, or it cannot, to feel a mother's heart:

I loved them so,
That when the elder Shepherd of the fold
Came, covered with the storm, and pale and cold,
And begged for one of my sweet lambs to hold,
I bade him go.

He claimed the pet,
A little fondling thing, that to my breast
Clung always, either in quiet or unrest
I thought, of all my lambs I loved him best.
And yet—and yet—

I laid him down,
In those white, shrouded arms, with bitter tears;
For some voice told me that in after years,
He should know nought of passion, grief or fears,
As I had known.

And yet again
That elder Shepherd came; my heart grew faint;
He claimed another lamb, with sadder plaint
Another! she who, gentle as a saint,
Ne'er gave me pain.

Aghast I turned away,
There sat she, lovely as an angel's dream,
Her golden locks with sunset all aglearn,
Her holy eyes with heaven in their beam;
I knelt to pray.

"Is it thy will?
My Father, say, must this pet lamb be given?
Oh! thou hast many such, dear Lord, in heaven;"
And a soft voice said, "Nobly hast thou striven;
But—peace, be still!"

Oh! how I wept!
I clasped her to my bosom, with a wild
And yearning love—my pleasant child.
Her, too, I gave—the little angel smiled
And sweetly slept.

"Go! go!" I cried,
For once again that Shepherd laid his hand
Upon the noblest of our household band;
Like a pale spectre there he took his stand,
Close to his side.

And yet how wondrous sweet
The look with which he heard my passionate cry;
"Touch not my lamb—for him, oh, let me die!"
"A little while," he said, with a smile and sigh,
"Again to meet."

Hopeless I fell;
And when I rose the light had burned so low—
So faint I could not see my darling go—
He had not bidden me farewell, but oh!
I felt farewell

More deeply far
Than if my arms had compassed that slight frame;
Though could I have heard him call that name—
"Dear mother"—but in heaven 'twill be the same:
There burns my star.

He will not take
Another lamb, I thought, for only one
Of the dear fold is spared to be my son,
My guide, my mourner, when this life is done—
My heart would break.

Oh, with what thrill—
I heard him enter, but I did not know
(For it was dark) that he has robbed me so.
The idol of my soul!—he could not go—
Oh! heart, be still.

Came morning—can I tell
How this poor frame its sorrowful tenant kept,
For waking tears were mine—I, sleeping wept,
And days and months and years that weary vigil kept,
Alas! "Farewell."

How often it is said!
I sit and think, and wonder too, sometime,
How it will seem when in that happier clime,
It will never ring out like funeral chime
Over the dead.

No tears! no tears!
Will there a day come when I shall not weep?
For I bedew my pillows in my sleep.
Yes, yes, thank God! no grief that clime shall keep;
No weary years.

Aye! it is well!
Well with my lambs and with their early guide:
There pleasant rivers wander they beside,
Or strike sweet harps upon its silver tide—
Aye! it is well.

Through dreary day
They often come from glorious light to me—
I cannot feel their touch, their faces see;
Yet my soul whispers, they come to me—
Heaven is not far away.

CLAIM YOUR OWN.—To you who are in trouble there are some chapters, some particular promises in the word of God, made in a most especial manner, which would never have been yours as they now are, if ye had had your portion in this life as others have; and therefore all the comforts, promises, and mercies which God offers the afflicted are so many love letters to you. Take them to you. Claim [illegible]

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REV. SAMUEL PAISLEY.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of the Rev. Samuel Paisley, would respectfully submit the following, viz:

The Rev. Samuel Paisley was a son of Wm. and Deliverance Paisley, and was born April 6th, 1773, in Guilford county, N. C. His paternal grandfather migrated from the north of Ireland,—a place from which so many eminently pious and useful families came to this country, whose influence in the cause of education, in religion, in civil liberty, and in high-toned morality, still lives among us,—and settled in Pennsylvania, and from [illegible] through several generations, we find them to be uniformly Presbyterians in their persuasion, and firm supporters of the pure principles of the Bible. The occupation of his father was that of a farmer, and young Samuel worked on the farm till he was a grown young man. From the usual manner of training children in those days, we have every reason to believe that he was well instructed in the principles of the Bible by his pious parents, who were members of "*Alamance church*," and who no doubt followed their son with earnest and importunate prayer, when at this important and critical period he left the paternal home, to reside in the State of Kentucky. It was while here, in the 26th year of his age, during the revival which so extensively and powerfully prevailed in 1799 and a few subsequent years, that under the faithful and useful ministry of Rev. James McGready, his mind became deeply and permanently impressed with divine truth. The result was he obtained a good hope through faith in Christ. Born of the spirit, rejoicing in his first love, and ardent with zeal for the salvation of perishing souls and the glory of God, the young man returned home, made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and formed a connection, in the Fall of 1800, with the church of which his parents were members. So deeply impressed was he, that although advanced in life, beyond the usual period for commencing a classical course of studies, and although limited in his means, he resolved, in reliance on divine aid and guidance, to enter on a course of preparation for the gospel ministry. Accordingly he entered, forthwith, the Academy of Rev. Dr. David Caldwell, in which he received his entire classical and theological education. There he remained a little over three years, under the instruction of this eminent teacher, who, partly on account of the intense desire of his pupil to be at work in his Master's vineyard, and partly on account of the necessity of the case, brought him earlier before the Presbytery than he otherwise would have done. He was taken under the care of Orange Presbytery in session at "Alamance church," as a candidate for the gospel ministry, October 4th, 1803, and licensed to preach the gospel of Christ as a probationer for the holy ministry by the same Presbytery in session at Union church July 26th, 1804. In the early part of his ministry, and indeed for some years, he labored at different places in Guilford county with great zeal and much success in winning souls to Christ. It was at Hawfields church, Sept. 25th, 1812, that a call was placed in his hands by Orange Presbytery from Cedar Creek church, and accepted by him,—whereupon Presbytery adjourned to meet at said church the 3rd Friday in November of the same year, when it is highly probable he was ordained and installed Pastor of this church. He supplied also the churches of Speedwell and Hawfields for several years, and in 1815 he accepted a call from the churches of Eno and Little River, in Orange, where he ministered about 20 years, witnessing several revivals of religion in his charge and saw great numbers added to these churches. He was appointed a Commissioner to the General Assembly by the Presbytery of Orange, April 23rd 1830. At his own request, the Pastoral relation between him and these churches was dissolved by Orange Presbytery, January 17th, 1834, [illegible] removed to Statesville, Iredell county, and ministered as Stated Supply to Fourth Creek church, and became a member of Concord Presbytery in 1836. There he labored until 1838, when he joined the Presbytery of Fayetteville; and in the fall of that year, calls from Buffalo, Euphronia and Union, in Moore, were presented and accepted. In the spring of 1839, he was duly installed Pastor. The 15th of April, 1844, he requested a dissolution, and the Stated Clerk was directed to cite the churches in the usual form. On the 5th November, 1844, Buffalo church gave its consent, but arrears being due, the relation was not dissolved until April 4th, 1845. Euphronia and Union, in Moore, declined uniting in the Pastor's request, and he remained Pastor of these churches—of Union until October 28th, 1848, and of Euphronia until April 10th, 1852. But this venerable servant of Christ, so full of love for souls and zeal for the glory of God, was unwilling to be idle; he therefore commenced preaching in the churches of Bethesda, Mineral Springs and Bensalem, then without any one to break unto them the bread of life, and here, especially in Bensalem, his labors were greatly blessed. But the infirmities of age rendering him unable to travel frequently so far, he also here discontinued his labors. The ardor and zeal [illegible], however, so far from [illegible] as he advanced in life. [illegible] ministrations at [illegible] till [illegible] knell of

occurred at the residence of his son-in-law Wm. C. Campbell, 23rd December, 1863, in the 91st year of his age.

Mr. Paisley was married to Eleanor, daughter of Col. John Paisley, and sister of the late Rev. Wm. Paisley, of Greensborough, an amiable lady, who died in 1856, and by whose side, at Eno church, one of the fields of his early and useful labors, he is buried. They had two children. The first died in infancy. The other survives her excellent and venerable parents, and is the wife of Wm. C. Campbell, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Paisley entered the ministry under the disadvantage of limited preparation, yet few men labored more abundantly and faithfully, or were more successful in winning souls to Christ. [illegible] ever he labored, many through his [illegible] ministry were brought to [illegible] salvation. He delighted in and [illegible] much and labored earnestly and faithfully for revivals of religion, and God wonderfully blessed his labors with these precious seasons. And, even standing on the borders of the grave, his soul yearned to witness one more precious revival before his departure. His desire was granted. In August, before he died, it pleased God to pour out his spirit on the church in which he was bestowing his last labors upon earth, and, as the fruit of it, he saw thirty added to the church. As a minister he loved and studied the truth, and faithfully and fearlessly, so far as he knew it, declared the whole counsel of God, and followed it with fervent prayer, for he was truly a man of prayer, who spent much time at a throne of grace, whose usual habit was to retire morning, noon and night for secret prayer and communion with God. Highly exemplary in his walk and conversation, deeply earnest in his manner of preaching, and with a heart burning with love for perishing souls and the glory of God, his discourses were solemn and impressive and usually listened to with fixed attention. As a Presbyter, he was remarkably punctual in attending the judicatories of the church, till his deafness rendered it unprofitable to him to be in a deliberative body where he seldom heard anything that was said. This aged and venerable servant of Christ retained in a remarkable degree the strength of his mental faculties, and true to his mission, even on his dying bed, exhorting all around him till utterance failed, to prepare for the eternal world, closed his long, highly exemplary life, in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

Resolved, 1. That while Presbytery is sensible of the loss which it has sustained in the death of this faithful and useful servant of Christ, yet we would sincerely thank God for the grace bestowed upon him for his long and useful life in the holy ministry, and for the testimony which he has left us in his life and death, that he has gone to receive his eternal reward in glory.

Resolved, 2. That it becomes us to be solemnly admonished to be earnest and zealous and faithful in the great work to which He has called us, for the night of death cometh when no man can work.

Resolved, 3. That we deeply sympathize with the family in the loss which they have sustained in the death of their venerable father, and we therefore direct that a copy of the preceding minute be forwarded to them.

This report was adopted, and ordered to be recorded in a book to be purchased for this and other similar papers that may hereafter be prepared. The Stated Clerk was also directed to publish it in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*.

By order of Presbytery,
J. F. McPHERSON, *Stated Clerk*.
Mentpelier, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1864.

Selections.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.

I say, brethren, with Christ's Cross before us, shall we attempt to shrink from and evade our own? In truth, a hopeless endeavor! For he who will not take his share in the world's burden, who draws his shoulder from under it, does not really escape it. His share of that burden is laid upon him still. All that he has effected by his attempt to show it, is to miss the blessing of it. He has sought to save his life, and so, perhaps, has lost it. For thus it is ever, "care finds the careless out." In a moment it leaps within the defences which a man has ever so carefully reared; in a moment the enemy is within them; and all the thought and labor of a life to exclude him has proved vain; and he whose labor it was that he might not have a crumpled rose leaf under him, finds himself tossing suddenly upon a bed of thorns; and he who would not touch with his little finger his brethren's burdens, now finds his own laid heavily on himself. For even so does a righteous God evermore defeat man's plans of self-pleasing, and himself lays upon them that, and often in larger measure, which they would not take upon themselves. We have but this choice, to meet the toil and task of life as manful combatants, or be overtaken by them as cowardly fugitives. In one way or another they will inevitably be ours. Therefore, for these and for all other reasons, looking at the [illegible] Christ, and seeing in it the gathering up [illegible] his whole life, the motto of it all, *that* which all that went before was but as a long prelude, a *bearing* of the Cross before he hung on it, let us dare to say to ourselves—in that power of that cross I will die to myself, to my own will and my own desires, in so far as they are mine and not God's. It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Elliot, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Elliot, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—From ——, $35 for Army Missions. Mrs. Annie Sinclair, $30 —Life Member of Bible Society. Catharine Small $5 for Army Missions. Miss Flora A. McCall, for Publication, $20, for Foreign Missions, $46.91. A. Riddick, $10, Tracts for soldiers. Alex. Martin, Domestic Missions $10, Foreign Missions $10.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—M. L, $10; Carthage church, $56.18; E. M., $40; J. S. A., $87.50; Rockfish church, $60.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would urge upon all those who, at any time have been accustomed to write for the *Presbyterian*, the importance of continuing with regularity their contributions. Our exchange list is necessarily small, and even if it were much larger it would not be advisable to fill our columns with selections from other journals. It would seem to be an easy matter for our friends to furnish enough of communications to fill the first page of the paper each week, without making too large a demand upon their time.

We would be pleased also if our friends will send us such extracts from books and papers as possess a general interest. They can, in this way, contribute much to lighten our labors and at the same time to extend very materially our range of selection.

REV. J. H. MCNEILL.—We have the pleasure to greet our friend and colleague, Rev. J. H. McNeill, who is at home on a short furlough from his command in the field. The Major's hearty looks bear ample testimony to a well-stocked commissariat, and his cheerful conversation and hopefulness of spirit, are quite sufficient to dispel any clouds of doubt or apprehension about our ability to withstand the utmost violence of our enemies.

Long may he be spared to his duties in the camp, the editorial chair, or the pulpit, wherever the Lord of the vineyard in his providence may call him.

THE LATE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.—The mail brings us the glad intelligence that the attack on Wilmington has been abandoned, and that the immense fleet, with the land forces that lately mustered for its capture or destruction, have disappeared. The damage sustained by our works and the loss that have fallen upon our noble defenders have both been unusually slight. There is matter for profound gratitude to God in the bare announcement of these facts, told only in the simple language of truthful statement, but there is another fact, full of meaning and full of comfort to the thoughtful and believing, far more hopeful in the possibilities that may be inferred from it than even the strength of our defensive works, or the ability of our troops to resist similar attacks in the future.

The hand of Jehovah of Hosts has been clearly seen from the beginning. His own right arm hath gotten us this great victory. His winds prevailed and the stout ships of the enemy were compelled to seek for safety in the open sea. He rode upon the storm and gave it energy and direction, so that the utmost power of man was not strong enough to work successfully against his will.

Let the fearful and unbelieving take heart and courage. What has been may be again, and in many ways—the best ways—God takes care of those whom he means to help. What might have been, but for the storm which prevailed so opportunely, we can never know. It is enough that we comfort ourselves with what has been developed of God's mercy, and that we look hopefully forward to new scenes of trial, while we use, with all our might, the energies and the means of defence that may again be successfully employed, under His guidance and blessing, for our preservation and signal triumph.

That glory of God which shines in the church, shines on the world.

SALUTATORY.

With the present number, the *Presbyterian* enters upon the eighth year of its existence. When, in the beginning of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as Associate Editor, I entered upon the proper duties of that vocation, it was a day of anxiety and almost of foreboding, as with my colleague I looked out upon the prospect of its success; for the enterprise was untried and there were many causes which might induce the apprehension that, perhaps, its life would be short and its influence be felt throughout only a narrow circle.

But God had determined otherwise, and during all the years of its publication He has been watching over its growth and maturing strength, until it now stands as one of the permanent religious interests of his church in North Carolina. The editorial management of the paper has been committed to many hands since its first appearance. One only has gone to his final rest, his labors done, his work on earth finished. In the *Presbyterian* his heart was bound up, and its prosperity and the enlargement of its usefulness were the great object of the later years of his active life. He lived to see the result of his labors in a widely extended subscription, and to receive his reward in the hearty commendation of the churches in our communion.

Circumstances of a personal character induced my withdrawal from the editorial chair, in May 1858, and when I had been connected with the paper but a few months. So purely personal were they that I did not deem it necessary, at the time, to lay them before the public, nor do I think it at all necessary to explain them now; they were but a part of God's dealings with me, and only served to show that the time, perhaps, had not come when, with full experience of the world and the unsatisfying character of its pursuits and aims, I should be better fitted to look with a more single eye to the interests of that great eternity which lies full before us, and in which the larger part of our existence lies. It was well, therefore, that I should prove these things and that events should prove me, before I could properly come to the discharge of duties so important, and requiring a higher degree of education in the mystery of godliness than I possessed at that time.

But now, having been trained by prosperity and adversity, having enjoyed God's blessing and suffered the chastisement which He sends upon His children, I trust that I shall bring to the discharge of the duties which I now assume a consecration, both of mind and heart, such as I might never have felt and owned but for the very experience through which I have been brought. Truly God's ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts; for human causes, apparently very slight, and such as might have been passed by unnoticed by us, were for the potency with which He chose to invest them, have been powerful enough to change the whole current of my intentions and aims, and to bring me again into a position I trust of usefulness in the church and in the world, but widely different from such as I had meditated or even thought possible a few months ago.

And, now that I enter upon the duties to which those who control the interests of the paper have called me, I shall look for the support of Presbyterians throughout the State in maintaining its circulation and usefulness, and in contributing in every way to sustain and cheer me in labors which the state of the country render doubly arduous. If ever there was a time when the religious press of the Confederacy should be nobly sustained, that time is the present. Newspapers form by far the largest part of that reading matter which influences the judgments of men in things secular and things spiritual—they will be read when nothing else will be acceptable. They supply a need which no other publications can reach, and the demand for such as are still in existence, is much larger than in former years. Shall this demand be met by the secular press alone, which is content with giving items of intelligence and discussing the outward affairs and interests of the country? Shall there be no pressing home upon our people at large, and particularly upon those who are cut off in large measure from the stated and regular services of the sanctuary, the great truths which this stern baptism of fire and blood through which we are now passing is designed to teach? Shall there be none to take up "the other side" of the great questions of the day and develop God's designs in this terrible ordeal through which He is conducting us? Shall the voice of God be silent in all this land, while the voice of *man* is ringing through its length and breadth, proclaiming the deeds of the mighty, the victories of armies, the triumphs of embattled hosts, success, disaster, defeat, with no apparent thought that anything is being wrought in all these events by the special design of One who does his will among the armies of heaven and the inhabitants of the earth? If not, then again I say that I shall look for the *generous* support of all Presbyterians, and particularly to the brethren of the ministry to whom this aspect of our public affairs is familiar, and whose habits of thought and facility of composition will enable them to do much to lighten my own labors and improve both the tone and usefulness of the paper itself.

To many of the subscribers to the *Presbyterian*, I trust I shall not come as a stranger; and to all I hope that the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit will enable me to appeal with words of wisdom taught by Himself, and under his guidance and direction, that I may be enabled to lay before them out of such treasure as He shall give me "things new and old" for their comfort and edification.

Finally, I invoke the prayers of the church for that sustaining grace and power which alone can enable me to discharge successfully the duties to which I have been called.

BARTH'W FULLER.

In the retirement of Rev. [illegible]arwood from the editorial management of the paper, we are sure that he carries with him the best wishes of its subscribers for his health and continued usefulness.

He will be missed by all to whom the *Presbyterian* shall come in its weekly visits, but they may comfort themselves with the thought that he is engaged in what he deems his more appropriate work. We shall still look for the benefit of his experience and advice, and hope not unfrequently to welcome him as a contributor to our columns.

For some weeks to come we shall print a full edition and send a copy of the paper as usual to all who were subscribers at the close of the year. Those [illegible] new their subscriptions will oblige us very much by doing so at once, and those who do not intend to subscribe will confer a favor by notifying us promptly to that effect.

The cash system will be strictly adhered to, and the names of all persons will be erased from our mail books who do not forward a request for renewal, with the money, in the course of the next few weeks.

Let us have a full and ready response from all our former patrons.

"ART THOU IN HEALTH MY BROTHER?"

2 SAM. XX: 9.

Amongst the revolving years that have passed over us during our experience of life, none has yet possessed greater significance and importance than the one whose sands have just run out. Events of the highest importance to us as individuals and as a nation, above all as a christian people, have transpired, and have left their impress for weal or woe upon our characters. Good or bad, its record is now closed, and save for the influence its events have exerted upon us, it is as though it had never been.

We open now a new chapter of the book of life, and in turning the fresh page, it is well that we should endeavor, in some measure, to anticipate what its record may be. Are we prepared to enter upon the study of what it may unfold—are we ready for the trials, the disappointments, as well as the joys and pleasures which its checquered history may reveal, and has the past taught that strength and maturity of mind and heart which will enable us to look undismayed upon whatever may come to pass, albeit that may be the destruction of our brightest hopes and most pleasant anticipations? It is wise to put our questions thus closely home and to shut out, sometimes, the bright side of the picture which fancy is prone to hold up before our too willing eyes. Stern work lies before us. Stern heart-work must be our portion. For its due performance, every faculty of body and of soul needs to be in perfect order and soundness. How stands the case with you? "Art thou in health my brother?"

Does no disease with its blighting and wasting influence paralyze your energies and lay its chill hand upon your throbbing pulse as though it would sap the very foundation of your life and dry the springs of your activity? Perhaps you have already matured, as far as you were able, the plans and purposes by which you intend to govern yourself during the present year. These plans may contemplate a large expenditure of labor and thought, and they necessarily comprehend the one essential condition of *health*—sound, vigorous health, in order that they may not fail, for lack of due attention and watchfulness to secure their prosperous fulfillment. What, then, if you have mistaken your bodily condition, and have counted too surely upon the possession of this one indispensable requisite. Fatal mistake if it indeed be so! And the end of this year may find you far beyond the reach of your anticipated pleasures, and alike unmoved by the success or failure of your cherished hopes.

But there are plans and purposes for this present year which must be wrought to their fulfillment by you, and in which you must play an important, though somewhat subordinate part. For these too, health is necessary—not so much health of the body as health of the *soul*. God has his designs concerning you. He means your happiness. He has disposed all the economy of his grace and his love to secure your everlasting life, and he comes with this one great question to ascertain whether you are in a condition to receive the incomparable good which he wishes to bestow upon you. "Art thou in health?" The care and skill of the physician are not prized when they are not felt to be necessary to recover us of our diseases. We must acknowledge ourselves sick before we will avail ourselves of the healing remedy. But it is not a means of cure to deny the fact of illness and stubbornly to refuse what may be necessary to our relief. Deal honestly with yourself then, and answer in the light of eternity this solemn and momentous question, once for all. If not in health, then let us point you to the great physician—the all-healing remedy for your disease. Your sickness is not unto death if you are only willing to be cured. Christ stands ready to administer the precious drops of His own blood which will not only restore you to health, but also shield you from the possibility of eternal death. He offers his own body for your sustenance, of which if you eat you shall not die, but live forever. Even though you were already dead—for has that same word of power which he spoke to the young man whom he brought again to life in the streets of the city of Nain. Oh then confess your malady, acknowledge your infirmity, be healed of your diseases, and walk forth again alive and well—alive to all your obligations to God, to his cause, to his church and the world; and well both for this life and the life to come. So shall you have that perfect health which the leaves of the tree of life, and the waters of that crystal river which proceedeth out of the throne of God and the Lamb, alone can give. So shall you have that complete soundness which, in the exuberant gladness of your restored soul, shall compel you to walk and leap and praise God.

"They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—At their recent meeting, the Board of Directors adopted the following paper on the question of a transfer of the Seminary to the care of the General Assembly:

The Synod of Virginia having referred the question of the transfer of the Seminary to the Board of Directors and the Faculty to report thereon, and the Synod of North Carolina having given its consent to said transfer—

Resolved 1. That after such consideration of the subject as they are able to give, the committee are inclined to the opinion that a transfer is desirable to such an extent as will give to the General Assembly the relation to the Seminary now sustained by the two Synods.

Resolved 2. That a Committee be appointed to prepare a paper in accordance with the above resolution, and that the whole subject shall be presented at the next meeting of the Board; and if there be no intervening meeting of the Board to determine otherwise, that this Committee report to the Synod of Virginia.

Messrs. Wm. Brown, M. D. Hoge, R. L. Dabney, and J. R. Tucker, Esq., constitute the committee.

The *Central Presbyterian* says that the meeting of the Board was not a full one, and it was judged proper to go no farther at present than to indicate the general opinion the majority entertained, leaving the whole matter subject to the action of the meeting next spring.—*Chris. Observer.*

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.—One of the most memorable passages ever uttered by Mr. Webster was in vindication of the authority of conscience and of Providence, on a trial for a dark and mysterious murder; "the guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself, or rather it feels an irresistable impulse to be true to itself it labors under its guilty possession, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed upon by a torment which it does not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance, either from heaven or earth. The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and like the evil spirit of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising in his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its workings in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become this master. It betrays its discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarrass him, and the concurrent circumstances to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed—it will be confessed; there is no refuge from confession but suicide; and suicide is confession.

THE HEAVY BURDEN.—As I was walking one pleasant morning in the village where I live, I saw before me a little boy carrying a large bundle. He seemed very careful of it, as if it contained something valuable, yet it was quite too heavy for his slender frame to support. While I was looking at him a gentleman came by, stopped and said kindly,

"You have a heavy load, my boy, wouldn't you like to have me carry it for you?"

"Oh, no!" replied he quickly, as if indignant at the supposition that he was unable, "I am strong and can carry it myself."

Though so—almost rudely—repulsed, the kind gentleman did not leave him. After walking quite a distance, they reached the foot of a steep hill; here his friend again offered his assistance, and was again refused. As he was able without help to reach the top. But it was a hard hill to climb, the path was rough and stony; he persevered until he arrived nearly half way up, then his strength gave way and he sat down on the ground tired and flushed, wishing that he had accepted the kind offer of his friend. That friend was not far away, and he came now just as kindly as before, still willing to help him. The poor boy now gladly, thankfully gave up his burden into the strong hands of his kind friend, as confident of his own weakness as he had before been of his strength.

Are we not all like this little boy? We think we are strong, able to take care of our own souls, and so we refuse the gentle invitations of our Saviour again and again; until we come to some difficult hill, some trial or temptation, which proves to us our weakness, and then we are glad, oh how glad, to hear Jesus say, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," thankful to lay our burden in his strong, loving arms, and walk ever by his side.—*S. S. Times.*

HAPPINESS.—Now let me tell you a secret—a secret worth knowing. This looking forward to enjoyment dont pay. From what I know of it I would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only true way to be happy, is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is plodding over his lessons; the apprentice while he is learning his trade, the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN LENOIR.

A few years since we had no church of our own denomination in Lenoir. Lenoir is the county seat of Caldwell county. It is also the seat of a Female Institution, under the care and control of the Methodist E. church. There is also a male Academy, built up by a few Presbyterians, and conducted by Capt. Rankin and Mr. Faucette. This institution was in successful opperation until the war commenced; and under the skillful management of pious and energetic teachers, promised to be a great blessing to the church and country. We have had for many years a few ministers scattered thro' that region of country. But they were like sheep without a shepherd. The church was first organized in that place by Rev. H. N. Pharr, and B. L. Beall. But for several years after the organization, it was without regular preaching and without a house of worship. The Rev. Jesse Rankin, who has been laboring with untiring perseverance and gratifying success as the Evangelist for Concord Presbytery, located his family in that place. Those who were Presbyterians by profession, by education, or by inclination, together with some from other denominations, rallied around him and the church which they loved. They have built and furnished one of the nicest, most tasteful, and most comfortable houses of worship that I have seen anywhere. They have grown and increased until they now number about forty members. In their liberality and their thoughtful attention to the temporal wants of the beloved brethren who minister to them in spiritual things, they set an example that should provoke other churches to love and good works. At a solemn and interesting communion meeting on the 2nd Sabbath in December, though the weather was inclement and the congregation small, they made a contribution to the cause of publication amounting to more than one hundred dollars. Thus this little church, so recently gathered out of the wilderness, is like a city on an hill, the light of which cannot be hid. And it is beginning to sent out streams of benevolence, that will make the wilderness to rejoice, and cause the desert to blossom as the rose. A little church gathered out of the world, and surrounded with other denominations, envious of its growth and prosperity. By this outside pressure they are drawn closer together by the cords of love and affection. They are now united as a band of brethren. They endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace; they are more disposed to become helpers of each others' faith—bearers of each others' burdens—and then they fulfill that great law of love which God has prescribed to regulate the intercourse of christians with each other. There are many advantages arising from our ministers going out from our old and long established churches, from building upon another man's foundation, and preaching the gospel where Christ has not been named. If there was some of this spirit among all our ministers, the church would lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes more rapidly, and Zion would soon become a praise in the whole earth. Ought not the desire and prayer of every minister to be like the disciples when they said, "Lord increase our faith."

W. W. P.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Church of Christ is the court of holy love, filled with offices and appointments of charity and grace. Bringing into it pity, and kindness, and zeal, he baptizes them with the spirit of heaven, assigns them each appropriate duties, and commands them to find and fabricate their happiness out of the happiness of others. Here we are to look on the faults of others, only to pray for and assist in their improvement, and to contemplate their excellencies, only to admire and imitate. By a law of our nature, like seeks to associate with like; and, in the Church, he enables holiness to ally and reinforce with holiness; he essays to make the least portion of goodness feel that it is identified with all the goodness in the universe. The fluid which is about to crystalize does not more certainly assume the form of the crystal inserted into it, than believers modify and accelerate the formation of their character by associating in christian fellowship; and all assimilate to Christ their common type and centre; according to his own prayer, they become "one in Him."

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—It was a noble and beautiful answer of our Queen, says the *Bristol Workman*, that she gave to an African prince, who sent an embassage, with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the secret of England's greatness and England's glory; and our beloved Queen sent back [illegible] ambassadress, not the account of her boundless merchandise, not the details of her inexhaustible wealth. She did not, like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, show the ambassador her diamonds, and her rich ornaments; but handing him a beautifully bound copy of the Bible, she said: "Tell the Prince that this is the secret of England's greatness."

A DEVOUT REGIMENT.—The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the 18th Va. Cavalry, Imboden's Brigade. It refers to the fight of Gen. Imboden before the main battle near New Market:

"Before the charge, and while we were in line, the command to dismount was given, when our noble old Chaplain sang a hymn and then prayed—the whole regiment kneeling. It was a solemn impressive sight just on the eve of battle. And God blessed our arms with victory. The Chaplain prayed that it should please God we might scatter our enemies, but Oh! preserve the lives of these dear ones, and prolong them for thy glory.'

Truly did God answer the prayer of the devout old man—they *were* scattered to the four winds and *we* lost not a man."—*Rich. Examiner.*

MOTTO.—"Each drop of dew has its commission."

"My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall distil as the dew; as the rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the [illegible] that [illegible]

AN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

During the period of the late distressing wars on the continent, many persons of failing fortunes, and declining health and hopes, repaired from the city to remote and sheltered retreats where they might lose sight of the universal misery, and more safely and quietly enjoy their home and fireside. In one of these insulated spots, dwelt a family of the well known name of Caradeaux, on a little farm, where they endeavored to believe themselves entirely removed from the dreadful din of arms. In this distant solitude they began to revive from their sufferings, and to sow and reap their fields. It was, however, a repose of but short duration. Soon they were compelled again to feel the fallacy of earthly plans. A road was opened in the very border of the forest where their farm lay for the approach of the invading army. The dread array of opposing squadrons were no longer distant. Every successive hour lessened their sense of security, and brought new cause of alarm. There was no alternative. The rigors of the season and the rapid movements of the enemy forbade them to fly for safety. At last, one tempestuous night, when the snow darkened the air, and the wind was rending the stoutest oaks of the forest, their anxiety became frightful. The march of the hostile troops was heard rapidly advancing. The distant boom of the artillery began to sound in the ears as they pursued the flying soldiers in the direction of Caradeaux farm, and now the whole western horizon was lighted up with the flames of war and fire and sword, combining to erase the vestiges of humanity wherever they passed. The good people of the farm house heard with an agony of dread the perilous notes of war, and now could almost count the foot fall of the approaching army, and were expecting that the next awful hour might see the inmates of their dwelling consigned to the murderous legions who were invading their soil. At this terrible juncture, the parents, and grandparents and children, all clinging to each other, rushed toward an upper chamber, barricaded and secured, as well as they could, the windows and doors, and all knelt down to put themselves into the hands of their Maker. The pious grandmother presided over these soul felt invocations, and read with a high and solemn voice, the prayer for the dread time of war, which has these words: "O God of might, raise a protecting wall around this dwelling, to defend us against the power of the enemy." One of the young sons who had most devoutedly joined in the petition, exclaimed instinctively. "May not this be too much to ask?" Meantime the night had been wearing on. The army seemed not to be gaining in approach toward the farm, which lay exactly in their expected route. The inmates of the little chamber remained in silent astonishment and doubt as to the cause of this suspense, but when the dawn began to shed its feeble light, greater still was their astonishment. The wind had drifted the snow during the night to such a height as entirely to overtop and conceal their mansion from the road, and indeed the surrounding country. All the family of Caradeaux again united in devotion, and poured forth tumultuous expressions of praise and thanksgiving; and said the good grandmother, "Behold my children, the *wall* which the Lord built last night around thine house."

NOT AFRAID OF EVIL TIDINGS.

In the Union prayer meeting of our country, held daily in this city, a gentleman recently expressed a wish that he could meet with men of the class described by the Psalmist—men who are "*not afraid of evil tidings.*" Most men are struck with fear or anxiety or greatly depressed by the intelligence of severe reverses in such a crisis as the present. Such apprehensions are not merely natural; the absence of them seems to indicate a recklessness, a total indifference in regard to the great interests involved in the conflict. But why should we not expect disasters in a war of such gigantic dimensions as the present? In such a conflict as the Confederacy has been compelled to enter in defence of the rights and independence of her citizens, serious reverses are to be anticipated. No human foresight can in all cases prevent them. What then is the *antidote* for *fear* when evil tidings come? Where shall men look for support in the day of dire calamity?

This question is answered by the Psalmist, who directs you to an unfailing defence against the fear of bad news. In describing one who is thus exalted above the panic in the day of calamities, he pronounces a blessing upon him and upon his children. "Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments." "His seed" (his descendants) "shall be mighty upon earth." "Wealth and riches shall be in his house;" and he has the promise of light rising in the midst of darkness. "Truly he shall not be moved forever;" "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings;" why not? "*His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.*"

Trusting in the Lord dispels fear and all undue anxiety in the evil day. *Confidence* in the benevolence, wisdom and power of God, while summoning to the conflict all the energies of strength within the reach of man, is the means of our deliverance from the enemy as well as our defence against the fear of evil tidings. We cannot trust in human wisdom, which is but foolishness with God. We cannot trust in our own righteousness, which is but filthy rags, though we were a hundred times better than our enemies. But if we as a people trust in the Lord, He who controls all hearts and the destinies of nations can work out our deliverance in ten thousand ways, unknown to us, without any apparent miracle. —*Christian Observer.*

THE ATTRACTION OF CHRIST.—The night is far spent, the day is at hand, and the nearer we approach to the full enjoyment of blessedness, the more we feel the attractions of Him whom our soul loveth. Many years ago, I read in the "Arabian Nights," a story of a mountain of loadstone. Ships at a great distance felt its influence. At first their approach to it was scarcely perceptible. There was a declining from their course hardly to be noticed, and it excited little apprehension. But the attraction gradually became stronger, until the vessel was irresistibly impelled onwards with increased velocity. At last it drew all the nails and iron work to itself, and so the ship fell to pieces." "The path of the just is as the shining light." When first the believer feels the love of Christ, it is like a mustard seed, but it increased, and he is constrained by its influence to press more [illegible] after the full [illegible] no more [illegible]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SITUATION.—An official dispatch, from Sugar Loaf, of the date of 2 p. m. yesterday, states that the enemy had evacuated Battery Anderson and re-embarked. So, for the time, ends that attempt at landing and invasion. The enemy has suffered far more severely in killed and wounded than we have, and his fleet will be found shattered to an extent that will take a long time to repair. The "nest of pirates" is safe.

Fort Fisher has sustained a most terrific bombardment. Just look at the list of war vessels brought against her! But her defence was as gallant as the attack was terrific. The damage to the Fort is slight, except to buildings not necessary to defence. The troops all behaved well and are in fine spirits.

But our enemy is persevering, and although signally foiled this time, will hardly be willing to give up the design so fondly entertained without making some further demonstration. His discomfited legions have sought refuge aboard his ships, ready to be cast forth upon some point which he may hope to find unprotected, and his stupendous armada still prowls round our coasts baffled, but still formidable. The immediate danger is over and Wilmington may breathe freer than she has done for months. The strength of her defences has been tried by the most formidable fleet, all things considered, of modern times, and nobly have they borne the trial. There is no cause now for panic, fear or uneasiness. Let us resume the even tenor of our way. If any, in panic, have refused Confederate money, let them be ashamed of themselves and sin no more. The next time they will be *marked* and hardly escape *serious consequences*. Business ought soon to be resumed.

CAPT. SEMMES' WHEREABOUTS:—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following:

There is no longer any doubt that Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama (290), has entered the Confederacy, by the way of Matamoras. He arrived there from Havana on the schooner Ada. She arrived at Matamoras on the 11th ult. At the hotels at Matamoras and Bragdad he registered his name "Randolph Smith." Semmes was dressed in citizen's clothes, and is described as being a small, delicate looking man, with a gray moustache. His left hand is crippled from his engagement with the Kearsage. It is understood that he left Matamoras for Richmond for the purpose of attending the investigation in relation to his surrender of the Alabama to the Kearsage.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 28th reports Kilpatrick with a large force of cavalry in Thomas county, laying waste the country. Cassville, Bartow county, has been almost entirely destroyed. 3 churches and 4 houses are left. All the business houses in Calhoun have been destroyed. The same in Cartersville, where the Baptist church was pulled down, the pulpit of the Presbyterian and the seats of the Methodist removed and destroyed. 10,000 yankees are reported at Dalton to intercept Hood; not credited.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., a resolution was adopted protesting against the seizure by Virginia of two trains chartered by North Carolina for salt transportation and prohibiting the use of our roads for Virginia transportation until reparation is made. A salary bill was passed, giving the Gov'r $5,500, Treasure $3,500 Sec'y of State $3,000. Comptroller $2,500. Also, a bill to grade Common Schools.

On Wednesday the Revenue bill was passed, and a motion to make the *Habeas Corpus* resolutions from the House a special order for the next day was rejected.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, a bill was passed to punish violations of the impressment laws. Mr. Carter introduced the Pool Peace resolutions defeated in the Senate, which were made the special order for Jan'y 20. 1865. A bill to secure the State Salt works from interruption was passed, 54 to 32. Also a bill making appropriations for the State Military establishment.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a bill was passed authorizing the Gov'r to send 200,000 worth of cotton and tobacco north for relief of our prisoners. $250,000 was appropriated for the Insane Asylum.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the Senate amendments to the Revenue bill were rejected. That for the relief of prisoners [see above] was concurred in. At 2 o'clock, the Senate came in, and witnessed the administration of the oaths of office to Gov. Vance, who delivered an address.

In the Senate, on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted instructing the State Salt Commissioner to make the necessary investigation as to the possibility of manufacturing salt in Bladen. And another punishing by imprisonment and fine of $5,000 any person interfering with the State Salt works; understood to have been called for by some late interference which led to the removal of the works from Wilmington. A number of acts of incorporation &c., were passed, which will be found in the list of acts, and the Senate adjourned to 5 a. m. Friday at which time it adjourned to 12 o'clock and then to Jan. 17, 1865.

In the Commons, on Thursday evening, a communication was received from the Gov'r in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the settlement of accounts with Col. McRae, late State agent abroad—and a joint committee was appointed to settle them: Messrs Leitch and Odom of the Senate, and Messrs. Waugh, McGhee and Murphy of the Commons. On Mr. Shepherd's motion the rules were suspended and the bill to grade the Common Schools passed. The resolution in relation to the Salt works, mentioned in Senate proceedings, was passed. On motion of Mr. Shepherd resolutions of thanks to Speaker Donnell and Messers. Tucker and Stanly, Clerks, were unanimously adopted. The House adjourned to 12 o'clock Friday, and then to Jan 17, 1865.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28. The following dispatch was received late last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.

To his Excellency,
the President of the Confederate States:

The enemy has re-embarked, and is under cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damages slight, except the buildings which are not necessary for defence; only two guns being disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy.

Major Gen. Whiting commanding the defences at the mouth of the river, Col. Lamb [illegible] ing the officers and men compos[illegible] deserve [illegible]

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—Northern papers of the 25th have been received. Sherman's telegram to Lincoln, dated Savannah, Dec. 22d, reads: I beg to present you a Christmas gift: the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns, and plenty of ammunition; also, about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

Foster sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck, in which he says Hardee, anticipating an assault, escaped with his main body, his infantry, and light artillery, on the night of the 20th. The rebel iron clads were blown up, navy yard burned, and all the rest of the city intact. It contains 20,000 citizens, quite well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, large supplies of ammunition and material of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of cot on, all safely stored in the warehouses. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of the river of all obstructions.

The Julia Fox, Blenheim, and "Let Her Be," arrived at Nassau on the 19th.

BLOWING UP TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS AND ONE STEAM PICKET LAUNCH IN THE ROANOKE.—The Newbern, N. C., correspondence of the New York Herald, has the following interesting statement from the Roanoke fleet. The correspondence bears date 10th inst:

A gunboat expedition, sent up the Roanoke river, when opposite Jamestown, eighty miles above Plymouth, suddenly came in contact with some torpedoes placed in the channel by the rebels, and three boats were blown up. The flagship Wyalusing, commander Macomb, senior officer, took the lead and passed safely through. The Otsego, a double ender, Lieutenant Commander Arnold, following, the bow meeting with an obstruction, but which was apparently passed until being struck by the stern, proved to be a large torpedo, which, exploding, blew up the Otsego, sinking her in a few minutes.

After the blowing up of the Otsego the remainder of the fleet remained by her until morning when those vessels uninjured by the explosion pushed up the river. Soon after Commander Macomb despatched on special duty his aid, Paymaster Louis Sanos, on the steamer Bagley, two guns.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of the spot where the Otsego was sunk a torpedo exploded under the Bagley, blowing a hole through her, causing her to sink immediately. One man and a boy were killed. The officers and the rest of the crew escaped by swimming. Paymaster Sands and Capt Ames, commanding the tug, swam to the wreck of the Otsego, where they were picked up and taken on board the Wyalusing.

Soon after the sinking of the Bagley the steam picket launch No. 5 was also destroyed.

The Roanoke river is a perfect network of torpedoes. A large number have already been taken up, and a still larger number are supposed yet to remain.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—The Baltimore American of the 28th has official dispatches from Gen. Thomas representing his army still in pursuit of Hood's disorganized force. Gen. Cheatham is said to have abandoned his ammunition train at Pulaski. Gens. Lee and ——— were both wounded. Hood, at last accounts was at Bainbridge.

Gen. Sherman has communicated to the Sec'y of War his purpose to move up the Savannah River and capture Augusta.

Admiral Wilkes, sometime since dismissed from the Navy, has been reinstated by Lincoln. Gold 217.

LATER.—HOOD IN ALABAMA.—THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION A FAILURE.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 1.—The Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 29th has been received by flag of truce boat bringing supplies for the yankee prisoners.

A special telegram from Columbia, Tennessee, Dec. 28, P. M., says that escaped prisoners just arrived from Florence, Ala., report that Gen. Hood's advance reached that place on the 21st, and his infantry were crossing the river the whole of the next day. Forrest's force covered the rebel retreat.

A dispatch had been received from Fort Monroe announcing the failure of the expedition against Wilmington, but claiming that a great deal of damage had been done Fort Fisher and that a company of rebels had been captured outside the Fort. A torpedo boat, loaded with 300 tons of powder, was exploded on Saturday morning (24th) within 300 yards of Fisher.

Gold has advanced, opening on the 29th at 223 1-2.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REVENUE BILL.

An *ad valorem* tax of one *per cent.* is levied for the support of the State government, the payment of its debts, &c., upon the assessed cash value of the following subjects on the 1st day of April, 1863, to wit:

1. Real estate in this State; *Provided*, that where property has been wholly or in part destroyed since that time, the value is to be fixed by the owner, agent or attorney, on oath; and in case the tax taker is dissatisfied, two free holders are to decide the value, and if they disagree a third one is to be selected by them, and their decision is to be final.

2. All slaves, (except such as the county court may exempt,) the value of said slaves to be ascertained by the same person who ascertains the value of lands.

2 Money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit with individuals, or in the banks or other corporations: *Provided*, that Confederate and State Treasury notes and coupons past due, of the bonds of any State, or corporation, except coupons on bonds of the State issued prior to Feb 23, 1861, shall be considered money and *Provided* that persons listing the money on hand and at interest shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by them as principal, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

4. Money invested in manufacturing and steamboat corporations, or companies, according to the shares, as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation, and if there be no incorporation, then upon the amount invested in State bonds issued since the 23d of Feb, 1861; money invested in county bonds, or bonds of incorporated towns; and also in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed.

5. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of $200, except articles specifically taxed.

6. All cotton and naval stores and tobacco except owned by the producer, or been purchased by the owner for his own use, or that of his family or dependents; and also such cotton as may have been purchased by any person or corporation for the purpose of manufacturing: *Provided*, that no more cotton held by a manufacturer shall be exempt than is needed for the consumption of the year.

[illegible] property shall be ex-

[illegible]ly belonging to the [illegible]is State, or to any [illegible] the University, Colle- of learning; all town [illegible]blic squares, &c.; me[illegible], books, canons, seines,

[illegible] than one per cent. not [illegible] one per cent. but to be

[illegible] nett dividend or profit declared, reserved, or due,

on or before April 1st, in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Wadesboro', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank, Bank of North Carolina Bank of Cearlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, a tax of eight cents, and to be exempt from county tax. Upon Confederate and corporation bonds, not otherwise taxed, one sixth of the interest annually accruing thereon. Stock or interest held in all corporations or business to be listed with [illegible] individual property.

Taxes on all property listed to be paid to Sheriff. (Schedule A.) Account of taxable property to be rendered to the Sheriff on oath. (Schedule B.)

County Courts to fix pay of takers of tax lists. Comptroller to furnish printed lists.

SCHEDULE A.

The following subjects to be listed, in addition to those already mentioned: (1) Every taxable poll $3, but soldiers to be exempt, whether in the service of the State or Confederate States. (2) Toll-gates, turnpikes, and ferries, six per cent. on amount of receipts; and on keepers of houses of entertainment, whose annual receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax of three per cent. (3) Every gate permitted to be erected across a highway $50. (4) Note shavers, &c., to list their profits and pay a tax of twenty per cent. upon the same in addition to the tax imposed upon the interest they may receive upon such notes &c.,—no deductions to be made on account of any losses sustained. (5) Persons engaged in buying and selling slaves, five per cent. on amount of purchases. (6) Persons not regular dealers, but who buy slaves to sell again, two per cent on amount of purchases. (7) Pleasure carriages, over the value of $[illegible] two and a half per cent. on the value. Stud[illegible] jacks $15 each, or the highest price for the season for one mare. (8) Gold and silver plate, plated ware, jewelry, &c., worn by males, if over $25 in value, two and a half per cent. (9) Watches, except those worn by soldiers, two and a half per cent. on the value. Every harp $5. Every piano $4. Every gold headed cane $4. Every silver headed cane $2. (10) Two and a half per cent. on the receipts of surgeons, dentists, physicians, lawyers, portrait painters, daguerreian artists, commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and auctioneers, when such receipts amount to $1000; and on all other persons, except Judges, the Governor, and military officers, whose wages, fees, salaries or perquisites amount to $1000, one per cent. (11) On every dog not under eight months old, $2,50, provided, two dogs are exempted for every head of a family, and one dog for any person not the head of a family. (12) "Dead heads" on railroads five cents per mile. (13) Brandy distillers for themselves, and those having brandy distilled, 50 cents per gallon. (14) On liquors brought beyond the State for sale 15 per cent. on the profits. (15) On dividends and profits five per cent. On profits annually made in buying and selling, or in the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods and leather or articles made of leather, iron, tobacco, and in making of salt where such profits are equal to $10 00, a tax of eight per cent.; and if equal to $20,000, a tax of twelve per cent.; and if equal to $30,000, a tax of fifteen per cent. (16, 17, 18, 19, 20) on collateral descents from two to six per cent. according to consanguinity.

SCHEDULE B.

SUBJECTS TAXED WITHOUT BEING LISTED.

(1) Circus riders, exhibitions of animals, &c., $200 for each county. Side shows $50 for each county. (2) Stage and theatrical players, &c., except amateur performers, $500 for each county. (3) Itinerant singers, &c., $25 for each county. (4) Every insurance company incorporated out of the State, three per cent. upon its gross receipts. (5) Every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State $1,000. (6) Every broker, private banker, agent for a foreign banker, &c., twenty five per cent. upon his profits. (7) Every express company 20 per cent. on gross receipts. The same on Railroad Expresses. Both exempt from county taxes. (8) Every public billiard table $1,000. Every private one $100. Every bagatelle or roulette table $200. (9) Every public bowling alley $200. Every private one $35. (10) Every livery stable; or place where horses are kept for hire $50. (11) Retail license $1,000. Each retailer, in addition, to list and pay as provided in Schedule A. (12) Every non-resident who purchases any slave, corn, pork, bacon or spirituous liquors, shall immediately become liable to pay a tax of two per cent., and on neglect or failure to pay the tax shall forfeit and pay $1,000. (13) Non-residents to pay two per cent. on the amount of each slave brought into the State and sold. (14) All persons buying or selling slaves to be considered non-residents until the contrary is shown. (15) $6 per pack on playing cards sold. (16) On sales of vehicles manufactured out of the State, two and a half per cent. (17) On auctioneers five per cent. on gross amount of sales, the same not to be subject to county tax. Sales made by itinerant traders or non residents ten per cent. (18) On merchant tailors, jewellers, grocers, apothecaries, druggists, &c., one per cent. on amount of purchases that are not elsewhere taxed. (18) On every male manufacturer of garments for males, five per cent. on profits. (20) On patent medicines and nostrums twenty five per cent on amount of sales. (21) Horse and mule drovers five per cent. on amount of sales (22) On stods and jacks belonging to non residents $35, or the highest price for the season for one mare (23) Pedlar's license $2.0. (24) Itinerant lightning rod men, or dealers in spirituous liquors, taxed as pedlars. (25) Gypsies, fortune tellers, &c., $50 for each county. (26) Persons arriving at taxable age after July 1st may pay tax to sheriff.

All incorporations by special act $50. Marriage license $2. Mortgage deed, marriage contract, deed in trust, $2 each. Every broker not a resident, ten per cent. on all sums drawn in specie or exchange from any bank, to be accounted for by the cashier of such bank. On each share of bank stock as follows: Bank of Washington 25 cents; Merchant's Bank 25 cents; Bank of Wadesboro' 12 1 2 cents; Bank of Fayetteville 12 1-2 cents; Commercial Bank 25 cents; Farmer's Bank 25 cents; Bank of North Carolina 90 cents, Bank of Lexington, Miner's and Planter's Bank, Bank of Commerce and Bank of Clarendon 45 cents; Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Wilmington 90 cents; Bank of Charlotte 12 1-2 cents; Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; Bank of Thomasville 45 cents; and Bank of Roxborough 45 cents.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Duteh Gap [the yankee Canal on the James] this forenoon.

Snow has been falling rapidly all day, but melts as it reaches the ground.

The Soldiers' New Year's Dinner will be a success.

PETERSBURG, Jan'y 1.—Nothing has occurred for some days past to interrupt the quiet along the lines. The roads are in very bad order and military movements are impracticable.

Yesterday a yankee picket post was surprised in front of Wilcox's division, and 40 prisoners taken.

The soldiers are looking forward with much interest to the people's offering of a New Year's dinner, and are evidently much [illegible] appetites sharpened by the reports [illegible] good things in store for them. The citizens [illegible] Petersburg subscribed to this object between [illegible],000 and $40,000.

THE SAVANNAH BANKS.—We learn that all the Banks in Savannah succeeded in removing their [illegible] and deposits to a place of safety

RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 30, 1864.

[illegible] Jackson, Jackson Hill, S C; J U Latta, Wil[illegible]; Mrs G W Hanks, Stowesville; A Biddick, [illegible] Depot, Va; J M Horah, Miss E Murphy, Miss [illegible]ppy, Salisbury; Mrs W H Holden, Hillsboro; Jos. [illegible], Mrs R Reid, Pittsboro'; Mrs R L Beall, Cotton [illegible]ve; Mrs S Johnston, Hollsburg; Maj J F Heall, 21st [illegible] N C T; Capt T B Beall, 14th N C T; Mrs Dr E P Shaw, Wadesw[illegible]; Mrs A R Smith, Kyles' Landing; Jno McDon[illegible], Lt Rockfish; Mrs F J Prather, Hodges' S C; Jno Scott, Ar Her Va; Miss M E Colburn, Raleigh; Mrs H Scott, Bridgewater; Wm Murdoch, W A Murdoch, Sap Iron Works; Mrs Dr Dickson, Mrs H H Munson, Wilmington; G W Sanderman, Sr, Gravelly Hill; Jno McLauchlin, Fayetteville; A N McMillan, Richmond, Va; Dr D Sinclair, Lt Rockfish; M D Bethune, Miss E McInnis, Bentick's Mills; L A Dumas, Mangum; Rev Thos Lynch, Mebanesville; E F Hicks, A Hicks, Mt Olive; Gen A R Hicks, Weldon; Jas Kerr, Jno Irwin, Rowan Miller, W J Bingham, Oaks; Rev N T Bowden, Powelton; J Blackwood, Charlotte; Arch McLeod, Montpelier; P Southerland, Gilespolis; Cath Monroe, Caledonia; [illegible] Kelly, Carrieville; H Boykin, Mrs O J Wright, [illegible]; Mrs K Murchison, Rev G A Russell, [illegible]; Dickie, Prospect Hill; Saml Johnston, [illegible]; Mrs L Stowe, Mrs M A Holland, P R Holland, Pleasant Ridge; Mrs P Worsley, Mrs W G Hicks, Clinton; Miss J McAlister, Springfield; Rev [illegible] Montpelier; Mrs Tigart, E McNeely, Enola; Rev A M Ferguson, Crain's Creek; Miss E D McDonald, Mrs H McInnis, A McDonald, Mrs F M Currie, Dan B Currie, Dan B Currie, Carrieville; J H M Bynum, [illegible] Branch; Rev W K Stratton, Anderson C H, S C; [illegible] K Nash, Hillsboro; Rev H B Cunningham, Winnsboro', S C; D McCallum, Alfordsville; S H Campbell, [illegible] N Smith, Jonesville; Jos Rumple, Deep Well; M Montrose, Carrieville; R Johnston, Fayetteville; D Strayhorn, University Station; J A Mebane, Hillsboro; S M Howell, Charlotte; A McDiarmid, Spout Spring; Mrs T H Gillam, Smith Grove; Mrs L Johnston, Chapel Hill; Mrs M M Greenlee, Mrs M Carson, Marion; M J Mebane, Monticello; Mrs S C Lowe, Monroeton; Mrs R Munn, Young's X Roads; Rev E Hines, Mrs I H Davis, Sassafras Fork; M F Moules, Pactolus; J H Townsend, Mrs O Phifer, Alex Laird, A H Moon, C F White, J B Moon, P Morrison, Dr E B Gibson, Maj R S Young, R W Allison, Mrs S Walker, Dr J A Gibson, Concord; Mrs J C Neal, J F Jamison, H M Gray, W B McCorkle, Mrs I Lesear, Mrs E A Torrence, Mrs H L Beigle, W B McLean, Deep Well; J L Hedrick, Laurel Branch; Mrs C C Johnston, Caddle Creek; Silas Mebane, Mebanesville; B F Shaw, Lillington; F S Currie, E J Eddings, Caledonia; Wm Bell, Fayetteville; M E Blackburn, Winston; S W Smith, Oxford; Dr J L Wortham, Berea; W D Harrington, Watson's Bridge; E Faison, Sr., Faison's Depot; Wm Clark, Mrs M Grier, O Alexander, W P Brown, T B Price, Bloomingdale; J H McDowell, R W McDowell, White Hall; J F McNeill, Vount's Store; S McKinley, J M Casey, Harris' Depot; S W Harris, Kirkland; Rev H B Pratt, J M Hutchison, Ira Parks, E C Wallis, J M Caldwell, Mrs J P Alexander, Mrs M E Moore, J A McNeely, S A Stewart, J S Davis, Mrs E Caldwell, Charlotte; Miss M Kirr, Quary's; Miss J A Colvin, Fayetteville; D C Harden, Morganton; Miss D Knox, Mocksville; A T Summey, Col S Lee, Asheville; Mrs McDonald, Montpelier, Fla; Rev Dr Phillips, S Clayton, Chapel Hill; Mrs B Phillips, Pittsboro; E M Newell, J Kirk, H H Galloway, Mrs M A Orr Mrs M Dixon, Mrs M Alexander, N Monteith, Wm McInnis, Mrs R M Cochran, Quary's; J Ochler, A D Parks, Alexandriana; Rev W S Pharr, Craigshead; D H Nicholson, Lothe, Miss E J McFarland, H McDonald, Fayetteville; Robt Little, St Paul's; W F Reade, Mt Tirzs; D McGregor, Mrs M Nivens, Jones' Creek; O W McLauchlin, Maj Jno McNeill, Montpelier; Miss C A Wilkison, Lunenburg; J S Amis, Young's X Roads; Mrs H McKellar, Manchester; J B Black, Reedy Branch; Miss M A Taylor, Alfordsville; A Blue, Little Rock, S C; S Neal, Miss R Orr, Mrs A M Pickard, Locust Hill; A M Searey, Hogan's Creek; W E Denny, Brick Church; Wm Brannock, Shallow Ford; Mrs C E Colton, Asheboro; L McNeill, Sr, Randalsville; A N McIver, R W Cole, Mrs M Dalrymple, E McGilvary, Mrs W McIver, A H McLeod, Jno Dalrymple, Jonesboro; J D McArthur, Fayetteville; A McEachen, Sr, A McEachen, Jr. Randalsville; Miss F A Graham, Montrose; Dr D McBryde, A McLean, R W Ray, Malta; Rev. E McNair, O McNeill, St Paul's; Miss O Smith, Mt Pleasure; Rev G M Gibse, Miss B Peden, Miss L A Norton, Clinton; T H Hamilton, W G Moore, Caddle Creek.

MARRIED.

Near Laurinburg, Richmond co., N C, at the bride's residence, Dec. 22nd, 1864, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. JOHN MCQUEEN and Miss KEZIE WILKINSON.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On the 24th Nov., in Brigade Hospital, near Petersburg, from wounds received 23d, JOHN McINNIS, co. D, 49th Reg. N. C. T., aged 44 years.

The deceased was a native of Moore county. He connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Bensalem several years ago, and from that time to the end of his life, he adorned the profession he had made. He ever felt interested in the welfare of immortal souls, and rejoiced in the prosperity of Christ's cause. He was a most tender husband and a most affectionate father. He has left behind him a widow and five children to mourn over their irreparable loss, together with a very large circle of relatives and friends; for to know him was but to love and admire him. His death was not only a sore bereavement to his family but also to the community in which he lived and the church to which he belonged. But it was God's will and we should be submissive thereunto. Blessed be God, we mourn not as those who mourn without hope. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

In Winder Hospital, Sep. 10th, 1864, Mr. J. H. STAEL, in the 27th year of his age.

This amiable and worthy young man volunteered his services in defence of his country more than two years since. He joined the 2nd N. C. Cavalry. He was a good soldier, and while bravely discharging his duty was wounded on the 16th of August, from which he never recovered. He was a child of the covenant, and was followed amidst the temptations and the dangers of the tented field, by the prayers of pious parents and christian friends. His father visited him shortly before his death, and heard words from his lips that have been a great source of comfort to bereaved parents and a stricken family. His remains were brought home, and he was buried by the side of his father. May his bereaved sisters hear the words of our Saviour, addressed to the sisters of Lazarus, "Thy brother shall live again."

W W. P.

On the 23d of December, EZEKIEL WILSON, aged 63 years and 21 days.

The deceased was descended from ancestors who were seldom patriots in the Revolution of 1776, and was warmly attached to the cause of the South in her present efforts to gain her independence. During his whole life he was a regular attendant on the means of grace, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and for some time previous to his death, he was a ruling elder. It was a principle with him to deal honestly with all men and give offence to no man.

On the 27th Dec., 1864, at the residence of Rev. H McAlister, Cumberland county, N. C., Mrs SARAH A McALISTER.

Her faith trusted, and her love served her Saviour. The meek and humble child of faith—the strong and energetic power of Grace adorned her life. COM.

In Richmond co., N. C., Dec. 22nd, 1864, Miss MARY GILLIS, a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland, aged about 76 years.

The deceased had been a great sufferer for some 68 years, which she patiently endured. She had long been a member of Laurel Hill church, and her great bodily pain seemed to ripen her soul for heaven.

In Alamance county, on the 23rd of November, at the house of his son, Col. WM. DENNY.

DAY BOARDERS.

MISS M. A. POTTER will be prepared to receive DAY BOARDERS, at the house lately occupied by Duncan McLaurin, Esq., on Monday, the 16th inst. Jan. 4, 1865 4t [illegible] [Observer copy.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.

J. M. R. CALDWELL.

Statesville, January 4, 1865.4t*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 50@$6 00
BEEF, retail	$1 50@$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00
BUTTER	$5 00@$10 00
CORN	$15 00@$26 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$25 00@$50 00
COFFEE	$00 00@$5 00
COPPERAS	$6 00@10 00
EGGS	$1 50@$5 00
FLOUR	$300 00
IRON	$ 2 50@$5 00
LEATHER	$30 00@$5 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$ 5 00
PORK	$3 00@$5 00
PEAS	$22 50
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$10.00
SUGAR	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP	$30 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3 50@$4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00
SALT	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW	$5 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAILY PAPER.

MESSRS B. ROBINSON & CO, having abandoned their intention of resuming the publication of the *Intelligencer*, the undersigned will issue the first number of the

DAILY TELEGRAPH,

On Monday, the 16th inst. Subscriptions will be taken for any length of time, not exceeding 6 months, at the rate of $ 00 per month, or 1 50 per week, always in advance.

Subscriptions may be left at the office of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, my present place of business, at the store of N. A Stedman & Co., or with Messrs E. P. Powers and W. J. Woodward at the Arsenal.

W. H. BERNARD, *Editor and Proprietor.*

January 4th, 1865.
Observer copy inside 3t.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an army of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

All the papers of the Confederacy will copy till day and send bill to P. KEAN & CO.,
Jan. 4, 1865w2 Richmond, Va.

Wanted!

A SITUATION AS TEACHER in a school or family, by the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. The advertiser has had several years' experience in teaching the usual English branches, French, and Music on the Piano. References given and required

Address immediately, TEACHER,
Mebanesville,
Alamance co., N. C.

Dec'r 28th, 1864.-3*

Plows, Bar Iron, and Nail Rods.

500 ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,
1,500 pounds 4, 5, and 6 inch wid- Dagon Iron,
1,000 " 1¼ and 2 inch Tire Iron,
500 " Superior Nail Rod Iron.

SHAW WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 16th of July, 1861, and embraces among its officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the Church were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The Officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, *President*; O. Ellyson, R. F. Lester and James Weddell, *Vice Presidents*; R. M Dunlop, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. W. B Wellons *Superintendent corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the Army and Navy Messenger*; James E. Cuthbert, *Treasurer*; Rev O. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. C. Brown, Rev Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. D Archer, Dr. T. Beckwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, *Directors*; Rev J. C. Gibson, Rev. J. A Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, *Publishing Committee.*

Communications should be sent to James E. Cuthbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors
D'ARCY PAUL, *Pres't.*

A. G. Brown, *Sec pro tem.*
Petersburg, Va., Nov 25rd, 1864.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec 16, 1864. 3t

Concord Female Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION now has a good supply of Text Books, an ample apparatus, a comprehensive course of Study and a full corps of competent and experienced Teachers. Arrangements have been made to secure suitable instruction and training to young ladies who desire to teach.

The first Session of 1865 will commence on the second Monday of January.

The price of Board, per month, will be one barrel of Flour, or one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable in advance.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases.

The price of Tuition will be from sixty to eighty dollars per session of 20 weeks.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing.

Statesville, Dec. 21st, 1864.-3t*

Axes! Axes! Axes!

WE ARE MANUFACTURING and keep constantly on had, best CAST-STEEL AXES, which we will exchange for Pork, Bacon, or money.

SHAW WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Grindstones.

150 SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES from 2 to 4 feet in diameter, from 3 to 5 inches on face, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds. Orders solicited.

SHAW WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Shovel Iron.

2,500 pounds No. 14 and 15 Shovel Plate Iron, out of which farmers can manufacture their own Shovels. We will sell in quantities to suit purchasers

SHAW WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict, the splendor of its destiny—the stately march of its sublime career, as it rises to unquestioned pre-eminence, and wears its crown of glory, and wields its sceptre of influence amongst the powers of earth! But, the choicest portion of the country, the flower of the South, which will of necessity, give character to the Confederacy, and control it for years to come, is found in the Army. Hence the importance of consecrating to Christ this mighty influence. And hence the importance of sustaining an

Miscellaneous Reading.

CROSSING THE CORDILLERAS.

The path had become so very narrow that it seemed to me as it wound itself round a projecting rock, absolutely to terminate. I could see nothing more than a thin light streak, as if drawn with a piece of chalk, and I could not believe that this was our path. The rock round which it went did not show the least cut or notch, where even a goat could have planted its feet, let alone our clumsy mules. The little crumbling pieces of stone which our mules' hoofs kicked over the precipice, made me sensible of the danger, falling straight down to a depth that made my blood freeze to think of. But this was no place to stop at; and I observed closely the cautious manner in which my guide raised himself in his right stirrup, not doubting that we were now at the spot of which he had told me before, and where mules and riders were often thrown over. I was, therefore, careful not to irritate my mule at a place where it certainly knew better how to go than I did—accidents having happened from travellers pulling their bridles at the wrong time. My guide went on very coolly along a trail where mules had to keep the very edge of the precipice. Mules frequently carry a load over this tract, when they are very careful not to knock against the over hanging rock as the least push would send them over the precipice. Our mules, it is true, had no load, but they were accustomed to carrying one; and therefore, kept the extreme edge, to my discomposure. But I left it entirely to its own instinct, only lifting my left foot in the stirrup, as I saw the vaquiano do, so that, in case of an accident, I might throw myself off its back and cling to the rock. But why, the reader may ask, did you not get off the mule at once, and pass dangerous places on foot? Simply, my reader, in the first place, because the danger is the same for many miles; and secondly, because those men who pass their lives in taking travellers over these mountains, know best where to walk and where to ride, and I followed the example my guide set me. Nor to tell the truth, did I at that moment think of anything but my mule, as he moved slowly step by step, round the yawning abyss, with scarcely three inches to spare on either side. As we proceeded, and, looking down between the mule's side and my stirrups I saw below, in the deep hollow, a perfect heap of skeletons—mules that must have tumbled down since the last flood—or their bones would have forgot the warning of the vaquiano, and, grasping the reins of my mule, tried to turn it away from the edge which seemed to me as if it must crumble beneath its next step. My imprudence was near being fatal to me, for turning the head of my mule away from the precipice, it lost its sure footing, stepped aside, and, striking the saddle-bags against the rock, it stumbled forward, and, —no, dear reader,—no such thing—we did not tumble. The mule planted its fore hoofs on a firm part of the crumbling ledge, and lifted itself up again, just as a small piece of stone, loosened by the effort, fell noiseless from the path, and springing from under us, toppled over and struck long afterwards with a dull sound, into the deep. I need not be ashamed to say that this little incident made me tremble, and I thought the blood became stagnant in my veins. But mules are splendid animals for such a route, and, whether for the sake of the rider, or their own, they proceed with the utmost caution, as I had now learnt from experience. From that moment I left my mule to do as he pleased, and he carried me safely over.—*From a Traveller's Journal.*

A PRIZE FOR THE POCKET.—Among the victims of a steam-boat explosion some years since, was Stephen Allen, a man of high and excellent moral character, formerly mayor of New York, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. In his pocket-book was found, the following collection of admirable counsels to all, and especially to the young:

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be such that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortunes excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

SOWING WHEAT, OATS AND RYE.—This is the proper month for sowing small grain, and we hope farmers will find it to their interest to seed for a large crop. Let your land be put in first-rate order, by thorough plowing and if not naturally dry, it should be made so by draining. We believe it would pay to sow in the drill, but as this is a slow process, planters will prefer the broadcasting system. Sow evenly, and cover with a harrow, and finish with the roller. In very cold climates it is the custom to leave the land rough, because the clods afford shelter from wind and frost to the young plants, but such a precaution is not necessary with us, as we seldom have it cold so soon as to do any damage.—*South. Field and Fireside.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gov. Vance took the oaths of office as Governor of North Carolina for the next two years, before the Legislature on Thursday Dec. 22d. He delivered the following short but patriotic address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Two years ago I was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of our honored State in the midst of war and all its attending confusion. I was called from the army, untried, and unrammelled by pledges or promises, to this responsible and embarrassing position. The generous confidence of my countrymen took for granted my abilities and my patriotism. For my elected term I have gone in and out before them, in the zealous and faithful performance of my imposed duties during such circumstances of trial, as none of my predecessors have been called on to endure. The most unanimous verdict ever rendered in favor of a public servant by the people of North Carolina, has testified alike to their approbation and their forbearance, and placed me here to renew my stewardship. Surely I have been fortunate and my countrymen have been generous.

Again, I make no new promises, lay down no new principles. The thing that has been is the thing that shall be, God helping me. As I have labored so will I labor, for the renown and the substantial good of the people who have trusted me. The principles involved by my public acts in the past, shall continue to guide me in the future. Elected without regard to party, I shall endeavor to know no man after the manner of partyism, except in so far as it may become necessary to distinguish between those who would forward and those who would thwart my principles and aims. My friends shall be the friends of my country; my foes shall be my country's enemies. But as the difficulties of my position are still greater than when I first assumed its duties, as the darkness which obscures the Statesman's path is even blacker than before, I can but sincerely hope that your charity may increase accordingly. No living man could hope to avoid censure in times like these, with issues of life and death resting upon his hands from which he may not, dare not shrink. I trust, however, in the reflecting generosity of those who placed me under these heavy burdens. So long as they will believe that I am patriotic, that I am sincerely and with singleness of heart devoted to the land of my birth and of my unchangeable love, so long shall my path be smoothed and my labors lightened by that spirit which hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Should I live to meet, at the close of this tempestuous and troubled period of office upon which I am now entering, the same meed of approbation as that with which the passing one has been honored, then, indeed, shall I be satisfied that God has been with me and aided me to be useful to my country in the darkest hour of her history. Events are with him. Let us, let all men, exert our utmost strength for the honor and independence of our country.

There is one great danger against which I earnestly pray our people to be warned. Disunion, distraction, division of sentiment and aim, leading to civil feuds, domestic violence and political death. If crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guiltless of the unavoidable result. But we can surely avoid, if we will, internal violence and self destruction. There is no greater enemy of his country and of his race than him who would foment our passions to this end. Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in solid column; standing *in line of battle, facing one way and together!* Then victory is not only doubly assured but thrice glorious, and defeat will be robbed of half its calamities.

CHINESE BURYING-GROUNDS.

In those places where hills are accessible, the sterile sides which refuse to yield anything to human support are used for burial places. On the plain, however, it is inevitably necessary to occupy a portion of the ground which is so much needed for the sustenance of the living. Burying-grounds, in one sense, are quite unknown; every family selecting its own spot upon its own property. The only places set apart for the burial of the dead in the way of general cemeteries, are benevolent grounds, for the burial of the poor, or localities used by natives of other places, who in the way of a stock company, provide a place of temporary burial for their members, until their friends can make arrangements for their removal to their ancestral home and burying place; or, in case this should not be done, they rest in quiet until their name and memorial have perished—that is, as long as they would in any probability rest in any place.

The amount of the soil which is occupied by graves on the plain, and especially in the neighborhood of cities and large towns, is very great; and even within the walls, large spaces are covered with graves and uncovered coffins. The wetness of the soil, and frequently the low level, forbids the digging of graves below the surface. The coffins are therefore laid upon the surface of the ground; some are left uncovered, some are covered with straw wrapped and tied around them; some are enclosed in a brick vault, often built in the fashion of a house, with tiled roof and plastered sides, or simply arched over; while the greater portion are covered by a conical mound of earth, to which additions are made every year, until some of them are fifteen or twenty feet high, and large in proportion.

Connected with a collection of such graves sheltering the remains of several generations of ancestors, the filial regard of some, who have the means to do it, leads them to build a small temple, and to endow it with a permanent income, devoted to the preservation and maintenance of the family cemetery, the application of the funds in such cases being an object of care to the officers of government who are charged with the duty of seeing the wishes of the devisor carried out. The cultivation of the lands thus devised, and the care of the temple and graves furnishes occupation and support to the needy connections of the family.

A Chinese coffin, unless of a very poor and inferior character, is made of very thick and heavy planks, the joints carefully closed, and a large amount of quick-lime put in the coffin with the body; so that the coffin may be kept in the house, in fact, generally is, for many months, before a place or time in all respects favorable for burial can be fixed upon.

THE FLORIDA.

The United States papers contain the following paragraph.

A military board of inquiry has been constituted, under Special Orders [illegible] to investigate the circumstances attending the escape of the Florida. The board is composed of Brigadier General George F. Shepley, President; Brigadier General J. B. Carr; Lieutenant Colonel George A. Kensal, Recorder. The naval court adjourned *sine die* without coming to any definite decision.

Previous to the "accident" of the "Florida," the following exposition of Secretary Seward's policy, and the intentions of the United States Government on the subject, was sent from Washington to the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, a Lincoln paper by its regular correspondent. The writer proclaims in advance the infamy of his Government, and explains the tricks by which it seeks to evade the just demands of Brazil for a wrong the United States Government does not pretend to deny, that one of its servants perpetrated in the harbor of that Power. The people of the United States have no sympathy for the crime committed; but, like the most abandoned criminals, are only intent upon escaping punishment by destroying the evidence of their crime.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, who is believed to be the confidential friend of Mr. Seward, is no prophet, but only stated publicly what had already been decided privately in Lincoln's Cabinet, to wit: to destroy the Florida" to avoid surrendering her to Brazil.

Mr. Seward has already, it is said, transmitted to the Brazilian Government a dispatch in reference to the Florida affair, expressing a willingness to receive, in the most favorable manner, any proposition the Emperor may have to make, with reference to the satisfaction his invaded sovereignty may require. Brazil may be satisfied with this prompt tender of apologies and disclaimer of unfriendly intentions; or she may also require the trial of the offending captain by court martial; or she may still further require the return of the captured vessel to the port from which she was taken. It is quite certain that if Brazil demands the trial of Captain Collins by court martial, the trial will be instantly ordered. The captain himself expects this course, and I may add, that if it should be taken the highest naval officers entertain no doubt that he will be broken of his commission. Of course this will eventually do him no harm.

The Government must frown, but behind the cloud it will wear a smiling face. He will be kept from starving in some way for a year or two, and at the end of that time will find his name borne again upon the Navy Register, in the list of Commodores. I know that the Government would have been much better pleased if the Florida had been sunk where she was first struck; and I have reason to suspect that if Brazil should demand her return she would be very apt to spring a leak and go down before she got back. Of course it is supposed that Mr. Seward will quietly accede to anything Brazil may demand. If, however, he should pluck up an unwonted spirit in this cause, the ablest leaders in Congress will back him in defending the seizure of the Florida as justifiable by the laws of nations, and in declaring that henceforth this shall be the policy of the Government in its treatment of all such pirates whenever or where ever found.

A CASE OF WARNING.

Among the exiles and fugitives from Georgia who have reached this city in search of a resting place, is one lately a planter with large means and many acres and servants.

We are told that he has been literally stripped of all he owned or claimed, except what he has on and with his person, and among the items of his loss is mentioned the total destruction or removal by the Yankees of the accumulated heaps of provisions, the results of the crops of three years. As soon as this was told, many persons who had been moved to pity and sympathy for a wealthy planter thus reduced to want exclaimed promptly "served him right."

There is no time proper or fit for hoarding up the stuff of life or crowding barns and granaries for unrighteous greed and exacting profits, but now is above all times the most unseasonable for such conduct, and we hope all producers or holders of provisions beyond a reasonable supply in advance will take heed in time. All indications and signs have shown that whatever may be our lot under Sherman's raids and destructive forays, if we permit them, there have been provisions enough for all wants of the army and citizens. Where any have suffered in or out of the army it has been from error or neglect in the commissariat, or the purchasing bureau, or in transportation, or accidental delay or disappointment, or error in the issue department, or neglect of the proper representation and requisition from the officers concerned.

We believe there is yet enough to carry us on well until the next crop, if all provisions liable probably to raids are promptly removed, and all believed to be secure are well kept and watched for use and timely distribution, not for hoarding. Where provisions believed to be exposed to danger cannot be removed in bulk by the owners, or safely sold for the public use, they should be freely issued as long as possible for present use; and to all who can carry with them a small supply—and by all means they should certainly be destroyed if necessary, to prevent their use by the enemy.

The adoption and enforcement of these [illegible] measures, compelling the foe wherever and whenever advancing into our region to bring supplies with him, or to keep up communications beyond our lines or with the coast—measures which could be applied—would be more than a duplication of our army under a different system.

We hope to hear of no more exiles from Georgia, and of no South Carolinian losing or leaving for the raiders two or three crops of provisions. Let those who have been hiding and hoarding up for greed and gain, and under pretext of want of faith in the currency, or of a dread of impressment, now bring forth their stores, and if they intend not to fight for themselves, aid in feeding men who will fight for their own homes and the homes even of the covetous cowards for whom God has visited us in anger.—*Charleston Courier.*

A GOOD RULE.—A certain man, who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after that I was allowed to play; and then I could play with more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I easily formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity. Let every one who reads this do likewise.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE
PATRONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN.

Hark! 'tis the merry Christmas morn—
We heard the cannon booming down—
And now we tread with nimble feet,
Along the old familiar street,
To leave our greetings at your door—
As oft the Carrier 's done before.

Of old, we did in song relate
The glories of the Old North State;
How Peace reigned o'er her province fair,
And wealth repaid the laborer's care;
How swift the busy shuttle sped,
And golden harvests gave us bread;
How lovely maidens bloomed like flowers,
Within our perfumed Southern bowers;
And youths came from the classic halls,
To take the mantle as it falls
From noble sires,—like them to fill
The highest posts of honor still.

But now, but now, alas! we turn
To thoughts that make the young blood burn
And boil within our slender veins:
The Dove of Peace no more remains
A sacred guest upon our shores;
But war with demon fury roars,
From mountain top to wave wash'd strand,
Its burning curse upon our land.
The plow is stayed midway its course;
The laborer torn away by force,
And Commerce, Ocean's king, hath flown
To other lands beside our own.

Each maiden fair, the North State's pride,
Who with the proud Magnolia vied;
Bowed down with grief—bedewed with tears,
Now like a withered Rose appears.
And where! let weeping memory tell,
Where are the youths we loved so well!
Some sleep beside the Rapidan,
And some their course of glory ran
On Richmond's heights—or on the plain
Of Petersburg lie with the slain;
The Wilderness and Seven Pines,
For aye shall be as holy shrines.
But oh! we would not, could not tell,
Where many of these brave ones fell;
But turn us from this dark array,
It ill accords with Christmas day.

Ah friends! we know that you must weep,
And still your tearful vigils keep,
But childhood, oh! let that be gay,
Let us be happy while we may;
For many a merry Carrier boy,
Once happy in your kind employ,
Now sleeps upon the battle plain,
And ne'er shall tread these streets again;
And such perchance may be our fate,
Then bless us ere it be too late,
With kindly words, and heartsome cheer,
That check the sigh—and dry the tear.

We know no longer bounteous store,
Thy table spreads as erst of yore;
But oh! remember if that be—
That poorer, sadder far are we.
The wintry winds blow bleak and chill,
Yet we must take our cold rounds still;
No promise gives the coming year,
That plenty will again appear.
Fuel and food, then, who shall give,
Oh know you how the poor can live?
Then let us have one gala day
To chase these gloomy thoughts away—
And may the New Year dry your tears,
Arouse your hopes and calm your fears—
And crown you with its purest joys,
Still gaily sing the Carrier boys.

AN OLD MAN WHO HAS SHOT SIXTY PERSONS. The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells this story:

At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat men, and in passing it they always find some place to secure themselves till the boat passes. At this point an old man, sixty odd years of age, has made his headquarters for a long time, and the peculiar 'crack of his gun' is familiar to river men, and sends a thrill of terror whenever it is heard. He has a long heavy barreled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can easily be turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is one of deadly certainty. The sentinel is always faithfully upon his watch, and his retreat has so far baffled all to catch him, from the fact that he is surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines. Well informed river men estimate that this old man has killed in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his work with as much earnestness and vigor as when he first commenced.

WOOL.—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or any other country except Spain. In the latter the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility of the crown. In 1764, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Colonel Hmmphreys succeeded in getting a few merino sheep brought out of Spain; then their exportation was prohibited under penalty of being sent to the galleys for life.

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. Previously, however, Mr. Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed, as a present, in 1792. A portion of the pure unmixed merino blood of these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States and Great Britain.—*South. Field and Fireside.*

OLD ISSUE.—Congress has now extended the time for the exchange of old issue treasury notes for new until the 1st of July next. No doubt the President will approve the act.

THE LEMON, AND THE CROCODILE.—"I will wash my hands and face, and then nobody will know that I ate the lemon." So said a little boy in Africa, after he had eaten a lemon that he had stolen. But boys who steal and attempt to conceal their theft, are not happy and prosperous [illegible] and the Bible says [illegible] approacheth.

This little boy had [illegible] me not into tempta[tion] from evil," for he was [illegible] had never been taught [illegible] He did not think, as [illegible] river, that though no [illegible] him, there was One [illegible] and who could see hi[m] the water, and as he [was] his hands, a crocodile [was]

Children's Department.

THE SILK-WORM'S FUNERAL.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Dear children will you listen to an old man's fable? If so, he will take pleasure in reciting one about the funeral of a silk-worm. The sun, doubtless fatigued at having shone through the whole of a long day, had suddenly gone to bed; the birds had just finished their evening prayers; and the earth, yet warm, was preparing in silence for the repose of night.

The Death's Head Sphinx then gave the signal of departure, and the little procession started, pursuing with slow steps, the path which led to the rosy heaths.

Spiders, whose business it was to clear the road, preceded the body, which was surrounded on one side by lady-birds and on the other by the camel-crickets, who followed the tail-bearer butterfly. Afterwards came the common ants, the spectre ants, and finally the caterpillars.

When they were at a few steps from the mulberry tree on which the desolate brothers and sisters of the diseased silk-worm had remained, the lantern fly, judging that there was no longer any danger of being heard by them, and of renewing or troubling their grief, the hymn for the dead was, by his orders, chanted by the choir of horn-beetles, and afterwards sung alternately by the crickets and the drones.

From time to time the chants ceased and sighs and even sobs were distinctly heard, showing the universal regrets inspired by the loss of the humble insect who was on its way to its last dwelling.

Arrived at the heath, they perceived, not far from some torn [illegible] which had recently been closed, as the freshly disturbed earth about them indicated, and among graves which seemed to have been dug as it were for the future wants of the spectators, a little grave over which the burying beetles were still leaning.

It was toward this grave that the procession directed itself. The chants had ceased; the sobs, also, and even the sighs; for, in all great griefs, there is a moment of profound sadness which renders them absolutely mute. But when the insects who bore the body had deposited it in the tomb, and when it could be seen that nothing separated it from the naked and barren earth, the cries and sobs burst forth anew, and grief had no longer any bounds.

Then an insect, entirely clad in black, approached the tomb. "Why do you weep?" exclaimed he. 'Should those who still bear the burdens of life weep for those whom death has delivered from them? But weep on," added he, "for he who lies there has nothing to fear from your grief; your tears will not resuscitate him. After death, who would return to life!"

But the sobs were still heard, for no one was consoled.

"Brothers," said another orator, advancing in his turn, "it is at their birth, not at their death, that we should weep for silk-worms. Our brother is dead; rejoice, for he had in life only flowers and leaves; quitting earth, he lays aside all sorrows, and has lost only miseries. I tell you the truth; you are poor worms like myself, why should I flatter you? It is not us, unfortunates, whom the sight of death should trouble."

But they still wept.

And one of those who were weeping, speaking in his turn, said: "We know that every beginning has an end, and we must therefore die; we know how much courage it requires to gain one's livelihood leaf by leaf, and one's leaf bit by bit; we know how much patience and self-denial are necessary in order that a mulberry leaf should become a silk-dress; we know how hard are the labors of the cottage and of the workshop, and that once inclosed in our gloomy cells, we weep in vain the dreams of our short youth before our task is finished; we know that to die is to cease to spin, death being only the other end of the thread which commences with life; we say also that wherever we turn we see death—when we look at ourselves we see death—and that our deceased brother has therefore only yielded to destiny; but we loved our brother, and nothing can console us for his loss."

And all said with him: "We loved our brother, and nothing can console us for his loss."

The camel-cricket then approached. "I have wept, like you," said he, "our brother who is dead, and yet, every time I see a silk-worm at the point of death, my heart is cheered. Go into the other world, I say to him; thou wilt be better off there than in this, where there is so much evil. There, will be opened for him the gates which are opened for the small as well as the great; there, thou wilt find those whom thou hast lost, and find them amid flowers which never die, and mulberry trees always green, on the borders of fountains which never dry up; and when thou hast found them, tell them to wait for us whom life still detains, for, to die is to be born again in a better life."

And when the good insect had thus spoken, the tears suddenly ceased. "And now," added he, "let us quickly home; our brother has no longer need of us."

And each having deposited on the tomb a flower from the rosy heath, some disappeared in a pale ray of the moon which was just rising and others regained their dwellings through the grass. And all were consoled, for they said with the camel-cricket, "To die is to be born again in a better life."
—*Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet.*

A SAFE PLACE.—The Sabbath School is a safe place. Good people are there; the word of God is there; holy influences are there; and happy children assemble there.

Remember, boys, that the Sabbath School is a safe place. Some places you may be tempted to go to on the Sabbath are very unsafe.

1865. Counting-House 1865.
CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

MARCH.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL.

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JUNE.

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY.

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST.

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SEPTEMBER.

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER.

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62]y1

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $372,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $26,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,52[illegible],628.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 26[illegible],682.26
DIRECTORS.
[illegible] McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
W. N. Tillinghast,

DUPLICATE

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 1.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 365.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

The following beautiful lines are cut from an exchange. We know not their author, nor in what paper they first appeared, and can give no credit. There is a feeling in these words, the power of which parents alone can know. A mother must have written them, or if a father, he had a mother's heart:

I loved them so,
That when the elder Shepherd of the fold
Came, covered with the storm, and pale and cold,
And begged for one of my sweet lambs to hold,
I bade him go.

He claimed the pet,
A little fondling thing, that to my breast
Clung always, either in quiet or unrest
I thought of all my lambs I loved him best.
And yet—and yet—

I laid him down,
In those white, shrouded arms, with bitter tears;
For some voice told me that in after years,
He should know nought of passion, grief or tears,
As I had known.

And yet again
That elder Shepherd came; my heart grew faint;
He claimed another lamb, with sadder plaint
Another! she who, gentle as a saint,
Ne'er gave me pain.

Aghast I turned away,
There sat she, lovely as an angel's dream,
Her golden locks with sunset all agleam,
Her holy eyes with heaven in their beam;
I knelt to pray.

"Is it thy will?
My Father, say, must this pet lamb be given?
Oh! thou hast many such, dear Lord, in heaven;"
And a soft voice said, "Nobly hast thou striven;
But—peace, be still!"

Oh! how I wept!
I clasped her to my bosom, with a wild
And yearning love—my pleasant child.
Her, too, I gave—the little angel smiled
And sweetly slept.

"Go! go!" I cried,
For once again that Shepherd laid his hand
Upon the noblest of our household band;
Like a pale spectre there he took his stand,
Close to his side.

And yet how wondrous sweet
The look with which he heard my passionate cry;
"Touch not my lamb—for him, oh, let me die!"
"A little while," he said, with a smile and sigh,
"Again to meet."

Hopeless I fell;
And when I rose the light had burned so low—
So faint I could not see my darling go—
He had not bidden me farewell, but oh!
I felt farewell

More deeply far
Than if my arms had compassed that slight frame;
Though could I have heard him call that name—
"Dear mother"—but in heaven 'twill be the same:
There burns my star.

He will not take
Another lamb, I thought, for only one
Of the dear fold is spared to be my son,
My guide, my mourner, when this life is done—
My heart would break.

Oh, with what thrill—
I heard him enter, but I did not know
(For it was dark) that he has robbed me so.
The idol of my soul!—he could not go—
Oh! heart, be still.

Came morning—can I tell
How this poor frame its sorrowful tenant kept,
For waking tears were mine—I, sleeping wept,
And days and months and years that weary vigil kept,
Alas! "Farewell."

How often it is said!
I sit and think, and wonder too, sometime,
How it will seem when in that happier clime,
It will never ring out like funeral chime
Over the dead.

No tears! no tears!
Will there a day come when I shall not weep?
For I bedew my pillows in my sleep.
Yes, yes, thank God! no grief that clime shall keep;
No weary years.

Aye! it is well!
Well with my lambs and with their early guide:
There pleasant rivers wander they beside,
Or strike sweet harps upon its silver tide—
Aye! it is well.

Through dreary day
They often come from glorious light to me—
I cannot feel their touch, their faces see;
Yet my soul whispers—they come to me—
Heaven is not far away.

CLAIM YOUR OWN.—To you who are in trouble there are some chapters, some particular promises in the word of God, made in a most especial manner, which would never have been yours as they now are, if ye had had your portion in this life as others have; and therefore all the comforts, promises, and mercies which God offereth to the afflicted are so many love letters written to you. Take them to you. Claim your right, and be not robbed.

All the churches of Jesus Christ, ought to have a most affectionate concern, one for another. They should love and pray for one another, and be as helpful, one to another, as they possibly can.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

REV. SAMUEL PAISLEY.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of the Rev. Samuel Paisley, would respectfully submit the following, viz:

The Rev. Samuel Paisley was a son of Wm. and Deliverance Paisley, and was born April 6th, 1773, in Guilford county, N. C. His paternal grandfather migrated from the north of Ireland,—a place from which so many eminently pious and useful families came to this country, whose influence in the cause of education, in religion, in civil liberty, and in high-toned morality, still lives among us,—and settled in Pennsylvania, and then removed to North Carolina. Tracing his ancestors back through several generations, we find them to be uniformly Presbyterians in their persuasion, and firm supporters of the pure principles of the Bible. The occupation of his father was that of a farmer, and young Samuel worked on the farm till he was a grown young man. From the usual manner of training children in those days, we have every reason to believe that he was well instructed in the principles of the Bible by his pious parents, who were members of "*Alamance church*," and who no doubt followed their son with earnest and importunate prayer, when at this important and critical period he left the paternal home, to reside in the State of Kentucky. It was while here, in the 26th year of his age, during the revival which so extensively and powerfully prevailed in 1799 and a few subsequent years, that under the faithful and useful ministry of Rev. James McGready, his mind became deeply and permanently impressed with divine truth. The result was he obtained a good hope through faith in Christ. Born of the spirit, rejoicing in his first love, and ardent with zeal for the salvation of perishing souls and the glory of God, the young man returned home, made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and formed a connection, in the Fall of 1800, with the church of which his parents were members. So deeply impressed was he, that although advanced in life, beyond the usual period for commencing a classical course of studies, and although limited in his means, he resolved, in reliance on divine aid and guidance, to enter on a course of preparation for the gospel ministry. Accordingly he entered, forthwith, the Academy of Rev. Dr. David Caldwell, in which he received his entire classical and theological education. There he remained a little over three years, under the instruction of this eminent teacher, who, partly on account of the intense desire of his pupil to be at work in his Master's vineyard, and partly on account of the necessity of the case, brought him earlier before the Presbytery than he otherwise would have done. He was taken under the care of Orange Presbytery in session at "Alamance church," as a candidate for the gospel ministry, October 4th, 1803, and licensed to preach the gospel of Christ as a probationer for the holy ministry by the same Presbytery in session at Union church July 26th, 1804. In the early part of his ministry, and indeed for some years, he labored at different places in Guilford county with great zeal and much success in winning souls to Christ. It was at Hawfields church, Sept. 25th, 1812, that a call was placed in his hands by Orange Presbytery from Cedar Creek church, and accepted by him,—whereupon Presbytery adjourned to meet at said church the 3rd Friday in November of the same year, when it is highly probable he was ordained and installed Pastor of this church. He supplied also the churches of Speedwell and Hawfields for several years, and in 1815 he accepted a call from the churches of Eno and Little River, in Orange, where he ministered about 20 years, witnessing several revivals of religion in his charge and saw great numbers added to these churches. He was appointed a Commissioner to the General Assembly by the Presbytery of Orange, April 23rd 1830. At his own request, the Pastoral relation between him and these churches was dissolved by Orange Presbytery, January 17th, 1834, when he removed to Statesville, Iredell county, and ministered as Stated Supply to Fourth Creek church, and became a member of Concord Presbytery in 1836. There he labored until 1838, when he joined the Presbytery of Fayetteville; and in the fall of that year, calls from Buffalo, Euphronia and Union, in Moore, were presented and accepted. In the spring of 1839, he was duly installed Pastor. The 15th of April, 1844, he requested a dissolution, and the Stated Clerk was directed to cite the churches in the usual form. On the 5th November, 1844, Buffalo church gave its consent, but arrears being due, the relation was not dissolved until April 4th, 1845. Euphronia and Union, in Moore, declined uniting in the Pastor's request, and he remained Pastor of these churches—of Union until October 28th, 1848, and of Euphronia until April 10th, 1852. But this venerable servant of Christ, so full of love for souls and zeal for the glory of God, was unwilling to be idle; he therefore commenced preaching in the churches of Bethesda, Mineral Springs and Bensalem, then without any one to break unto them the bread of life, and here, especially in Bensalem, his labors were greatly blessed. But the infirmities of age rendering him unable to travel frequently so far, he also here discontinued his labors. The ardor and zeal of the aged minister, however, so far from abating, increased as he advanced in life. He therefore resumed his ministrations at Euphronia, in 1860, where he preached till about five weeks before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. C. Campbell, 23rd December, 1863, in the 91st year of his age.

Mr. Paisley was married to Eleanor, daughter of Col. John Paisley, and sister of the late Rev. Wm. Paisley, of Greensborough, an amiable lady, who died in 1856, and by whose side, at Eno church, one of the fields of his early and useful labors, he is buried. They had two children. The first died in infancy. The other survives her excellent and venerable parents, and is the wife of Wm. C. Campbell, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Paisley entered the ministry under the disadvantage of limited preparation, yet few men labored more abundantly and faithfully, or were more successful in winning souls to Christ. Wherever he labored, many [illegible] instrumentality were brought to a [illegible] salvation. He delighted in [illegible] much and labored earnestly [illegible] for revivals of religion, and [illegible] fully blessed his labors with [illegible] seasons. And, even stand[illegible] ders of the grave, his soul [illegible] ness one more precious revival before his departure. His desire was granted. In August, before he died, it pleased God to pour out his spirit on the church in which he was bestowing his last labors upon earth, and, as the fruit of it, he saw thirty added to the church. As a minister he loved and studied the truth, and faithfully and fearlessly, so far as he knew it, declared the whole counsel of God, and followed it with fervent prayer, for he was truly a man of prayer, who spent much time at a throne of grace, whose usual habit was to retire morning, noon and night for secret prayer and communion with God. Highly exemplary in his walk and conversation, deeply earnest in his manner of preaching, and with a heart burning with love for perishing souls and the glory of God, his discourses were solemn and impressive and usually listened to with fixed attention. As a Presbyter, he was remarkably punctual in attending the judicatories of the church, till his deafness rendered it unprofitable to him to be in a deliberative body where he seldom heard anything that was said. This aged and venerable servant of Christ retained in a remarkable degree the strength of his mental faculties, and true to his mission, even on his dying bed, exhorting all around him till utterance failed, to prepare for the eternal world, closed his long, highly exemplary life, in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

Resolved, 1. That while Presbytery is sensible of the loss which it has sustained in the death of this faithful and useful servant of Christ, yet we would sincerely thank God for the grace bestowed upon him for his long and useful life in the holy ministry, and for the testimony which he has left us in his life and death, that he has gone to receive his eternal reward in glory.

Resolved, 2. That it becomes us to be solemnly admonished to be earnest and zealous and faithful in the great work to which He has called us, for the night of death cometh when no man can work.

Resolved, 3. That we deeply sympathize with the family in the loss which they have sustained in the death of their venerable father, and we therefore direct that a copy of the preceding minute be forwarded to them.

This report was adopted, and ordered to be recorded in a book to be purchased for this and other similar papers that may hereafter be prepared. The Stated Clerk was also directed to publish it in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*.

By order of Presbytery,
J. P. MCPHERSON, *Stated Clerk*.
Montpelier, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1864.

Selections.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.

I say, brethren, with Christ's Cross before us, shall we attempt to shrink from it or evade our own? In truth, a hopeless endeavor! For he who will not [illegible] share in the world's burden, will [illegible] shoulder from under it, does [illegible] escape it. His share of that [illegible] upon him still. All that he [illegible] his attempt to show it, is to miss the blessing of it. He has sought to save his life, and so, perhaps, has lost it. For thus it is ever, "care finds the careless out." In a moment it leaps within the defences which a man has ever so carefully reared; in a moment the enemy is within them; and all the thought and labor of a life to exclude him has proved vain; and he whose labor it was that he might not have a crumpled rose leaf under him, finds himself tossing suddenly upon a bed of thorns; and he who would not touch with his little finger his brethren's burdens, now finds his own laid heavily on himself. For even so does a righteous God evermore defeat man's plans of self-pleasing, and himself lays upon them that, and often in larger measure, which they would not take upon themselves. We have but this choice, to meet the toil and task of life as manful combatants, or be overtaken by them as cowardly fugitives. In one way or another they will inevitably be ours. Therefore, for these and for all other reasons, looking at that cross of Christ, and seeing in it the gathering up of his whole life, the motto of it all, *that* to which all that went before was but as a long prelude, a *bearing* of the Cross before he hung on it, let us dare to say to ourselves—in that power of that cross I will die to myself, to my own will and my own desires, in so far as they are mine and not God's. It is an awful word, when they say it really meaning that it shall be the death knell of our own self-will which has sounded—an awful word, and all that is in us of the old man will remonstrate against it, will plead that life is not worth the living upon such conditions as these. Yet, if thou dare to say it, and to act on it, thou shalt find it a blessed word, and the work which thereupon thou shalt undertake, a blessed work. Out of this death presently shall come life, even the true life, which was utterly cramped and hindered before; this seeming bondage shall be the truest liberty; this, which seems utter straightness for thy spirit, shall anon bring thy feet into a large room. And yet, let us not suppose brethren, that it will be enough to say once that we will thus die to self, and then that all will be accomplished, that the victory will be gained. Once, indeed, we must say it for the first time, and [illegible] whole collected purpose of our [illegible] ever and again shall we find [illegible] it anew; for on every side shall [illegible] the love of luxury, of ease, of [illegible] in short, of the world, encroach[illegible] us, which ever and again will [illegible] be arrested and put back. [illegible], and with but earnest prayer and [illegible] by a struggle do we win a foot of [illegible] here, and still more hardly do we [illegible] what we have won. To stamp the Cross upon our lives, and on all parts of them, this is no slight undertaking. What continual danger we are in of slipping out of this, of finding excuses for not attempting it; how ready is each one of us to smooth away all the rough corners and sharp edges of obedience, all that brings us in unpleasant contact and collision with the world or with our own desires—or let that and these, by their constant but unnoted friction, smooth them away for us. And yet, if that Cross means anything, if Christ's hanging there was in any sense a pattern and example to us, all this in the power of His Spirit must be attempted, and must be done.—*Dean Trench*.

THE VAIL RENT IN TWAIN.—What in all the world is to hinder you from coming in? The law, however holy, need not hinder you—here is a righteousness; justice, however awful, need not hinder you—here is a satisfaction; your sins, however great, need not hinder you—here is a sacrifice. All these vails are rent; what, then, should hinder? Are there any other vails to be rent? Oh, say you, the vail of darkness, ignorance, enmity, and unbelief that is upon my heart. Well, let me tell you, that need not hinder you either to come to Christ, and employ him to rend these vails on your part; that is but little for him to do who could rend such great vails as were on God's part. Did he not rend a greater vail when he satisfied infinite justice, and stopped up the flood-gates of Divine wrath? and if he hath done the greater, O will you not employ him to do the less?

Why, say you, if I knew that he rent that great vail for me, I would not fear but he would rend the lesser. Why, man, the vail was rent for sinners, and why not for you? "Christ came to save sinners." But say you, all shall not be saved and brought within the vail, and perhaps not I. We answer, Some shall be saved, and why not you? wherefore are not all that hear this gospel saved, but because they will not come to Christ to save them? Through unbelief they think he meant no favor towards them when he rent the vail, and so stand aloof from him, saying, It is not for me. But I declare in his name it was for you, man; for you woman; whoever will have the benefit of it. The gospel notifies in general that the vail is rent for you all, so far as that God calls and commands you all to come into the holiest by this way, this new and living way consecrated through the vail; and if you do not, you shall be damned for your neglect of it. But as for your particular personal knowledge of your actual interest in the benefit of this rent vail, it is impossible for you to have it, till you come to Christ and sue for it; therefore, let nothing hinder you to enter, since the rent, and the way patent. You have nothing to do yourself, for you cannot rend it; all that you have to do is to consent that Christ should rend all vails between God and you; for he will be a compassionate Saviour; he will not leave a rag of vail for you to rend, but with his own hand rend all in twain from the top to the bottom. O, say Amen to it, that he may get all the work and all the praise.—*Ralph Erskine*.

DON'T BE HASTY.—1. Because you will be likely to treat quite lightly two very good friends of yours, Reason and Conscience, who will not have a chance to speak.

2. Because you will have to travel over the same ground in company with one Sober Second Thought, who will be more likely to have with him a whip of scorpions than a bunch of flowers.

3. Because the words or actions involved in it are more likely than others to be misunderstood, and therefore to be severely judged.

4. Because this is one way to please and give great advantage to a great enemy of yours, one powerful enough to be called "the Prince of the World," and who has caught more people than can be counted in this very trap.

5. Because in so doing, you are likely to be a fellow-traveller in such company as follows: "He that is hasty with his feet sinneth." "He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly." "Seest thou a man hasty in words there is more hope of a fool than of him." "The thoughts of every one that is hasty tend only to want."

6. Because such a fire may be kindled that it cannot be put out, even by all the water a whole engine company can throw, with Second Thought for their captain.

"MEET ME IN HEAVEN."

It was the seventh and last day of the terrible fighting around Richmond, in the Summer of 1862—the Malvern Hill fight as it is to be known in history. With two friends, I was passing around the field of battle, in the rear of Huger's division, which was engaged. The roar of cannon and small arms was incessant and almost deafening, and the wounded among our brave men were being brought up out of the woods and to the rear. Approaching a field hospital which had been pitched at the late residence of an humble farmer, whose home had been desolated by the retreat of McClellan's army, and himself carried off a prisoner, his family fleeing to some other place of safety, a soldier came toward us, and inquired if I was not a Minister, to which an affirmative answer was given. "Then," said he, "please go to the man lying in the door of the house, he is badly wounded, must die, and wants to see a Minister."

I made my way through the crowd of wounded and dying, lying around on the green grass, and to the door of the house which had been emptied of furniture, and nearly filled with wounded soldiers. Just inside the front door lay the badly wounded man to which my attention had been directed. I halted in his presence, looked upon him. His eyes were closed, and his lips were moving, as though he were profoundly engaged in prayer. One foot had been torn off by a shell, and the other leg terribly shattered and the knee-pan carried away, and besides these, he had two other severe wounds on the body. Thousands of flies were swarming around him and alighting on his bloody limbs, face and hands. The Surgeon passed while I stood looking at him for a moment and said in a low tone, "he must die." I drew nearer the poor sufferer, and with my hat fanned the flies away, and then kneeling by his side, called him, when he opened his eyes in a sort of half conscious manner, and responded to my call. The kind hearted Surgeon brought a stimulant and with a spoon placed it to his lips, which seemed to revive him, and he was then told that a Minister had called to see him and talk with him. Fixing his eyes on me with an intent gaze, he inquired in an emphatic manner, "Who are you? what is your name?" I gave him my name. Surprised, he exclaimed, "What! Not W———s, of Suffolk?" I replied, "that is my name and residence." "Then, do you know me?" I looked at him well in the face before answering, and saw nothing about him that I could remember, and then informed him that I did not know him.

"Do you not know George, George B———n?" said he, and raising his unwounded arm burst into tears, took me around the neck, drew me to his bosom and wept aloud. I then, to my astonishment, recognized him as a pupil of mine, 17 years before, and whom I had not seen in several years. I remembered him as the bright, blue-eyed, fair skin, feminine-featured boy of former years—I remembered his venerable Christian mother, his fond sister and two elder brothers, and the past came vividly before me, and I wept with him.

When composed, he said, "I am terribly wounded, and suffering greatly, and fear that I cannot live—tell me what you think of me." I with candor told him that his case was a very dangerous one, and I feared he could not recover from his wounds.—Said he, "I want you to pray with me—I have not seen you in a long time, and you know but little about me, as well as you once knew me—I am married and have a wife and dear children in our native old county. I have been for several years a member of the Baptist Church, but regret that I have not always been as faithful as I ought to have been. But God has been merciful to me, and now I am about to die—receive and send my dying message to my wife and my children. Tell my wife, if I die here and see her no more, that I am going to Heaven, and she must meet me there; tell her to instruct the children and bring them up right, and may they meet me in heaven. Write to my brother, and tell F—— to come and see me, if possible, before I die, but if I die and see him not, tell him to meet me in heaven—I feel that I shall meet you there."

I received the dying message, arranged his poor mangled body the best I could in a corner of the room and out of the hot sun, where he had been lying, then went in search of an ambulance to take him to a hospital in the city. The ambulances were all employed and several hours passed before one could be obtained. This was found on a distant part of the field, and when it was nearly night. I sent after him and was to meet him in the city. But on enquiring at the appointed place for him, I ascertained that in a few moments after being lifted into the ambulance he breathed his last and his sufferings were over. His body was carried to the dead house for burial. I saw him no more, but his words rang in my ears. "I will meet you in Heaven." And now when two years have gone down the stream of life, which have been a full age of startling magnitude, I still remember the words of my former pupil and the noble soldier. The farmer's humble dwelling, the room filled with wounded men, the swarms of flies, the puddles of blood on the floor, the wounded soldiers and my own besmeared hands and garments, are still fresh in my memory. I will try to meet George in Heaven.

Oh! how we long for a home in the land where there is no war—no pain—no sorrow—no death—no parting. Heaven! sweet Heaven!

PROVIDENCE AGAINST INFIDELITY.—Most ruins of deserted cities are left on the surface of the earth, exposed to the destructive hand of hostile men, or to the wasting influence of the elements. And, after a few centuries, even the spot they occupied can no longer be discerned. It might have been the same with Babylon and Nineveh. But God reserved them for a future use. It is as if he foresaw the infidelity of the present age, and covered these cities deep under the earth, that he might disinter them at the necessary emergency, to give their testimony in behalf of the Old Testament. With storms of sweeping sand, he buried them out of the sight of man, away from the hand of the destroyer, beyond the commotions of the elements, that he might keep their witness in store, and in its integrity, to confound the sceptic. And now, when the day of need has come, the day when his truth is assailed and a witness is called for, lo, he uncovers the earth to bring forth voices! He opens the grave of a city, buried for ages, that he may present to the nations a confirmation of his word. He who watched over the fate of the Scriptures on the surface of the earth, and saved them from the malice of his enemies, has watched over these inimitable vouchers of them under the earth, and, in due time, ushered them into light. The discoveries in Nineveh and Babylon are among the most wonderful events of the age; and wonderful, especially, for their bearing on the word of God. The unbeliever may reason against doctrine. He may array logic against the positions of revelation; not, it is true, a genuine logic; but such as satisfies his own mind. But when from the bosom of the earth, from the tombs of distant countries, are drawn out the bricks of a palace, marked on the back, as they were made and laid in courses, with the name of Nebuchadnezzar, and decorations and sculptures, carrying the exploits and engraving the very name of Sennacherib, according to the narrations of the Old Testament, what has infidelity to do but to hide its head? What is left for the sceptic, but to confess that the Scripture is true, and that he is conquered?

SLAVES AND THEIR MASTERS.—We witnessed not long since, one of those significant incidents which make manifest the true relations between the Southern slave and his master. In response to the call for negro labor on the coast, a slave was setting out for the depot rather reluctantly.—He had been once before on the coast, and having "seen the elephant," was utterly devoid of curiosity or of desire for a repetition of that privilege. His special ground of distress, however, was the apprehension that he would not be suffered to return after the stipulated thirty days. On the previous occasion, he had been kept there three times thirty days, and had come back, as he described his case, "wounded all over." His plan now was, that "Master would be sure to come for him if not sent back at the appointed time." He said he had told the black ones down there before, that he knew his master would come for him; but, said he, "master you did not come, and (here the voice faltered and tears rolled down his cheeks,) I felt, sir, as it I did not *belong to anybody*."

This is the precise relation of the slave to his master—he belongs to him to be protected, and provided for, guarded and governed, usefully employed, trained and improved and in the highest and truest sense educated by him. The notion of education that it is only by means of books, or of reading and writing, is utterly false. It is one of the vain and ignorant conceits of that vain and ignorant people with whom we are at war. There are multitudes of well educated slaves all over the South who cannot read one word. The whole slave population is well educated in comparison with what their fathers were in the beginning of American slavery, or with what any other body of four millions of negroes are on the whole face of the globe.

Thus the converse of the statement of our sorrowing negro friend, is likewise true. The slave belongs indeed to his master, but the master equally belongs to his slave. The idea was well expressed by another slave known to us, who said, "I would not swap masters with any nigger in the State;" and in the questions put by a friend of ours long ago to an old negro working in a field, "who belongs to you?" which he answered very gravely by naming the gentleman whose slave he was. God has in His adorable providence given these people to us; He has in the same providence given us to them. We are journeying together to His judgment seat to give account for the manner in which respectively we are performing the duties of masters and slaves.—*So. Presbyterian*.

WORTHY OF REMARK AND EXAMPLE.—A negro boy, a train hand on the Waynesboro' road, reached Augusta on Sunday night nearly as soon as the train did, bringing the news of the capture of a train of empty cars by the Yankees at Waynesboro'.

This boy saw the train coming towards Waynesboro', and gave the signal to the engineer to turn back, but the train had gone too far and his warning came too late. Nothing daunted, however, the negro ran into the woods and seeing a Yankee officer's horse tied to a tree, jumped upon the same and rode the entire distance from Waynesboro' to Augusta, in order to give our authorities the situation of affairs in that neighborhood. He reports that the engineer of the train was robbed of his gold watch and pocket book, containing a considerable sum of money.

This boy deserves much credit for his action in the matter, and his conduct commends itself to many others, who could be of service to the cause, that are straggling and lagging behind. A prominent citizen of Augusta offered ten thousand dollars for the boy, when he heard of his exploit, says the "Chronicle."

...resbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Pro-tem., " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—From ——, $35 for Army Missions. Mrs. Annie Sinclair, $30 —Life Member of Bible Society. Catharine Small $5 for Army Missions. Miss Flora A. McCall, for Publication, $20, for Foreign Missions, $46.91. A. Riddick, $10, Tracts for soldiers. Alex. Martin, Domestic Missions $10, Foreign Missions $10.

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—M. L., $10; Carthage church, $56.18; E. M., $40; J. S. A., $87.50; Rockfish church, $60.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would urge upon all those who, at any time have been accustomed to write for the *Presbyterian*, the importance of continuing with regularity their contributions. Our exchange list is necessarily small, and even it it were much larger it would not be advisable to fill our columns with selections from other journals. It would seem to be an easy matter for our friends to furnish enough of communications to fill the first page of the paper each week, without making too large a demand upon their time.

We would be pleased also if our friends will send us such extracts from books and papers as possess a general interest. They can, in this way, contribute much to lighten our labors and at the same time to extend very materially our range of selection.

REV. J. H. MCNEILL.—We have the pleasure to greet our friend and colleague, Rev. J. H. McNeill, who is at home on a short furlough from his command in the field. The Major's hearty looks bear ample testimony to a well-stocked commissariat, and his cheerful conversation and hopefulness of spirit, are quite sufficient to dispel any clouds of doubt or apprehension about our ability to withstand the utmost violence of our enemies.

Long may he be spared to his duties in the camp, the editorial chair, or the pulpit, wherever the Lord of the vineyard in his providence may call him.

THE LATE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.—The mail brings us the glad intelligence that the attack on Wilmington has been abandoned, and that the immense fleet, with the land forces that lately mustered for its capture or destruction, have disappeared. The damage sustained by our works and the loss that have fallen upon our noble defenders have both been unusually slight. There is matter for profound gratitude to God in the bare announcement of these facts, told only in the simple language of truthful statement, but there is another fact, full of meaning and full of comfort to the thoughtful and believing, far more hopeful in the possibilities that may be inferred from it than even the strength of our defensive works, or the ability of our troops to resist similar attacks in the future.

The hand of Jehovah of Hosts has been clearly seen from the beginning. His own right arm hath gotten us this great victory. His winds prevailed and the stout ships of the enemy were compelled to seek for safety in the open sea. He rode upon the storm and gave it energy and direction, so that the utmost power of man was not strong enough to work successfully against his will.

Let the fearful and unbelieving take heart and courage. What has been may be again, and in many ways—the best ways—God takes care of those whom he means to help. What might have been, but for the storm which prevailed so opportunely, we can never know. It is enough that we comfort ourselves with what has been developed of God's mercy, and that we look hopefully forward to new scenes of trial, while we use, with all our might, the energies and the means of defence that may again be successfully employed, under His guidance and blessing, for our preservation and signal triumph.

That glory of God which shines in the church, shines on the world.

SALUTATORY.

With the present number, the *Presbyterian* enters upon the eighth year of its existence. When, in the beginning of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as Associate Editor, I entered upon the proper duties of that vocation, it was a day of anxiety and almost of foreboding, as with my colleague I looked out upon the prospect of its success; for the enterprise was untried and there were many causes which might induce the apprehension that, perhaps, its life would be short and its influence be felt throughout only a narrow circle.

But God had determined otherwise, and during all the years of its publication He has been watching over its growth and maturing strength, until it now stands as one of the permanent religious interests of his church in North Carolina. The editorial management of the paper has been committed to many hands since its first appearance. One only has gone to his final rest, his labors done, his work on earth finished. In the *Presbyterian* his heart was bound up, and its prosperity and the enlargement of its usefulness were the great object of the later years of his active life. He lived to see the result of his labors in a widely extended subscription, and to receive his reward in the hearty commendation of the churches in our communion.

Circumstances of a personal character induced my withdrawal from the editorial chair, in May 1858, and when I had been connected with the paper but a few months. So purely personal were they that I did not deem it necessary, at the time, to lay them before the public, nor do I think it at all necessary to explain them now; they were but a part of God's dealings with me, and only served to show that the time, perhaps, had not come when, with full experience of the world and the unsatisfying character of its pursuits and aims, I should be better fitted to look with a more single eye to the interests of that great eternity which lies full before us, and in which the larger part of our existence lies. It was well, therefore, that I should prove these things and that events should prove me, before I could properly come to the discharge of duties so important, and requiring a higher degree of education in the mystery of godliness than I possessed at that time.

But now, having been trained by prosperity and adversity, having enjoyed God's blessing and suffered the chastisement which He sends upon His children, I trust that I shall bring to the discharge of the duties which I now assume a consecration, both of mind and heart, such as I might never have felt and owned but for the very experience through which I have been brought. Truly God's ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts; for human causes, apparently very slight, and such as might have been passed by undeeded but for the potency with which He chose to invest them, have been powerful enough to change the whole current of my intentions and aims, and to bring me again into a position I trust of usefulness in the church and in the world, but widely different from such as I had meditated or even thought possible a few months ago.

And, now that I enter upon the duties to which those who control the interests of the paper have called me, I shall look for the support of Presbyterians throughout the State in maintaining its circulation and usefulness, and in contributing in every way to sustain and cheer me in labors which the state of the country render doubly arduous. If ever there was a time when the religious press of the Confederacy should be nobly sustained, that time is the present. Newspapers form by far the largest part of that reading matter which influences the judgments of men in things secular and things spiritual—they will be read when nothing else will be acceptable. They supply a need which no other publications can reach, and the demand for such as are still in existence, is much larger than in former years. Shall this demand be met by the secular press alone, which is content with giving items of intelligence and discussing the outward affairs and interests of the country? Shall there be no pressing home upon our people at large, and particularly upon those who are cut off in large measure from the stated and regular services of the sanctuary, the great truths which this stern baptism of fire and blood through which we are now passing is designed to teach? Shall there be none to take up "the other side" of the great questions of the day and develop God's designs in this terrible ordeal through which He is conducting us? Shall the voice of God be silent in all this land, while the voice of *man* is ringing through its length and breadth, proclaiming the deeds of the mighty, the victories of armies, the triumphs of embattled hosts, success, disaster, defeat, with no apparent thought that anything is being wrought in all these events by the special design of One who does his will among the armies of heaven and the inhabitants of the earth? If not, then again I say that I shall look for the *generous* support of all Presbyterians, and particularly to the brethren of the ministry to whom this aspect of our public affairs is familiar, and whose habits of thought and facility of composition will enable them to do much to lighten my own labors and improve both the tone and usefulness of the paper itself.

To many of the subscribers to the *Presbyterian*, I trust I shall not come as a stranger; and to all I hope that the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit will enable me to appeal with words of wisdom taught by Himself; and, under his guidance and direction, that I may be enabled to lay before them out of such treasure as He shall give me "things new and old" for their comfort and edification.

Finally, I invoke the prayers of the church for that sustaining grace and power which alone can enable me to discharge successfully the duties to which I have been called.

BARTH'W FULLER.

In the retirement of Rev. J. M. Sherwood from the editorial management of this paper, we are sure that he carries with him the best wishes of its subscribers for his health and continued usefulness.

He will be missed by all to whom the *Presbyterian* shall come in its weekly visits, but they may comfort themselves with the thought that he is engaged in what he deems his more appropriate work. We shall still look for the benefit of his experience and advice, and hope not unfrequently to welcome him as a contributor to our columns.

For some weeks to come we shall print a full edition and send a copy of the paper as usual to all who were subscribers [illegible] the close of the year. Those who inte[illegible] new their subscriptions will obli[illegible] much by doing so at once, and th[illegible] do not intend to subscribe will c[illegible] favor by notifying us promptly to th[illegible]

The cash system will be strictly [illegible] to, and the names of all persons [illegible] erased from our mail books who do [illegible] ward a request for renewal, with the [illegible] in the course of the next few weeks.

Let us have a full and ready r[illegible] from all our former patrons.

"ART THOU IN HEALTH MY BROTH[illegible]

2 SAM. XX: 9.

Amongst the revolving years that have passed over us during our experience of life, none has yet possessed greater significance and importance than the one whose sands have just run out. Events of the highest importance to us as individuals and as a nation, above all as a christian people, have transpired, and have left their impress for weal or woe upon our characters. Good or bad, its record is now closed, and save for the influence its events have exerted upon us, it is as though it had never been.

We open now a new chapter of the book of life, and in turning the fresh page, it is well that we should endeavor, in some measure, to anticipate what its record may be. Are we prepared to enter upon the study of what it may unfold—are we ready for the trials, the disappointments, as well as the joys and pleasures which its checquered history may reveal, and has the past year brought that strength and maturity of mind and heart which will enable us to look undismayed upon whatever may come to pass, albeit that may be the destruction of our brightest hopes and most pleasant anticipations? It is wise to put our questions thus closely home and to shut out, sometimes, the bright side of the picture which fancy is prone to hold up before our too willing eyes. Stern work lies before us. Stern heart-work must be our portion. For its due performance, every faculty of body and of soul needs to be in perfect order and soundness. How stands the case with you? "Art thou in health my brother?"

Does no disease with its blighting and wasting influence paralyse your energies and lay its chill hand upon your throbbing pulse as though it would sap the very foundation of your life and dry the springs of your activity? Perhaps you have already matured, as far as you were able, the plans and purposes by which you intend to govern yourself during the present year. These plans may contemplate a large expenditure of labor and thought, and they necessarily comprehend the one essential condition of *health*—sound, vigorous health, in order that they may not fail, for lack of due attention and watchfulness to secure their prosperous fulfillment. What, then, if you have mistaken your bodily condition, [illegible] have counted too surely upon the possession of this one indispensable requisite. [illegible] mistake if it indeed be so! And the [illegible] of this year may find you far beyond reach of your anticipated pleasures, and alike unmoved by the success or failure of your cherished hopes.

But there are plans and purposes for this present year which must be wrought to their fulfillment by you, and in which you must play an important, though somewhat subordinate part. For these too, health is necessary—not so much health of the body as health of the *soul*. God has his designs concerning you. He means your happiness. He has disposed all the economy of his grace and his love to secure your everlasting life, and he comes with this one great question to ascertain whether you are in a condition to receive the incomparable good which he wishes to bestow upon you. "Art thou in health?" The care and skill of the physician are not prized when they are not felt to be necessary to recover us of our diseases. We must acknowledge ourselves *sick* before we will avail ourselves of the healing remedy. But it is not a means of cure to deny the fact of illness and stubbornly to refuse what may be necessary to our relief. Deal honestly with yourself then, and answer in the light of eternity this solemn and momentous question, once for all. If not in health, then let us point you to the great physician—the all-healing remedy for your disease. Your sickness is not unto death if you are only willing to be cured. Christ stands ready to administer the precious drops of His own blood which will not only restore you to health, but also shield you from the possibility of eternal death. He offers his own body for your sustenance, of which if you eat you shall not die, but live forever. Yea, though you were already dead, he has that same word of power which he spoke to the young man whom he brought again to life in the streets of the city of Nain. Oh then confess your malady, acknowledge your infirmity, be healed of your diseases, and walk forth again alive and well—alive to all your obligations to God, to his cause, to his church and the world; and well both for this life and the life to come. So shall you have that perfect health which the leaves of the tree of life, and the waters of that crystal river which proceedeth out of the throne of God and the Lamb, alone can give. So shall you have that complete soundness which, in the exuberant gladness of your restored soul, shall compel you to walk and leap and praise God.

"They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."

[illegible] SEMINARY.—At their [illegible] the Board of Directors [illegible] owing paper on the question [illegible] the Seminary to the care of [illegible] Virginia having referred [illegible] the transfer of the Seminary [illegible] Directors and the Faculty [illegible] erson, and the Synod of North [illegible] olina having given its consent to said [illegible] nafer—

Resolved 1. That after such consideration of the subject as they are able to give, the committee are inclined to the opinion that a transfer is desirable to such an extent as will give to the General Assembly the relation to the Seminary now sustained by the two Synods.

Resolved 2. That a Committee be appointed to prepare a paper in accordance with the above resolution, and that the whole subject shall be presented at the next meeting of the Board; and if there be no intervening meeting of the Board to determine otherwise, that this Committee report to the Synod of Virginia.

Messrs. Wm. Brown, M. D. Hoge, R. L. Dabney, and J. R. Tucker, Esq., constitute the committee.

The *Central Presbyterian* says that the meeting of the Board was not a full one, and it was judged proper to go no farther at present than to indicate the general opinion the majority entertained, leaving the whole matter subject to the action of the meeting next spring.—*Chris. Observer.*

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.—One of the most memorable passages ever uttered by Mr. Webster was in vindication of the authority of conscience and of Providence, on a trial for a dark and mysterious murder; "the guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself, or rather it feels an irresistable impulse to be true to itself it labors under its guilty possession, and and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed upon by a torment which it does not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance, either from heaven or earth. The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and like the evil spirit of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising in his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its workings in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays its discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarrass him, and the of net circumstances to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed—it will be confessed; there is no refuge from confession but suicide; and suicide is confession.

THE HEAVY BURDEN.—As I was walking one pleasant morning in the village where I live, I saw before me a little boy carrying a large bundle. He seemed very careful of it, as if it contained something valuable, yet it was quite too heavy for his slender frame to support. While I was looking at him a gentleman came by, stopped and said kindly,

"You have a heavy load, my boy, wouldn't you like to have me carry it for you?"

"Oh, no!" replied he quickly, as if indignant at the supposition that he was unable, "I am strong and can carry it myself."

Though so—almost rudely—repulsed, the kind gentleman did not leave him. After walking quite a distance, they reached the foot of a [illegible] hill; here his friend again offered his as[illegible] was again refused. The boy started [illegible] confident that he was able with[illegible] help to reach the top. But it was a hard hill to climb, the path was rough and stony; he persevered until he arrived nearly half way up, then his strength gave way and he sat down on the ground tired and flushed, wishing that he had accepted the kind offer of his friend. That friend was not far away, and he came now just as kindly as before, still willing to help him. The poor boy now gladly, thankfully gave up his burden into the strong hands of his kind friend, as confident of his own weakness as he had before been of his strength.

Are we not all like this little boy? We think we are strong, able to take care of our own souls, and so we refuse the gentle invitations of our Saviour again and again; until we come to some difficult hill, some trial or temptation, which proves to us our weakness, and then we are glad, oh how glad, to hear Jesus say, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," thankful to lay our burden in his strong, loving arms, and walk ever by his side.—*S. S. Times.*

HAPPINESS.—Now let me tell you a secret—a secret worth knowing. This looking forward for enjoyment dont pay. From what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only true way to be happy, is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is plodding over his lessons; the apprentice while he is learning his trade, the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he sighs for.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN LENOIR.

A few years since we had no church of our own denomination in Lenoir. Lenoir is the county seat of Caldwell county. It is also the seat of a Female Institution, under the care and control of the Methodist E. church. There is also a male Academy, built up by a few Presbyterians, and conducted by Capt. Rankin and Mr. Faucette. This institution was in successful operation until the war commenced; and under the skillful management of pious and energetic teachers, promised to be a great blessing to the church and country. We have had for many years a few ministers scattered thro' that region of country. But they were like sheep without a shepherd. The church was first organized in that place by Rev. H. N. Pharr, and B. L. Beall. But for several years after the organization, it was without regular preaching and without a house of worship. The Rev. Jesse Rankin, who has been laboring with untiring perseverance and gratifying success as the Evangelist for Concord Presbytery, located his family in that place. Those who were Presbyterians by profession, by education, or by inclination, together with some from other denominations, rallied around him and the church which they loved. They have built and furnished one of the nicest, most tasteful, and most comfortable houses of worship that I have seen anywhere. They have grown and increased until they now number about forty members. In their liberality and their thoughtful attention to the temporal wants of the beloved brethren who minister to them in spiritual things, they set an example that should provoke other churches to love and good works. At a solemn and interesting communion meeting on the 2nd Sabbath in December, though the weather was inclement and the congregation small, they made a contribution to the cause of publication amounting to more than one hundred dollars. Thus this little church, so recently gathered out of the wilderness, is like a city on an hill, the light of which cannot be hid. And it is beginning to sent out streams of benevolence, that will make the wilderness to rejoice, and cause the desert to blossom as the rose. A little church gathered out of the world, and surrounded with other denominations, envious of its growth and prosperity. By this outside pressure they are drawn closer together by the cords of love and affection. They are now united as a band of brethren. They endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace; they are more disposed to become helpers of each others' faith—bearers of each others' burdens—and then they fulfill that great law of love which God has prescribed to regulate the intercourse of christians with each other. There are many advantages arising from our ministers going out from our old and long established churches, from building upon another man's foundation, and preaching the gospel where Christ has not been named. If there was some of this spirit among all our ministers, the church would lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes more rapidly, and Zion would soon become a praise in the whole earth. Ought not the desire and prayer of every minister to be like the disciples when they said, "Lord increase our faith."

W. W. P.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Church of Christ is the court of holy love, filled with offices and appointments of charity and grace. Bringing into it pity, and kindness, and zeal, he baptizes them with the spirit of heaven, assigns them each appropriate duties, and commands them to find and fabricate their happiness out of the happiness of others. Here we are to look on the faults of others, only to pray for and assist in their improvement, and to contemplate their excellencies, only to admire and imitate. By a law of our nature, like seeks to associate with like; and, in the Church, he enables holiness to ally and reinforce with holiness; he essays to make the least portion of goodness feel that it is identified with all the goodness in the universe. The fluid which is about to crystalize does not more certainly assume the form of the crystal inserted into it, than believers modify and accelerate the formation of their character by associating in christian fellowship; and all assimilate to Christ their common type and centre; according to his own prayer, they become "one in Him."

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—It was a noble and beautiful answer of our Queen, says the *Bristol Workman*, that she gave to an African prince, who sent an embassage, with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the secret of England's greatness and England's glory; and our beloved Queen sent him, not the number of her armies, not the account of her boundless merchandise, not the details of her inexhaustible wealth. She did not, like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, show the ambassador her diamonds, and her rich ornaments; but handing him a beautifully bound copy of the Bible, she said: "Tell the Prince that this is the secret of England's greatness."

A DEVOUT REGIMENT.—The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the 18th Va. Cavalry, Imboden's Brigade. It refers to the fight of Gen. Imboden before the main battle near New Market:

"Before the charge, and while we were in line, the command to dismount was given, when our noble old Chaplain sang a hymn and then prayed—the whole regiment kneeling. It was a solemn impressive sight just on the eve of battle. And God blessed our arms with victory. The Chaplain prayed that it should please God we might scatter our enemies, but Oh! preserve the lives of these dear ones, and prolong them for thy glory.'

Truly did God answer the prayer of the devout old man—they *were* scattered to the four winds and *we* lost not a man."—*Rich. Examiner.*

MOTTO.—"Each drop of dew has its commission."

"My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall distil as the dew; as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass, so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void."

AN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

During the period of the late distressing wars on the continent, many persons of failing fortunes, and declining health and hopes, repaired from the city to remote and sheltered retreats where they might lose sight of the universal misery, and more safely and quietly enjoy their home and fireside. In one of these insulated spots, dwelt a family of the well known name of Caradeaux, on a little farm, where they endeavored to believe themselves entirely removed from the dreadful din of arms. In this distant solitude they began to revive from their sufferings, and to sow and reap their fields. It was, however, a repose of but short duration. Soon they were compelled again to feel the fallacy of earthly plans. A road was opened in the very border of the forest where their farm lay for the approach of the invading army. The dread array of opposing squadrons were no longer distant. Every successive hour lessened their sense of security, and brought new cause of alarm. There was no alternative. The rigors of the season and the rapid movements of the enemy forbade them to fly for safety. At last, one tempestuous night, when the snow darkened the air, and the wind was rending the stoutest oaks of the forest, their anxiety became frightful. The march of the hostile troops was heard rapidly advancing. The distant boom of the artillery began to sound in the ears as they pursued the flying soldiers in the direction of Caradeaux farm, and now the whole western horizon was lighted up with the flames of war and fire and sword, combining to erase the vestiges of humanity wherever they passed. The good people of the farm-house heard with an agony of dread the perilous notes of war, and now could almost count the foot-fall of the approaching army, and were expecting that the next awful hour might see the inmates of their dwelling consigned to the murderous legions who were invading their soil. At this terrible juncture, the parents, and grandparents and children, all clinging to each other, rushed toward an upper chamber, barricaded and secured, as well as they could, the windows and doors, and all knelt down to put themselves into the hands of their Maker. The pious grandmother presided over these soul felt invocations, and read with a high and solemn voice, the prayer for the dread time of war, which has these words: "O God of might, raise a protecting wall around this dwelling, to defend us against the power of the enemy." One of the young sons who had most devoutedly joined in the petition, exclaimed instinctively. "May not this be too much to ask?" Meantime the night had been wearing on. The army seemed not to be gaining in approach toward the farm, which lay exactly in their expected route. The inmates of the little chamber remained in silent astonishment and doubt as to the cause of this suspense, but when the dawn began to shed its feeble light, greater still was their astonishment. The wind had drifted the snow during the night to such a height as entirely to overtop and conceal their mansion from the road, and indeed the surrounding country. All the family of Caradeaux again united in devotion, and poured forth tumultuous expressions of praise and thanksgiving; and said the good grandmother, "Behold, my children, the *wall* which the Lord built last night around thine house."

NOT AFRAID OF EVIL TIDINGS.

In the Union prayer meeting of our country, held daily in this city, a gentleman recently expressed a wish that he could meet with men of the class described by the Psalmist—men who are "*not afraid of evil tidings.*" Most men are struck with fear or anxiety or greatly depressed by the intelligence of severe reverses in such a crisis as the present. Such apprehensions are not merely natural; the absence of them seems to indicate a recklessness, a total indifference in regard to the great interests involved in the conflict. But why should we not expect disasters in a war of such gigantic dimensions as the present? In such a conflict as the Confederacy has been compelled to enter in defence of the rights and independence of her citizens, serious reverses are to be anticipated. No human foresight can in all cases prevent them. What then is the *antidote* for *fear* when evil tidings come? Where shall men look for support in the day of dire calamity?

This question is answered by the Psalmist, who directs you to an unfailing defence against the fear of bad news. In describing one who is thus exalted above the panic in the day of calamities, he pronounces a blessing upon him and upon his children. "Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments." "His seed" (his descendants) "shall be mighty upon earth." "Wealth and riches shall be in his house;" and he has the promise of light rising in the midst of darkness. "Truly he shall not be moved forever;" "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings;" why not? "*His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.*"

Trusting in the Lord dispels fear and all undue anxiety in the evil day. *Confidence* in the benevolence, wisdom and power of God, while summoning to the conflict all the energies of strength within the reach of man, is the means of our deliverance from the enemy as well as our defence against the fear of evil tidings. We cannot trust in human wisdom, which is but foolishness with God. We cannot trust in our own righteousness, which is but filthy rags, though we were a hundred times better than our enemies. But if we as a people trust in the Lord, He who controls all hearts and the destinies of nations can work out our deliverance in ten thousand ways, unknown to us, without any apparent miracle. —*Christian Observer.*

THE ATTRACTION OF CHRIST.—The night is far spent, the day is at hand, and the nearer we approach to the full enjoyment of blessedness, the more we feel the attractions of Him whom our soul loveth. Many years ago, I read in the "Arabian Nights," a story of a mountain of loadstone. Ships at a great distance felt its influence. At first their approach to it was scarcely perceptible. There was a declining from their course hardly to be noticed, and it excited little apprehension. But the attraction gradually became stronger, until the vessel was irresistibly impelled onwards with increased velocity. At last it drew all the nails and iron work to itself, and so the ship fell to pieces." "The path of the just is as the shining light." When first the believer feels the love of Christ, it is like a mustard seed, but it increases, and he is constrained by its influence to press more earnestly after the full enjoyment. At last the spirit can no more be kept at a distance from Him whom it loves. It flies to His embrace, and the body is dissolved.—*James Haldane.*

Whatever promotes and helps forward the worship of God, is real service to the commonwealth.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SITUATION.—An official dispatch, from Sugar Loaf, of the date of 2 p. m. yesterday, states that the enemy had evacuated Battery Anderson and re-embarked. So, for the time, ends that attempt at landing and invasion. The enemy has suffered far more severely in killed and wounded than we have, and his fleet will be found shattered to an extent that will take a long time to repair. The "nest of pirates" is safe.

Fort Fisher has sustained a most terrific bombardment. Just look at the list of war vessels brought against her! But her defence was as gallant as the attack was terrific. The damage to the Fort is slight, except to buildings not necessary to defence. The troops all behaved well and are in fine spirits.

But our enemy is persevering, and although signally foiled this time, will hardly be willing to give up the design so fondly entertained without making some further demonstration. His discomfited legions have sought refuge aboard his ships, ready to be cast forth upon some point which he may hope to find unprotected, and his stupendous armada still prowls round our coasts baffled, but still formidable. The immediate danger is over and Wilmington may breathe freer than she has done for months. The strength of her defences has been tried by the most formidable fleet, all things considered, of modern times, and nobly have they borne the trial. There is no cause now for panic, fear or uneasiness. Let us resume the even tenor of our way. If any, in panic, have refused Confederate money, let them be ashamed of themselves and sin no more. The next time they will be *marked* and hardly escape *serious consequences*. Business ought soon to be resumed.

CAPT. SEMMES' WHEREABOUTS.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following:

There is no longer any doubt that Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama (290), has entered the Confederacy by the way of Matamoras. He arrived there from Havana on the schooner Ada. She arrived at Matamoras on the 11th ult. At the hotels at Matamoras and Bragdad he registered his name "Randolph Smith." Semmes was dressed in citizen's clothes, and is described as being a small, delicate looking man, with a gray moustache. His left hand is crippled from his engagement with the Kearsage. It is understood that he left Matamoras for Richmond for the purpose of attending the investigation in relation to his surrender of the Alabama to the Kearsage.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 28th reports Kilpatrick with a large force of cavalry in Thomas county, laying waste the country. Cassville, Bartow county, has been almost entirely destroyed. 3 churches and 4 houses are left. All the business houses in Calhoun have been destroyed. The same in Cartersville, where the Baptist church was pulled down, the pulpit of the Presbyterian and the seats of the Methodist removed and destroyed. 10,000 yankees are reported at Dalton to intercept Hood; not credited.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., a resolution was adopted protesting against the seizure by Virginia of two trains chartered by North Carolina for salt transportation and prohibiting the use of our roads for Virginia transportation until reparation is made. A salary bill was passed, giving the Gov'r $5,500, Treasure $3,500 Sec'y of State $3,000. Comptroller $2,500. Also, a bill to grade Common Schools.

On Wednesday the Revenue bill was passed, and a motion to make the *Habeas Corpus* resolutions from the House a special order for the next day was rejected.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, a bill was passed to punish violations of the impressment laws. Mr. Carter introduced the Pool Peace resolutions defeated in the Senate, which were made the special order for Jan'y 20. 1865. A bill to secure the State Salt works from interruption was passed, 54 to 32. Also a bill making appropriations for the State Military establishment.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a bill was passed authorizing the Gov'r to send 200,000 worth of cotton and tobacco north for relief of our prisoners. $250,000 was appropriated for the Insane Asylum.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the Senate amendments to the Revenue bill were rejected. That for the relief of prisoners [see above] was concurred in. At 2 o'clock, the Senate came in, and witnessed the administration of the oaths of office to Gov. Vance, who delivered an address.

In the Senate, on Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted instructing the State Salt Commissioner to make the necessary investigation as to the possibility of manufacturing salt in Bladen. And another punishing by imprisonment and fine of $5,000 any person interfering with the State Salt works; understood to have been called for by some late interferrence which led to the removal of the works from Wilmington. A number of acts of incorporation &c., were passed, which will be found in the list of acts, and the Senate adjourned to 5 a. m. Friday at which time it adjourned to 12 o'clock and then to Jan. 17, 1865.

In the Commons, on Thursday evening, a communication was received from the Gov'r in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the settlement of accounts with Col. McRae, late State agent abroad—and a joint committee was appointed to settle them: Messers Leitch and Odom of the Senate, and Messers. Waugh, McGhee and Murphy of the Commons. On Mr. Shepherd's motion the rules were suspended and the bill to grade the Common Schools passed. The resolution in relation to the Salt works, mentioned in Senate proceedings, was passed. On motion of Mr. Shepherd resolutions of thanks to Speaker Donnell and Messers. Tucker and Stanly, Clerks, were unanimously adopted. The House adjourned to 12 o'clock Friday, and then to Jan 17, 1865.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28. The following dispatch was received late last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.

To his Excellency,
the President of the Confederate States:

The enemy has re-embarked, and is under cover of his fleet. His movements is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damages slight, except the buildings which are not necessary for defence; only two guns being disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy.

Major Gen. Whiting commanding the defences at the mouth of the river, Col. Lamb, commanding the officers and men composing the garrison, deserve especial commendation for gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

COL. MOSBY WOUNDED.—FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 27.—The gallant Col. Mosby received a dangerous but not mortal wound on last Wednesday. He is in our hands and well cared for.

A raiding party of the enemy [illegible] in Westmoreland on Monday, committed a good many depredations, and then left.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—Northern papers of the 25th have been received. Sherman's telegram to Lincoln, dated Savannah, Dec. 22d, reads: I beg to present you a Christmas gift: the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns, and plenty of ammunition; also, about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

Foster sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck, in which he says Hardee, anticipating an assault, escaped with his main body, his infantry, and light artillery, on the night of the 20th. The rebel iron clads were blown up, navy yard burned, and all the rest of the city intact. It contains 20,000 citizens, quite well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, large supplies of ammunition and material of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton, all safely stored in the warehouses. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of the river of all obstructions.

The Julia Fox, Blenheim, and "Let Her Be,' arrived at Nassau on the 19th.

BLOWING UP TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS AND ONE STEAM PICKET LAUNCH IN THE ROANOKE.—The Newbern, N, C., correspondence of the New York Herald, has the following interesting statement from the Roanoke fleet. The correspondence bears date 10th inst:

A gunboat expedition, sent up the Roanoke river, when opposite Jamestown, eighty miles above Plymouth, suddenly came in contact with some torpedoes placed in the channel by the rebels, and three boats were blown up. The flagship Wyalusing, commander Macomb, senior officer, took the lead and passed safely through. The Otsego, a double under, Lieutenant Commander Arnold, followed, the bow meeting with an obstruction, but which was apparently passed until being struck by the stern, proved to be a large torpedo, which, exploding, blew up the Otsego, sinking her in a few minutes.

After the blowing up of the Otsego the remainder of the fleet remained by her until morning when those vessels uninjured by the explosion pushed up the river. Soon after Commander Macomb despatched on special duty his aid, Paymaster Louis Sanos, on the steamer Bagley, two guns.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of the spot where the Otsego was sunk a torpedo exploded under the Bagley, blowing a hole through her, causing her to sink immediately. One man and a boy were killed. The officers and the rest of the crew escaped by swimming. Paymaster Sands and Capt Ames, commanding the tug, swam to the wreck of the Otsego, where they were picked up and taken on board the Wyalusing.

Soon after the sinking of the Bagley the steam picket launch No. 5 was also destroyed.

The Roanoke river is a perfect network of torpedoes. A large number have already been taken up, and a still larger number are supposed yet to remain.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—The Baltimore American of the 28th has official dispatches from Gen. Thomas representing his army still in pursuit of Hood's disorganized force. Gen. Cheatham is said to have abandoned his ammunition train at Pulaski. Gens. Lee and ——— were both wounded. Hood, at last accounts was at Bainbridge.

Gen. Sherman has communicated to the Sec'y of War his purpose to move up the Savannah River and capture Augusta.

Admiral Wilkes, sometime since dismissed from the Navy, has been reinstated by Lincoln. Gold 217.

LATER.—HOOD IN ALABAMA.—THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION A FAILURE.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 1.—The Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 29th has been received by flag of truce boat bringing supplies for the yankee prisoners.

A special telegram from Columbia, Tennessee. Dec. 28, P. M., says that escaped prisoners just arrived from Florence, Ala., report that Gen. Hood's advance reached that place on the 21st, and his infantry were crossing the river the whole of the next day. Forrest's force covered the rebel retreat.

A dispatch had been received from Fort Monroe announcing the failure of the expedition against Wilmington, but claiming that a great deal of damage had been done Fort Fisher and that a company of rebels had been captured outside the Fort. A torpedo boat, loaded with 300 lbs of powder, was exploded on Saturday morning (24th) within 300 yards of Fisher.

Gold has advanced, opening on the 29th at 223 1-2.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REVENUE BILL.

An *ad valorem* tax of one *per cent.* is levied for the support of the State government, the payment of its debts, &c., upon the assessed cash value of the following subjects on the 1st day of April, 1863, to-wit:

1. Real estate in this State; *Provided*, that where property has been wholly or in part destroyed since that time, the value is to be fixed by the owner, agent or attorney, on oath; and in case the tax taker is dissatisfied, two free holders are to decide the value, and if they disagree a third one is to be selected by them, and their decision is to be final.

2. All slaves, (except such as the county court may exempt,) the value of said slaves to be ascertained by the same person who ascertains the value of lands.

2. Money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit with individuals, or in the banks, or other corporations: *Provided*, that Confederate and State Treasury notes and coupons past due, of the bonds of any State, or corporation, except coupons on bonds of the State issued prior to Feb. 23. 1861, shall be considered money and *Provided* that persons listing the money on hand and at interest shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by them as principal, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

4. Money invested in manufacturing and steamboat corporations, or companies, according to the shares, as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation, and if there be no incorporation then upon the amount invested in State bonds issued since the 23d of Feb. 1861; money invested in county bonds, or bonds of incorporated towns; and also in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed.

5. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of $200; except articles specifically taxed.

6. All cotton and naval stores and tobacco except owned by the producer, or been purchased by the owner for his own use, or that of his family or dependents; and also such cotton as may have been purchased by any person or corporation for the purpose of manufacturing: *Provided*, that no more cotton held by a manufacturer shall be exempt than is needed for the consumption of one year.

Sec. 2. The following property shall be exempt from taxation.

All lands or other property belonging to the Confederate States, or this State, or to any county in this State, or to the University, Colleges, or other institutions of learning; all town halls, market houses, public squares, &c.; mechanical and farming tools, books, canoes, seines, &c.

Property taxed more than one per cent. not to be liable to the tax of one per cent. but to be listed separately.

On every dollar of nett dividend or profits not previously listed, declared, received, or due, on or before April 1st, in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Wadesboro', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank, Bank of North Carolina Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, a tax of eight cents, and to be exempt from county tax. Upon Confederate and corporation bonds, not otherwise taxed, one sixth of the interest annually accruing thereon. Stock or interest held in all corporations or business to be listed with the other individual property.

Taxes on all property listed to be paid to the Sheriff. (Schedule A.) Account of unlisted property to be rendered to the Sheriff on oath. (Schedule B.)

County Courts to fix pay of takers of tax lists. Comptroller to furnish printed lists.

SCHEDULE A.

The following subjects to be listed, in addition to those already mentioned: (1) Every taxable poll $3, but soldiers to be exempt, whether in the service of the State or Confederate States. (2) Toll-gates, turnpikes, and ferries, six per cent. on amount of receipts; and on keepers of houses of entertainment, whose annual receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax of three per cent. (3) Every gate permitted to be erected across a highway $50. (4) Note shavers, &c., to list their profits and pay a tax of twenty per cent. upon the same in addition to the tax imposed upon the interest they may receive upon such notes &c,—no deductions to be made on account of any losses sustained. (5) Persons engaged in buying and selling slaves, five per cent. on amount of purchases. (6) Persons not regular dealers, but who buy slaves to sell again, two per cent on [illegible] (7) Pleasure carriages, [illegible] two and a half per cent [illegible] jacks $15 each, or [illegible] son for one mare. [illegible] plated ware, jewelry [illegible] over $25 in value, [illegible] Watches, except those [illegible] a half per cent. on the [illegible] Every piano $4. Every [illegible] Every silver headed cane [illegible] a half per cent. on the receipts [illegible] tists, physicians, lawyers, portrait [illegible] daguerrean artists, commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and auctioneers on [illegible] such receipts amount to $1000; and on all other persons, except Judges, the Governor, and military officers, whose wages, fees, salaries or perquisites amount to $1000, one per cent. (11) On every dog not under eight months old, $2,50, provided, two dogs are exempted for every head of a family, and one dog for any person not the head of a family. (12) "Dead heads" on railroads five cents per mile. (13) Brandy distillers for themselves, and those having brandy distilled, 50 cents per gallon. (14) On liquors brought beyond the State for sale 15 per cent. on the profits. (15) On dividends and profits five per cent. On profits annually made in buying and selling, or in the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods and leather or articles made of leather, iron, tobacco, and in making of salt where such profits are equal to $10 000, a tax of eight per cent.; and if equal to $20,000, a tax of twelve per cent.; and if equal to $30,000, a tax of fifteen per cent. (16, 17, 18, 19, 20) on collateral descents from two to six per cent. according to consanguinity.

SCHEDULE B.

SUBJECTS TAXED WITHOUT BEING LISTED.

(1) Circus riders, exhibitions of animals, &c., $200 for each county. Side shows $50 for each county. (2) Stage and theatrical players, &c., except amateur performers, $500 for each county. (3) Itinerant singers, &c., $25 for each county. (4) Every insurance company incorporated out of the State, three per cent. upon its gross receipts. (5) Every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State $1,000. (6) Every broker, private banker, agent for a foreign banker, &c., twenty five per cent. upon his profits. (7) Every express company 20 per cent. on gross receipts. The same on Railroad Expresses. Both exempt from county taxes. (8) Every public billiard table $1,000. Every private one $100. Every bagatelle or roulette table $200. (9) Every public bowling alley $200. Every private one $35. (10) Every livery stable; or place where horses are kept for hire $50. (11) Retail license $1,050. Each retailer, in addition, to list and pay as provided in Schedule A. (12) Every non-resident who purchases any slave, corn, pork, bacon or spirituous liquors, shall immediately become liable to pay a tax of two per cent., and on neglect or failure to pay the tax shall forfeit and pay $1,000. (13) Non-residents to pay two per cent. on the amount of each slave brought into the State and sold. (14) All persons buying or selling slaves to be considered non-residents until the contrary is shown. (15) $6 per pack on playing cards sold. (16) On sales of vehicles manufactured out of the State, two and a half per cent. (17) On auctioneers five per cent. on gross amount of sales, the same not to be subject to county tax. Sales made by itinerant traders or non residents ten per cent. (18) On merchant tailors, jewellers, grocers, apothecaries, druggists, &c., one per cent. on amount of purchases that are not elsewhere taxed. (18) On every male manufacturer of garments for males, five per cent. on profits. (20) On patent medicines and nostrums twenty five per cent on amount of sales. (21) Horse and mule drovers five per cent. on amount of sales (22) On stnds and jacks belonging to non residents $35, or the high est price for the season for one mare (23) Peddlar's license $2.0. (24) Itinerant lightning rod men, or dealers in spirituous liquors, taxed as peddlars. (25) Gypsies, fortune tellers [illegible] $50 for each county. (26) Personal [illegible] taxable age after July 1st may [illegible]

All incorporations by special act $50. Marriage license $2. Mortgage deed, marriage contract, deed in trust, $2 each. [illegible] broker not a resident, ten pr cent. on all sums [illegible] in specie or exchange from any bank, to be accounted for by the cashier of such bank. On each share of bank stock as follows: Bank of Washington 25 cents; Merchant's Bank 25 cents; Bank of Wadesboro' 12 1 2 cents; Bank of Fayetteville 12 1-2 cents; Commercial Bank 25 cents; Farmer's Bank 25 cents; Bank of North Carolina 90 cents, Bank of Lexington, Miner's and Planter's Bank, Bank of Commerce and Bank of Clarendon 45 cents; Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Wilmington 90 cents; Bank of Charlotte 12 1-2 cents; Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; Bank of Thomasville 45 cents; and Bank of Roxborough 45 cents.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap [the yankee Canal on the James] this forenoon.

Snow has been falling rapidly all day, but melts as it reaches the ground.

The Soldiers' New Year's Dinner will be a success.

PETERSBURG, Jan'y 1.—Nothing has occurred for some days past to interrupt the quiet along the lines. The roads are in very bad order and military movements are impracticable.

Yesterday a yankee picket post was surprised in front of Wilcox's division, and 40 prisoners taken.

The soldiers are looking forward with much interest to the people's offering of a New Year's dinner, and are evidently much pleased—their appetites sharpened by the report of good things in store for them. The citizens of Petersburg subscribed to this object between $35,000 and $40,000.

THE SAVANNAH BANKS.—We learn that all the Banks in Savannah succeeded in removing their assets and deposits to a place of safety

RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 30, 1864.

Mrs M M Jackson, Jackson Hill, S C; J O Latts, Wilmington; Mrs G W Hanks, Stoneyville; A Riddick, Newsom's Depot, Va; J M Horah, Miss E Murphy, Miss I Murphy, Salisbury; Mrs W S Holden, Hillsboro'; Jos. Small, Mrs E Reid, Pittsboro'; Mrs R L Beall, Cotton Grove; Mrs S Johnston, Hollsburg; Maj J F Beall, 21st N C; Capt T B Beall, 14th N C; Mrs Dr E F Shaw, Warsaw; Mrs A R Smith, Kyles' Landing; Jno McDonald, Lt Rockfish; Mrs F J Prather, Hodges' S C; Jno Scott, Ar Nor Va; Miss M E Colburn, Raleigh; Mrs H Scott, Bridgewater; Wm Murdoch, W A Murdoch, Sap Iron Works; Mrs Dr Dickson, Mrs H H Munson, Wilmington; G W Bannerman, Sr, Gravelly Hill; Jno McLaughlin, Fayetteville; A N McMillan, Richmond, Va; Dr D Sinclair, Lit Rockfish; M D Bethune, Miss E McInnis, Bostick's Mills; I A Dumas, Morgan; Rev Thos Lynch, Mebanesville; E F Hicks, A Hicks, Mt Olive; Capt A R Hicks, Weldon; Jas Kerr, Jno Irwin, Rowan Mills; W J Bingham, Oaks; Rev N T Bowden, Powelton; J J Blackwood, Charlotte; Arch McLeod, Montrose; Southerland, Gilopolis; Cath Monroe, Caledonia; Arch Kelly, Carriesville; H Boykin, Mrs C J Wright, Clinton; Mrs K Murchison, Rev G A Russell, Summerville; A P Dickie, Prospect Hill; Saml Johnston, Mill Hill; Mrs E L Stowe, Mrs M A Holland, P R Holland, Pleasant Ridge; Mrs P Morisey, Mrs W G Micks, Clinton; Miss J McAlister, Springfield; Rev J P McPherson, Montpeller; Mrs Tigart, E McNeely, Enola; Rev A N Ferguson, Orain's Creek; Miss R D McDonald, Mr McInnis, A McDonald, Mrs F M Currie, Dun B [illegible] Branch; Rev W H Stratton, Anderson C H, S C; [illegible] Nash, Hillsboro; Rev H B Cunningham, Winnsboro; D McCallum, Allordsville; S H Campbell, [illegible]; N Smith, Johnsonville; Jos Rumple, Deep [illegible] N Morrison, Curriesville; E B Johnston, Fayetteville; B Strayhorn, University Station; J A Miner, Hillsboro; S M Howell, Charlotte; A McDermid, Spout [illegible]; Mrs T H Gillam, Smith Grove; Mrs L Johnston, [illegible] Hill; Mrs M M Greenlee, Mrs M Carson, Marion; [illegible] Mebane, Monticello; Mrs S C Lowe, Mooreston; [illegible] Munn, Young's X Roads; Rev E Hines, Mrs I H [illegible] Sassafras Fork; M F Monies, Pactolus; J H Town [illegible] Mrs O Pfifer, Alex Laird, A H Moss, O F White, J [illegible] P Morrison, Dr E R Gibson, Maj R S Young, R [illegible] Son, Mrs S Walker, Dr J A Gibson, Concord; Mrs [illegible] eal, J F Jamison, H M Gray, W B McCorkle, Mrs [illegible] ar, Mrs E A Torrence, Mrs H L Seigle, W B Mc[illegible] Deep Well; J L Hedrick, Laurel Branch; Mrs O [illegible] nston, Coddle Creek; Giles Mebane, Mebanesville; [illegible] Shaw, Lillington; F B Currie, E J Rodings, Caledonia; Wm Bell, Fayetteville; M E Blackburn, Winston; [illegible] Smith, Oxford; Dr J L Wortham, Berea; W D Harrington, Watson's Bridge; E Faison, Sr., Faison's Depot; Wm Clerk, Mrs M Grier, O Alexander, W P Brown, T B Price, Bloomingdale; J H McDowell, R W McDowell, White Hall; S P McNeill, Yount's Store; S McKinley, J M Query, Harris' Depot; S W Harris, Kirkland; Rev H B Pratt, J M Hutchison, Ira Parks, E O Wallis, J M Caldwell, Mrs J P Alexander, Mrs M E Moore J A McNeely, S A Stewart, J S Davis, Mrs E Caldwell, Charlotte; Miss F Kirr, Query's; Miss J A Colvin, Forestville; D O Hardee, Morganton; Miss D Kuss, Wolksville; A T Summey, Col S Lee, Ashville; Mrs McDonald, Monticello, Fla; Rev Dr Phillips, S Clayton, Chapel Hill; Mrs B Phillips, Pittsboro; E M Newell, J Kirk, H H Galloway, Mrs M A Orr. Mrs M D Rea, Mrs M Alexander, N Monteith, Wm McGinnis, Mrs R M Cochran, Query's; J Oehler, A D Parks, Alexandriana; Rev W S Pharr, Craighead; D B Nicholson, Lethe, Miss E J McFarland, H McDonald, Fayetteville; Robt Little, St Paul's; W F Reade, Mt Tirzah; D McGregor, Mrs M Nivens, Jones' Creek; C W McLaughlin, Maj Jno McNeill, Montpeller; Miss C A Wilkins, Laurinburg; J S Amis, Young's X Roads; Mrs H McKellar, Manchester; J B Black, Reedy Branch; Miss M A Taylor, Alfordsville; A Bins, Little Rock, S C; S Neal, Miss R Orr, Mrs A M Pickard, Locust Hill; A M Searcy, Hogan's Creek; W [illegible] Denny, Brick Church; Wm Brannock, Shallow Ford; Mrs O E Colton, Asheboro; L McNeill, Sr, Randalsville; A N McIver, R M Cole, Mrs M Dalrymple, McGilvary, Mrs W McIver, A H McLeod, Jno Dalrymple, Jonesboro; J D McArthur, Fayetteville; A McEachen, Sr, A McEachen, Jr Randalsville; Mrs M A Graham, Montrose; Dr D McBryde, A McLean, S W Ray, Malo; Rev E McNair, G McNeil, St Paul's; Miss C Smith, Mt. Monroe; Rev G M Gibbs, Miss B Peden, Miss L A Mowrey, Hunter; D H Hamilton, W C Moore, Coddle Creek.

MARRIED.

Near Laurinburg, Richmond co., N C, at the bride's residence, Dec. 22nd, 1864, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. JOHN MCQUEEN and Miss KATIE WILKINSON.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On the 24th Nov., in Brigade Hospital, near Petersburg, from wounds received 23d, JOHN MCINNIS, co. D, 49th Reg. N. C. T., aged 44 years.

The deceased was a native of Moore county. He connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Bensalem several years ago and from that time to the end of his life, he adorned the profession he had made. He ever felt interested in the welfare of immortal souls, and rejoiced in the prosperity of Christ's cause. He was a most tender husband and a most affectionate father. He has left behind him a widow and five children to mourn over their irreparable loss, together with a very large circle of relatives and friends; for to know him was but to love and admire him. His death was not only a sore bereavement to his family but also to the community in which he lived and the church to which he belonged. But it was God's will and we should be submissive thereunto. Blessed be God, we mourn not as those who mourn without hope. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

In Winder Hospital, Sep. 10th, 1864, Mr. J. H. STMEL, in the 27th year of his age.

The amiable and worthy young man volunteered his services in defence of his country more than two years since. He joined the 2nd N. C. Cavalry. He was a good soldier, and while bravely discharging his duty was wounded on the 16th of August, from which he never recovered. He was a child of the covenant, and was followed amidst the temptations and the dangers of the [illegible]-id, by the prayers of pious parents and christ[illegible]nds. His father visited him shortly before his [illegible] heard words from his lips that have been a [illegible] to bereaved parents and a stricken [illegible] were brought home, and he was [illegible] side of his father. May his bereaved sisters hear the words of our Saviour, addressed to the sisters of Lazarus, "Thy brother shall live again."

W. W. P.

On the 22d of December, EZEKIEL WILSON, aged 63 years and 21 days.

The deceased was descended from ancestors who were zealous patriots in the Revolution of 1776, and was warmly attached to the cause of the South in her present efforts to gain her independence. During his whole life he was a regular attendant on the means of grace, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and for some time previous to his death, he was a ruling elder. It was a principle with him to deal honestly with all men and give offence to no man.

On the 27th Dec., 1864, at the residence of Rev. H McAlister, Cumberland county, N. C., Mrs SARAH A McALISTER.

Her faith trusted, and her love served her Saviour. The meek and humble child of faith—the strong and energetic power of Grace adorned her life. Com

In Richmond co., N. C., Dec. 22nd, 1864, Miss MARY GILLIS, a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland, aged about 76 years.

The deceased had been a great sufferer for some 63 years, which she patiently endured. She had long been a member of Laurel Hill church, and her great bodily pain seemed to ripen her soul for heaven.

In Alamance county, on the 2nd of November, at the residence of his son, Col. WM. DENNY.

DAY BOARDERS.

MISS M. A. POTTER will be prepared to receive DAY BOARDERS, at the house lately occupied by Duncan McLawrin, Esq., on Monday, the 16th inst.
Jan. 4, 1864. w1 [Observer copy.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.
J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily; and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$5 50@$6 00
BEEF, retail	$1 50@$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00
BUTTER	$8 00@$10 00
CORN	$25 00@$26 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@$1 50
COTTON YARNS	$25 00@$50 00
COFFEE	$00 00@$25 00
COPPERAS	$6 00@$10 00
EGGS	$4 50@$5 00
FLOUR	$300 00
IRON	$ 2 50@$5 00
LEATHER	$20 00@$25 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS, retail	$4 00@$5 00
PORK	$3 00@$3 00
PEAS	$22 50
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$10 00
SUGAR	$10 00@12 50
SYRUP	$20 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3 50@$4 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00
SALT	$40 00@45 00
TALLOW	$5 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAILY PAPER.

MESSRS B. ROBINSON & CO., having abandoned their intention of resuming the publication of the *Intelligencer*, the undersigned will issue the first number of the

DAILY TELEGRAPH,

On Monday, the 16th inst. Subscriptions will be taken for any length of time, not exceeding 6 months, at the rate of $ 00 per month, or 1 50 per week, always in advance.

Subscriptions may be left at the office of the *N. O. Presbyterian*, my present place of business, at the store of N. A Stedman & Co., or with Messrs E. P. Powers and W. J. Woodward, at the Arsenal.

W. H. BERNARD, *Editor and Proprietor.*

January 4th, 1865.
Observer copy, inside 3t.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be ingurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an army of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

All the papers of the Confederacy will copy till day and send bill to P. KEAN & CO.,
Jan. 4, 1865w2 Richmond, Va.

Wanted!

A SITUATION AS TEACHER in a school or family, by the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. The advertiser has had several years' experience in teaching the usual English branches, French, and Music on the Piano. References given and required
Address immediately, TEACHER,
Mebanesville,
Alamance co., N. C.
Dec'r 28th, 1864.-3*

Plows, Bar Iron, and Nail Rods.

500 ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,
1,500 pounds 4, 5, and 6 inch wide Dagon Iron,
1,000 " 1¼ and 2 inch Tire Iron,
500 " Superior Nail Rod Iron.
SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Evangelical Tract Society.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons, to supply his place who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 18th of July, 1861, and embraces among its officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the Church were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The Officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are; D'Arcy Paul, *President*; O. Ellyson, R. F. Lester and James Weddell, *Vice Presidents*; R. M Dunlop, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. W. B Wellons *Superintendent corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the Army and Navy Messenger*; James E. Cuthbert, *Treasurer*; Rev O. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. C. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. D. Archer, Dr. T. Beckwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, *Directors*; Rev J. C. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, *Publishing Committee.*

Communications should be sent to James E. Cuthbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors
D'ARCY PAUL, *Pres't.*
A. G. Brown, *Sec. pro tem.*
Petersburg, Va., Nov 23rd, 1864.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.
Dec 14, 1864.-3t*

Concord Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION now has a good supply of Text Books, an ample apparatus, a comprehensive course of Study and a full corps of competent and experienced Teachers. Arrangements have been made to secure suitable instruction and training to young ladies who desire to teach.

The first Session of 1865 will commence on the second Monday of January.

The price of Board, per month, will be one barrel of Flour, or one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable in advance.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases.

The price of Tuition will be from sixty to eighty dollars per session of 20 weeks.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing.

Statesville, Dec. 21st, 1864.-3t*

Axes! Axes! Axes!

WE ARE MANUFACTURING and keep constantly on hand, best CAST-STEEL AXES, which we will exchange for Pork, Bacon, or money.
SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Grindstones.

150 SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES from 2 to 4 feet in diameter, from 3 to 5 inches on face, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds. Orders solicited.
SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

Shovel Iron.

2,500 pounds No. 14 and 15 Shovel Plate Iron, out of which farmers can manufacture their own Shovels. We will sell in quantities to suit purchasers
SHAY WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864.-3t*

The Confederate Army and Navy BIBLE & TRACT DEPOSITORY,

MINISTERING TO THE SPIRITUAL NEED of our noble defenders, receives the contributions of Christians of all denominations, who, through it, lay their offerings of patriotism upon the Altar of Piety, and lead the soldiers of the country to become the soldiers of the Cross.

The Army of the Southern Confederacy is the most important field for religious labor in the wide world. If this Land of ours, placing itself under the protection of Messiah, the exalted Head of all power, the Governor amongst the nations, shall render unto Him the honor which is His due, and prove steadfast in its allegiance to Him, then what mind can conceive, or language depict

Miscellaneous Reading.

CROSSING THE CORDILLERAS.

The path had become so very narrow that it seemed to me as it wound itself round a projecting rock, absolutely to terminate. I could see nothing more than a thin light streak, as if drawn with a piece of chalk, and I could not believe that this was our path. The rock round which it went did not show the least cut or notch, where even a goat could have planted its feet, let alone our clumsy mules. The little crumbling pieces of stone which our mules' hoofs kicked over the precipice, made me sensible of the danger, falling straight down to a depth that made my blood freeze to think of. But this was no place to stop at; and I observed closely the cautious manner in which my guide raised himself in his right stirrup, not doubting that we were now at the spot of which he had told me before, and where mules and riders were often thrown over. I was, therefore, careful not to irritate my mule at a place where it certainly knew better how to go than I did—accidents having happened from travellers pulling their bridles at the wrong time. My guide went on very coolly along a trail where mules had to keep the very edge of the precipice. Mules frequently carry a load over this tract, when they are very careful not to knock against the over hanging rock as the least push would send them over the precipice. Our mules, it is true, had no load, but they were accustomed to carrying one; and therefore, kept the extreme edge, to my discomposure. But I left it entirely to its own instinct, only lifting my left foot in the stirrup, as I saw the vaquiano do, so that, in case of an accident, I might throw myself off its back and cling to the rock. But why, the reader may ask, did you not get off the mule at once, and pass dangerous places on foot? Simply, my reader, in the first place, because the danger is the same for many miles; and secondly, because those men who pass their lives in taking travellers over these mountains, know best where to walk and where to ride, and I followed the example my guide set me. Nor to tell the truth, did I at that moment think of anything but my mule, as he moved slowly step by step, round the yawning abyss, with scarcely three inches to spare on either side. As we proceeded, and, looking down between the mule's side and my stirrups I saw below, in the deep hollow, a perfect heap of skeletons—mules that must have tumbled down since the last flood—or their bones would have forgot the warning of the vaquiano, and, grasping the reins of my mule, tried to turn it away from the edge which seemed to me as if it must crumble beneath its next step. My imprudence was near being fatal to me, for turning the head of my mule away from the precipice, it lost its sure footing, stepped aside, and, striking the saddle-bags against the rock, it stumbled forward, and,—no, dear reader,—no such thing—we did not tumble. The mule planted its fore hoofs on a firm part of the crumbling ledge, and lifted itself up again, just as a small piece of stone, loosened by the effort, fell noiseless from the path, and springing from under us, toppled over and struck long afterwards with a dull sound, into the deep. I need not be ashamed to say that this little incident made me tremble, and I thought the blood became stagnant in my veins. But mules are splendid animals for such a route, and, whether for the sake of the rider, or their own, they proceed with the utmost caution, as I had now learnt from experience. From that moment I left my mule to do as he pleased, and he carried me safely over.—*From a Traveller's Journal.*

A PIECE FOR THE POCKET.—Among the victims of a steam-boat explosion some years since, was Stephen Allen, a man of high and excellent moral character, formerly mayor of New York, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. In his pocket-book was found, the following collection of admirable counsels to all, and especially to the young:

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be such that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortunes excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

SOWING WHEAT, OATS AND RYE.—This is the proper month for sowing small grain, and we hope farmers will find it to their interest to seed for a large crop. Let your land be put in first-rate order, by thorough plowing and if not naturally dry, it should be made so by draining. We believe it would pay to sow in the drill, but as this is a slow process, planters will prefer the broadcasting system. Sow evenly, and cover with a harrow, and finish with the roller. In very cold climates it is the custom to leave the land rough, because the clods afford shelter from wind and frost to the young plants, but such a precaution is not necessary with us, as we seldom have it cold so soon, as to do any damage.—*South. Field and Fireside.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gov. Vance took the oaths of office as Governor of North Carolina for the next two years, before the Legislature on Thursday Dec. 22d. He delivered the following short but patriotic address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Two years ago I was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of our honored State in the midst of war and all its attending confusion. I was called from the army, untried, and unrammelled by pledges or promises, to this responsible and embarrassing position. The generous confidence of my countrymen took for granted my abilities and my patriotism. For my elected term I have gone in and out before them, in the zealous and faithful performance of my imposed duties during such circumstances of trial, as none of my predecessors have been called on to endure. The most unanimous verdict ever rendered in favor of a public servant by the people of North Carolina, has testified alike to their approbation and their forbearance, and placed me here to renew my stewardship. Surely I have been fortunate and my countrymen have been generous.

Again, I make no new promises, lay down no new principles. The thing that has been is the thing that shall be, God helping me. As I have labored so will I labor, for the renown and the substantial good of the people who have trusted me. The principles involved by my public acts in the past, shall continue to guide me in the future. Elected without regard to party, I shall endeavor to know no man after the manner of partyism, except in so far as it may become necessary to distinguish between those who would forward and those who would thwart my principles and aims. My friends shall be the friends of my country; my foes shall be my country's enemies. But as the difficulties of my position are still greater than when I first assumed its duties, as the darkness which obscures the Statesman's path is even blacker than before, I can but sincerely hope that your charity may increase accordingly. No living man could hope to avoid censure in times like these, with issues of life and death resting upon his hands from which he may not, dare not shrink. I trust, however, in the reflecting generosity of those who placed me under these heavy burdens. So long as they will believe that I am patriotic, that I am sincerely and with singleness of heart devoted to the land of my birth and of my unchangeable love, so long shall my path be smoothed and my labors lightened by that spirit which hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Should I live to meet, at the close of this tempestuous and troubled period of office upon which I am now entering, the same meed of approbation as that with which the passing one has been honored, then, indeed, shall I be satisfied that God has been with me and aided me to be useful to my country in the darkest hour of her history. Events are with him. Let us, let all men, exert our utmost strength for the honor and independence of our country.

There is one great danger against which I earnestly pray our people to be warned. Disunion, distraction, division of sentiment and aim, leading to civil feuds, domestic violence and political death. If crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guiltless of the unavoidable result. But we can surely avoid, if we will, internal violence and self destruction. There is no greater enemy of his country and of his race than him who would foment our passions to this end. Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in solid column; standing *in line of battle, facing one way and together!* Then victory is not only doubly assured but thrice glorious, and defeat will be robbed of half its calamities.

CHINESE BURYING-GROUNDS,

In those places where hills are accessible, the sterile sides which refuse to yield anything to human support are used for burial places. On the plain, however, it is inevitably necessary to occupy a portion of the ground which is so much needed for the sustenance of the living. Burying-grounds, in one sense, are quite unknown; every family selecting its own spot upon its own property. The only places set apart for the burial of the dead in the way of general cemeteries, are benevolent grounds, for the burial of the poor, or localities used by natives of other places, who in the way of a stock company, provide a place of temporary burial for their members, until their friends can make arrangements for their removal to their ancestral home and burying place; or, in case this should not be done, they rest in quiet until their name and memorial have perished—that is, as long as they would in any probability rest in any place.

The amount of the soil which is occupied by graves on the plain, and especially in the neighborhood of cities and large towns, is very great; and even within the walls, large spaces are covered with graves and uncovered coffins. The wetness of the soil, and frequently the low level, forbids the digging of graves below the surface. The coffins are therefore laid upon the surface of the ground; some are left uncovered, some are covered with straw wrapped and tied around them; some are enclosed in a brick vault, often built in the fashion of a house, with tiled roof and plastered sides, or simply arched over; while the greater portion are covered by a conical mound of earth, to which additions are made every year, until some of them are fifteen or twenty feet high, and large in proportion.

Connected with a collection of such graves sheltering the remains of several generations of ancestors, the filial regard of some, who have the means to do it, leads them to build a small temple, and to endow it with a permanent income, devoted to the preservation and maintenance of the family cemetery, the application of the funds in such cases being an object of care to the officers of government who are charged with the duty of seeing the wishes of the devisor carried out. The cultivation of the lands thus devised, and the care of the temple and graves furnishes occupation and support to the needy connections of the family.

A Chinese coffin, unless of a very poor and inferior character, is made of very thick and heavy planks, the joints carefully closed, and a large amount of quick-lime put in the coffin with the body; so that the coffin may be kept in the house, in fact, generally is, for many months, before a place or time in all respects favorable for burial can be fixed upon.

THE FLORIDA.

The United States papers contain the following paragraph.

A military board of inquiry has been constituted, under Special Order No. 387, to investigate the circumstances attending the sinking of the Florida. The board is composed of Brigadier General George F. Shepley, President; Brigadier General J. B. Carr; Lieutenant Colonel George A. Kensal, Recorder. The naval court adjourned *sine die* without coming to any definite decision.

Previous to the "accident" of the "Florida," the following exposition of Secretary Seward's policy, and the intentions of the United States Government on the subject, was sent from Washington to the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, a Lincoln paper by its regular correspondent. The writer proclaims in advance the infamy of this Government, and explains the tricks by which it seeks to evade the just demands of Brazil for a wrong the United States Government does not pretend to deny, that one of its servants perpetrated in the harbor of that Power. The people of the United States have no shame for the crime committed; but, like the most abandoned criminals, are only intent upon escaping punishment by destroying the evidence of their crime.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, who is believed to be the confidential friend of Mr. Seward, is no prophet, but only stated publicly what had already been decided privately in Lincoln's Cabinet, to wit: to destroy the "Florida" to avoid surrendering her to Brazil;

Mr. Seward has already, it is understood, transmitted to the Brazilian Government a dispatch in reference to the Florida affair, expressing a willingness to receive, in the most favorable manner, any proposition the Emperor may have to make, with reference to the satisfaction his invaded sovereignty may require. But may be satisfied with this prompt tender of apologies and disclaimer of unfriendly intention or she may also require the trial of the offending captain by court martial; or she may still further require the return of the captured vessel to the port from which she was taken. It is quite certain that if Brazil demands the trial of Captain Collins by court martial, the trial will be instantly ordered. The captain himself expects this course, and I may add, that if it should be taken the highest naval officers entertain no doubt that he will be broken of his commission. Of course this will eventually do him no harm.

The Government must frown, but behind the cloud it will wear a smiling face. He will be kept from starving in some way for a year or two, and at the end of that time will find his name borne again upon the Navy Register, on the list of Commodores. I know that the Government would have been much better pleased if the Florida had been sunk where she was first struck; and I have reason to suspect that if Brazil should demand her return she would be very apt to spring a leak and go down before she got back. Of course it is supposed that Mr. Seward will quietly accede to anything Brazil may demand. If, however, he should pluck up an unwonted spirit in this cause, the ablest leaders in Congress will back him in defending the seizure of the Florida as justifiable by the law of nations, and in declaring that henceforth this shall be the policy of the Government in the treatment of all such pirates whenever or wherever found.

A CASE OF WARNING.

Among the exiles and fugitives from Georgia who have reached this city in search of a resting place, is one lately a planter with large means and many acres and servants.

We are told that he has been literally stripped of all he owned or claimed, except what he has on and with his person, and among the items of his loss is mentioned the total destruction or removal by the Yankees of the accumulated heaps of provisions, the results of the crops of three years. As soon as this was told, many persons who had been moved to pity and sympathy for a wealthy planter thus reduced to want exclaimed promptly "served him right."

There is no time proper or fit for hoarding up the stuff of life or crowding barns and granaries for unrighteous greed and exacting profits, but now is above all times the most unseasonable for such conduct, and we hope all producers or holders of provisions beyond a reasonable supply in advance will take heed in time. All indications and signs have shown that whatever may be our lot under Sherman's raids and destructive forays, if we permit them, there have been provisions enough for all wants of the army and citizens. Where any have suffered in or out of the army it has been from error or neglect in the commissariat, or the purchasing bureau, or in transportation, or accidental delay or disappointment, or error in the issue department, or neglect of the proper representation and requisition from the officers concerned.

We believe there is yet enough to carry us on well until the next crop, if all provisions liable probably to raids are promptly removed, and all believed to be secure are well kept and watched for use and timely distribution, not for hoarding. Where provisions believed to be exposed to danger cannot be removed in bulk by the owners, or safely sold for the public use, they should be freely issued as long as needed for present use; and to all who [illegible] them a small supply—and by all means they should certainly be destroyed if necessary, to prevent their use by the enemy.

The adoption and enforcement of means and measures compelling the foe wherever and whenever advancing into our region to bring supplies with him, or to keep up communications beyond our lines or with the coast—measures which could be applied—would be more than a duplication of our army under a different system.

We hope to hear of no more exiles from Georgia, and of no South Carolinian losing or leaving for the raiders two or three crops of provisions. Let those who have been hiding and hoarding up for greed and gain, and under pretext of want of faith in the currency, or of a dread of impressment, now bring forth their stores, and if they intend not to fight for themselves, aid in feeding men who will fight for their own homes and the homes even of the covetous cowards for whom God has visited us in anger—*Charleston Courier.*

A GOOD RULE.—A certain man, who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after that I was allowed to play; and then I could play with more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I easily formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every one who reads this do likewise.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE
PATRONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN.

Hark! 'tis the merry Christmas morn—
We heard the cannon booming down—
And now we tread with nimble feet,
Along the old familiar street,
To leave our greetings at your door—
As oft the Carrier 's done before.

Of old, we did in song relate
The glories of the Old North State;
How Peace reigned o'er her provinces fair,
And wealth repaid the laborer's care;
How swift the busy shuttle sped,
And golden harvests gave us bread;
How lovely maidens bloomed like flowers,
Within our perfumed Southern bowers;
And youths came from the classic halls,
To take the mantle as it falls
From noble sires,—like them to fill
The highest posts of honor still.

But now, but now, alas! we turn
To thoughts that make the young blood burn
And boil within our slender veins:
The Dove of Peace no more remains
A sacred guest upon our shores;
But war, with demon fury roars,
[illegible] to [illegible] wash'd strand,
[illegible] land.
[illegible] by its course;
[illegible] fore,
[illegible], hath flown
[illegible] run.
[illegible] th State's pride,
[illegible] nolia vied;
[illegible] bedewed with tears,
[illegible] se appears.
[illegible] memory tell,
[illegible] loved so well!
[illegible] Rapidan,
[illegible] of glory ran
[illegible] d—on the plain
[illegible] with the slain;
[illegible] Seven Pines,
[illegible] holy shrines.
[illegible] ld not, could not tell,
[illegible] ny of these brave ones fell;
[illegible] s from this dark array,
[illegible] boards with Christmas day.

My friends! we know that you must weep,
And still your tearful vigils keep,
But childhood, oh! let that be gay,
Let us be happy while we may;
For [illegible] merry Carrier boy,
Once happy in your kind employ,
Now sleeps upon the battle plain,
And ne'er shall tread these streets again;
And such purchase may be our fate,
Then bless us ere it be too late,
With kindly words, and heartsome cheer,
Wipe [illegible] the sigh—and dry the tear.
[illegible] no longer bounteous store,
[illegible] as erst of yore;
[illegible] if that be—
[illegible] we.
The wintry winds blow bleak and chill,
Yet we must take our cold rounds still;
No promise gives the coming year,
That plenty will again appear.
Fuel and food, then, who shall give,
Oh know you how the poor can live?
Then let us have one gala day
To chase these gloomy thoughts away—
And may the New Year dry your tears,
Arouse your hopes and calm your fears—
And crown you with its purest joys,
Still gaily sing the Carrier boys.

AN OLD MAN WHO HAS SHOT SIXTY PERSONS. The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells this story:

At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat men, and in passing it they always find some place to secure themselves till the boat passes. At this point an old man, sixty odd years of age, has made his headquarters for a long time, and the peculiar 'crack of his gun' is familiar to river men, and sends a thrill of terror whenever it is heard. He has a long heavy barreled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can easily be turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is one of deadly certainty. The sentinel is always faithfully upon his watch, and his retreat has so far baffled all to catch him, from the fact that he is surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines. Well informed river men estimate that this old man has killed in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his work with as much [illegible] and vigor as when he first com-

WOOL.—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine [illegible] was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or any other country except Spain. In the latter the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility of the crown. In 1764, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Colonel Humphreys succeeded in getting a few merino sheep brought out of Spain; then their exportation was prohibited under penalty of being sent to the galleys for life.

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. Previously, however, Mr. Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed, as a present, in 1792. A portion of the pure unmixed merino blood of these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States and Great Britain.—*South. Field and Fireside.*

OLD ISSUE.—Congress has now extended the time for the exchange of old issue treasury notes for now until the 1st of July next. No doubt the President will approve the act.

Children's Department.

THE SILK-WORM'S FUNERAL.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Dear children will you listen to an old man's fable? If so, he will take pleasure in reciting one about the funeral of a silk-worm. The sun, doubtless fatigued at having shone through the whole of a long day, had suddenly gone to bed; the birds had just finished their evening prayers; and the earth, yet warm, was preparing in silence for the repose of night.

The Death's Head Sphinx then gave the signal of departure, and the little procession started, pursuing with slow steps, the path which led to the rosy heaths.

Spiders, whose business it was to clear the road, preceded the body, which was surrounded on one side by lady-birds and on the other by the camel-crickets, who followed the tail-bearer butterfly. Afterwards came the common ants, the spectre ants, and finally the caterpillars.

When they were at a few steps from the mulberry tree on which the desolate brothers and sisters of the deceased silk-worm had remained, the lantern fly, judging that there was no longer any danger of being heard by them, and of renewing or troubling their grief, the hymn for the dead was, by his orders, chanted by the choir of horn-beetles, and afterwards sung alternately by the crickets and the drones.

From time to time the chants ceased and sighs and even sobs were distinctly heard, showing the universal regrets inspired by the loss of the humble insect who was on its way to its last dwelling.

Arrived at the heath, they perceived, not far from some tombs which had recently been closed, as the freshly disturbed earth about them indicated, and among graves which seemed to have been dug as it were for the future wants of the spectators, a little grave over which the burying beetles were still leaning.

It was toward this grave that the procession directed itself. The chants had ceased; the sobs, also, and even the sighs; for, in all great griefs, there is a moment of profound sadness which renders them absolutely mute. But when the insects who bore the body had deposited it in the tomb, and when it could be seen that nothing separated it from the naked and barren earth, the cries and sobs burst forth anew, and grief had no longer any bounds.

Then an insect, entirely clad in black, approached the tomb. "Why do you weep?" exclaimed he. 'Should those who still bear the burdens of life weep for those whom death has delivered from them? But weep on," added he, "for he who lies there has nothing to fear from your grief; your tears will not resuscitate him. After death, who would return to life?"

But the sobs were still heard, for no one was consoled.

"Brothers," said another orator, advancing in his turn, "it is at their birth, not at their death, that we should weep for silk-worms. Our brother is dead; rejoice, for he had in life only flowers and leaves; quitting earth, he lays aside all sorrows, and has lost only miseries. I tell you the truth; you are poor worms like myself, why should I flatter you? It is not us, unfortunates, whom the sight of death should trouble."

But they still wept.

And one of those who were weeping, speaking in his turn, said: "We know that every beginning has an end, and we must therefore die; we know how much courage it requires to gain one's livelihood leaf by leaf, and one's leaf bit by bit; we know how much patience and self-denial are necessary in order that a mulberry leaf should become a silk-dress; we know how hard are the labors of the cottage and of the workshop, and that once inclosed in our gloomy cells, we weep in vain the dreams of our short youth before our task is finished; we know that to die is to cease to spin, death being only the other end of the thread which commences with life; we say also that wherever we turn we see death—when we look at ourselves we see death—and that our deceased brother has therefore only yielded to destiny; but we loved our brother, and nothing can console us for his loss."

And all said with him: "We loved our brother, and nothing can console us for his loss."

The camel-cricket then approached. "I have wept, like you," said he, "our brother who is dead, and yet, every time I see a silk-worm at the point of death, my heart is cheered. Go into the other world, I say to him; thou wilt be better off there than in this, where there is so much evil. There, will be opened for him the gates which are opened for the small as well as the great; there, thou wilt find those whom thou hast lost, and find them amid flowers which never die, and mulberry trees always green, on the borders of fountains which never dry up; and when thou hast found them, tell them to wait for us whom life still detains, for, to die is to be born again in a better life."

And when the good insect had thus spoken, the tears suddenly ceased. "And now," added he, "let us quickly [illegible] one; our brother has no longer need of [illegible]

And each having deposited [illegible] the tomb a flower from the rosy heath, some disappeared in a pale ray of the moon which was just rising and others regained their dwellings through the grass. And all were consoled, for they said with the camel-cricket, "To die is to be born again in a better life."
—*Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet.*

THE LEMON, AND THE CROCODILE.—"I will wash my hands and face, and then nobody will know that I ate the lemon." So said a little boy in Africa, after he had eaten a lemon that he had stolen. But boys who steal and attempt to conceal the theft, are not happy and prosperous even in this life; and the Bible says, that in heaven no thief approacheth.

This little boy had never prayed, "Lead me not into temptation, but deliver me from evil," for he was a heathen child, and had never been taught the Lord's Prayer. He did not think, as he was going to the river, that though no human eye was upon him, there was One above who sees all things, and who could see him. He stepped into the water, and as he stooped down to wash his hands, a crocodile seized him, and carried him off. He was terribly frightened, for he had heard how children, and even men, are killed by these monsters. He screamed and struggled, but no one came to help him. How he wished he had not stolen the lemon. "If I had not done that," he said to himself, "I might be safe at home with my brothers and sisters; now I shall never see them again, and they will not know what has become of me."

The Idol gods, whom the little boy had seen worshipped, could not help him, and he knew nothing of Him who alone is able to save; but He whom the child knew not had compassion upon him, and saved him from wrath. As the crocodile came near an island, he loosed his hold upon him, and the boy sprang upon the shore and was safe.

Whether this boy was ever tempted again to steal, we do not know; but if he was, he must have thought of the lemon and the crocodile; and if any other little boy is tempted, I hope he will remember this, and that God has said, "Be sure your sin will find you out.—*Child's Paper.*

A SAFE PLACE.—The Sabbath School is a safe place. Good people are there; the word of God is there; holy influences are there; and happy children assemble there.

Remember, boys, that the Sabbath School is a safe place. Some places you may be tempted to go to on the Sabbath are very unsafe.

1865. Counting-House 1865.
CALENDAR.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
FEBRUARY.						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				
MARCH.						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL.						
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						
MAY.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
JUNE.						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY.						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					
AUGUST.						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER.						
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
NOVEMBER.						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBER.						
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62 1y]

Plows! Plows!!
NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry by
Jan'y 21tf D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of WHEELS, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack, and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders These Wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy. D. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 21tf

WANTED.
A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 21tf Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March. 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,683.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,388.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, Wilm'g'n.

OFFICERS:
GEO. [illegible], *President.*
D. A. [illegible], *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Collins and C. C. McCrimmen, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860tf.

ISSUES MISSING

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 4.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 368.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Ten Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Selected Poetry.

"TO WHOM SHALL WE GO?"

When the clouds of affliction are gathering fast,
When the tempest is howling, and death on each blast;
When groping at noon-day our pathway to chase,
Bewildered and worn—"Lord to whom shall we go?"

When the pestilence walketh in darkness around,
When the enemy's snares quite encompass our ground,
When sin's poisoned shafts drain the wells of life low,
Fan the foundation ebbs from us—"Lord to whom should we go?"

When the angel of death flaps his dark pinion near,
And ashes to ashes is all we hold dear;
When the clods of the valley on our last hope lie low,
Bereaved and lone—"Lord to whom shall we go?"

When the soul wings her flight—on our last fleeting breath,
And shakes from her pinions, the cold damp of death,
When mortality's dust, down forever she'll throw,
And unrobed of her flesh—"Lord to whom shall we go?"

When the trumpet has sounded its last summons dread—
"Arise, come to judgment; ye slumbering dead!"
When the earth and the sea, from their caverns below,
Give up all their dead—"Lord to whom shall we go?"

Arise sun of righteousness, thy healing wing,
Shall on it high hope and eternal life's bring.
This corruptible then shall to incorrupt grow;
And this mortal—immortal—"when to thee, Lord, we go?"

The following lines were found in the pocket-book of a soldier, who died at Buckner Hospital, Gainesville, in 1863:

REST, WEARY SOUL.

Rest! weary soul!
The penalty is borne, the ransom paid,
For all thy sins full satisfaction made;
Strive not thyself to do what Christ has done;
Take the free gift, and make the joy thine own,
No more by pangs of guilt and fear distrest—
Rest, sweetly rest!

Rest, weary heart!
From all thy silent griefs, and secret pain,
Thy profitless regrets, and longings vain;
Wisdom and love have ordered all the past,
All shall be blessedness and light at last;
Cast off the cares that have so long oppressed—
Rest, sweetly rest!

Rest, weary head!
Lie down to slumber in the peaceful tomb,
Light from above has broken through its gloom;
Here, in the place where once thy Saviour lay,
Where He shall wake thee on a future day,
Like a tired child upon its mother's breast,
Rest, sweetly rest!

Rest, spirit free!
In the green pastures of the heavenly shore,
Where sin and sorrow can approach no more;
With all the flock by the Good Shepherd led,
Forever with thy God and Saviour blest—
Rest, sweetly rest!

Selections.

A GOOD WORK IN NORTHERN ITALY.

The Rev. William Clark, formerly connected with the mission at Constantinople, now stationed at Milan, Italy, gives a cheering view of his present field of labor.

"There are so many opportunities, blessed opportunities, of doing good here in Milan, that I am impelled to call upon all my friends to help me, feeling that if they only knew what I know, they would not on any account be denied the privilege of helping. I am just now employing some Bible colporteurs, as the Bible Society has placed $1,000 in my hands for this work. I wish very much that the Tract Society would also help me in the same way, enabling me to employ some men in distributing religious tracts and books.

"The work in Milan is daily growing more and more interesting. It is truly refreshing to attend the large meetings of those dear brethren who have recently come into the liberty of Christ. They drink in the truth so heartily, it comes all fresh and full of life to them, and their very countenances beam with joy.

"Some are called to persecution, yet they are firm and bold. The priests of the party of the Pope are insolent at times, but their power is not great. They are despised by the people, and are very severely chastised by the press. The liberal class of the priests, and this class is quite large, favor the free circulation of the Scriptures and a restriction of the power of the Pope. I have recently made the acquaintance of two professors in the 'Brera'—the principal literary institution in Milan—both of whom show me great kindness, and rejoice in the evangelical work in progress in Italy.

"The colporteur I employed in Lecco, on the beautiful Lake Como, has just written me a letter, which he closes thus: 'Hosanna! hosanna! Glory to God in the highest! Is there a happier man than I am?' I, whose former life was passed in sin, I have received from God the gift of peace. In me the miracle of Saul has been repeated. Like him I persecuted the Lord, and he, instead of chastening me, has held out his arms to me like a loving father, and accepted me, allowing me to carry the light of his truth to those who are in darkness and ignorance. Blessed be the name of the Lord.' Oh that there were many such young men to go through the length and breadth of this land laboring for Christ."

THE BEST OF GIFTS.—A celebrated writer says the best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

GREAT LOVE.

Some years ago, a Russian nobleman was travelling on special business in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in early. His carriage rolled up to an inn, and he demanded a relay of horses to carry him on to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The inn-keeper entreated him not to proceed, for he said there was danger in travelling so late, the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wished to keep him as a guest; he said it was too early for wolves, and ordered the horses to be put to. He then drove off, with his wife and his only daughter inside the carriage with him.

On the box of the carriage was a serf who had been born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was much attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no signs of danger. The moon shed her pale light, and brought out into burnished silver, the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father, "What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?" "O nothing but the wind sighing through the forest trees," replied the father. The child shut her eyes and was quiet. But soon she said again, "Listen, father; it is not like the wind, I think." The father listened, and far, far away, in the distance behind him, through the clear, cold, frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of.

He then put down the window, and spoke to his servant: "The wolves, I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postilion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child had heard, approached nearer. It was quite clear that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his wife and child.

At length the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant, "When they come up with us, do you single out one, and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them, we shall get on." As soon as he put down the window, he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large dog-wolf at their head. Two shots were fired, and two of the wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them and devoured them; and meanwhile the carriage gained ground.

But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Again two shots were fired, and two more fell and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post-house was yet far distant.

The nobleman then ordered the postilion to loose one of the leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically into the forest, and the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; but the post-house was still distant.

At length the servant said to his master, "I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as my own self. Nothing now can save you but *one* thing. Let *me* save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones." The nobleman remonstrated, but in vain. When the wolves next came up, the faithful servant threw himself amongst them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last and fatal attack. But the travellers were *safe*.

The next morning they went out, and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down by the wolves. His bones only were there. And on that spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." "But God commended his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

THE TWO SERVICES.—"I know, with Newton, what the world can do, and what it cannot do," said Hedley Vicars, a pious English officer, who perished in the war of the Crimea. "It cannot give or take away the peace of God in the soul. It cannot soothe the wounded conscience, or enable us to meet death with comfort. I have tried both services. For twenty years, I lived under the yoke of sin. The retrospect of my past life is now miserable to me; yet, before I was taught by the Spirit of God, I thought and called it a life of *pleasure*. The very name, when applied to sin, now makes my heart sicken. Even then I could never enjoy reviewing the occupations of a single day; and think you my conscience was quiet? No, no. Bitter experience has taught me that there is no peace for the wicked. Blessed be God, now I am pardoned and reconciled through the death of his Son. How happy is the Christian's life when he has this assurance!"

LOOK UP.—Here is a good moral under the guise of a fable: "A young man once picked up a sovereign in the road. Ever afterwards as he walked along, he kept his eyes fixed steadily on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up at different times, a goodly number of coins, gold and silver. But all these years, while he was looking for them, he saw not that the heavens were bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure; and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road in which to pick up money as you walk along."

THE BLACK SPOT.

One day a man suddenly thought to himself, "I would like very much to eat an apple." So he went to the basket containing a large number and picked out the largest, finest looking one among them. Seating himself again in his chair, he looked at it and said, "Who ever saw a finer apple than this? Large, red as the cheek, and bright as the eye of a little girl. Not a spot or defect upon it."

By this time his knife was ready, and off came a slice large enough for a good mouthful, and lo! the whole inside of this beautiful apple was black and bitter! "Alas!" said he, "this is too bad! But I know that this apple did not become bad all at once. First there was a little spot in the centre, and it began to work out, and out, and out. By-and-by one half the apple was spoiled, and at length it was nothing but one mass of bitterness, covered up with a beautiful skin."

Now, I have sometimes seen groups of beautiful children! Such eyes, and cheeks, and such merry prattling tongues! And then I have opened the Bible, and what do you think I read there? "The heart," that is, the human heart, man's heart, woman's heart, children's hearts, all hearts, "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." Oh, what a black spot on every heart, every heart!

"But, may be," says Hettie, "may be it will not grow any bigger." Ah! but it will! It is growing bigger all the time. And what awful work it makes when it has polluted everything within!

There was once a little baby, and as he lay on his mother's knee she thought he was so beautiful and lovely! Years after, I saw a most wretched looking man. His clothes were ragged and filthy. His face was red and bloated. He could hardly walk, and as he staggered along he muttered curses and blasphemies! Oh! children, this man was that sweet little baby grown up! And the black spot had done it all!

Sometime ago, a man crept into the bedroom at midnight where an old man slept, and killed him! It was the black spot in the heart that was the cause.

In the prison you may find men, women, and children. Some have been sent there for stealing, some for fighting, and others for other crimes—but the black spot in the heart is at the bottom of all!

All the swearing and drunkenness; all the gambling and Sabbath breaking; all the lying and cheating in the world comes from the black spot in the heart.

Yes, and all the anguish in the pit of woe among lost souls comes from the same source.

Children, that spot is in your hearts. Every cross word you speak comes from it. Every act of disobedience or disrespect to your parents; all dislike of your Bible, or the Sabbath, or prayer, comes from it.

Do you wish that spot to grow and grow until it covers all your heart, and pollutes all within you? If not, it must be taken away. Who can take it away? Jesus, by his Spirit. Ask him, pray to him. Give your heart to him and he will make it pure and holy. Those who keep this spot till they die, go down among the devils; those who have it taken away go up among the angels. Whither do you wish to go.—*S. S. Visitor.*

THE ARMS OF LOVE.—The arms of love which are extended to a Magdalene, a Zacheus, yea, to the thief upon the cross, are ever outspread to receive us, and at each new fall they lift us up and fold us in their embrace so firmly that at last we can no more free ourselves. Dost thou ask if they are extended towards thee, thou fainting wrestler, who after a hundred falls and forgivenesses a hundred-fold greater, with shame and confusion of face there standest? Yes, be comforted. When I think of our Lord's answer to Peter's question, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Seven times?" No, I say unto thee, until seventy times seven." I say unto thee with confidence thou wilt not the hundred and first time be thrust away provided thy shame be not less, but even as great as was the fall. This is the way the Christian grows in grace. Would you have proof of it? Find it in all who have become great in Christ's school. Through stumblings and falls, they have progressed far enough to be able to say with John, in spite of the distance of the goal, the narrowness of this way, the straightness of the gate, "His commandments are not grievous."—*Thodack.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Hindoo was lying upon his bed, expecting soon to die. He was full of thought where his soul would go after death. He had been wholly given to idolatry, and now he felt that he was not happy. A priest came to see him, and the dying man said, "What will become of me?" Oh, said the priest, "You will live in another body." "And where shall I go then?" he asked. "Into another." "And where then?" "Into another and so on through thousands of millions." The thoughts of the dying man darted across all these many changes, as if they were the work of an instant, and cried, "Where shall I go last of all?" The priest could not reply and the unhappy idolater died with no one near him to answer his anxious question.

A little Burman girl was near death. Lifting her dim eyes to a kind lady who was a teacher, she said, "I am dying but I am not afraid to die; for Christ will call me up to heaven. He has taken away all my sins, and I wish to die now, that I may go and see him. I love Jesus more than any one else." What made the difference between the little Burman girl and the dying Hindoo? One had heard the Gospel from the lips of the missionaries, and had received it into her heart; the other lived and died an idolater, for none had told him of "the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent."—*Frank's Mission Rep.*

Comply with no vicious desire, however secret its performance.

EVER YOURS TILL GLORY.

The Rev. Robert Murray McCheyne was a young minister of the Scotch national Church, who, after a period of nine years of unceasing, earnest, happy labor, was called away to his crown when just thirty years old. He was laid, amid weeping thousands, in a new tomb opened for him under the shadow of his own church—venerable St. Peter's of Dundee; and ever since his memoir, penned by the hand of a loving friend, has been before the Christian public, Robert Murray McCheyne has been regarded as a model minister of Christ. He used to sign his letters—written in a neat, round, fair hand, full of "spiritual love notes," as they have been called—"Ever yours till glory."

McCheyne's life was a perpetual inspiration, and his piety was eminently hearty and cheerful. He dwelt, during the nine years of its earthly ministry, far away from the damps that arise about doubting Castle, and hard by the Beulah where the sunlight ever falls. His biography has a rare power to sober us when tempted to levity, and to cheer us when tempted to despondency. To pray and to search the Word of God—to carry the kindled fire from house to house, to prepare the best oil for the sanctuary—to plead with dying men, and to allure to brighter worlds by the joyous tread of his own heavenward march—these formed the varied, but yet unchanging employment of his fervid spirit. Love of Jesus was his master passion. His Saviour's work was his work: he was continually about it. "This one thing" he did. He never wearied and never rested. Every day he gave to Christ.

Dr. Hamilton says he used to seal his letters with a sun going down behind the mountains, and the motto over it: *The night cometh.* For souls he watched as the fisherman's wife trims her lamp in the window, and watches for the storm-tossed and belated ones in the offing. He hoisted the light of Calvary; and it was his life's joy to welcome the returning wanderers into the "covert from the tempest."

In prayer he must have been a mighty and prevailing wrestler. Instead of penance, it was a delight. He gave himself to prayer; and the secret of that bloom ng, vigorous piety, whose leaf never withereth, is to be found in the perpetual baptisms which his soul received at the mercy seat. He prayed before he sat down to his studies, before he went out to visit the sick, and before he entered the pulpit. He rose from his bed to plead for his people. He had a "scheme of prayer," and marked the names of missionaries on the map, that he might pray for them in course and by name! His bible he read with the eagerness and avidity of one who is delving in a gold mine, with the shining ore laid bare at every stroke of the mattock. "When you write," said he to a friend, "tell me the meaning of Scriptures. One gem from that ocean is worth all the pebbles of earthly streams."

Those who often heard him preach, say that his sermons were artless "spillings of the heart." He overflowed into his discourses. Once, when a brother minister told him that he had been preaching from that fearful passage, 'The wicked shall be turned into hell," he inquired with some emotion, "Were you able to preach it with *tenderness?*" His few printed sermons are models of affectionate entreaty.

NEGLECTING SALVATION.—Most of the calamities of life are caused by simple neglect. By neglect of education children grow up in ignorance; by neglect a farm grows up to weeds and briars; by neglect a house goes to decay; by neglect of sowing a man will have no harvest; by neglect of reaping the harvest would rot in the fields. No worldly interest can prosper where there is neglect; and why may it not be so in religion? There is nothing in earthly affairs that is valuable that will not be ruined if it is not attended to—and why may it not be so with the concerns of the soul? Let no one infer, therefore, that because he is not a drunkard, or an adulterer, or a murderer, that therefore he will be saved. Such an inference would be as irrational as it would be for a man to infer that because he is not a murderer his farm would produce a harvest, or that because he is not an adulterer therefore his merchandize will take care of itself. Salvation would be worth nothing if it cost no effort—and there will be no salvation where no effort is put forth.

"THE DELUSIVE PHANTOM OF HOPE."—Graphic words! And yet this is the shadow men of the South are hugging to their bosoms. They are hoping that the *government* or that *fortune*, or that *other men* will accomplish that deliverance which each should think no arm but his own can achieve. Each is shutting his eyes to the fearful fate impending, and *hopes* that yet something will be done to stay the mighty tide of invasion, while he remains idle and indifferent! O Southerners, not thus are your liberties to be won! not thus are you to achieve independence! Your hope lies in the strong right arm of *each* man who can wield a sword or shoulder a gun! And while so many are holding back and so few advancing to meet the foe, all hope for success is but an illusion. Would to God that the eyes of our people were opened, and that the fearful brink on which we stand were realized by all!

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BIBLE.—There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible. The first is the miracles on record; the second the prophecies; the third the goodness of the doctrine; and the fourth the moral character of the penman. The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine goodness; and the moral character of the penman from divine purity. Thus Christianity is built upon these four immovable pillars—the power, the understanding, the goodness, the purity of God. The Bible must be one of these things; either the invention of good men, or good angels; or a revelation from God. But it could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book telling lies, at the same time saying, 'Thus saith the Lord," when they knew it to be all their invention. It could not be the invention of wicked men or devils, for they could not make a book which forbids all sin, and which condemns their souls to all eternity. The conclusion is irrepressible—the Bible must be given by divine inspiration.

DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE.

How has he trampled over the land for the last three years. Send Omnipresent, he has been almost everywhere. Fierce at all points—in the splendid mansion, the well-provided farm house or the lowly cottage. Unrelenting, he has not been partial. The infant of days, the sprightly boy or girl, the maiden and the strong young man, the robust of all ages and the feeble, down to hoary hairs, all, all alike have been pierced by his arrow, and laid in the dust. Yet fiercer still has he been on the gory battle field and in the hospital. Alas! how many an honored son of the South, how many a brave boy, how many a son, how many a father, has been laid low. The heartless slayer is still with his quiver full of arrows, ravaging off his thousands.

The whole land mourns the dying and the dead. Tears have flowed till the fountains are dry—sighs have gone up till the bosom is benumbed and gives forth no groan. Yet death rides on from conquering unto conquest, oblivious of the new grave mounds, of the hecatombs of human bones, of the bleached millions and hills of our own South. No cries reach his ears. He is deaf to the complaints of humanity. Blind to the ruin which he is making. Yet it is God's will and we must submit; nay we must acquiesce, nay we must still magnify the Lord. "The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Scarcely a heart beats in the South, that has not been made to throb quicker by what death has done. Scarcely a hearth stone that has not been made desolate—a family that has not been bereaved. And yet how little improved are we by these bereavements. The rod of chastening it would seem has hardened us. God has designed to humble us, to drive us to Him, to make us feel our nothingness without Him. Alas! that it has done so little good. We have become familiar with death, the grave and with bereavement. The familiarity has made us callous. We have not been aroused to duty as christians by it. We have not been waked up to holy living. We have drawn nearer to death and the grave daily, without knowing or feeling it. Sinners glory in their shame; gloat upon their wickedness—revel on the breaking edge of the precipice which overhangs damnation. Hell is being recruited daily with regiments of lost souls. Satan shouts over his triumphs, yet the greedy imp clamors for more. O Lord! how long shall death and hell triumph? Let them be bound hand and foot for a season. Let the enemy no longer triumph.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

THE CHRISTIAN'S WAY OF KNOWLEDGE.—A good life is the best way to understand wisdom and religion. because by the experience and relishes of religion there is conveyed to them such a sweetness, to which all wicked men are strangers: there is in the things of God to them which practice them a deliciousness that makes us love them, and that love admits us into God's cabinet, and strangely clarifies the understanding by the purification of the heart. For when our reason is raised up by the Spirit of Christ, it is turned quickly into experience; when our faith relies upon the principles of Christ, it is changed into vision; and so long as we know God only in the ways of man, by contentious learning, by arguing and dispute, we see nothing but the shadow of Him, and in that shadow we meet with many dark appearances, little certainty, and much conjecture: but when we know Him with the eyes of holiness, and the intuition of gracious experiences, with a quiet spirit, and the peace of enjoyment; then we shall hear what we never heard, and see what our eyes never saw; then the mysteries of godliness shall be opened unto us, and clear as the windows of the morning: and this is rarely well expressed by the Apostle,—"If we stand up from the dead and awake from sleep, then Christ shall give us light."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

TOO LATE REGRETS.—That which agonizes us most in every grave hillock is the thought, "Ah! how much would I have loved thee, good heart, had I but known thy death before hand." But as not one of us can take the hand of a corpse and say, "Thou pale image, I have at least sweetened thy fleeting life; I never gave thy faded heart anything but pure love, pure joy;"—as we all, when at length time, sorrow and life's winter, without love, have benumbed our hearts, must step with useless sighs up to the forms that lie overwhelmed by the earthfall of the grave, and say, "alas! that I can no longer possess you and love you now that I am better and gentler! alas! that the good bosom is now hollow and broken in, and no longer contains a heart which I would now love better and gladden more than before," what is left us but a vain sorrow, a dumb repentance and unceasing bitter tears? No, my christian, something better is left us, a warmer, truer, more beautiful love to wards every soul that we have not yet lost!—*Jean Paul Richter.*

LUTHER'S REMARK ON THE TRUE CHURCH.—The true and proper Church is thus distinguished from the false one, viz., the true Church teaches that sins are forgiven only through the grace and mercy of God, freely for Christ's sake without our work or merit, and this to all who earnestly see and acknowledge their sins, and firmly believe in Christ. The false Church teaches all this to our own works and merits, and teaches to doubt. Therefore, let us pray in the Church, *with* the Church, and *for* the Church; for these are three things which support the Church, and belong to it as its own property: First, to teach truthfully; in the second place, to pray earnestly; and in the third place, to be ready to suffer with devotion.

BUNYAN'S ZEAL.—Bunyan, with irresistible zeal, preached throughout the country, especially in Bedfordshire and its neighborhood; until, on the restoration of Charles II. he was thrown into prison, where he remained twelve years. During his confinement he promised to all to whom he could, gain access, and when liberty was offered him, on condition of promising to abstain from preaching, he constantly replied, "If you let me out to-day, I shall preach again to-morrow."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The latest news from the Island is as follows: King Kamehameha, on the 19th of August, after an excited speech, abrogated the Sandwich Island Constitution of 1852, and declared the Constitutional Convention dissolved. This arbitrary act is regarded as a regular coup d'etat by the King, and if submitted to by the Hawaiian people, will render the kingdom nearly as absolute monarchy.

THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA.—The spread of the Bible in Russia is one of the most gratifying modern facts in connection with the Greek Church. The present Czar, Alexander, shortly after his accession to the throne, ordered a revised translation of the Bible in the vernacular to be made, under the direction of the Holy Synod, for distribution throughout his empire. A really nice copy of the New Testament can now be bought for twelve cents. The Bible is now bought in large quantities by the Russian serfs.

HINDOOISM DYING OUT.—English rule in India, and the disastrous failure of the Sepoy rebellion, seems to be gradually uprooting the old Brahmin faith. It is steadily losing power over the minds of the people. The Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society writes in reference to Bengal:

Hindooism is dying, yea, is well nigh dead as respects the hold which it has upon the minds of the people. It is no longer the battle-ground. During the whole of this tour, I have scarcely met with a man who stood forth as its champion. Many and various are the influences which operate to produce this result; but the result is certain. A strong feeling, too, prevails, that Christianity must and will be the religion of India. Further, Christianity is, to a great extent, commending itself to the convictions of the people as a decidedly good thing; the character of Jesus is becoming more understood, and in consequence, more admired. What is very important, also, the people can now draw the distinction between the practice upon christianity the inconsistencies of its professors; they can comprehend the difference between a Christian in name and a Christian in heart.

TRUE HUMILITY WOULD HIDE ITSELF.—As it is the bent of humility to hide other graces, so far as piety to God and our brethren will permit, so it would willingly hide itself; it loves not to appear, but as necessity urges. Appear it must, and it doth somewhat more appear than many other graces do, though it seek not to appear. It is seen as a modest man's or woman's apparel, which they wear not for the end that it may be seen; they do not gaudily flaunt and delight in dressing; though there is a decency as well as necessity, which they do and may have respect to, yet it is in so neat and unaffected a way, that they are a good example even in that point. Thus humility in carriage and words is as the decorum of this clothing, but the main is the real usefulness of it.

And therefore a truly humble man desires not to appear humble. Yea, were it not for disedifying his brethren, he would rather disguise and hide, not only other things by humility, but even humility itself, and would be content, upon the mistake of some words or gestures, to pass for proud and vain, being humble within, rather than to be big in his own eyes, under a semblance of outward lowliness. Yea, were it not that charity and piety do both forbid it, he would not care to do some things on purpose that might seem arrogant, to carry humility thereby, that doth so naturally delight in covering all gross, and is sorry that it cannot do so without being seen itself, as that garment that covers the rest must of necessity be seen itself. But seeing it must be so, it is with the least show that may be, as a dark roll, cast about rich attire, hides their show, and makes very little itself.—*Leighton.*

SWEETEN LIFE.—Oh! how glorious to make everything pleasant,—to throw sunshine upon every cloud! Sweeten life by smiles, kind words and sunshine. Make joy to spring up in your path, and love to glow on every face. Instead of showing angry feelings to the boy who sweeps dirt upon you, say to him with a smile, "my little fellow, be careful," and pass. Depend upon it the boy will not trouble you again. To the man who puts his doubled fist in your face, say, "my dear sir, have more respect for yourself," and it will change his mind in a moment. Do you ever meet with a person down at the heel? Squeeze his hand and point him to an acre of sunshine, resting on the fair hills. Has poverty brought your friend to the blues? Open your heart and your purse. A large heart and bright dollars will sweep the cloud from his face. Sweeten life, we repeat. There are sorrow and pain and disappointment enough, in all conscience without your adding to the amount. There is a loud call for smiles, love, kindness, sweet words and cheerful looks; if you have nothing, these you can bestow, and add a large amount to the stock of human comfort and human happiness.

THE NUNNERY CENSOR.—I had been denounced before another Abbess as a reader of mundane literature, or that irrelevant to ecclesiastical subjects. A spy having informed her, I was caught *en flagrant delit*, by the Superior, with the book. "What is this you are reading, my daughter? Let me look at it!" said she. There being no time to conceal it, I was obliged to hand it to her, not without a lively disquietude concerning my justification of such a possession. The Abbess put on her spectacles, and having read the title of it, restored me the closed book saying—"The Memoirs of St. Helena! Ah! the Life of St. Constantine's mother! How they are perpetually calumniating this poor, poor girl!" It was a "Memorial of St. Helena," and a little later I satisfied myself that the eminent Superior of that Convent was entirely ignorant of the name and fame of Napoleon the Great!—*Memoirs of an ex Benedictine Nun.*

SHADOWS.

WAIT PATIENTLY.

DR. M'PHETERS SUSTAINED.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. M. McNeill, } Editors.
Barth'w Fuller, }

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, ex-officio.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—L. S., $10; S. W. C., Mallard Creek church, $100; Miss S. C. F., $20; Mrs. D. M., $200; Dal, $10; A. McN., $15; Mrs. H. W. G., $180.

AT HOME AGAIN.—We have returned from a flying trip to Wilmington, and again resume the publication of a whole sheet. It was with a feeling somewhat akin to pleasure that we set out for the front, for we had heard that battle was begun along all the lines, at Richmond and Petersburg, as well as in our own State. Not that we are fond of the strife, or love our own life less than other people, but as there must be more fighting before the end is seen, we thought that, mayhap, the final struggle had commenced, and that a united effort, by the blessing of God, might be crowned with complete success. Therefore we were willing to do the part of one man and to meet what appeared to be our duty without fear or hesitation.

But on arriving in Wilmington, we found no such emergency as we supposed was existing. Fort Fisher had fallen, Caswell and the other works near the mouth of the river had been evacuated and destroyed, and the enemy, seemingly content with what he had already accomplished, showed no disposition to advance. Those gentlemen who had preceded us, as volunteers for the occasion, had received permission to return home, and as we were not "provisioned for a long seige," we turned our faces homeward also.

We trust that our forces are now sufficient to prevent the capture of Wilmington by a land attack, and that works will speedily be thrown up along the banks of the river, which, in connection with obstructions of the channel, will be sufficient to hold the enemy in his present position.

We had intended to call attention to the Circular of the Committee of the "Confederate States Christian Association, for the relief of prisoners," which we published last week. It is an organization commenced in Fort Delaware, amongst our prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, and the objects as set forth in the Circular of the Committee are such as to appeal strongly to the sympathy and the active response of every christian heart.

Our prisoners have not been forgotten, but the difficulty of promoting their comfort in any way has been so great, until recently, that our people have had no opportunity of doing for them what their hearts would otherwise have prompted.

In the providence of God, a way has at length been opened, and our own government has been permitted to look after the wants of these noble men whom the fortunes of war have consigned to the dreary discomforts of prison life. In this effort our authorities will no doubt be largely assisted by the people everywhere, who will esteem it a privilege thus to be enabled to supply the necessities of their own friends and relatives who have suffered so long. But while this is true, there should not, by any means, be a restriction of supplies on the part of private individuals, only to those whose relatives and immediate friends are able to furnish them. Let a more Catholic spirit prevail, and, through the medium of kindred associations throughout the land, let the bounty of our whole people flow out for the amelioration of the sufferings of brave but unfortunate men, who have felt the bitter hardships of war as none others have experienced them. Far from home and friends, these offerings will come as grateful incense to their patriotism, and the people at home will be more blessed in giving than our gallant prisoners in receiving.

CHAPELS IN THE ARMY.—A Chaplain writes: "The work of chapel building goes on bravely, despite obstacles; and most of the Brigades will be supplied. The religious condition of the army may be called very *hopeful*."

SHADOWS.

We are in the midst of troubles. Clouds and darkness are round about us, and the pathway which we are treading seems to offer but little of solid ground upon which we may advance with certain footsteps. In the years of war which have passed over us, we have been alternately cheered by the hope of an early and satisfactory termination of the strife, and depressed, almost dispirited, by reverses which have chilled the ardor of many and caused the love of multitudes to wax cold.

One day elate with victory, mercifully vouchsafed to us, we have been ready to praise God for his goodness and to predict yet more signal manifestations of His favor, until our enemies should be driven from our borders and peace and prosperity should return to bless us. The next has found us gloomy, discouraged, almost hopeless from the intelligence of some disaster which had befallen our arms, and which the timid were ready to accept as the harbinger of final defeat.

Even a careless observer must have noticed the facility with which our people have passed from the extreme of jubilant anticipation to that of gloomy depression. This has been manifested so frequently that it must have been remarked by every one who has studied at all the shifting phases of the war. But, whether in light or in shadow, we have advanced. Success has taught us that we are strong, too strong to despair of ultimate triumph—defeat has proved that our enemy is powerful, too powerful for us to hope that the attainment of peace and freedom will be easy. We should not therefore give place to despondency, nor spend our time in useless complaints that more is not done. We have undertaken a task from which the most powerful and wealthy of the old governments of the world even now shrink with something akin to dismay. We have grappled single-handed with the giant of the North, and more than once we have almost hurled him from his seat of power. We have greatly crippled his resources, and as our blows have fallen thick and fast he has often been compelled to desist from the attack, and seek the best means of defence for his own cities and the integrity of his own territory.

No worse thing has happened to us than befals every nation, particularly ever young nation, that would do battle for the supremacy of principle, or undertake to wrest from the hands of unworthy power the liberty and independence which she feels to be her right. Blows and wounds must succeed in the interval between putting on the armor, and taking it off again to enjoy the fruits and sweets of victory.

It would argue badly for our steadfastness of purpose if we should cry "enough" before it is demonstrated that our strength is gone. We would be very children in our folly, if we should now be willing to ignore the past, to "bury by-gones in the grave" and accept the perfidious hand which is ready to smite us to the dust, while it seemingly proffers protection, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

No one can surely tell what is to be the final issue of the great struggle in which we are engaged. Yet no one who believes that our cause is just can permit himself to despair of its ultimate vindication. The way may not be clearly seen, yet hope still beckons onward and faith reveals yet many possibilities of a strong deliverance. The records of the past are full of analogies which may be profitably studied, and to all of these we may appeal for the grounds of our confidence in the final success of our arms. We can suggest too many ways in which, as it seems to us, the honor and glory of Christ's church on the earth is bound up in this great question which we are now fighting to a bloody solution—too many ways in which the progress of the human race is to be advanced by our triumph or retarded by our subjugation, to allow us to doubt how the matter will end. But how far the Almighty intends to try us, how much longer he may choose to subject us to the fires of purification we cannot know. Our duty remains the same, whatever may happen in the future. We have put our hands to the plow and we cannot look back without forfeiting and losing all. Calmly and deliberately we have made the dread appeal to the sword, and a hundred battle-fields tell of the earnestness and determination with which our people have invoked this stern arbitrament.

There is but one chance of safety—that lies before us. There is but one behest of honor and duty—that is to go forward. "He who sits down, and with groans and tears, bewails our great misfortunes, and contents himself with endeavoring to find a safe refuge from the evils that darken the future; he who, under the despondency occasioned by untoward events, abandons himself to despair, is unworthy the inestimable blessings we are fighting and suffering for, unworthy the gallant men who have given their lives to our country. The crisis calls for the display of the qualities of manhood. Patriotism counsels energy, courage, patience, self sacrifice. We must look unpleasant facts in the face, consider calamities in their full proportions, contemplate the evils that threaten us, and then resolve with solemn earnestness to do our whole duty with all our hearts."

WAIT PATIENTLY.

In a most solemn sense, we are co-workers with God in the fulfilment of his designs and purposes. By his ordering we eagerly seek for truth, and willingly endure hardship, danger and even death for its propagation. By patient searching and watching, something is gained here and there, and by little and little the system advances towards perfection. Principles can gain or lose nothing by success or failure. If true, they are true universally and always. As the foundation of rights, their value is intrinsic and inherent; no lapse of time can render them less potent, no length of enjoyment or deprivation can diminish their force. There is no such thing as a "lost principle." When once it is revealed, or evolved by reasoning from admitted or established facts, it lives, and must live to affect the hearts and minds of men, until its appropriate fruits are ripened to their full development.

Principles in religion, ethics and government have exercised the most powerful influence in all ages. When they have been invaded, the blood of martyrs has attested the devotion of those who held them dear, and no power has ever been sufficient for their eradication. They govern mankind with a more absolute rule than kings or tyrants sway, and, when they are liberal and beneficent in their operation, they are witnesses for God in the hearts and lives of men. This imparts to them a sacred character, and they may not, therefore, be lightly yielded without incurring an amount of guilt which deserves, as it receives, the most condign punishment.

It may be profitable for us to remember these things, now that recent disasters have cast a gloom over the hearts of many, causing them to fear lest the power and the rage of our enemies may prevail to the destruction of our national and individual rights, and the overthrow of those principles of government which we have been taught to revere as just and true. When we found that there was good reason to believe that these rights were imperilled, and that the liberty, which we had enjoyed so long as an inheritance from our forefathers, was threatened with a speedy destruction, then with one heart and voice we resolved to take up arms in its defence.

This devotion to principle gave to the cause of the South a moral grandeur which nothing else could have imparted, and won for us a respect, from the enlightened judgment of the world, which our enemies have sought in vain to secure. If we shall persevere, if we shall wait patiently for the appointed time, then shall our deliverance come, and these days of darkness shall scarcely be remembered in the fullness of our rejoicing. We should not be wavering, driven to and fro by every adverse wind, ready to succumb to disappointment and give way to despondency when our brightest hopes seem blasted. Our duty is to remain firm and steadfast, and, when our anticipations fail to be realized and our best laid plans bring us but ill success, begin anew our purposes and seek to profit by the experience of past miscarriages. And this, because we are pursuing a substantial object, one worthy of rational and moral beings, worthy of our best energies and most vigorous efforts for its achievement.

Our desires should not outrun a just expectation. We are born under a system of law and are governed by a commandment that is exceeding broad. We are but a small part of the universe, and things that appear large and momentous in our eyes, because they are near and affect us intimately, may be only the filling up of a grand design whose unfoldings will not be completely developed until after the lapse of years, it may be centuries, and when we shall have entirely ceased to have any care about the events which happen in this world. "Whatever is, is right;" if we mean thereby that the ordering of God's providence should not be questioned. Why then should we be disquieted, or unduly cast down when matters fall out otherwise than we had hoped? Hath not faith power to bring near the distant reality, and seize upon the good that is yet afar off? It is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. If, therefore, we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it." We have need of patience, that after we have done the will of God, we might receive the promise.

"BROUGHT LOW."—"I was brought low, and he helped me," says the Psalmist. He was in a condition where he *needed* help. All other refuges and expedients had failed, his hopes were blasted, his friends had proved faithless and deserted him, his own arm was powerless to save him and no help appeared. He was brought very low, but there was one to whom he could look in his extremity, one who was powerful and able to save, and, better still, one who was willing to save. To him, therefore, as a last and sure resort, the feeble man was compelled to cry, and he was heard in his request. Help came, speedy, certain and sufficient. His feet were lifted out of the horrible pit and the miry clay and his goings were established. His foot was set in an even place and his head was lifted up above his enemies round about.

David knew where to look for help. Out of the depths, he was accustomed to cry to the Lord who is high and lifted up, and he longed to make Him his sure habitation and resting place. Therefore he found help when he cried, for it was with a full knowledge of his own insufficiency and the vanity of earthly helps, that he turned to the heavenly hills and rejoiced to know that thence came all his help. Let us imitate him when we also are brought low. Repining will not help us. Envy at the prosperity of others can do us no good. Help is laid upon one that is mighty and able to save. To him let us come, come trustingly, come believing, and our glad song shall also very soon arise, saying, "I was brought low and he helped *me*."

THE CONSERVATIVE.—Marmaduke S. Robins, Esq., late private Secretary to Gov. Vance, has lately accepted the position of Editor of "The Conservative." We should have noticed the accession of our new contemporary to the chair editorial, but for our absence last week. We wish him abundant success in his new calling, and trust that we shall find in him an able and zealous champion of the best interests of our cause and our country.

With the divisions of parties into "Conservatives" and "Destructives," we have nothing to do. The honor of our good old State, the purity of her fair fame, the love and obedience of her sons to whatever commands she may lay upon them, are the only tests of party which we are willing to acknowledge. May the day soon come when this party nomenclature shall be abandoned and when all our people, happy in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, shall forget in their restored blessings that such names, as indicating divisions in sentiment and action, have ever existed.

A CALL FOR MINISTERS.—From a Chaplain in Hood's Army.

"And now what mean our preachers? These young, stout men who are riding around their entire circuits without preaching to more than 150 persons, or living in ease on some station, and preaching to 40 or 50 hearers. They used to want "big circuits and large congregations!" Now here is a big circuit and large congregations, eager for the word, whom I have served two years. Who among the preachers at home will exchange with me the next year? I am a young man a beginner in the ministry. I have no opportunity to study in the army at all. While I have been preaching without studying for the past two years, they have had but little to prevent their studying with free access to valuable libraries. Don't you think that one of them might exchange with me?"

MEETINGS OF CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES.—These meetings, which were so blessed the two past winters, we are glad to learn have been revived and are now held in one of the churches in Petersburg, on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 11, A. M. The opening sermon on the 20th ult., by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, was founded on Psalm cxix: 130 "The entrance of thy word giveth light; it giveth understanding to the simple." The discourse was very impressive, appropriate, instructive and encouraging.

On the 3rd inst., Rev. Mr. Morrison preached from Matt. xvi: 1-4.

Interesting reports were made by Chaplains from the different regiments and brigades, showing the state of religion in the army, which developed the deep interest felt by them in the spiritual welfare of the soldiers.

On the motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the reported diminution of Chaplains in the army—the causes and remedy—an enthusiastic discussion sprang up, which was participated in by Rev. Messrs. Miller, Pugh, Pryor, Neal, Mullaly, Duncan and Hopkins. The committee appointed, consists of Rev. Messrs. Hopkins, Hume and Duncan, who are to report to the next meeting.

Most of the Clergy in the city were present with the Chaplains and missionaries, and considering the unpleasant weather, there was quite a number of ladies in attendance.

The meeting closed with much good feeling.

A USEFUL SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.—A Sunday School Superintendent told us a few days since, that, during the fifteen years of his service in that position, one of the teachers—a lady—had been privileged to rejoice in the hopeful conversion of from sixty to seventy of her scholars. This is a record for which the most prominent, gifted and honored of the people of God might well be grateful. As the fruit of humble, earnest, prayerful, diligent effort, it lies within the reach of the thousands who come short of it simply because they do not strive to attain it. Can they innocently put it away from them? Can they put it away from them, and suffer no loss in their own souls? Oh, that all who might render such service to the cause of human salvation and the Divine glory, making their lives a praise and even their memory a blessing in the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, would improve the opportunity. How would our Sunday schools grow, in the number of their teachers, and flourish in the fruit of their labors!

FORT FISHER.—The following is the closing sentence of Col. Lamb's official report of the attack upon Fort Fisher.

"Our Heavenly Father has protected my garrison this day, and I feel that he will sustain us in defending our homes from the invader."

The Charleston *Courier* appends to the above these comments:

"So writes Col. Wm. Lamb, commanding in Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C. Have we ever been defeated, or have we suffered even a serious disappointment or check under commanders who could truthfully write thus for themselves and for many of their soldiers."

THE WAR AGAINST CHURCHES.—The malignant spirit of the Federal soldiers cannot be satiated by robbing women and children of their food and clothing and burning their dwellings; it also vents itself in the destruction of churches. The Petersburg *Express* states that in their late raid on Bellfield, they burnt the Baptist Church in the vicinity of Jarratt's Depot, and the Providence (Methodist) Church, a large and new edifice, near Coman's well. In Atlanta, Ga., they burnt five Churches. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

PERSECUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is stated that the sudden outburst of persecution against Protestants in Constantinople, including the seizure of every Mohammedan who has been baptized, is a direct breach of treaties, and will probably raise a diplomatic breeze. We wait further details; only adding, that the offices of Bible Societies, which had been summarily closed, were re-opened at the instance of the American and British Ambassadors.

DR. McPHEETERS SUSTAINED.

Dr. McPheeters, who was turned out of his pulpit and church in St. Louis, for his sins of omission, in ignoring the abolition policy of the Lincoln government, in his public religious services, appealed for redress to the O. S. Assembly. The Assembly deemed it *expedient* to sustain the unjust, partisan course of his Presbytery, and decided the appeal against him. The Princeton "Review" has taken up the case and reviewed the anomalous and unjust proceedings of the Presbytery and Assembly against him, and, we are gratified to learn, has had the temerity to speak of them in their true character. The reviewer, (Dr. Hodge,) as cited by the "True Presbyterian," says:

"In our judgement, the whole course of the Assembly was singularly unfair. As the Presbytery did not give the case a judicial character, it was not competent for the Assembly to do so; and yet this is what they virtually did.

"We agree, therefore, with Dr. Rice, who pronounced the admission of Dr. Strong as a party, and allowing him all the privileges, without the responsibility of an accuser, as something unheard of in the history of our Church. We think grave injustice was done, not only to Dr. McPheeters, but to the whole Presbyterian Church; *and the sanction of the Assembly has been given to principles and acts deserving universal reprobation.*

"The reasons why we should have voted to sustain the complaint of Dr. McPheeters, are—1. That he is a good man and a faithful minister of Christ. That Dr. McPheeters has been the object of persecution and ill-usage, is undeniable. The military order by which he was banished from the State, forbidden to preach within its borders, and the charge of the Church taken from its trustees and Session, was an unjust and tyrannical proceeding.

"We should have sustained the complaint of Dr. McPheeters, because we regard the acts of which he complains *as deserving of universal condemnation*. That such a man should be dismissed from his Church and forbidden to preach in its pulpit, by a mere fragment of the Presbytery to which he belongs, who knew him and all the circumstances of the case, seems to us an injustice which has *few if any parallels* in the history of our Church."

HOW BENGEL BECAME A BIBLICAL CRITIC.—This celebrated scholar, so well known as the author of the "Gnomon," one of the best commentaries ever written on the New Testament, was not less distinguished for his piety than for his literary ardor and scholarship. In Burk's *Leben and Werken des Bengels*, we met lately with an interesting account of the manner in which this excellent man was led to engage in his critical pursuits.

Among his other duties as a teacher he was called to hear a class of students in the New Testament, and remarked, as they translated, that the Greek text differed in some instances from his own copy, and from other copies used in the class. The thought at once arose, Who knows how far this diversity may be found to extend, if all the editions and manuscripts of the New Testament should be carefully examined? What assurance have I, he said to himself, that the passages on which I found my own most cherished convictions may not be corruptions of the Word of God? How do I know that the doctrines which I consider the most incorrect and dangerous may not have as much support from Scripture as my own theological belief? These suggestions, which he could not suppress, threw him into a state of painful uncertainty. His religious peace was destroyed. The subject followed him for days and nights together; and he felt that it was indispensable to his stability as a Christian that he should solve his doubts. He, therefore, formed at once the resolution that he would give himself up to the inquiries which would enable him to judge for himself as to the purity of the original Greek Scriptures; that he would not desist from such labor till he had obtained the satisfaction which he needed. He acted on this resolution; he applied his time, talents and pecuniary resources to this object, and kept it before him with singular industry and ardor.

It is to this conscientious desire of a good man to protect himself against that invasion of his Christian peace and that enfeebling of his Christian faith and character which would have resulted from yielding to his doubts, or even allowing them to haunt his mind, that we are indebted for one of the most important labors ever performed for establishing our confidence in the general accuracy of the Greek text, on which our English translation of the New Testament is founded.

ONCE A WEEK.—Putting, for a moment, the divine obligations of the Sabbath out of the question, ought we not to retire from active business life at least as often as once a week, in order to sit in judgment upon ourselves? Men with the strongest desire to be just and honorable may, without being conscious of it at the time, deflect from the straight and narrow path of right under the insidious promptings of self-interest. The individual who withdraws from the pursuits and pleasures of the world one day in every seven, and on that day subjects his acts and motives to a rigid moral scrutiny—who, as it were, institutes for himself a private and personal Sunday School, making Conscience its monitor, and bringing up all his work-day doings like so many scholars to be catechised, and approved or condemned, according to their deserts—is sure to discover, and likely to amend, many serious faults, which might otherwise have become habits, and have obscured his good name and perhaps, in the end, totally undermined his integrity. Once a week, depend upon it, is not too often for the man who wishes to do his duty to his neighbor, to stand aside from secular affairs and review the past. He can scarcely do less than this, and feel assured, that he is doing strict justice to his fellow men; and he certainly is not performing his duty to the God whose watchful eye is always upon his creatures, and whose unwearied arm is ever outstretched to shelter and to save, if he fails to devote so small a fraction of his time as one day in seven, to devout gratitude and earnest praise.—*Illustrated News.*

CALL FOR BIBLES.—We learn by a letter from Texas, that calls for the Bible are so urgent, both among soldiers and citizens, that generous contributions in cotton are being made to send out a cargo to London to purchase a large supply of the sacred volume to meet the increasing demand for it. This is gratifying intelligence. If the people of Texas are resolved to make the Bible their guide, the Word of Christ will dwell in their hearts, and the blessing of Heaven will rest upon them. But we presume they may obtain a supply at an early day from the Confederate Bible Society, which we understand is now prepared to meet the numerous calls that are heard among our soldiers for the Word of Life.—*Christian Observer.*

DR. GUTHRIE IN THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.—It is stated that Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburg, having been disqualified for preaching by disease of the heart, is to edit the "Sunday Magazine," a new weekly journal, thoroughly religious but unsectarian, with two such widely differing men as Spurgeon and Archbishop Trench as contributors.—*Ib.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCH S[ESSIONS] OF THE PRESBYTERY OF FA[YETTEVILLE].

At the last sessions of Presbytery, a re[solu]tion was adopted to double the assessme[nt] on the churches towards the Contin[gent] Fund; and supposing that some of th[e] churches may not be aware of *the amo[unt]* expected from them, I have, at the sugg[es]tion of a brother, prepared a statement [for] publication.

I have copied from the assessment m[ade] at Galatia church, April 1860, and add[ed] such churches as have been received [in]to that time, merely doubling the diffe[rent] amounts as then fixed. As our last Min[utes] will show when published, the Contin[gent] Fund is over drawn, and it will require [all] that is now due by delinquent churches, [to] the assessment published below, to m[eet] the demands upon this Fund during [the] year 1865. It may be proper to add, [for] the information of the churches, that ord[ers] are given on this Fund to defray the e[x]penses of Commissioners to the General [As]sembly, to pay for the printing of [the] Minutes of Presbytery, the assessment m[ade] by Synod for a similar purpose, the sal[ary] of the Stated Clerk, and directors of Un[ion] Theological Seminary.

It is contemplated to return to the [old] assessment as soon as our circulating medi[um] assumes a specie basis. It is further s[ug]gested that the churches make these coll[ec]tions at once, and forward the money to Mr. Archibald McLean, the Treasurer.

Church sessions will bear in mind th[at] the funds collected for this purpose shou[ld] be reported to Presbytery next Spring in the column headed *Presbyterial*.

Let those interested in the accompanying table preserve it for future reference. It is as follows, viz:

Black River Chapel,	$ 18	Union, (in Moore)	$
Hopewell,	14	Euphronia,	
Rockfish,	16	Ashpole,	
Keith,	12	Philadelphus,	
Bethel,	20	Sharon,	
Lumber Bridge,	30	Macedonia,	
St. Paul's,	20	Mt. Carmel,	
Long Street,	20	Harmony,	
Galatia,	24	Bensalem,	
Bethesda,	16	Mineral Spring,	
Tirza,	30	Cypress,	
Sardis,	20	Antioch,	
Barbecue,	14	China Grove,	
Mizpeh,	12	Mt. Pisgah,	
Centre,	38	Smyrna,	
Laurel Hill,	30	Big Rockfish,	
Grove,	30	Mt. Horeb,	
Union, (in Duplin,)	24	Mt. Williams,	
Clinton,	14	Mt. Edwards,	
Brown March,	20	Bethlehem,	
South River Chapel,	14	Carthage,	
Beth-Car,	16	White Plains,	
Elizabethtown,	16	Lebanon,	
Bluff,	30	Montpelier,	
Wilmington 1st church,	60	Lumberton,	
Wilmington 2nd church,	12	Goldsboro',	
Fayetteville,	69	Whiteville,	
Buffalo,	30	Lillington,	
Sandy Grove,	14	Pike,	
Moore's Creek,	10	Laurinburgh,	
Mt. Zion,	8	Oak Plane,	
Pee Dee,	12	Mt. Tabor,	
Mark's Creek,	4		

J. P. MCPHERSON, *Stated Clerk.*
Montpelier, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1865.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR:—Through your columns, I beg leave to invite the people of this Confederacy to spend one hour every day, the first week in February, commencing the first Sabbath, in fasting, meeting at their accustomed places, at 4 o'clock every day throughout the week. May we as a nation and as individuals, cry mightily unto God that He would return unto us and bless us and make us that happy people whose God is the Lord. It is impossible for us to express the obligations we are under to love and serve the Lord, but we know, and O that He would help us to feel, how unworthily and ungratefully we have behaved towards our kind benefactor. Although we have been a sinful nation, He has all hearts in his hand and all events at his disposal. Though corrected, we are not consumed; though guilty, we are allowed to cry unto Him, "spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach."

Let none of us be inattentive to this call. The blow of His heavy hand is upon us, and let it not be said of us, as it was of the Jews, "thou hast stricken them but they have not grieved, thou hast consumed them but they have refused to receive correction." Is it not enough for us to know how our soldiers are enduring the hardships and trials of this war for us who are at home? Is not that enough to arouse us up to cry mightily to God, that He would regard the government under which we live, make our rulers wise in counsel, exemplary in conduct, and faithful to their trust? If we do not humble ourselves under His mighty hand, He will give us over to our enemies. Then let us be diligent.

Yours resp'ly,
A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

CAMP 43RD N. C. T.,
GRIMES' BRIGADE.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to congratulate you upon your change of occupation. If it could be so that more of our laymen would assume the chair editorial and professorial, a new era would begin in Church and State. It would at least be so much gain to the Church, by relieving so many ministers from double duty, that they might give themselves wholly to the ministry of the word.

The *N. C. Presbyterian* has almost ceased to visit us. We get fifteen of the *Central Presbyterian*, eight of the *Religious Herald*, ten of the *N. C. Advocate*, and twenty-five of the *Biblical Recorder*, while now and then one copy of the *N. C. Presbyterian* comes straggling along. I write then, to stir up the pure minds of our friends by way of remembrance. There are some sections of the State, especially, upon which we have claims. That portion adjacent to the "Cradle of Liberty," and that other which felt the shock of the battle which was the turning point in our First Revolution, each of them has sent to this command some of its sons of the old Presbyterian stock, and it is due to them that they read with others, their own church paper. We gladly receive all the papers sent us, but some are preferred to others, and I hear it remarked of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, not unfrequently, "that is a good paper." Soldiers like the full sheet as well as full rations and regular pay. We are now in winter quarters and are ready to improve the time if we had the material. Besides, the time is short, tracts and Testaments are scare; then let us have a full supply of papers.

CHAPLAIN.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: JANUARY 25, 1865

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

But little news is received from any quarter. We give below the latest telegraphs and items, to which we refer our readers for such particulars as we are able to gather.

At Wilmington, the point of greatest interest just now, everything appears to be progressing as satisfactorily as we could reasonably expect. The enemy is too weak for a forward movement, and an encounter with our brave boys in his front, or the capture of the city is not in his present programme of operations. The quiet there cannot long remain unbroken; the designs of the Federal General must soon be developed, and if he shall decide to advance, we have reason to think that a complete defeat may be his well deserved portion. It will be delivered with a hearty good will when he shall evince temerity enough to make the advance.

Sherman seems to be moving, following the course of the Sun as he moves northward; he has appeared before Pocotaligo, and compelled its evacuation by Gen. McLaws. Our forces have taken position behind the Combahee river, which is a few miles east of Pocotaligo. The *Examiner* says that when Sherman shall have reached the Combahee, he must develope his objective point, and discover whether he means to attack Charleston or Branchville.

In Virginia, on the lines of Petersburg and Richmond, all remains quiet; both sides are evidently watching, and aiding as far as they are able, the movements of opposing armies elsewhere, in this State and in South Carolina.

But little is doing in Congress, at least, but little is allowed to meet the eye of those outside. Another resolution in respect to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been introduced by Hon. J. M. Leach, and rejected. From this it appears that the measure is still under consideration.

Hood has been relieved, it is said at his own request, and rumor has it that both houses of Congress, in secret session, have passed resolutions recommending the re-appointment of Gen. Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee.

CHARLESTON, Jan'y 10.—About mid-day all the vessels of the yankee fleet raised their flags and fired a salute. There has been uncommon activity in the fleet and on Morris Island to day. The number of monitors has increased; there are now 8 off Morris Island. Nothing of Sherman's movements.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—A heavy force of the enemy advanced from Beaufort yesterday morning against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated last night by General McLaws.

Refugees from Savannah report one corps of Sherman's army gone to Wilmington, and that the cotton in Savannah has been, or will be confiscated.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—After abandoning Pocotaligo, our forces took position bshiad the Combahee river. No further movement was made yesterday.

The enemy is believed to be aiming at Branchville.

Two monitors were sunk last night in this harbour—probably by torpedoes. They lie about eight hundred yards from Fort Sumter, towards Sullivan's island. Their smoke-stacks only are visible.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort consists of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, with little artillery or baggage train, and that Sherman was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery, trains, etc. They report also that Charleston is their destination.

The enemy advanced within two miles of Combahee yesterday, and then retired.

YANKEE MONITOR SUNK.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—A yankee monitor, on picket duty between Forts Moultrie and Sumter was sunk last night supposed by a torpedo—only the smoke stack left above the water.

Deserters report that the forces on the line of the Salkatchee consist of the 17th and part of the 15th corps, their destination being Charleston. A body of the enemy's infantry moved up about noon within 2 1-2 miles of the Combahee bridge, but afterwards returned to their intrenchments at Gardner's Corner.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—In the House to-day, Mr. Marshall's resulution relative to cotton and tobacco was adopted, yeas 43, nays 31. The Senate joint resolution of thanks to several General officers passed unanimously.

Mr. Foote addressed the House for upwards of two hours; and at the close asked leave of absence for two months, but subsequently withdrew the application. Mr. Sneed submitted a preamble and resolution declaring Foote unworthy to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House and declaring him expelled. Referred to committee on Elections, yeas 44, nays 36.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The Senate to day passed the House bill authorizing the establishment of an office of deposite in connection with the Treasury. The army consolidation bill was further discussed till adjournment.

In the House, Mr. J. M. Leach submitted a resolution declaring that there exists no exigency justifying a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected, 43 to 29. The Senate bill authorizing the removal of Reserve troops from one State to another passed 63 to 16. The Exemption bill further considered, without result.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—In the Senate nothing of importance transpired to day.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Marshall moved to reconsider the bill to impose a duty on tobacco and an additional duty on cotton, with instructions to report a bill to take all the cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy on account of the Government, and to provide for the future payment therefor to the owners at the present market value. This proposition was discussed yesterday and to day without result. The House went into secret session, at the expiration of the morning hour.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED.—RICHMOND, Jan 20.—The *Examiner* asserts that the Senate in secret session has adopted a resolution in favor of appointing Gen. Johnston in command of Hood's army. The Senate vote on this was 20 to 2, and the House concurred, 62 to 14.

The *Examiner* also says that Hood has been relieved, it is said by his own request, and that his army is believed to be under command of Gen. Dick Taylor.

FROM PETERSBURG.—PETERSBURG, Jan 18.—A flag of truce has been observed on the lines here to-day, and white flags have been flying at different points, consequently not a gun has been fired. Several parties, going north-west were passed through the lines this morning.

Sherman's army is supposed to be in motion and destined for Branchville, S. C., the Junction of the railrords to Charleston, Augusta and Columbia. We have strong reason to hope and believe that if he goes there he will be whipped.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—The Richmond *Whig* learns upon good authority, that a detachment of Confederate cavalry recently captured a yankee gunboat on the Potomac. We would like to name the gallant command of which they are a part, but deem it prudent not to do so.

FROM WILMINGTON.

We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the Yankee infantry, who had made an advance from their entrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, whilst the Yankee vessels were engaged shelling the woods, their infantry made an attack on Clingman's brigade, (occupying our left,) with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their entrenchments. No casualties have as yet been reported, but we learn that several of our men were wounded.

John Sipe, Co., B, 42d Reg't N. C. T., of Newton N. C., wounded in above skirmish, and brought to General Hospital No. 4, died on yesterday.

In the river below no movements have been made by the enemy's vessels that we are aware of.

We would call the attention of our cotemporaries to the fact that Fort Fisher never was *surrendered*—but was carried at the point of the bayonet by overwhelming numbers, after all the guns on the land face had been dismounted by the terrific fire from the fleet.

The enemy's loss, in Sunday's fight is estimated to be at least one thousand in killed and wounded. The Fort was charged three times on Sunday afternoon and night, before it was captured.

It is understood in official quarters that a magazine exploded in Fort Fisher on Monday morning, and that the enemy lost about four hundred from its effects.

The friends of the gallant Major Reilly, need have no fears of his being harshly treated by the enemy, because of his having been in the U. S. service, as we have been shown the original acceptance of his resignation, dated Washington, May 3d, 1861.—*Journal.*

We are reliably informed that Gen. Curtis of the Yankee army, was killed in the fight at Fort Fisher on Sunday last. We also learn that a Yankee aid-de camp was killed in the skirmishing on Thursday.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, Jan. 19th, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It will relieve the apprehension of the many friends of the command to know that the garrison of Forts Caswell and Campbell successfully evacuated their positions at 3 o'clock, A. M., on the 17th inst., after destroying all public property, and entirely demolishing the Forts. They are now in a safe position, unimpaired in morale or material.

Very respectfully,
Hour ob't serv't
WM. CALDER.
Adj't. Bat. Art.

COL. MURPHY'S COMPANY ALL SAFE.—We have received the following note from Col. E. L. Faison:

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Will you state for the benefit of friends that Capt Murphy and officers are all right. Most of our officers came out safe. Several were killed, but a few wounded. Pat Murphy was killed.

E. L. FAISON.

From the *Journal* of the 23d, we learn that the Yankees have left their base in front of Gen. Hoke's lines, and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has disappeared. They of course hold Fisher. Whether they have re-embarked their main body, we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces. There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson, in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet with sad disappointment. All quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock.

It is understood that the Yankees have sent off all the Confederate prisoners captured at Fort Fisher. Deserters report that the enemy had re-embarked with the exception of a thousand men, left as a garrison for Fort Fisher. Tales of this character must, however, be received with many grains of allowance.—*Telegraph.*

FROM THE NORTH.

Memphis papers of the 10th and Vicksburg papers of the 14th have been received. Large amounts of money have been raised in New York and other cities for the sufferers at Savannah.

Brig. Gen. Geary takes command of Savannah. Sherman is moving upon Branchville. Federal troops are concentrating at Florence and Athens.

A large number of troops are passing down the Mississippi. Washburn is in command at Vicksburg.

Thomas says, had it not been for the stubborn resistance of Forrest, Hood's army could not have crossed the Tennessee river.

Gens. Johnston, Jackson and Smith have been sent to Fort Warren.

Late European correspondents say Russell has intimated to Mason that there was no longer any just cause for not recognizing the Confederate Government.

The *World* says England and France will not permit the Union to be restored, and will recognise the Confederacy on the fourth of March. Gold 224.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—Northern papers of the 18th received, filled with official and unofficial reports of the capture of Fort Fisher. The summary in the Baltimore *American* says that the fleet and army transports sailed together from Beaufort, and arrived at the scene of operations on Friday. The troops promptly landed without opposition. Friday and Saturday were occupied in the bombardment of the Fort. On Sunday assaults were made, in which the navy assisted, Porter having landed 2000 seamen and marines with orders to board the fort on the sea face. The land troops commanded by Terry consisted of the same Division which participated in Butler's *fiasco*. The assault commenced at 3 1-2 o'clock. Full possession of the works was obtained, but not until after a desperate and sanguinary fight. The Federal loss was heavy, and especially in officers. Gen. Curtis was wounded. The garrison fell back to the extreme of Federal Point, where they were captured, over 2000, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded; and 72 guns. The latest dispatches give higher figures.

After the fort was occupied the magazine was exploded by accident, killing 200 yankees and wounding a great many more. The yankee loss during the fight was about 900 killed and wounded. The rebel loss about 500.

Gen. Meagher arrived at Nashville on Saturday from Chattanooga, with several thousand men on their way to Sherman via New York. Northern papers of the 17th received.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia "Inquirer," on the 16th, says that "Mr. Blair called upon the President this morning and spent several hours there." To gentlemen who addressed him upon the subject, he remarked that he had had an interview with Jeff. Davis, but what passed he would not divulge to any one at present except the President—that his expedition was highly satisfactory and would be known in proper time.

Thomas was at Clifton, Wayne county, at last accounts.

The Roads are in very bad condition.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Cox offered a resolution in favor of the appointment of Peace Commissioners. Laid on table—yeas 84, nays, 81.

FLIGHT OF EX-SENATOR FOOTE.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Yesterday information was received by the Government that Henry S. Foote, quondam U. S. Senator, and lately a member of the rebel Senate [House of Representatives] at Richmond, while attempting to escape from rebeldom, accompanied by his wife, had been arrested by rebel cavalry at Occoquan, about 15 miles from Alexandria. Our military authorities at Alexandria were directed to send to Occoquan for Mrs. Foote, who arrived here to day, and was *escorted from the Alexandria steamboat landing to Willard's hotel by the Secretary of State.*

It is announced in Northern papers that arrangements will soon be made for exchanging all prisoners on both sides. Our government has always been ready and willing to make any fair arrangement for a general exchange, and it is hoped the northern government will now agree to terms.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The attendance of members in each House was quite large on yesterday, but little was done beyond preparing to take up the unfinished business of last session.

In the *Senate*, Neil McKay, Esq., was elected Chief Clerk, in the place of Mr. Thomas, now Secretary of State. A further appointment of Magistrates was postponed after some discussion.

In the *House*, a bill to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville, passed, as also a resolution appointing S. F. Phillips, Esq., to investigate the blockade running operations of the State.—*Conservative, 19th inst.*

Saturday being the day set apart for the consideration of private bills, etc., nothing of a general interist was done in either House. A third ballot was had for engrossing clerk, but with no election.

In the *Senate*, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Co. passed its third and last reading.

In the *House*, a joint resolution to adjourn on Saturday next, the 28th, over to the third Monday in November, 1865, was amended by a reference to a proposed committee, the House refusing to vote it down. Yeas, 14, nays, 64.

The following dispatch was read in the Senate Wednesday, by the Speaker, sent from Wilmington by E. D. Hall, Esq., Senator from New Hanover:

"*Hon Giles Mebane, Speaker Senate*: Wilmington has not fallen nor likely to fall. Let North Carolina do her duty, and all will be well. With an honest effort this town can be held. For God's sake let the legislature come up to the crisis. Don't despair of the republic.

(Signed) E. D. HALL."

THE FACTS OF HOOD'S RETREAT—THE LYING YANKEE BULLETINS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *News* exposes the lies indulged in by Thomas in reference to Hood's retrograde, movement to the Tennessee river, and shows how instead of being pressed by Thomas in that movement, the Confederate General carried it out leisurely, and without any peril to his army. The correspondent says:

The war men are not half satisfied with the news from the Southwest. Much to their disappointment Hood declined to have his army smashed to atoms and the mortification consequent on the the non fulfillment of the sanguinary predictions telegraphed from Nashville is so keenly felt by them that they stand abashed before the array of facts which can be no longer concealed. Hood's army was not in slightest danger after the third day of the battle before Nashville. His retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. Thomas followed him to Duck river, and then had to wait two days for his pontoons, which through some blunder, had been ordered to Murfreesboro. When the pontoons arrived Hood was near the Tennessee, leisurely making preparations to cross. When Thomas got his army across Duck river he pushed forward as rapidly as the condition of the roads would admit, but when he reached the Tennessee the main part of the army was safe on the other side. Forrest's cavalry covered the crossings and held Thomas in check until all Hood's infantry reached the south side.

Thomas' advance made several attempts to harass the Confederates while crossing the river, but Forrest followed him in every instance. Not a shot could reach the pontoons, and where the infantry and artillery were safely transported to the south side. Forrest went on leisurely, and left the Federal army powerless on the north bank of the river. He had to abandon some wagons, however, owing to the impossibility of extricating them from the deep mud; but these comprised the only point of the "pursuit" to the Tennessee. The facts now known, and which were heretofore considered, fully confirm the views so often expressed in *The News*, that the disaster to the Confederate army before Nashville was not half so great as it was represented by those who concocted telegrams to that city, and sent them broadcast over the country; and that the pretended vigorous pursuit was in reality but a fraud. It discredited the assurance that Hood could not escape, that his army was demoralized, that it would be captured or annihilated, that his poutoons were all destroyed, and that his retreat was intercepted; and *The News* was perfectly correct in counselling its readers not to give credence to any of these assertions.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—J. M. Womack, Company D. Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, captured at the white House in June last, escaped from the Elmira (New York) prison the 26th of October arriving in Richmond on Saturday, the 17th ult. The manner of his escape is as novel as it is rare. He had borrowed a book from one of the officers of the prison, and looking over it found the blank form of the pass and one of the prisoners, who had been practicing the signature of the commanding officer until he had it almost perfect, filled out a pass for Womack, and with it he passed the guard at the entrance. He remained in New York city "several weeks, receiving much "aid and comfort from Southern sympathizers, and came South via Baltimore and Cumberland, Maryland. Five miles from Cumberland he pressed a Yankee horse which he found saddled and bridled, and crossed the river, bringing the animal with him.

HOOD'S LOSSES.—Intelligent officers who have arrived at Charleston from Hood's army say his losses were much less than reported. Eight thousand will cover all casualties during the campaign. He has plenty of artillery.

A CONSOLIDATED DESPOTISM.—The Albany "Argus," in an editorial on Gov. Fenton's message, sets out with the following assertion:

"With the expiration of Gov. Seymour's term, the office of Governor of the sovereign State of New York ceased. A pro consul of the Administration at Washington henceforth fills the executive chair of the State."

FAWNING, HUMILIATION, ETC.—In the Senate of the Confederate States, on Wednesday, Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, offered a joint resolution with a preamble, requesting the President of the Confederate States to appoint the 22d of February next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving. The resolution was passed.

MAJOR REILLY.—This officer in the late attack on Fort Fisher, realized fully the expectation of his numerous friends in this place, and added fresh lustre to the laurels which he had so well earned in Virginia, under Gen'ls Jackson and Johnston. It is rumored that immediately on being captured, he was placed in irons by the enemy. Surely, the malice or meanness of even the yankees would shrink from fixing so great a stigma upon their nation, as such treatment to a brave man would be. The ostensible cause assigned by them for distinguishing him with this barbarous treatment, is that he is a deserter from their service.—*Wil Car.*

DESERTER KILLED.—Joe. Wright, a deserter from the 15th Regiment N. C. T., was killed, in this county, on Friday morning last, by a detachment of the District Guard. He was found in a cowling ground, and attempting to make his escape, was shot by the guard. Five others were captured during the week, and sent to Greensboro, last Saturday.—*Mountain Eagle.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE COAST BELOW—THE ENEMY ADVANCING IN FORCE.—On Saturday morning information was received that the enemy was landing in strong force in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo. During the day, the yankee column advanced rapidly, and driving in our pickets formed in line of battle immediately in front of the position held by our forces at that point.

A sharp fight occurred Saturday evening, without decisive result. During the following night our forces abandoned the Pocotaligo lines, falling back in good order to this side of Salkatchie, and burning Salkehatchie bridge. We have received no later intelligence from the scene of hostilities.—*Charleston Mercury.*

EXEMPTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Maj. Mallett, commandant of conscripts of N. C., has just made a special report of the number of exempts in North Carolina as State officers and by reason of physical disability, from which it appears that 5,153 are exempt as State officers and 7,985 for physical disability—total 13,038. Twenty counties in the enemy's lines are not represented in these figures, or if represented, only to a very small extent.

The Petersburg *Express* says, there is some probability of an early settlement of the arrearages due by the government to our gallant troops. Money, we hear, will be forthcoming this week, and we trust enough will be forwarded to pay every man in the army every cent that is due him.

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND &c.—The monthly report of Mr. Maclure, read at the meeting of the Executive Committe at Manchester, showed that on September 24, the number of operatives working full time was 213,250; short time, 102,047; and out of work, 135,821. According to Mr. Farrall's report there was an increase of persons receiving relief in 27 unions of 12,200, as compared with the number in the month of August. At a meeting of the General Committee the report stated that 114,000 persons were now receiving relief in some way or other.

The distress arising from the cotton famine has made another great stride in Manchester, and unless matters mend, to a degree not at all to be counted upon, we must shortly be prepared for a worse winter of misery than has afflicted us in previous years.

G. B LAMAR.—The Augusta *Register* says that G. B. Lamar, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in New York, and subsequently President of the Bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders, and professedly one of the bitterest rebels in the Confederacy, has taken the oath of allegiance to the yankee Government. We suppose he did it to save his cotton. We are also informed that he addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, informing him of his treachery, and advising him to do likewise as soon as opportunity offers.

A MIRACLE.—The high water has accomplished what nothing else could—it has brought to light any quantity of "fixings," hid away in collars and other styles of catacomb. Rice, that scarce article, was one of the resurrected products, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist.*

Hoarders are receiving lessons, and may as well learn to sell and shell out as the wants of soldiers and citizens demand.

REV. JOHN S. HARRIS, who died recently at Guthriesville, S. C., bequeathed his library, which was of considerable extent and value, except such volumes as his widow may select and retain, to Davidson College, N. C., of which institution he was a graduate.

The Richmond *Whig* of Monday, says, "We are assured that the report is true that President Davis has sent an autorgraph letter by Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to send or receive commissioners authorised to negotiate a peace.

RETURNED PRISONERS.—RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day with 500 returned prisoners. No further particulars.

RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 22, 1865.

Robt McPherson, J B Freeman, Jno G Templeton, Mi Mourne; O F Dewey, Goldsboro; miss M Strain, F A Davis, Chapel Hill; mrs C N Price, mrs E H M Summer, all, miles C Sharer, T J Foster, Salisbury; Jno Carr, J H Carr, mrs L Carr, mrs J E Hall, Kocansville; R F Hall-43rd Regt N C T; mrs T H Selby, Raleigh; H A Lowrance, Catawba Station; Thos Webb, Hillsboro; Col H Webb, Greensboro, Ala; Wm McBride, A Baker, Hogan's Creek; Isaac Harris, A W Harris, Mt Mourne; H S Pharr, miss J E Martin, T C Harris, Harris' Depot, M T White, J C Cannon, E H Morrison, Wm I Morrison, J S McClarney, Saml Irvin, Dr E M McEachen, Rev D A Penick, A A White, Pioneer Mills; Col J C Barnhardt; G L Phifer, Dr C A Alexander, Col W A Weddington, Maj V C Barringer, Concord; A A McRae, Wadesboro; Dr G L Hunter, Cottage Home; D S Morrison, Malta; mrs Ann Pennell, Harrell's Store; A C Leach, Rev J H Cobia, Gilopolis; Isabel McRay, Beetlek's Mills; Chas McClamroc, Mt Gilead; E and J W Bryan, Co A, 5th N C Cavalry; J McDonald, Sr., Crane's Creek; A Malloy, Boot Horn; Rev A McMillan, Montpelier; Allen Bale, Colton; H W Barge, Jno Colville, Fayetteville; Kenneth Ray, Reedy Branch; mrs Sar Sanders, Clayton; mrs E McAlister, White's Creek; miss E Stewart, Dr J W McKay, Fayetteville; mrs P McKay, Summerville; M Wilder, Winslow; N K McLeod, Carthage; Rach Gillchrist, Orange's Creek; miss F McLeod, Centreville; mrs N C Bowles, Penn's Store, Va; N T Harriss, Westbrooks; mrs A P Brown, Mocksville; R E Gibson, Capt. Ramsey's Battery, At. Nor Va; M L Barringer, Raleigh; D W Porter, Asheboro; M C Shaw, Mt Gilead; Mrs C Porter, mrs M L Reinhardt, Newton; J L Brown, Charlotte; mrs M L Hall, Wilkesboro; mrs A S Wilds, W R B Lindsay, Madison; mrs R P Craige, Salisbury; W A Wood, Asheville; miss L F Lowrence, Newton; J W Reid, Walnut Shade; miss Mar Gill, Mebanesville; W S Tate, Co F, 6th N C Cav; mrs M H Irwin, D Henderson, A Wilcox, B Robinson, J McK Henderson, Charlotte; mrs M S Crawford, Cedarsville, S C; W C Bullock, Saxapahaw Fork; mrs H L Green, Hillsboro; mrs Sally Pangston, Prospect Hill; A C Alexander, Kirkland; mrs M H Henderson, J M Henderson, Hopewell; Rev B J Groves, Oaks; P L Gaskell, Winston; mrs E A Reid, miss M A Darroch, Scott's Level; Capt J N Williamson, 56th N C T; Alex Patton, Melville; M H Bass, Rocky Mount; J W Hodges, Smithfield; miss A R Patterson, Lisbonton; J C Gibson, 25th N C T; Lt K Craige, 1st N C Cav; Lt F B Craige, 3rd N C T; Sarah Alford, Albemarle; J W McKinsey, Miranda; Joshua Butler, Jos Windsor, Lemon Hill; E C Alexander, Monroe; Sam'l Kluttz, Kluttzs; J D Morrison, Pioneer Mills; J R Montgomery, J C Steel, Oak Forest; W T Montgomery, Coal Spring; Rev J D Baker, Holcomb's Rock, Va; W P Mercer, Orton; mrs F A Newberry, Magnolia; mrs B A Gash, mrs T H Gaskins, Mocksville.

DIED.

Obituaries, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

On the 2nd inst., after an illness of one week, Mrs. JANE STITT, in the 81st year of her age.

This mother in Israel finished her earthly course in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh to its season. She had passed her three score years, walking in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. Her life had been spared until she had seen all her living children, five in number, favorably associated and comfortably situated in life, and all members of the Presbyterian church. Moved no doubt by divine grace, she had long meditated upon her latter end. Her strength manifestly declining for several years, she calmly adjusted her affairs in reference to that event, as one about to go on a journey. She had enjoyed considerable prosperity, tempered with adversity, from the hands of her heavenly Father. In view of such dispensations of Providence and communication of divine favor, she may well have exclaimed, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes have saw thy salvation." When she was asked respecting her state of mind in view of death, she seemed to be moved with joy that her end was drawing nigh.

"A blessing Saviour seen by faith,
A sense of pardoning love,
A hope that triumphs over death,
Give joys like those above."

In the death of Mrs. Stitt, her husband lost a devoted wife, her children a remarkably affectionate parent, the sick and afflicted, a sympathizing friend. There are those who will rise up and call her blessed while they live because of her generous and cheerful sympathy for them in distress. The Presbyterian church of Providence has been deprived of an exemplary member—one who was remarkably punctual in her attendance upon the sanctuary, also the ministry will not fail to perceive their loss when they remember her cheerful and unostentatious hospitality.

Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms.

At Oxford, in Granville county, N. C., on the 6th of January, 1865, Miss LUCY DUTY, in the 37th year of her age.

Miss Lucy was a lady of rare attainments, both as a scholar and a christian. She made a profession of religion at an early age and attached herself to the Presbyterian church at the age of fourteen; ever since, she has taken a deep interest in its welfare, and was always ready to engage in the use of such means as were calculated to promote its prosperity and peace. She was a kind and affectionate sister, a dutiful daughter, and a faithful friend. She has left an aged father and mother, nine sisters, the Church of God on earth, and numerous friends to mourn their loss. As a teacher, in which business she had been engaged for seventeen years, she had but few equals—no superiors. The disease which terminated her life was a lingering one, and her sufferings were very great; but these only drew her nearer to her Saviour. She told the writer "that she had not had a doubt or even a gloom for four months." "All is well," said she, "I am not afraid to die, I do not dread the sting of death, death to me has lost its sting." "O, death, where is thy sting," &c. "I said we would meet in heaven," she immediately replied, "I shall know you; there shall I see even as I am seen, and know as I am known." The idea of being like God, seemed to afford her much pleasure. "We shall be like him for we shall see him as he is." She spoke of that unfading promise of God to his people, "I will never leave nor forsake thee." To spend one hour with her, one could but feel he was on "the verge of heaven." She sent messages to friends that were absent, and to a sister who could not see her, she said, "tell her all is well." And she directed the writer to preach to her pupils wherever he might meet with them, and tell them "to meet her in heaven." "Let me die the death of the righteous and my last end be like his."

G. W. F.

In Harnett county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ROBERT E. SMITH, after a brief illness, aged 32 years.

Mrs. Smith was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and adorned the sphere allotted to her by providence, by exhibiting a meek and amiable disposition, and by an honorable and consistent life and character. She became a mother but a few days before her decease, and leaves an infant unconscious of its irreparable loss. How mysterious are the ways of Providence! How vain and uncertain are human hopes. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

In Fayetteville, January 11th, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs JOANA McMILLAN, relict of John McMillan, formerly a merchant of this town.

Mrs. McMillan was a native of Scotland, and was brought to this country by her father when an infant. For many years she had been a citizen of Fayetteville, where she was universally respected for those dignified traits of character that marked her as no common woman. She was also one of the oldest members of the Presbyterian church, and maintained through a long life, the confidence of all as a sincere and devoted follower of Christ. Though she had been in feeble health for some years, her last illness was of short duration. During these few days she was unable to converse with her friends; but they have a better guarantee than any death-bed professions that she has left this world of suffering for one of peace and happiness. May God comfort the bereaved.

It is not often our duty to record the fact, that a mother who, with Spartan devotion, gave up every son, has been bereaved of all. But in the present notice we behold three of the same family successively falling in the service of their country, Messrs. WARREN, HOPE, and HARRIS NEWELL, sons of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Newell, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. Warren was a member of Co. A, 20th Reg. N. C. T., and is spoken of in letters from his officers in the highest terms of commendation. Though young he possessed a superior judgment and unwavering firmness. His character as a soldier was equally unquestioned and unrivalled. He was strictly obedient to orders stringent or apparently unrolled for. He performed his whole duty without a murmur. He was at his post on all occasions, and a braver soldier cannot be found. True patriotism prompted him to be among the very first to enter the field in defence of his country. On the first day's fight at Mechanicsville, the company was much exposed to the fire of artillery, through which he proceeded in so cool and decided a manner as to satisfy all as to his courage. On the second day the enemy were repulsed, and retreated to Cold Harbor. Our young friend, sick and previously exused by the surgeon, rallied his strength and joined his comrades as they went into battle. A charge being made by our men, he was struck in the forehead by a rifle-ball, fell with his face to the enemy and died without a struggle on the 27th of June, 1862, in the 23rd year of his age. He is now at rest, we trust, where the sound of cannon and the roar of battle will never disturb him. The Captain eulogises his noble and gallant conduct, and assures his friends that had he lived he should have been promoted. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world—he was a man."

Hopie Newell was deemed to die in the field hospital, on the morning that he was 17 years old. Every one acquainted with him pronounces him to have been a very pleasant and amiable young man. So far as known he had not an enemy in the camp. He was greatly esteemed and beloved by all. A child of the covenant, he was brought up under the influence of religion and consecrated by a pious mother to the will of the Almighty. Previous to his death, christian friends visited and conversed with him, and have expressed their confident belief that he is now happy in the bosom of the Saviour.

The third and last, Mr. Harris Newell, was a member of Co. A, 11th Reg. N. C. T., and died in the Winder Hospital, on the 27th of August, 1864, in the 23rd year of his age. What has been remarked of the first, is equally true of this one, with respect to his noble and gallant conduct as a soldier. He participated in the battles of White Hall, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Wilderness, Hanover Junction, and Cold Harbor; and in all these engagements he acted in the most patriotic and courageous manner. A letter from the Chaplain informs us that he was admitted to the church about the middle or last of April, 1864. It was during the remarkable work of grace, while the army were in winter-quarters, that he was deeply interested concerning the welfare of his soul. Says Mr. Lacy, of the 47th, "I noticed him first in the chapel, his earnest attention to the preached word, and his interest in the public services. In a prayer meeting which I established in Co. A, 11th, he was among the earliest and most constant attendants. This was about the 25th or 30th of March. I had many conversations with him afterwards. He was deeply impressed with his own sinfulness and unworthiness, and for a long time was hesitating to confide to Christ, because he felt himself such a sinner. Yet when the Spirit gently persuaded him to yield to the Saviour, his faith was simple, childlike, and affectionate. There was at no time, any thing like an outburst of enthusiastic joy, but a calm and hopeful state of mind, indicating itself by a cheerful ness and peaceful glow. His walk was afterwards consistent and upright. After the campaign, whenever I met him, he had a smile for me, and seemed to take delight in the public exercises of God's house. And I doubt not, a merciful God took him above when he called him hence, and that he is now enjoying the presence of the Saviour in whom he trusted."

May the same God who in wisdom and love ordered these afflictions, sanctify them to the bereaved mother, and may the richest blessings of His grace be freely bestowed to sustain and comfort her in this vale of tears.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET
REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

BACON	$3 50@$7 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00@$5 50
BUTTER	$8 00@$10 00
CORN	$35 00@40 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$50 00@60 00
COFFEE	$00 00@40 00
COPPERAS	$7 00@10 00
EGGS	$4 00
FLOUR	$525@$550 00
IRON	$5 00
LEATHER	$35 00
LARD	$6 50@$7 00
NAILS, retail	$ 5 00
PORK	$5 00
PEAS	$35 00
RYE	$35 00
SODA	$10 00@$12 00
SUGAR	$15 00
SYRUP	$20 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@$0 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00
SALT	$70 00
TALLOW	$6 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. Jacob Ottarburg

OFFERS FOR SALE:
Fine Chewing Tobacco;
Extra Smoking Tobacco;
Extract Logwood; Copperas;
Black Flax Thread;
Brown Windsor Soap.

Jan'y 25, 1865-3t*

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.
Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.
Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving all taxes due 1st January, 1865. Also, to list Specific Tax (for License;) Tax on Sales for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; Tax on Incomes, Profits, and Salaries; Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st, 1863, and Jan'y 1st, 1865; Additional Tax on Profits exceeding 25 per cent. during 1864, by any corporation or joint stock company: viz: At Arch'd Kelly's, Feb'y 9th, 1865; Sheffield's, Feb'y 10th; Ritter's, Feb'y 11th; Alston Place, Feb'y 13th; McIntosh's, Feb'y 14th; Sheppard's, Feb'y 15th; McNeill's, 16th; Graham's, 17th; Carthage, 18th; also at Carthage 20th, 21st, and 22d, (Court week.) All who have failed to settle for their Tithes are reminded that the money value must be paid at once or the law will be enforced.

ALEX. KELLY,
Collector 32d District, N. C.
Carthage, Jan'y 24, 1865.-2t.

WARRENTON FEMALE COL. INSTITUTE.

THE 43th Session of this School will begin Feb 2nd, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.

JULIUS WILCOX, Prin.
Jan. 11.-5t.

Classical School.

THE Eleventh Session of my School, situated ten miles from Weldon, and eight miles from Halifax Town, will commence the 30th January, 1865.
For Circulars apply to

L. P. OSBORNE, Principal,
Weldon, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1865.-2t-pd

$1000 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's stable, 6½ miles west of Fayetteville, on Sunday night last, a Bay Horse, 8 years old, very fine condition, a blemish in his right eye, medium size, shod all round, the tips of his hind shoes raised, a few white spots under the saddle.
$500 Reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and $500 for the thief with evidence sufficient to convict him.

GRAHAM D. BAKER.
Jan. 11.-3t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.
Applications for admission must be addressed to
Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
Jan. 11th, 1865.-tf.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE Next Session of Twenty weeks will begin on 1st of February. Circulars containing Terms, &c., sent, on application to

Rev. R. BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
January, 11, 1865.-4t*

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.
Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN.....WM. E. BERNARD.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
**WHOLESAL

Miscellaneous Reading.

[From the Macon Confederate]

THE SOLDIER WHO DIED TO-DAY.

Only an humble cart,
Threading the careless crowd,
And at his head,
With solemn tread,
An aged man of God.

Only a coffin of pine,
And a suit of Confederate grey,
To shroud the form,
All wasted and worn,
Of the soldier who died to-day.

Only a mound of earth,
Heaped roughly upon the breast,
And a stake at the head
Of the narrow bed,
Where the soldier is taking his rest.

Only the evening wind
Sends forth a wailing moan,
And a violet near
Drops a crystal tear
On the grave so newly grown.

Yet some one will watch and wait
In a distant Southern home,
Eager to meet
The coming feet,
That will never, never come.

Ay, watch till the eye grows dim,
And the heart wax faint with pain,
Time will come and go,
In its ceaseless flow,
But he will not come again.

Unheeding your watch he sleeps,
Unheeding the lapse of time,
And the grass will wave
O'er his lonely grave,
Ere the roses reach their prime.

Not in the ranks he fell,
Where the soldier is proud to die,
Where the muskets flash,
And the sabres clash,
At the ringing battle cry.

Alone on the feverish couch,
Where disease had laid him apart,
The icy breath
Of relentless Death
Chill'd the fountain of his heart.

Yet a nation of Southern hearts
With grateful accord will say,
"Hero's renown,
And a martyr's crown
For the soldier who died to-day."

GREAT WORKS OF ANTIQUITY.

The size of the stones forms no part of the wonder of the Pyramids. There are many structures in the world containing much larger monoliths, and modern architects frequently use stones much larger and heavier than any in the Pyramids. The largest courses of stones in Cheops are only four feet ten inches in thickness, and the stones vary in length from four to eight feet. There are stones in the interior, roofing the passages and chambers, which are larger, but these are not much heavier than the slabs we frequently see carried along and placed on the side walks in front of new buildings, as pavement, and also roofing for the vaults under the street. The wonder of the great Pyramid is that such a vast mass of stones should be piled up; but it is not to be doubted that if any one cared to spend a few million dollars in America, a *fac simile* of the the Pyramid of Cheops could be erected here to day.

Much greater wonders are found in the monolithic statues of Egypt, and in the columns of the great hall of Karnak. The ruins of Thebes are but few in number, lying in detached places, two miles or so apart on one side. The monolithic statues—one of which lives in tradition as vocal Memnon—are indeed wonderful remains of the grandeur of art; and so are nearly all the Theban ruins. No architect of modern times would undertake to build one column of the twelve great columns of Karnak. Each of these is a column twelve feet in diameter and nearly ninety feet high—made of sections of stones piled one on the other.

The great stones of ancient art are found at Baalbec, in Syria. The Roman ruins there overlie the remains of a Cyclopean age. History and tradition are silent as to the men who hewed those grandest remaining memorials of the days of giants. Ten stones in one course, side by side, are each about thirty feet long, thirteen feet wide, and ten feet six inches in thickness. At right angles with this court is another of similar stones, about the same size as the former; and on these six stones lie the three great monoliths of ancient workmanship. These three stones measured in gross 189 feet in length—each being 63 feet long, 18 high, and about the same thickness. No man knows who hewed and laid them there. A fourth stone, of the same general dimensions, lies in a quarry a mile distant, whence it was never removed, doubtless having lain there more than three thousand years.—*Historical Magasine.*

A JAPANESE MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—Among the many odd customs which distinguish the Chinese of Java, is one which would startle the young ladies of England. Beneath the windows of their houses is often to be seen an empty flower pot "lying horrizontally on the portico roof." Its position cannot be accidental, because it is seen in so many cases. Nor can it be looked upon as a religious symbol, for then there would probably be one on each house. It is nothing more nor less than a matrimonial advertisement, the plain English of which is, "A young lady is in the house. Husband wanted."

There is no knowing, says the Goldsboro,' N. C. Journal, what we can do until we try. If one wishes to see this truth forcibly demonstrated, let him look at the locomotive "John Stanly," belonging to the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company. The painting and decorating of the "John Stanly" were executed by Mr. Samuel Hunter, in the company's service, who was originally a ship carpenter, and who is a mere amateur in this branch of art. The work is really very creditable to Mr. Hunter's skill, and ought to satisfy him that he can yet do much better and many other things. The war is making us a most independent people at all events.

From the Manchester Guardian.

GREAT WORKS OF THE AGE IN EUROPE.

RAILWAY THROUGH THE ALPS.

We are glad to learn that this scheme is progressing and that it is likely to be attended with a success commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. There are at present in Switzerland three gentlemen representing the board of directors of the Central European Railway Company—namely: Mr. Cave, Sheriff of London and Middlesex; Mr. Walford, a director of the Corporation, and Mr. J. W. Maclure, of Manchester. They went out to inaugurate the commencement of the works.

The object of the line, as is known, is to connect the lines running from Ostend to Rotterdam, to Basle, with the Lombardian and Italian systems, thereby shortening the overland route to India by about four hundred miles, or sixty hours, making England independent of France, by affording a rail-route through Belgium and Switzerland, neutral countries, in the event of a European war. The line to be made will leave the Lombardo-Venetian railway at Como, and run by Chiasso, Lugano and Beliasono to Biasca. Thence it will take either the pass of the Saint Gothard, or the Luckmanier Pass, according to the decision of the Swiss federal government. A letter from a member of the deputation, dated the 18th inst., states that on the previous day the deputation, with the local representatives of the company, Signor Chattanso, and others, visited the works at Lugano, where they were received with salvos of artillery.

The united bands of the canton of Ticino played in front of the hotel where the deputation stayed, and the mayor, with the leading inhabitants, paid them complimentary visits, prior to the interview with the government of the canton. It was hoped that very shortly about ten miles of the line would be open for traffic. On the 20th inst. the deputation was to meet the Federal government at Berne, where they expected to learn what the government subvention would be. The line from Como to Biasca is estimated to cost about a million and a half, of which about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds is already issued and held by British capitalists.

TRAMWAY ON MOUNT CENIS.

Newspaper readers have at different times been informed of the proposal submitted by Mr. Fell, in concert with Messrs. Brassey and Jackson, to the French and Italian governments, for laying down a tramway on the present Mount Cenis route, covering the same with wooden, iron and stone galleries, and working it by means of a new and lighter species of locomotive, so that the distance between Susa and St. Michael, which now takes ten, might be safely and regularly traversed in a period of from four to five hours. The first series of these Mount Cenis locomotive experiments, for producing a low engine capable of carrying a train of one hundred passengers, with their luggage, over the mountain, have had satisfactory results. The trials have been made on an incline of one in thirteen (the Mount Cenis being one in twelve,) and the experimental engine, a new one, on Mr. Fell's peculiar system, has taken up and down the entire load proposed, while the break-power for descending is most perfect. A great number of practical and scientific men have been witnessing these locomotive experiments with much interest, and now a second series of experiments is just being commenced—viz: on a gradient of twelve, and curves of thirty and fifty metres radius combined, for which a piece of line is in process of construction, the *fac simile* of the Mount Cenis.

[From the Liverpool Post.]

TRIAL OF AN ALPINE LOCOMOTIVE.

An interesting trial of a locomotive engine built upon novel principles at the Canada Works, Birkenhead, took place lately at Whaley bridge, on the Cromford and High Peak railway, and upon a short line made especially for the experiment. The engine is constructed to ascend and descend steep gradients, to pass sharp curves, and to perform work which locomotives as yet have never been able to accomplish.

The practical object of this invention cannot but be greatly interesting, inasmuch as it proposes to run a line of railway for passengers, mails and merchandise over the very heart of the Alps, and along a road hitherto considered impassable for locomotives. It is the well known military road hewn out of such giant difficulties by the first Napoleon that it is thus contemplated to traverse. At present there is a tract of mountain pass forty-eight miles in length between the two great railway systems of France and North Italy, the terminus of the former being San Michel, in Savoy, and the latter Susa, in Piedmont. The Mount Cenis, by which this district is known, has been considered so important for purposes of traffic that the French and Italian Governments five years ago commenced the excavation of a tunnel to remove the difficulties so often felt. At the lowest computation this great undertaking will take twelve years to complete. The proposed railway over the surface of the pass will only be two years in making, and the projectors would, therefore, have ten years of working before the tunnel was available for traffic. The district has been thoroughly surveyed by Mr. Fell, in connection with a company of well known English capitalists and contractors, and the scheme has met with the approbation of the Italian Government. The present road is sufficiently wide to accommodate the railway and leave room for local traffic, and the usual engineering labors of tunneling, etc., will not be required.

The chief difficulty, however, is that which the new locomotive is especially designed to overcome—namely the excessive steepness. Starting from San Michel, the road gradually rises as far as the village of Lanslebourg, whence it takes a rapid ascent, with the gradients of one in twelve to the summit of the pass, which is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. From this point there is an equally rapid descent to Susa. In addition to this rising and falling there are frequent sharp curves. It is proposed to cover in those portions of the line where it is known avalanches and snow drifts fall. The locomotive to be employed here is, in fact a double engine, a horizontal and vertical engine combined, so so arranged that it may be worked either together or separate, according to the steepness of the incline. Not the least feature of the invention is the safety that it ensures. The horisontal wheels referred to above, facilitate passage of curves, enable the driver to stop the engine in the middle of the steepest gradient, give a propulsive pressure of several tons, and by means of the flanges which underlap the centre rail, render it nearly impossible that the carriage can be overturned. The brakes are extremely powerful, and, as they are attached to each carriage, no danger can arise from a coupling chain giving way. The extreme narrowness of the gauge renders the curves less difficult to pass, gives more room for the public road, and greatly assists in erecting the covered ways for the more dangerous parts.

The trials on Tuesday were in every way successful, and for once the high peak proved an aid rather than an obstacle to the engineer. There were two inclines; the first being two hundred yards long, at a gradient of one in thirteen, and the other one hundred and fifty yards long, at a gradient of one in twelve, with curves of about two chains radius. This represents the most difficult part of the Mount Cenis road. The shortness of the line upon which the experiment was made prevented the full getting up of steam, and the trial may therefore be taken as a fair test. The locomotive itself, weighing sixteen tons, but with a tractive force of thirty-two tons—first ascended and descended the lines, stopping in the middle, and going backwards and forwards as required, with perfect ease. Four wagons, laden with twenty-six tons of ballast, were then attached, and the experiment was repeated with equally satisfactory results. It is proposed to work the Mount Cenis line at an average speed of twelve miles, thus performing the journey in from four to five hours. The number of passengers will not exceed one hundred and ninety—equivalent to twenty-four tons.

IMPROPER USE OF TIME.—How rapidly we are approaching the boundary line of probation! How rusheth the great world itself to doom! Ah! soon shall be heard the voice, "He that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still; he that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still." O ye careless ones! know ye not that the rider of the pale horse is upon your path, and that "hell followeth with him?" How can you live as if your present conduct had no connection with your future destiny? And why heed you not the welfare of others—neighbors, brothers, children, generations to come—involved with you in these tremendous issues? The manner in which you squander or murder your precious years, may ruin many an immortal soul. Your practical irreligion may be the rock that shall wreck many a noble bark, freighted with blood bought treasure.

When climbing the Montenvert to witness the Mer de Glace, I lingered a little behind my party to enjoy the magnificent view. Seeing many rocks lying conveniently loose upon the mountain side, I started several of the largest I could move, which went leaping and thundering away, and carrying many others with them, six thousand feet into the vale below. Presently a wild, shrill cry came ringing up the glen. O, how it pierced my heart! and how I trembled a moment afterward at the discovery of a cottage with little children playing around the door, in the direction whence it came, and whither the rocks had bounded! It was probably the mother's voice that warned me of the dangerous character of my amusement. Thus, too often what is pleasure to us is peril to others—peril, and perhaps perdition; and those, especially, who occupy elevated positions, by every inconsiderate act, by the slightest omissions of duty, by all the influence of example, are hurling destruction down upon multitudes of souls beneath them; but, alas, in most instances, "they know not what they do;" or, knowing, reck not the hideous ruin they have wrought!

A few years ago a boat was discovered gliding down the Niagara river above the cataract, bearing a single occupant, and he fast asleep. The people shouted from the shore, but in vain. A few moments, and the frail skiff was trembling in the rapids. Then the hapless sleeper awoke, uttered one wild scream, and made the fatal plunge. So men drift down the rapid stream of time, all heedless of their tendency, till startled by a terrific shock, to see their efforts unavailing, and hope for ever fled. "Thou carriest them away as with a flood." It is said that the people of Pompeii were enjoying a grand entertainment in the amphitheatre when that frightful storm fell upon the city which entombed so many in the very scenes of their revelry. So shall terminate at length the insane mirth of sinners, who "shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." Heed, then, the warning, O my brother! and let me not be unto thee as one that mocketh! Escape for thy life to the mountain; tarry not in all the plain; for lo! the first tempest reddens on the horizon, and the doomed cities are already kindling behind thee! —*Dr. Cross's Pulpit Cartoons.*

TO MAKE CHEAP DRINKING GLASSES.—The following is a recipe for making cheap as well as good drinking glasses out of old bottles:

Take a claret bottle, or any kind of glass bottle—bottles of thin white glass with flat bottoms are the best—hold the bottle firmly by both ends; let another person, having a cup of water ready, pass a stout cotton cord twice round the bottle, and create a friction by pulling the ends of the cord to and fro rapidly for a minute or so; then let him jerk the cord off, dash the water on quickly, and, presto! you hold in one hand as serviceable a tumbler or goblet as you need wish, and in the other a neat but not gaudy glass candlestick! The bottle should be held with a strap, piece of leather, or other substance with a hard straight edge firmly around it at the intended point of severance, in order to keep the cord in one place during the friction, and to secure straight and smooth edges to the glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use in this way.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her in his family as a servant, and after a short time married her. He died while she was a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing dropped, and Mr. Hyde, was recommended to the young woman as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anna, Queens of England.

WHAT HUNGRY MEN EAT.

The reader who is comfortably housed and has an abundance wherewith to satisfy his hunger—who has only to go to the next corner, or to his cellar to procure the necessaries and even the luxuries of life—has but little conception of the straits to which men are sometimes put for want of food, or the substances hungry men take into their stomachs. The keen, gnawing sensation, occasioned by want of food, is utterly unknown to those who live in cities; for although the "appetite" may be good, and excited as the hour of meal time approaches by the sight and smell of food, these emotions are soon dispelled and at least can be borne without great inconvenience for hours. But with that hunger which is akin to starvation the case is different. The most loathsome substances are eagerly seized, and those, which were revolting, become not only tolerably good but absolutely delicious.

That sentinel—the palate—and those pickets—the nostrils—challenge rigidly in the quiet seclusion of home, every edible that approaches; but when the limbs tremble, when the great arteries no longer overflow with crimson blood, when the brain refuses to think and the eyes to see for want of something to eat, then that garrison—the stomach—receives whatever the highways and byways afford, or what the ungenerous soil may yield. In certain countries, as in Southern Africa and America, there are tribes called "dirt-eaters," who gorge themselves with a peculiar kind of clay, solely to distend their stomachs, so that they may appease nature. Once addicted to this habit it is ineradicable and they fall victims to intestine diseases caused by the abuse. Over the far Western prairies there roam skulking tribes or, rather, scattered parties of Indians called "Diggers." They are of all wandering savages the most despicable and degraded. They eat the roots of certain plants when unable to procure better food, and are glad to obtain grasshoppers and other insects which the white man looks upon as vermin. In parts of France, chiefly in the wine making districts, there are found quantities of snails or slugs which frequent the vines; these reptiles are eaten by some and highly prized as delicacies, even by cultivated persons. We all know that the Chinese devour cats and dogs and even mice and rats, and that the edible birds' nests which form a portion of the diet of the higher classes in the country mentioned consist of a species of gelatine or semitransparent mass which, after being cleansed, forms no despicable dish.

The human stomach must be satisfied at all hazards, and Dr. Kane and his followers found frozen walrus meat and polar bears' heads, eaten raw, great delicacies; raw frozen livers he speaks of as delicious titbits. He also mentions that to the Esquimaux "belles" and native Greenlanders a pint of train oil or a bunch of candles was an appreciable gift, and the first was quaffed and the latter munched without loss of time. These are not freaks of appetite; but the promptings of nature, for fat contains more carbon—or, in plain English, more heat or fuel for the support of the vital flame—than lean meat; and it is therefore in those polar regions an imperative and indispensable article of food.

In Norway and Finland a coarse mixture, passing under the name of bread, is made from the inner bark of the pine or fir tree; and it is a well settled fact that the natives in certain parts of Africa eat a peculiar kind of ant with great avidity. Egyptians devour locusts and wild honey (when they can get it), and in the wilds of Southern Africa, round about the region of the Cape of Good Hope, the swarthy Hottentots gorge themselves to repletion when opportunity offers upon all parts of the beast killed. Abyssinians and the subjects of the king of Dahomey refresh themselves with steaks, warm and raw, cut from the living animal; and the Kalmucks, a wild Tartar race, affect a beverage called *koumiss* which is made from mare's milk.

In all climes men feed just in proportion to their cultivation; and in conditions of extreme barbarity the animal man is but little above the brutes devoid of reason. Instinct governs the appetites of savages; and they are filled to repletion to day, while to morrow they starve.

EAST TENNESSEE.—From 1784, to 1788, there was civil war in Tennessee. It was called the State of Franklin, and John Sevier was governor. When Washington was President, the land was ceded to the general government, and Governor Blount was made territorial governor. His wife's maiden name was Mary Grainger. Grainger county is named after her. Blount county is named after him, and Maryville, the county seat, is named after the given name of his wife. Holstein river is named after a man of that name, who lived on it. Powell's river is named after the same manner. Clinch is said to be named from the fact that an Irishman falling from a raft in the stream, said, "Clinch me, clinch me." Knoxville is named after General Knox, Secretary of War under Washington. The Knoxville *Gazette*, the first newspaper in Tennessee, was commenced Feb. 1792. Jonesborough was named after Willie Jones, of Halifax, N. C. His wife made the witty repartee to Tarlton. Watauga river (in the Indian language, "the river of beautiful islands,") runs through East Tennessee. On the side of this, near Elizabethtown, in Carter county, is a spring as large as a creek, into which numerous fish in October come and run under the mountains, and remain till spring, when they come out and run into the river, migrating in spring and fall like wild geese. On the stage road between Jonesborough and Rutledge, is a beech tree, with this inscription; "D. Boon killed a bear on this tree in 1759."

E. Dopson.

"THERE'S LIGHT BEYOND."—"When in Maderia," writes a traveller, "I set off one morning to reach the summit of a mountain, to gaze upon the distant scene and enjoy the balmy air. I had a guide with me, and we had with difficulty ascended some two thousand feet, when a thick mist was seen descending upon us, quite obscuring the whole face of the heavens. I thought I had no hope left but at once to retrace our steps or be lost; but as the cloud came nearer, and darkness over-shadowed me, my guide ran on before me, penetrating the mist, and calling to me over and anon, saying, "press on, master, press on, there's light beyond!" I did press on. In a few minutes the mist was passed, and I gazed upon a scene of transcendent beauty. All was bright and cloudless above, and beneath was the almost level mist, concealing the world below me, and glistening in the rays of the sun like a field of untrodden snow. There was nothing at that moment between me and the heavens." O ye, over whom the clouds are gathering, or who have set beneath the shadow, be not dismayed if they rise before you. Press on—*there is light beyond.—Central Presbyterian.*

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN THE ARMY.—We have heard of an incident which illustrates the gallantry and devotion of one of our North Carolina officers in Lee's Army—a type of the whole. It happened sometime ago—we need not say when—that it was desirable to get information as to some movement or supposed movement of the enemy. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock of one dark, cold, rainy night, a courier brought to a Brigade Head Quarters an order to capture one or two yankees from their picket line, with a view to pumping the desired information out of them. Major Wooten, commander of the sharpshooters of the Brigade (from Columbus county, N. C.) was sent for, arrived about midnight, and was entrusted with the order. He remarked that he did not see how he was to go about it, as the moon would be up by the time he could return to the skirmish line. After some thought the perplexed look disappeared from the Major's countenance and he quietly remarked, "Very well! I'll catch one or two—I remember a ravine on the line that's too deep for the moon." So he splashed his way back to his sharpshooters, charged the yankees, and brought in, before day, a dozen fat ones, without losing a man.—*Observer.*

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS.—For some years I was considerably annoyed with rats. I tried various vermin poisons, traps, etc., with very little success, until I thought of a mode which we adopted for destroying dogs that used to hunt our rabbit warren in the old country. So I got a quantity of old broken bottles and window glass, and with a hammer and an old anvil, triturated it pretty fine. I then sifted the coarse part out, and mixed a cupful of flour and another of meal, and, scenting it with a few drops of essence of aniseed to attract them, I placed it on boards in the cellar. They ate it up so fast that one of the family observed, that "instead of poisoning them, it must fatten them;" but a few days told a different story. The last mess served for them remains untouched, though put down last fall, and no appearance of rat or mouse living or dead, since. The mixture must be kept from children, dogs and other silly animals, as it would kill them as well as the rats.

TOOTHACHE.—The great causes of the toothache are cold and decay. The first is more easily guarded against than the second. All important as is the subject on account of the ever recurring and constant pain it occasions, it has not received so much attention as it should, because it is not thought dangerous. It is, however, a greater evil than many dangerous maladies. From what we have read and heard, we attribute the decay of the teeth principally to debility. This is counteracted by cleaning the teeth every night with magnesia. This is a prevention. A cure for a fit of toothache is not so easily given; a few drops of *eau de cologne* in the mouth and on the side affected, often gives relief. Another remedy is of a more homely nature, but no less effectual. Take a piece of coarse brown paper, about the size of the cheek; steep it in Jamaica rum; then grate a thin layer of ginger over the saturated brown paper; apply it to the side of the face affected, and lie down for half an hour. This application will bring out a great deal of redness, but leave no mark whatever.

WHALE LEATHER.—A Frenchman has obtained a patent for whale leather, which is found to be remarkably pliant stuff. The skin is so thick that, after removing the inner portion, which is spongy, the remainder is split to make it of the usual shoe thickness. It is remarkably tough, but as soft as buckskin, and it repels water well. This discovery comes at a time when land leather is growing alarmingly scarce, and may tend to equalize the relation between supply and consumption.

Children's Department.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

BY WM. MAXWELL, ESQ.

My young Friend, Eugenius, called in last evening to show me this famous new toy of Dr. Brewster's. "And here," said he, giving me something like a small spy-glass, "here is the Kaleidoscope."

"The Kaleidoscope," said I, "why, what is that! it is all Greek to me."

"It is Greek indeed; but it means in English, *an instrument to see beautiful things with.*"

"What! does it show us ladies or angels."—

"Not exactly. But come, put your eye to the small end, and you will see—what you shall see.

Sure enough, I looked in it; and then I saw a great variety of very pretty little patterns of flowers, or some such things, I hardly know what to call them, more curious than any I ever saw before.

Well, well," said I, "it is certainly a fine toy: and it may be of some use too. But come, one good turn deserves another. You have shown me your Kaleidoscope, and I will show you mine."

"Yours! have you one indeed!"

"Indeed have I, and worth a thousand of this. It is in fact a true Kaleidoscope; and shows you *beautiful things* sure enough. Only look in it well; and you will see things *more to be desired than gold, yea than much fine gold.* You will see all heaven opened before you, bowers of bliss, fountains of youth, rivers of pleasure flowing through trees of life, saints and angels with roses of love on their cheeks; amaranths of immortality on their brows. Above all, you will see the face of one who is *the chief among ten thousand,* and altogether lovely. In short, you will see an endless succession and variety of delights and wonders, that eye hath not seen, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.

"Well now, I see you are as fond of riddles as ever. But let me see this wonderful instrument at once."

"Here it is at your service—the Christian Kaleidoscope—called in English, a Pocket Bible."

MARY AND HER LITTLE CUP.—During the battles around Petersburg, in the summer of 1864, the New Market was used as a hospital by Hoke's division, and the square was generally full of helpless soldiers in every state of exhaustion and suffering. Until the shelling of the city caused the removal of this hospital, there came *alone,* every day, at a certain hour, a little girl—perhaps ten or eleven years of age—to the Market. She was very neatly and nicely dressed—very quiet and gentle in her manners, and very efficient in her labors. She carried a silver cup, which she filled at the pump close by, and beginning at one end of the market, she handed water to each soldier as she came to him—refilling the cup as often as they desired. This she did throughout the whole line of soldiers—and it was a long one. Then beginning again she went through the line pouring water on their wounds, adjusting the cloths upon them when they were uncomfortable, and washing the blood from about their wounds—in fact, doing anything and everything she could to make their situation more agreeable. All this time she said very little. If talked to, she answered kindly and briefly, and performed her self-imposed task in a quiet, business-like manner that was very remarkable in one so young, and inspired all with respect. The soldiers soon learned that her name was Mary, but nothing further could be gained of her history. Her daily appearance was hailed with delight. As soon as she came in sight, one would exclaim: "Yonder comes Mary and her little cup;" and the wish was often expressed, that the "friends at home" could know about the little girl and her goodness to the soldiers. One poor fellow said he wanted to see it written out and put into a reading book for little children, and entitled, "Mary with her little cup;" that they might thus learn how much good even a little child can do when there is suffering around her.—*Cor. Bib. Recorder.*

A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS.

'See how it rains, rains, rains,' said little Mary Jellis, as she gazed from the closed window of her mother's chamber, longing to see the showers cease, and the sun shine out bright and clear again. O mamma, it will never stop, and I do hate rainy weather.'

Just then a little bird, whose nest hung from a tree not far off, broke out in one of his sweetest strains, and Mary listened wonderingly.

'Hark, daughter, hear what the bird says,' said her good mamma, who had observed the fixed attention of her little one.

'Why, it only sings,' answered Mary.

'Yes, but while you are fretting and whining in this nice, large room, with all your playthings around you, and dollie waiting to be dressed, birdie sings from the dripping bushes to remind you that God makes the rain fall. See how his throat swells.'

Mary looked up to the bough, and sure enough, there he was warbling merrily; and when his song ceased, she said it had quit murmuring at the weather.

The next day Ann Gray came over to spend the day with her friend, and while they played together on the green grass, Ann suddenly laid by her doll and ran towards the house.

'Why do you go away,' cried Mary, surprised at her sudden freak.

O! it is so hot, we can't play out of doors. I do wish the sun would go under a cloud and stay there a good bit.'

'Why hear that little bird in the bush, answered Mary, laughing in her sleeve, as she remembered her rainy day lesson.

'Well, what of it?'

'Why it says, God makes the sunshine, and Mary forthwith related her experience with the bird. From that day to this Mary and Anna are content with weather, rain or sunshine, for they recollected the songs of the birds.

SWEET FLOWERS.—Little Alice was seen picking up the leaves of a large rose as it fell to pieces, and trying to put them together again. Frustrated in her attempts, she said, mournfully:

"How much work is it to make but one flower. And there are so many all over the land. I see the cows eat them. Blue violets hang out of their mouths with the grass-stalks."

Then she asked her mother if the beasts did not thank God for the flowers, adding:

"I guess the birds do when they fly up so high to the sky, and sing."

That night she was heard to say in her simple prayer.—

"Thank you, dear God, for making the flowers, and putting them together, and telling them to smell sweet to the beasts and the birds, as well as to me."

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62 1y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $30,682.66 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,338.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,682.24
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. H. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
John McRae, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
M. A. Steadman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Rhodale, Jas. Kyle,
T. R. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'g'n
C. R. Mallett, A. E. Hall, }
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Collins and C. C. McCrimmon, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860.

1865, July 13.
Imperfect
113

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 5. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. | WHOLE NO. 369.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for arrives the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A DREAM OF POESY.

BY LUCILA.

I slept, and sleeping dreamed that I
Beneath a Gothic archway high,
Was passing to an inner fane,
Adorned with all the sculptor's art,
Where forms of beauty seemed to start
From niche and wall. Thro' casements stained
The light poured down with softened ray,
As twilight at the close of day,
And shed on all the scene within,
A mellow light—a halo dim.

Column and shaft adorned the hall,
Of purest, spotless marble all,
And wreaths of bay and wreaths of pine,
And laurel leaves with myrtle twined,
Festooned the arch and sculptured wall,
And from the frescoed ceiling tall;
While peerless flowers of Orient bloom,
Shed on the air their soft perfume.

Within were vestal virgins fair,
With robes of white, and golden hair,
Who, gently, fairy censers swung,
'Neath where the perfumed garlands hung,
And harps and lyres and trembling lutes,
And Dorian reeds and plaintive flutes,
In sweet accord pour on the ear,
A strain the muses stop to hear.

This was their temple, and I ween,
Beside the altar steps was seen,
The loveliest of that fairy band,
A harp unstrung was in her hand:
And as she stood with beaming eye,
Resplendent form and bearing high,
Hushed was the strain of harp and lute,
The vestal virgins all were mute;
Tho' still their golden censers swung,
And flowers in silent perfume hung.
High priestess of the fane was she,
High priestess fair of Poesy!

Beside the entrance I had gained,
Another to the fane remained,
And through it in a winding line,
Were passing those who to the shrine,
Mortals like me, their gifts had brought,
And recompense had for them sought.
Some crowned with laurels fresh and green,
Others with golden vases seen;
But sadness rested on each brow,
'Neath *Fame* and *Gold* I saw them bow.

Then by the altar-stone I knelt,
And on my brow her hand I felt;
"Rise daughter, say, what wouldst thou here?"
In whispered tones fell on my ear.
"Wouldst fame?" "no, no," I said,
"Leave fame for the immortal dead,
For what has woman's heart to do
With fame however high and true?
Its chaplet is a wreath of thorns,
Which pierces while it still adorns."
"Wouldst wealth? there mystic vases hold,
Gems from the sea, and glittering gold."
"No, no, I ask not gold from thee,
"Love is my wealth, and sympathy;
Thou hast not these in all thy store,
Not fame, nor wealth—I ask for more,"
A tear did to my eye-lids start,
"Give me, give me to touch the heart."

The vestal virgins bowed and sighed,
The Priestess mournfully replied,
"Daughter, a fearful gift your's sought,
A gift by *sorrow* only bought;
Crushed flowers yield the richest breath;
The cygnet sweetest sings in death;
Not mine the hand that boon to give,
But thou art *mortal*, go and *live*.
Tears will be thine, and grief thy part,
Sing *them*, and thou wilt touch the heart."
"So let it be," my heart replied,
And if my songs have ever dried
The tear from sorrow's pallid cheek;
If I have made mute anguish speak,
Or turned the drooping tearful eye,
To Hope's bright star in yonder sky,
Or soothed the sobing, throbbing breast
With thoughts of peace and heavenly rest,
Then, then, I have not wept in vain,
Or taught my harp its mournful strain.

THINGS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—"An article in the Edinburgh Review, professing to draw its facts from Felt's history of Salem, gives the following ludicrous description of the way things used to be done, among the Puritans:

The boys were ranged on the stairs of the meeting house, and a man was appointed to keep people from sleeping by means of a short, clubbed stick, having at one end a knob, and at the other a fox tail, with which he would stroke the women's faces that were asleep, and with the other would knock unruly dogs, and men. In the same place, Salem, two men were appointed to mark down the non-attendants, in order to present them to the magistrate, while at the same time, three constables were appointed to keep watch at the three doors of the meeting house, to prevent any one from going forth till the exercises were finished."

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? The best thing a man can take with him is character.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE NATURAL FEAR OF THE GUILTY.

Crime may be Chameleon-like in its shades; it may be innumerable in its forms; it is invariable in its consequences. Where the wrong-doer is not "past feeling," having his conscience seared, his crimes are always followed by remorse, and by an apprehension of punishment, either in this life or in some other world and state of being. The guilty soul is racked by self-created tortures. This remorse, or *biting back* of the soul upon itself, is a universal experience of mankind in every grade of enlightenment and under every form of religious culture. This solemn fact proves the three following things, which have a direct bearing on man's life and conduct.

First: It proves Fatalism a falsehood. If we were under the control of omnipotent though blind Chance; if human thought and action were but mechanical, and motives related to conduct as causes to effect; if wickedness is unavoidable, why these pangs of remorse! Why this shuddering of the soul as if delirious with sin! Why this "fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation!" No, while this fear clothes man with accountability, it proves that there is an intelligent God on the throne of the universe, who not only governs men and their actions, but is also a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart—a God who will by no means clear the guilty. This is a solemn fact to the ungodly man. Hence, the

Second Thing: The fear of the guilty proves God to be a MORAL *Governor*. We may fill the utter blank of the Atheist and trample under foot the crushing power of Necessity, and reverently bow to a Supreme Dictator, but unless we see in him a Discerner of actions with reference to their intent, an Arbiter of motives, we have not met the full demands of this instinctive and universal fear. If mankind

> "in these cases
> Still have judgment here; that they but teach
> *Bloody instructions*, which, being taught return
> *To plague the inventor*;"

and if, on the other hand, the consequences of integrity and virtuous action are complacency and self-approbation, have we not stamped on our own minds an unmistakable, living proof not only of God's existence, but of his fixed purpose to reward the good with blissful peace, and to punish the wicked with scathing wrath! Under the government of such a God, "There is no darkness, nor shadow of death, where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves." There is no corner in all created worlds where the wicked man may hide his crime and say it is safe. His own soul injured by that crime, his outraged conscience, his whole moral nature perverted by the wrong he has thought, or spoken, or done, assure him, in the terrible whispers of remorse, that this is not the end of the matter—that his own breast is not the seat of a tribunal where a final decision will be made. That mysterious faculty, or operation of the mind, which we call conscience, bears only a delegated sceptre, and as her sentence is never final, she points forward to another bar and another judge, and another day coming, when a sentence on the crime will be pronounced, from which there is no appeal.

Third: This natural fear of the guilty shows the probability of a life beyond the present. The wise adaptation of the several parts of rational and irrational creation to each other, and their adjustment to one grand design, is everywhere manifest. The action of some of these parts is clearly *effect;* the operation of others is as clearly only a *tendency*. To this latter class belongs the fear of the guilty. It agitates the soul in proportion as other motives are excluded; it gains power as life passes and the mournful close of that evil life draws near. This fear is not perceptible in the busy mart—in throngs of men, in senates, in schools of learning or in the ranks of armies; but it tosses the soul with fearful energy in the quiet of midnight. Like a spectre, it steals to our bed-side, disturbs the guilty sleeper, and pointing its dread admonitory finger to the future, whispers in his ear, Beware! It speaks of a day when the soul, released from this earthly prison, shall experience the fullness of bitterness, the intensity of woe, consequent upon the absence of all preventives of reflection and means of alleviation. Amid the din and tumult of life, we hear in the day-time the ocean's wave breaking as an inconstant ripple; but in the quiet of night we hear it moan in heavy surges against the shore. And thus it is likely to be in the future world. That fear of punishment which now but slightly agitates the bad man, in the stillness and silence of eternity will vibrate through his entire being, and distraction and despair of relief shall be the portion of his cup. The hardy transgressor may now attempt to shake off his fear as unmanly, cowardly; he may feign a serene look, or even seem joyous, while the worm that never dies is already gnawing at his heart; but how changed all this when he has passed into eternity! Then crimes long ago forgotten shall be fresh in memory. Sins that he used to think trivial will stand out before him in all the terrible magnitude which every sin has in the sight of a pure and a holy God. Then he will learn that in the varied crimes which men commit, there is no such thing as *a little sin*—because there is no little God offended by it—no little soul that it has ruined—no little Saviour it has rejected—no little salvation it has lost.

Since these things are so, what manner of persons should we be from day to day. Time is measured out to us by breaths, and if not already pardoned and our names written in heaven, we may soon, very soon, experience in all their fullness and intensity the dread consequences, of which our present fear gives friendly warning. The blood that has been shed for the remission of sins can cancel all our guilt. Love to Him who died for us, supreme love, will banish all our fear.

ECHO.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

This world may be considered as a sea; the church in it, and also every individual believer, may be compared to a ship. The port to which all are bound is heaven.

Christ is the pilot and hope is the anchor. Now an anchor is usually cast on the bottom out of sight, and when the ship is in a calm, or in danger of a rock, or of dashing upon the breakers near the shore. The anchor itself, however, is of no service without a cable, but when furnished with this and cast aright, it keeps the vessel steady and secure.

Just so it is with the christian's hope; it is fastened on Christ, hence he is sometimes called hope itself, "Christ our hope," because he is the ground and foundation of all our hopes. And inasmuch as he is at present invisible to our bodily eyes, in this respect also, he, as our hope, is beautifully symbolized by the anchor, since that too, when in use, is concealed from our view by the intervening waters.

And again, the anchor of hope is of no use without the cable of faith. But as hope, like every other christian grace, is planted in the heart by the Holy Spirit, so it is never found alone, but always in the same cluster with faith and love. And being thus attached to the cable of faith and fastened aright on Christ, as the rock of ages, it keeps the vessel calm and immovable amid all the billows and storms of time's troubled ocean.

In some particulars, too, there is difference between hope and an anchor. An anchor is not of so much use in tempests as in a calm, and when the ship is lying in the harbor. But it is when the vessel is in deep waters and driven by the fierce blasts of temptation that hope is most beneficial.

The cable too may be cut or broken, and the ship's anchor thus be rendered entirely useless. But this can never occur in the case of the christian, because his faith and hope, when genuine, are perfectly inseparable. The vessel when at anchor does not move forward; not so with the soul, it never moves onward with so much buoyancy and rapidity as when hope is in active exercise.

Another distinction is found in the fact that the anchor of hope, unlike that of the vessel, is not cast on anything below, but is thrown upward and enters into that within the vail. Hence it is called "the anchor of the soul," to distinguish it from any other, as well as to show the peculiar benefit of it to the soul.

C. H. B.

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

JOSEPHUS' VIEWS OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.

SEE PAGE 271.

"I confess freely, that it is a brave thing to die for liberty; but still so that it be in war, and done by those who take liberty from us. . . . Now, he is equally a coward who will not die when he is obliged to die, and he who will die when he is not obliged so to do. What are we afraid of? Is it death? If so, what we are afraid of, when we but suspect our enemies will inflict it on us, shall we inflict it on ourselves for certain? . . . It may be also said, that it is a manly act for one to kill himself. No, certainly, but a most unmanly one; as I should esteem that pilot to be an arrant coward, who, out fear of a storm, should sink his ship of his own accord. Now, self-murder is a crime most remote from the common nature of all animals, and an instance of impiety against God our Creator. Nor indeed is there any animal that dies by its own contrivance, or by its own means, for the desire of life is a law engraven in them all; on which account we deem those that openly take it away from us to be our enemies, and those that do it by treachery are punished for so doing. And do you not think that God is very angry when a man does injury to what he hath bestowed on him! for, from him it is that we have received our being; and we ought to leave it to his disposal to take that being away from us. The bodies of all men are indeed mortal, and are created out of corruptible matter; but the soul is ever immortal, and is a portion of the Divinity that inhabits our bodies. Besides, if any one destroys or abuses a deposition he hath received from a mere man, he is esteemed a wicked and perfidious person; but then if any one cast out of his body this divine depositum, can we imagine that he who is there affronted does not know of it.—Moreover, our law justly ordains that slaves who run away from their masters shall be punished; though the masters they ran away from may have been wicked masters to them. And shall we endeavor to run away from God, who is the best of all masters, and not think ourselves highly guilty of impiety! Do not you know that those who depart out of this life according to the law of nature, and pay that debt which was received from God, when he that lent it us is pleased to require it back, enjoy eternal fame! . . . and obtain a most holy place in heaven, from whence, in the revolution of ages, they are again sent into pure bodies; while the souls of those whose hands have acted madly against themselves are received by the darkest place in hades, and while God, who is their father, punishes those that offend against either of them in their posterity! for which reason God hates such doings, and the crime is punished by our most wise legislator.

"It is therefore, my friends, a right thing to reason justly and not add to the calamities which men bring upon us, impiety toward our Creator."

Selections.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville was originally formed of members detached from the Presbytery of Orange, by the late Synod of the Carolinas, on the 2nd day of October 1812. It was separated from the Presbytery of Orange by a line of division, beginning at the mouth of Neuse river, thence up said river, to the mouth of Trent river, thence, in a direct line, to the junction of Deep and Haw rivers, thence in a direct line, to the mouth of Uharee. The territory assigned to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, lay on the south side of this line. The original number of their members was nine; viz: the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Stanford, Robert Tate, William L. Turner, Malcom M'Nair, Murdoch M'Millan, John M'Intire, Wm. B. Meroney, Allen M'Dongald, and Wm. Peacock. Their original charter directed them to hold their first meeting in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday of April, 1813; but, the Synodical clerk having neglected, through forgetfulness, to furnish the Presbytery with an extract from the minutes of Synod, or, in other words with their charter, the time and place of their first meeting was forgotten; and the Presbytery failed to meet. In consequence of this, their charter was renewed by the Synod of North Carolina, on the 7th of October, 1813; and the Presbytery held their first meeting at Centre Church, on the 21st day of the month in which this charter was granted; which meeting was continued by adjournments until the 23rd of that month. The Presbytery was, at that time, composed of but seven members; one of the original members, viz: the Rev. Wm. L. Turner, having departed this life on the 18th of October; and another, viz: the Rev. Wm. B. Meroney, having, previous to this time, removed within the territorial limits of the Presbytery of Orange. Of the seven members who composed the Presbytery when they commenced their ecclesiastical proceedings, there are six still living; the Rev. Malcom M'Nair, being the only one of these seven, who has, since, been removed by death. He was a man of eminent piety, of amiable deportment, and of exemplary life; an affectionate, attentive, and laborious pastor; and an eloquent, zealous, and evangelical preacher, who lived much beloved, and died greatly lamented, by all who knew him. The same things may, with truth be said of the Rev. Wm. L. Turner, whose name was inserted in the original charter of this Presbytery; who, in the second charter, was by the Synod of North Carolina, appointed the first moderator of this Presbytery; and who was called to rest from his earthly labors, three days before the Presbytery held its first meeting. By a mysterious yet wise and righteous dispensation of God's providence, he was taken from the church militant, in the prime of life, and from a field of extensive usefulness, at a period when an increase of labourers in the Lord's vineyard was greatly needed. This Presbytery has now been in existence for twelve years and six months. During this period, they have received from other Presbyteries, three licentiates; licensed four candidates to preach the gospel; ordained six probationers to the work of the gospel ministry; received four ministers as members, from other Presbyteries; dismissed six members to connect themselves with other Presbyteries or Ecclesiastical bodies; restored to the exercise of his ministerial functions, under the authority of the Synod of North Carolina, a Minister of the Gospel who had been deposed from the Gospel ministry by another Presbytery; lost by death, three members; and received four congregations in addition to those originally under their care. Notice has already been taken of two of the members removed from them by death. The third is the Rev. Dan'l Smith, whose memory is much endeared to his brethren, by the recollection of his holy and exemplary life. For several years he had been rendered incapable of exercising his ministry, by a pulmonary disease, which enfeebled all his bodily powers, and often subjected him to much pain; but under which he exercised the faith, and manifested the patience of an eminent saint. The Presbytery, since the reception of their charter from the Synod of North Carolina, have had twenty-five semi annual meetings, and four pro re-nata meetings. The records of their proceedings are comprised in a quarto volume of three hundred and forty-four pages, and thirty octavo pages of a second volume. This brief statement will furnish some idea of their progress, in point of numbers. As to the growth of vital godliness, under the ministrations of their members, it would, perhaps, not become them to say much. It is, however, believed that there is cause of thankfulness to the great Head of the Church, that they have not labored in vain, nor spent their strength for nought; although there has not been, in any of the congregations, such religious excitements, as they might, by its general and extensive prevalence, be warranted in denominating a revival of religion, or outpouring of the Holy Spirit. At their several meetings they have transacted much ecclesiastical business; and they have adopted, it is believed, most if not all the measures, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, which, from time to time, have been either recommended to [illegible] enjoined on the several Presbyteries, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Various other measures, originating with themselves, they have, at different times, adopted; they have called several appeals from decisions of Church sessions; and the exercise of the discipline of the church, in its purity, has always been with them an object of serious attention; but, in relation to all these matters, what they have done, to be approved, or disapproved, is another question, to be settled when this shall be tried, before the Judge of all the earth. Of [illegible] of their past history, and of the Lord's dealings with them, in the ministry of his word, during the time that has elapsed since the commencement of their ecclesiastical proceedings, this Presbytery, with grateful hearts, would say, "BLESSED IS THE LORD MADE KNOWN US. O, LET US GIVE THANKS UNTO THE LORD; FOR HE IS GOOD; FOR HIS MERCY ENDURETH FOREVER."—*North Carolina Telegraph, May 19th, 1826.*

A MOTHER'S PRAYERS.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* relates the following incident, which recently occurred in Northern Georgia:

"During a late engagement, while a detachment of our cavalry was being hotly pursued by the enemy's infantry and artillery, a cannon-ball came whizzing just over the head of one of our boys, and passed between the legs of a brave fellow of the infantry, who was just in the rear of the cavalry and in the act of stepping across a branch. Both legs of his pants were almost torn off, but no damage was done to the soldier further than the loss of a finger. He stood perfectly amazed at his almost miraculous escape. While standing thus, the young cavalryman, now whose head the ball had passed—and, by the way, as brave a boy as ever bestrode a horse or chased a Yankee hyena to his lair—rode up and remarked: 'That is the answer to a pious mother's prayers.' The soldier was touched to the heart; and, bursting into tears, said, Yes, he had a pious, good mother. He felt that in answer to her prayers he had escaped almost unharmed from the deadly missile. Mothers, let your boys in the army know that you pray for them, and they will be braver boys. A mother's prayers are a safer shield for her boy than bomb-proof fortifications."

SPECIE IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—"There was a scarcity of specie. * * * The real cause was the want of confidence occasioned by the disturbances. Specie is apparently the circulation. When confidence prevails, the activity of the exchange is extreme; money moves about rapidly, is seen everywhere, and is believed to be more considerable because it is more serviceable; but when political commotions create alarm, capital languishes; specie moves slowly; it is frequently hoarded, and complaints are unjustly made of its absence. * * Specie carries its own value along with it. Paper on the contrary, requires one more operation, a purchase of land, a realization. It must, therefore, be below specie, and as soon as it is below it, money, which no body will give for paper, is hoarded and at length disappears.—*Thierry.*

"The immortality of the soul is a thing which is of so much importance to us, which touches us so deeply that we must have lost all feeling if we are indifferent about knowing whether it is true or not. All our actions and thoughts must take such different directions, according as we have or have not the hope of eternal blessings, that it is impossible to take one step with sense and judgment except in regulating it by keeping this point ever in view as our ultimate object."—*Pascal's Thoughts.*

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN THE ARMY.—We learn from a reliable source that a season of great religious interest has recently been witnessed during a series of daily services held by Rev. Dr. Stiles in the chapel erected in the encampment of Terry's Brigade, Pickett's Division. These meetings, which were very numerously attended, were continued for thirteen days,—services twice a day—besides a third meeting held for conversation and counsel to those who appeared to be deeply interested and disposed to receive private instruction. Our soldiers listened with earnest attention to the sermons, and many came to the meetings of inquiry, and more than twenty were converted. Pray for our army—for its officers as well as privates. Their conversion to Christ is a matter of infinitely more importance to them and to the church and country than the question of an early peace.—*Chris. Observer.*

DAVID'S SYLLOGISM.—Thomas Fuller in his "Scripture Observations," says:

Lord, I find David making a syllogism in mood and figure; two propositions he perfected.

"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."

"But verily God hath heard me. He hath attended to the voice of my prayer!"

Now I expected that David would have concluded thus:

"Therefore, I regard not wickedness in my heart." But far different he concludes:

"Blessed be God, who hath not turned away my prayer, nor His mercy from me."

Thus David hath deceived but not wronged me. I looked that he should have claimed the crown on his own, and he puts it on God's head. I will learn this good out logic; for I like David's better than Aristotle's or Scotus' this, whatsoever the premises be, I shall hold the conclusion good.

HOW TO CONQUER.

If you would have friends, you must show yourself friendly. I knew an old soldier of the Revolution who told me the following story:

I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever man, came to me one bright hay day, and said, "Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese away." "Why," said I, "what are my geese doing!" "They pick my hogs' ears when they are eating, and drive them away, and I will not have it." "What can I do!" said I. "You must yoke them." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If you do not take care of them I shall!" said the clever shoemaker, in anger. "What do you say, Esquire White!" "I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages." "Well," said he, "you will find that a hard thing, I guess."

So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was that three of them were missing. My children went and found them, terribly mangled and dead, thrown into the bushes.

"Now," said I, "all keep still, and let me punish him." In a few days the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them all out and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came in great haste after them.

"Have you seen anything of my hogs?" said he. "Yes sir, you will find them yonder eating some corn which they broke down in my field." "In your field!" "Yes sir," said I; "hogs love corn,—you know—they were made to eat it." "How much mischief have they done?" "Oh, not much," said I.

Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damages to me to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn.

"Oh, no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," I replied, "You shall pay nothing. My geese have been a great deal of trouble to you."

The shoemaker blushed, and went home. The next winter when he came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn. "No," I replied, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk we parted, but in a day or two I met him in the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But, when I started on, he seemed loth to move and I paused for a moment; neither spoke. At last he said, "I have something laboring on my mind." "Well, sir, what is it?" "Those geese. I killed three of your geese; and I never shall rest till you know how I feel about it." "I am sorry." And the tears came in his eyes. "Oh, well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were very provoking."

I never took anything of him for it, but whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this, he seemed glad, because he could show how penitent he could be.

"Now," said the old soldier, "only conquer yourself and you can conquer anything. You can conquer no other way.

THE RESURRECTION NOW.—Fulfill, therefore, that which Christ says "The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live." Be this that hour, be this the first resurrection. Bless God's present goodness for this now, and attend God's leisure for the other resurrection hereafter. He that is "the first fruits of them that slept," Christ Jesus, is awake; he dies no more; he sleeps no more. He offered a sacrifice for thee, but he had that from thee that he offered for thee; he was the first fruits, but the first fruits of thy corn; doubt not of having that in the whole crop which thou hast already in thy first fruits; that is, to have that in thyself which thou hast in the Saviour. And what glory soever thou hast had in this world, glory inherited from noble ancestors, glory acquired by merit and service, glory purchased by money and observation, what glory of beauty and proportion, what glory of health and strength soever thou hast had in this house of clay, "the glory of the latter house shall be greater than of the former." To this glory, the God of this glory, by glorious or inglorious ways, such as may most advance His own glory, bring us in his time, for his Son Christ Jesus' sake. Amen.—*Donne.*

BIBLE CLASSES.—Among the lads, who have recently been brought into military service, and sent away from home, there are doubtless many, who were members of Sunday Schools, and engaged in the study of the Scriptures, in Bible classes. Will not some of the elder soldiers continue the work of instruction, by gathering them together, on Sunday, for the study of the word of God? No task can be conceived more useful and self-rewarding. Besides the pursuits of the day, hours will still these engaged in it, by their [illegible] for the [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

[illegible] is feeble, and scarcely more than in name. War has contracted both their fields of operation and

FROM TRAVERSE TO TRAVERSE.

[illegible] are about to enter upon an insane crusade for the maintenance of the Monroe [illegible] grade of character. Prosperity, indulgence,

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. M. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John M. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer*, pro-tem., " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GLUE WANTED.—We wish to purchase 50 pounds of glue. Parties having any quantity, however small, will please communicate with us.

We have received a letter from Coddle Creek containing seven dollars which the writer forgot to sign. We hope our correspondent will send us his name, and also inform us how his remittance is to be credited; whether it was for arrears due, or in renewal of his subscription.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We republish this week a sketch of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, being an account of its organization, the number of its original members, the date of its formation and the limits assigned to it on its separation from Orange Presbytery.

This scrap of history is gathered from a number of the *North Carolina Telegraph*, published at Fayetteville, May 19th, 1826, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend who is fond of ancient records. It may be interesting to many of our readers and may assist them in recalling pleasant recollections and reminiscences of such Fathers in Israel as Turner, Tate, McIntire, Meroney and Peacock.

Is there not some brother, in the bounds of this Presbytery, who will esteem it but a labor of love to gather such fragments of the past as may still be accessible, and preserve them for posterity? It would be interesting to know, from a comparative review, how much the church within our bounds has increased in ministers and communicants, how much of the territory that was only "outlying" when this Presbytery was formed has been possessed and cultivated, what names have become illustrious in the church from the length and value of the services they have rendered, and what portion of our space remains yet to be occupied. Surely this information can be readily compiled, and we have no doubt it will

[illegible] bers who have not renewed. We shall be compelled to part with many, perhaps, who have intended to continue their subscriptions, but have forgotten to send us the money necessary for that purpose. We shall give up, very reluctantly, the names of a large number who have been our steady friends and who may regret, almost as much as ourselves, to sever their connection with us. To such, the stoppage of the paper will only serve as a reminder that they have neglected the proper means to insure its continuance, and we hope that they will promptly renew their subscriptions and thus give us the means of keeping up our large circle of usefulness to the church in this State. The necessity for the adoption of the cash system was imperative; our strict observance of it is absolutely demanded. We must pay our hands weekly, and the price of all material must also be paid at the time of purchase. We cannot draw upon our expectations, however reasonable they may be, simply because they are not available as currency.

We may be compelled also to advance our terms, as the cost of paper alone has been increased fifty per cent. since the first of the year. We are now, however, receiving subscriptions at the rate of TEN DOLLARS for six months, and we would urge all who intend to renew, to do so at once. The *Presbyterian* at the present price, is the cheapest paper in the Confederate [illegible] as c[illegible]

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It is officially announced that President Davis has sent Commissioners to Washington, to negotiate with the government of the United States upon matters connected with the war. We do not yet know to what extent they have been invested with powers to treat of all the matters involved in the present controversy, but we know enough, from the simple fact of their departure, and the character of the gentlemen selected for this important business, to inspire us with the liveliest emotions of gratitude that such an event has been rendered possible by a change in the counsels of the Washington government.

While our readers may be perusing these lines, they will be at their posts; perhaps they will already have met in council with the Commissioners of the Northern government. Shall they be successful in their high mission, or shall they return with the woful intelligence that an accommodation of our difficulties is not possible. To a large extent the answer will be according to the temper in which they shall approach the discussion of those great matters which they are charged to debate and settle. But much, very much, will depend upon the temper and spirit of the people whom they respectively represent.

Our duty now is prayer. Let the altar be set up in every house and every heart. From these, let there ascend one continued outpouring of the heart of this nation to the great God whose throne is in the Heavens, indeed, but who makes his chosen habitation in the heart of the humble and the contrite. Let the Lord find *faith* amongst us—let us turn to him as with the heart of one man, and besiege the throne of the heavenly grace with such petitions as have never before burdened the ear of the Most High. Let us give him no rest, for our importunity, but in unceasing cry let our prayers ascend—spare thy people, oh Lord—spare for thy mercy's sake. For thy name's sake, oh, Lord, pardon our iniquities and let not the fierceness of thine anger consume us utterly.

If there shall be such an heart found in this people, then will the Lord be graciously attent unto our prayers, and peace and happiness shall return to bless us. His anger has wasted us, and our land has mourned under his heavy chastisement during long years of desolation and death. But there is now a sign of gracious deliverance. With a strong hand He may now bring us out of the depths and establish us upon the firm foundations of justice, judgment and equity. But we should not begin, at this hour to congratulate ourselves, as though our own hands had gotten us the victory. With devout acknowledgment of his goodness, with reverent thankfulness for his favors, with penitence for our sins and an earnest endeavor to do his will, let us turn away from our sins, put away the evil out of our hearts, and thus render ourselves fit for the great blessing of peace. "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

RECONSTRUCTION—IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Reconstruction in some form, and by all means, seems to be the order of the day, or rather the one great desideratum, amongst the people of the North. Whether we will or no, it is constantly, and always offensively, thrust before our eyes, as though [illegible] would force us to observe all things [illegible]gh their own darkened and distorted [illegible]um. They really seem to wonder that [illegible]deas which appear so palpable to them [illegible]ot equally plain to us, and they spend [illegible] breath for naught in grieving over our [illegible]ness and hardness of heart, while we [illegible]ersely insist on having our own way, [illegible]stending our own views by such reason [illegible]logic as is still left to us, in our isolated [illegible]ridiable condition of hopeless ignorance. [illegible]he following extract from the Philadel[illegible] *Presbyterian* will serve to show their [illegible]ings and expectations about the future [illegible]our Church in the Confederate States. The subjugation of the South, and our complete reduction to obedience, is of course taken for granted by the writer, who is understood to be Matthew B Grier, whilom pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Wilmington:

"There would be substantial pecuniary reasons for a restored unity. The devastations of war have been principally confined to the South. In every material point its prosperity has been crippled, and it is as much unlike the South of four years ago, as if it were a different country. The damaging effect has extended to the churches. Some of the most important of these have fallen into Federal hands by the fortunes of war—some have been burned—others neglected, dilapidated, or ruined by being converted to other uses; and still others emptied of worshippers and supporters. Looking only to church structures, the deterioration and loss have been deplorable. Then, again, the unscrupulous drafts of war have cruelly diminished the number of male members and supporters of the churches, and many of them have fallen in the bloody battle-field, no more to participate in the refreshing worship of the sanctuary. A generation of prosperity would scarcely recuperate this loss, and restore the quiet worship of hundreds of churches now deserted. Wealth, with its overflowing coffers, is no longer prepared to sustain the ordinances of the gospel; and while diminished means press sorely on some sections, the most exempt must necessarily feel the effects of a depreciated currency—so depreciated, as to be nearly worthless. Although our information is by no means full on the subject, we know enough to convince us that the Southern Presbyterian church established with such triumph and eclat, has had but a sickly existence. It has made [illegible] efforts to [illegible]

[illegible] is feeble, and scarcely more than in name. War has contracted both their fields of operation and their means, and a continuance of it must extinguish them altogether. Should peace return, this sad evil could not well be repaired without Northern aid. The Christian community of the South would soon perceive this; and although pride might suggest that it would be better to suffer than to be dependent, yet a better feeling would soon prevail, and a false pride would be sacrificed for the preservation and perpetuity of the Church. To return to the bosom of the Church from which they had without cause, gone out, would soon bring light to their darkened horizon. The Mother Church has still unexhausted resources. Its theological seminaries are highly prosperous, its ecclesiastical Boards are in full vigor, its pecuniary ability is ample, and happy would it be, if the way was clear, to re-establish gospel blessings in every Southern hamlet and household. Should our national government triumph over the usurping Confederacy of the South, and our integrity and unity be confirmed, the Southern Church would scarcely prefer to maintain their sickly organization, to a reunion with brethren who would be ready to minister to their wants."

The first thing that strikes the Southern reader, on a careful perusal of this extract, is the manifestation of the "irrepressible" Yankee. Money, money! The possession of money as the foundation of all prosperity. The want of it as the surest means of inevitable failure and ruin, even to a cause which is not wholly nor chiefly dependent on the possession of ample means, but which has thriven best, and made its largest conquests without the use of such measures as require a large expenditure of the riches of this world. The agency of the Holy Spirit, the power and inherent force of gospel truth, the gracious promise of His presence by the Saviour, all these mighty energies have been forgotten—no not forgotten but deliberately ignored—by the writer of this sordid article, and in their stead he holds up the "unexhausted resources," "the highly prosperous theological seminaries," "the ecclesiastical Boards in full vigor," and the ample "pecuniary ability" of the *Mother* Church. To him, and he is but a type of the christian (!) mind of the North, there seem to be no evidences of a higher and purer life of the church than what may be manifested by highly prosperous seminaries, ecclesiastical boards, unexhausted resources and ample pecuniary ability. Does he forget that the church of Rome has all these, in more abundant plenitude than the *Mother* Church ever could boast in her most palmy days? Does he forget that the Southern portion of that same *Mother* Church fully illustrated the grace of giving, and contributed most largely to these same indicia of success and prosperity, which, as a renegade writer for the interests of a servile church, he now so unblushingly parades as the principal argument that will avail for a reconstruction of the Church when his "national government shall triumph over the usurping Confederacy of the South!"

Whither has the christian spirit of this divine fled, that he can so exultingly speculate on the extinction of a church, of which he complacently remarks that it "has had but a sickly existence!" So far from this being the case, we venture to assert that scarcely, if ever, in her history has the blessing of God upon her labors been more abundantly manifested. What might have given us just cause of alarm, as evidence of decay attributable in large part to the possession of that same ample pecuniary ability of the *Mother* Church, has been lopped off; and now, stripped of every weight and the sins which did, formerly, so easily beset the minds of the more numerous section of the church, we are prepared, as we humbly trust, to do our *Master's* will. In poverty and distress, in hunger and fasting, in perils and tribulations; by pureness, by knowledge, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned; always and everywhere bearing about the marks of the Lord Jesus, we may, nay we shall, if thus faithful to our high commission, leave this same *Mother* Church with all her ample endowments of lands and tenements, boards and seminaries, far behind in the race for the possession of that which is alone valuable. We shall not go naked in our poverty, but we shall have given unto us fine linen, white and clean, in which to be arrayed, which is the righteousness of saints.

In this, fitly arrayed as the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, and taking to ourselves the whole armor of God, we can well afford to despise the adventitious helps of "ecclesiastical boards," "ample pecuniary ability," "unexhausted resources" and a thousand other like things, which are not the real evidences of life and vigor. Wielding the sword of the Spirit with a strength never known before, we can strike down the very altars of wickedness in their high places, and plant there the victorious standard of the Cross, while we ascribe all our glory and honor and triumph to Him who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forever; saying, "Allelula, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.—If we have omitted to notice the appearance of this lively and mirth-provoking sheet, until now, it is not because its advent has given us no pleasure. We welcome it every morning and look to find in its columns that which may give us zest for the labors of the day. The news we *must* have—we get it soonest in the *Telegraph*. A hearty laugh promotes digestion; to secure it the *Telegraph* is always at hand, with abundant material both new and old.

[illegible] Editor of the *Telegraph* is Wm. H. [illegible]d, Esq. The office is in the *Presby*[illegible] building, and the terms, for the pres[illegible] dollars per month *in advance*.

FROM TRAVERSE TO TRAVERSE.

Fort Fisher did not fall without a manful resistance. Few in number, when compared with their assailants, the noble garrison prolonged the unequal contest, and for six hours of unceasing and mortal combat, disputed the bloody advance of the enemy after he had succeeded in effecting a lodgment within the walls of the fort. From traverse to traverse, says the Yankee account, the Federal troops were compelled to fight their way, "each of the seventeen mounds and embrasures having been captured in succession, after fierce encounters, in which hecatombs of dead and wounded were added to those that already lined the works from the effects of the naval bombardment."

This is a very graphic description of the bloody scene, and gives, perhaps, as correct an idea of the heroic resistance of the garrison as words could convey. The record is a glorious one for our troops; no easy conquest was there won, to inspire our enemy with the hope that the martial spirit of the South was beginning to abate, that Southern arms had lost anything of either their power or willingness to strike home in defence of our rights, or that Southern hearts had become familiar with the craven spirit of fear. The memory of that sanguinary strife will not be soon obliterated, and, on every field of fresh encounter, the armies of the North will expect to find the same high and dauntless courage, united to the same stubborn and unyielding resistance that they met, when within the walls of Fisher they were compelled to fight their way from traverse to traverse.

Let it be so. Great events are on the wing, and a few weeks or months may suffice to bring about an honorable termination to this bloody war. Something, it does not yet clearly appear of what character, is working a change in the counsels of the Northern government. They are beginning to evince a disposition to relax, in some important particulars, the arrogant pretensions and demands which they insisted upon only a few short months ago. The two governments have come more nearly together, without the abatement of honor and principle on our part. There is a very evident and growing manifestation of uneasiness in the Northern mind, and a desire to accommodate matters with us, just as soon as a few more battles shall teach them that the South *means* to have INDEPENDENCE.

Several causes appear to be operating to produce this sentiment, and they will become more potent in their operation just in proportion as we shall show the same determined spirit that was manifested at Fort Fisher. That was a good point for diplomatists which was suggested in some letters of the European correspondent of one of the Northern papers but a few weeks since, when he remarked that the Southern Confederacy would be recognized on the fourth of March next as the oldest of the *three* governments on the North American continent. He gave as a reason for this opinion the political fact, that in the recent election for President of the United States there was no participation by the South. That the Cabinets of Europe, recognizing the [illegible] *consent* on the part of the governed, as necessary to the choice of rulers, under the Constitution of the United States, would recognize Mr. Lincoln as the choice and representative of those only who elected him, and that thus a new dynasty would come into existence on this continent on the fourth of March next.

This view seems reasonable, and may serve to explain some of the mysteries of European politics which have perplexed us for the last four years. It may very well be that foreign governments would choose rather to refuse intervention of any kind, during the term for which Mr. Lincoln was constitutionally elected, and wait until a new choice was to be made, before determining how far separation was indeed an accomplished fact. But that event is now clear, and they have thus a *political* fact of the highest significance, and one which they cannot longer ignore.

Again; The Senate of the United States has determined to rescind what is known as the "reciprocity treaty" with Great Britain, which affected the intercourse of the United States with the Canadas; and they have already begun to impose the usual restrictions that exist upon intercourse with foreign nations, which that treaty had removed. This appears, on the surface, to have resulted from matters that transpired in connection with the late St. Abban's raid into Vermont, but one can hardly fail to conjecture that other and deeper causes lie yet hidden from the eye. The "*ententes cordiales*" is evidently gone, and we may now begin to expect with some reason that we will not be likely to lose anything by the disturbance of the relations that have existed between the Cabinets at London and Washington.

And, it may be asked, what means the accrediting of Consuls from the government of the United States to the *Republic* of Mexico, if it does not signify that there exists some cause to distrust the designs of Napoleon in connection with American affairs. One would, almost necessarily, infer that the feeble remnants of power left to Juarez in Mexico could hardly suffice, even as a pretext, for his continued recognition as the ruler of that country, and that the sending of Consuls, accredited to his government, at this time, results from one of two causes: either that the United States are about to enter upon an insane crusade for the maintainance of the Monroe doctrine, or that the tone of dispatches from France has satisfied them that the Emperor is not disposed to forbear, much longer, his frequently evinced disposition to tender at least his friendly mediation between our belligerent governments. A mediation from which our enemy has everything to lose.

These things, and others quite as palpable that might be specified, must be reckoned among the signs of the times. They all point the same way, and are significant of good, if they are not the very fore-runners of peace. If they mean anything, they do certainly indicate that some outside pressure has been brought to bear most powerfully upon the Federal government—a pressure which they must either openly resist, and for this purpose must make terms with the Confederacy, or which they must conciliate by the adoption of such measures as will ward off, for some time longer, that active interference in American affairs by the great powers of Europe which would forever overturn the traditional and apparently well-settled policy of the late Union.

Our enemies cannot afford much longer to wage a bloody and expensive warfare for an idea which has ceased to govern except in New England. They evidently are well satisfied that, if the next few months shall not find us beaten and discouraged, ready for such terms as conquerors may impose, there will not exist any further reason, on the part of foreign nations, for withholding that recognition of our nationality which was due as soon as the organization of our government was officially announced to them. And this once done, their dream of subjugation and conquest is over. They must consent also to recognize the patent fact that a re-construction of the Union is hopeless, and must find, in treaties of peace and amity, such equivalents in the way of commercial intercourse as may compensate in some sort for those advantages of a closer union, from which their own folly has forever debarred them.

But while we believe that there is much in the foregoing observations that is true, and to be looked for as among the probable developments of the next few months, we must not yield the ground, for the possession of which our wary enemies have been pushing this unexampled winter campaign. If they feel the necessity for active operations so strongly, surely we cannot fail to recognize the superior necessity of a most determined and vigorous exertion of all our powers of resistance. If we should be forced to yield at any point, it should be inch by inch, strewing the interval thick with the bodies of the invaders, fighting from traverse to traverse, and with every energy and faculty of mind and body struggling to the last for the maintainance of true constitutional liberty. A few more honest, hearty blows, and freedom, safety, peace and national independence will be ours.

DEATH OF A. M. GORMAN, ESQ.—We learn from the *Conservative* of the 26th inst., that A. M. Gorman, Esq., Junior Editor of the *Confederate*, died of Erysipelas in Raleigh, on the evening of the 24th inst. Mr. Gorman was extensively and favorably known throughout the State, as the Editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, which was for a long time the organ of the order of the Sons of Temperance. For nearly a year he has been associated with Col. D. K. McRae, as Editor of the *Confederate*, and, in that capacity, added much to his previously well-earned reputation.

It is with regret that we announce his loss to the Press of the State, but we hope that his rest is now peaceful and happy.

THE MORAL INFLUENCES OF THE WAR

This great war is not to prove an unmixed evil to the Confederacy. Great indeed have been our sufferings. Many the noble and gallant spirits who have fallen; immeasurable the anxiety, the heartaches, the woes of our people; countless their pecuniary losses. No human powers of computation can ever reckon, nor force and compass of language ever describe, the sum total of suffering and sorrow which have been endured these three years past. Such is the necessary concomitant of war, especially in the invaded land; such has been more than ordinarily the characteristic of this one, waged as it has been, on so gigantic a scale, and with such atrocious barbarity. But one day, we doubt not, when the last gun shall have been fired, when the last hostile march shall have been made, when the last bloody conflict shall be over, when the thunders of war shall no more be heard, and the smoke of the battle field shall have floated off, never to be renewed, then when meek eyed, gentle peace shall have resumed her reign, we feel assured that all shall see, that whilst we have suffered much, we have also gained much by this terrible strife.

To say nothing of the great boon of political independence—the right of governing ourselves to our own ideas, no longer subject to the rule of sectional interests wholly antagonistic to our prosperity and welfare; to say nothing of our freedom from commercial bondage and our advantages for securing the full rewards for our own labor; to say nothing of the extraordinary impetus which the new state of things must impart to every branch of industry, and, to genius and talent, and enterprise so long fettered and suppressed, to say nothing of all these varied benefits, there are other advantages which cannot but accrue,—and that from the direct and immediate effect of the war.

It is impossible that in a moral point of view a people can come out of such a conflict as they went into it. Of necessity all the latent powers of the soul are waked up and called into exercise. Sacrifice and exertion to the utmost are the law of the hour. And the exercise of these cannot fail to dignify and ennoble. Men and women who have learned to part freely with their chief earthly treasures,—with cherished homes, with hard-earned property, with dearly-loved husbands, sons and brothers, and men who have year after year endured every hardship and stood confronted with death, and this for the sake of principle, are undergoing a tuition whose result cannot but be to exalt them to a higher grade of character. Prosperity, indulgence, indolence, enervate; but sacrifice and exertion invigorate and elevate. Through this process have we been passing. Never has a people had more to endure and never has a people met the stern necessity with more unflagging heroism. Neither the spoiling of their goods, the burning of their homes, nor exile, nor poverty, nor the saddest bereavements, nor imminent and constant danger, nor fear of death, have quenched their patriotism or crushed their spirit. Like the rock in the midst of an angry sea, the heavy billows have dashed against them and rolled over them, but they still stand immovable. From the ruin of fortune and loss of dearly loved ones, and from their every other woe, has been evoked patient endurance, willingness to suffer for a good cause, and unflinching determination trusting in God, to persevere in their undertaking no matter, what the difficulties or the cost. Such traits of character are among the noblest which adorn humanity,—are not the fruits of unmolested tranquility. They only grow where the storm howls and the tempest rages. And the very prolongation of the war but more deeply implants those virtues,—giving them time to mature and ripen, so that they may become habitual and permanent. We confidently look for these and other indications to be seen through many a coming year that God has made us a higher order of people by the severe ordeal through which we are now made to pass.

As to the matter of general intelligence, it seems to us also that the war is doing an important service. An agricultural people as we are, and scattered over a sparsely populated territory, a large portion of our young men were secluded from the great stirring world, and in the humble routine of their own limited circle, had but little to excite thought, to enlarge their ideas or increase their intelligence. Now they are traveled men,—the whole body of them. They have seen life in other aspects than that of their own neighborhood. They have been brought in contact with men accustomed to other habits and modes of thought. Their minds have been turned to other ideas than ploughing and reaping. Their mental horizon has been vastly expanded.

And allied to this powerful agency for improving the mental character, is the habit of reading, now so common in the army. Not a few of our soldiers have learned to read since entering the service; and the greater part of them have for the first time in their lives found interest and companionship and solace in the printed page. True it may have been but a newspaper or a tract; but it was still something to think of, and oftentimes to impart information; and though the stores may have been gathered little by little in the long run the aggregate must be no small addition of intelligence. The taste for reading once formed too, may be cultivated, and in the end the result may be a decided elevation of the mental character of the great body of our people.

And as in intelligence, so also we are going in our religious interests. The thousands who have been converted in the army, who may survive the war, will return to their homes, in the best sense of the term, better men than when they left them. They will go back to be members and officers of the church and ministers of the gospel. Their piety, born and nurtured amid temptation and danger, it is to be hoped will be clear, decided, courageous, manly. As they have been valiant soldiers of their country, they will be valiant soldiers of the Cross. And the variety of preaching to which they have listened,—with the intercourse with Christians of every name, will be calculated to raise them above narrow prejudice and bigotry, and to expand their heart in genuine charity.

Altogether, therefore, there is good reason to be thankful that this dreadful war, with all its horrors is not an unmitigated evil—that a gracious Providence is overruling it for a real good, and that in the end like many other afflictions, we shall find it was a blessing in disguise.—*Soldiers' Visitor.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"THE LORD REIGNETH, LET THE EARTH REJOICE"

This passage of Scripture, found in the 1st verse of the 97th Psalm, is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver. This precious truth is suited to repress feelings of despondency and gloom, such as sometimes come over the minds of believers, when their hopes are deferred until the heart becomes sick; or when their expectations are so often blasted that they say like Jacob, "All these things are against me." Jesus Christ reigns; the providential kingdom is entwined with the mediatorial, and the administration of both is in the hands of Christ, who is made head over all things for the benefit of the Church. All have reason to rejoice in this government. 1st, *in its equity:* Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne. His throne is forever and ever, because his sceptre is a right sceptre. His throne is established in righteousness. A golden thread of justice runs through the whole web of his administration. There is perfect equity in all the acts of his government, both legislative and judicial. Sometimes, indeed, clouds and darkness are round about him—his dispensations are altogether unaccountable, his way is in the sea, his paths in the great waters, and his footsteps are not known. But the judge of all the earth will do right, therefore let the earth rejoice.

2nd. *The earth should rejoice in the extent of this government.* The inanimate and the irrational part of creation are subject to his authority; he holds the waters in the hollow of his hand, and the winds in his fist; he makes the clouds his chariots; he can quench the violence of fire, stop the mouths of lions, and cause the ravens to furnish food for his people. The providential government of God takes in all his rational creatures and all their actions.—None are so high as to be above the reach of his Almighty arm—none are so low as to be beneath the notice of his all-seeing eye. The springs of universal nature, and the hearts of all men are in his hand, and he turns them as the rivers of water are turned. He directs the very steps of good men, so that none of them shall slide. For though the righteous may stumble, they shall not utterly fall. He restrains the wrath of man and the remainder of that wrath he will make to praise him. He sets bounds to the rage, violence and ambition of wicked men, across which they cannot pass. The all-wise and overruling providence of God, as it is set forth in the Bible, is a truth suited to afford comfort and consolation to his people when the storm rages and the billows rise. For that being whose word cannot be broken—whose promises are yea and amen—has said, "all things shall work together for good to them that love God, who are called according to his purpose." "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice."

W. W. P.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

The news will be found interesting. The chief item, which will claim the attention of every reader, is the appointment of a commission to proceed to Washington for the purpose of negotiating with the Northern government. The character and extent of their instructions are not yet made public, and for some time yet we must be content to await developments. We are hopeful of an early and peaceable adjustment of the great questions involved in our present struggle, but we would advise our readers against a too sanguine anticipation of a peace, soon to be realized. There will probably be another great battle for the possession of Charleston, or its dependencies, and perhaps the enemy may try conclusions on the lines of Wilmington and Richmond, before their dream of conquest will be finally broken. Our confidence in our own strength should be very much increased by the present hopeful attitude of our public affairs, for, however much may be attributed to the apprehended or declared purpose of European powers to intervene between our government and that of the U. States, it is undeniable that the possession of armies still very powerful, and the exhibition of a firm and undaunted resolution to suffer *all* things, but the loss of honor and independence, has been the most persuasive argument whereby our enemies have been convinced that their true interest lies in a peaceful settlement of their quarrel with us. Of one thing we feel well assured—this struggle will speedily end with the recognition of our *separate nationality and independence*, however the details may be finally adjusted.

COTTON TO BE DESTROYED.—Gen. D. H. Hill, on taking command at Augusta, Geo., addressed a note to the Mayor of that city, informing him that he had been directed by Lt. Gen. Hardee to have the cotton in the city burnt on the approach of the yankees. He hopes that the citizens will remove the cotton either to a place of safety or to the commons, where it can be burnt without damage to the city, for that he will execute the order, even at the peril of the city.

In consequence of this notice, the Augusta papers state that the cotton and the powder works machinery were being rapidly removed to a place of safety; and it was supposed that the yankees would therefore not care to capture a city which would yield them no substantial advantage.

FROM RICHMOND.—We had the pleasure of a conversation, on yesterday, with a very intelligent gentleman just arrived from Richmond, where he had opportunities for ascertaining, with reliable accuracy, the condition of affairs. First, we are pleased to learn that Vice President Stephens is open and unqualified in his denunciation of reconstruction. He expresses the most unbounded confidence in our success, and is determined very soon to visit Georgia and address the people to urge them still further to resist the invader. Vice President Stephens, by his present earnestness in the cause, is attracting the confidence of his associates, and his room is thronged with the eminent men of the nation. It is not too late for Mr. Stephens to do much good. He can at least do a great deal to remedy the mischief which his unfortunate views have contributed to work.

Our informant also had an interview with the President. He had not been prepared to be very partial to President Davis, but he was most agreeably disappointed. We would be glad to use the glowing eulogy passed by our informant upon the distinguished head of the nation. It was most eloquent. Among other things, he said with deep feeling, "I left his presence after a most kind, courteous and agreeable reception, deeply impressed with the conviction that he is a whole souled, earnest, devoted, unselfish patriot, whose life and heart and mind are yielded up to the cause.

This gentleman, after an association among the very leaders in Richmond, is satisfied "that important events are about to transpire of the most encouraging character; that Lincoln's government and people know that our subjugation is impossible." But" says he, "they are laboring might and main to throw their whole strength upon us in the next few weeks. Against this end preparations are being made."—*Raleigh Confederate 25th.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The 53d Va. Reg't have unanimously adopted resolutions declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Confederacy can furnish a cartridge, and to every dishonorable offer of peace on submission, made by the enemy, they will reply with the crack of the rifle. The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments, and we call upon the people at home and the authorities to support and rally to us; and, with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each star upon it shall glow and shine forth in the firmament of nations."

GEN. LEE'S OPINIONS.—RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 6.—A distinguished member of Congress called on Gen. Lee a few days ago, to talk over the state of the country. Gen. Lee said he saw nothing in the military situation to justify despondency, much less despair. His only fear was that the disease of depression might be spread among the people. If this could be prevented, he was sanguine of success. The member of Congress was opposed to the use of slaves as soldiers, but Gen. Lee's arguments induced him to withdraw all opposition. Gens. Longstreet and Ewell concur with Gen. Lee.—*Correspondence Charleston Mercury.*

The losses of the enemy, in prisoners and by battle in the Trans Mississippi department within the year 1864, have been estimated at not less than twenty five thousand men: in the department of Tennessee and Mississippi, including the Georgia campaign, and Forrest's victories, at not less than seventy-five thousand men; in Virginia and East Tennessee, from all causes, at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men; making a total for the year of *two hundred and fifty thousand men.* Our losses for the same period will not reach one third of this number.

GEN. JOHNSTON.—The injunction of secrecy has been removed and the following resolution passed by Congress made public:

"Resolved, That if the President will assign General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee, it will, in the opinion of the Congress of the Confederate States, be hailed with joy by the army and receive the approval of the country"

RESIGNATION OF JAMES A. SEDDON, SECRETARY OF WAR.—We are enabled to state positively that Mr. Seddon Secretary of war, has resigned his position in President Davis's Cabinet. If any nomination has been made of his successor, it has not yet been acted upon.—*Richmond Examiner 21st.*

Mr. Seddon resigns on account of failing health.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY BY THE ROANOKE.—We have reason to believe that the Yankees are advancing towards Weldon by the Roanoke river. We have no particulars, but we are assured that steps have been taken to check them and drive them back.—*Goldsboro' State Journal. 24th.*

PETERSBURG, Jan, 28.—Nothing has occurred to break the quiet of our immediate lines since last report. A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan river in the direction of Weldon.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—Nothing of importance was done in the Senate to-day. A message was received from the President vetoing the act to send newspapers to soldiers free of postage. It was made the order of the day for Saturday. In the House the Bill increasing the number of Midshipmen, that passed the Senate yesterday notwithstanding the President's veto, was rejected for want of a two thirds vote. Yeas 38, nays 36.

Gen. Hood has been relieved of the command of the Army of Tennessee, and has issued the following farewell order to his troops:

HEAD QR'S, ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
Tupelo, Jan. 23d.

Soldiers! at my request, I have this day been relieved of the command of this army. In taking leave of you, accept my thanks for the patience with which you have borne your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and strived hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command; and I shall look with deep interest upon all your future operations and rejoice at your success.

J. B. HOOD, General.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—Baltimore *American* received. Gold 200 3-4. Grant was in Washington Saturday. A letter from Philadelphia says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington for peace commissioners from Davis. *National Intelligencer*, in announcing Blair's second visit to Richmond, says, we have good reason authorising us to say that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, heartless mission, but upon one of substance, giving people hope that an opportunity will be afforded for presenting a statement that the war be closed by negotiation. The *Herald* says Seward has most friendly relations with the managers of the *Intelligencer*.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The 53d Va. Regiment Pickett's Division, have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Confederacy can furnish a cartridge; and to every dishonorable offer of peace on submission, made by the enemy, they will reply with the crack of the rifle. The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments, and we call upon the people at home and the authorities to support and rally to us; and, with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each star upon it shall glow and shine forth in the firmament of nations.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—Twenty five surgeons and assistant surgeons, captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived last night from Varina. Seddon continues to act as Secretary of war. The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckinridge. No reliable developments relative to Blair's mission, though it is generally supposed he is prepared for re-union on such terms as the Confederate authorities may submit.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The most important business in the House to-day, was the consideration of the Senate bill providing for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications &c. Ramsey moved a proviso that said slaves shall not be used as soldiers. Miles supported the amendment. He was utterly opposed to arming our slaves. In the midst of his remarks, the House sustained a motion to transfer to the secret calendar. House bill increasing efficiency of cavalry passed. Wigfall introduced resolution directing repeal of all laws authorizing impressment of property for use of army, except by military officers in case of absolute necessity, which, after a long debate, was adopted.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27th.—The yankee gunboat Diaching got aground in the Combahee yesterday. Our batteries opened on her and set her afire. She burned to the water's edge. All of the crew except a Lieut. and five men escaped. The prisoners were brought to the city to-day. It is reported that the vessel recently sunk off Sullivan's Island by torpedoes was the Patpsco. Only five out of a crew of 300 were saved. All the rest were drowned. Nothing important from below.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28th.—A fire occurred here to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M. A lot of cotton, 435 bales, on the wharf in front of the Custom House, was nearly all consumed without damage to the adjacent buildings. Stiff N. W. breeze—very cold. Five car loads of cotton were consumed this morning on the W. & W. R. R., four miles from town. All quiet below.

MACON, Jan. 28.—The Marietta hotel was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Supposed to be an accident.

Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement on South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns, the main column moving towards Charleston, taking nearly all his transportation. Two other columns in light marching order moving by separate roads towards Branchville. Gen. Hill has ordered non combatants to leave Augusta.

RICHOND, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the transmission of news papers to soldiers free of postage, notwithstanding the President's veto. Yeas 13, nays 4. Nothing important done in the House.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—General Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War. It is reported that William Johnston, of North Carolina, Vance's competitor for the office of Governor in 1862, will be appointed Commissary General vice Northrop resigned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27th.—Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell all have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the U. S. authorities on the question of peace. They will leave to morrow.

JACKSON, Jan. 28th.—Twenty-three houses, six hundred bales of cotton, commissary, quartermaster and other stores were burned at Summit this morning. Fire accidental.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29th.—The House rejected, in secret session, after debate, the proposition to amend Senate bill for the employment of slaves on fortifications &c. by a proviso that said slaves should not be armed or used as soldiers. The bill was further considered, amended and passed.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29th.—Our scouts report the enemy's infantry encamped near Ennis' cross roads, on the road leading towards Grahamville, and on the road towards Sisters' Ferry. They have wagon trains with them. A reconnoitering force was reported within four miles of Robertsville this morning. A small party of Yankees landed on Little Brittain Island, near Legare's, Saturday night, but were driven off.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—During church hours to-day, a heavy cannonading was in progress on our lines eastwest our own and the enemy's river batteries.

Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell are in the city, and will be passed, by flag of truce, through Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines. Their mission excites much comment in all circles.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Northern papers of the 24th and 25th received. The main building of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Numerous valuable paintings and documents were consumed. The Museum and Library were saved. Origin of fire accidental. A San Francisco telegram of the 23d announces the arrival of Capt. Beauregard, brother of the General, in the capacity of Private Secretary to Ex Senator Gwynn. Reported that Gwynn has been created Duke by Maximilliam, and appointed Viceroy over five States ceded to France in payment for troops furnished by the French government. The story is not believed further than that Gwynn has obtained certain land grants and has been authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States. The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile bay, with 1000 bales of cotton for Rebel prisoners arrived at New York on the 24th. Gen. Dix has suppressed Rebel "personals" in the New York Daily *News*. A telegram from Washington says the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners of war is in the hands of Gens. Grant and Anderson. It is believed that a full exchange will soon be effected. Sumner and Wilson both opposed measures of retaliation proposed in Congress. The Toronto gunboat affair is pronounced a *canard*. Gold unchanged.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—In the House to day, Dejarnette submitted the following, which was supported in an able and elaborate speech:

WHEREAS, All nations have ever witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in their vicinity;

Resolved, that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistent with their prosperity and development; and whereas the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted, as alleged, in the establishment of a government founded on the consent of the governed; nevertheless, we have reason to believe that ulterior designs are entertained against California and the other Pacific States, which we do not regard parties to the war now being waged against us, as they have neither given men nor money for its prosecution; therefore the Congress of the Confederate States do resolve that the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite, on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States, with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the Continent of North America.

Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

As a part of the history of the times, and for the information of such of our readers as may not see it elsewhere, we subjoin the following letter from President Davis to certain of the Senators in the Georgia Legislature upon the question of Separate State action.

There is no question made of the powers of any State, nor is any one of the attributes of individual sovereignty denied. The question of practicability is alone considered and the inexpediency of a resort to separate action is, as we think, clearly proved. We cannot withhold our assent to the conclusion of the President that "separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country."

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17, 1864.

To the Hon Senators of Georgia—Messrs. A. R. Wright, Pres't Senate, Y. L. Guerry, J. M. Chambers, Thos. E. Lloyd, Fred'k K. West, Ro. B. Nesbit:

Gentlemen:—I answered by telegram this morning your letter of 11th inst., as requested, and now respectfully comply with your desire that I should express my views on the subject to which you invite my attention.

In forwarding to me the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favor the passage of these or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves, and to unite and strengthen our enemies; but that it is asserted in Milledgeville that I favor such action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are kind enough to say that, if this be true, and if the passage of these or similar resolutions, would in the slightest degree aid or assist me in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give them your earnest and hearty support.

I return you my cordial thanks for this expression of confidence, but assure you that there is no truth in the assertions which you mention; and I presume that you will already have seen by the closing part of my annual message, which must have reached you since the date of your letter, that I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States.

That agency seems to me to be well adapted to its purpose, and free from the injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested.

The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united counsels; to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and, to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us.

They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and if such a suspicion, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposal of separate state action was first mooted, it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability give weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection.

If all the States of the two hostile Federations are to meet in Convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place *after* an agreement as to the time place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling, difficulties of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a Convention without a previous agreement as to the *terms* on which they are to meet. The proposed Convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the Convention, or that it should be so bound. But, it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion; would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy; would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the right/wisdom of our cause, that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement *in advance*, of the meeting of a Convention. The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the Convention, and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a Convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. It is not the impracticable character of the project apparent.

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both Federations should be held by common consent without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions; should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare that the function of such a convention would be simply to *propose* a plan of peace, with the *consent* of the two belligerents; or, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the Convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that *consent* cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan then would resolve itself into a scheme that the two governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals.

If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to the Convention of States. The author of these resolutions and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections, it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity but as you invite a full expression of my views, I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests, when the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full powers to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assemblage of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare are to meet without power to conclude anything?

In the history of our own country we find that, in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood of sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant change according to the vicissitudes of the struggle, and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned, and leave the parties more embittered than ever; less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation.

Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose to term the "S are" "West Virginia," and thus recognise an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that "West Virginia" should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights, after having formally admitted her as a State and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the government, of these States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then a number of the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to the mere recomendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstances? Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW YORK.—In the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany it is is estimated that $65,000,000 in local bounties was paid to volunteers in the State of New York during the past year.

RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 27, 1865.

Mrs M Burton, Leaksville; mrs S S Galloway, mrs E J Law, A F Geral, Wentworth; Col J Irvin, miss M Irvin, Reidsville; J C Cooper, Oxford; S E Ray, Hillsboro; J W McKee, Isaac Laws, N P Hall, Caldwell; D O Kelly, Carthage; miss E J McKee, Stowesville; mrs L J Wilson, Concord; W H Neil, M S Swann, E K Swann, J J Sloan, mrs A R C Neal, Steel Creek; J H Dalton, mrs J L Andrews, Houstonville; D A Caldwell, Craigshead; J D McNeill, 2nd Cavalry; J P McLean, mrs C McFadyen, J D Williams, H McNeill, mrs J Utterburg, A McKinnon, H & E J Lilly, A McPherson, Jr., Fayetteville; Jno Autry, Hawley's Store; N S Williams, S Andrus, A A Troy, Marley's Mills; Co E, 5th N C T, Wilmington; A McArthur, Gray's Creek; Chas Dewey, Raleigh; J A Lilly, Norwood's; mrs M Gainey, J M Lilly, mrs E Christian, mrs F Pemberton, Edinboro; D J Black, Little Rockfish; mrs E P Griffin, miss E Pierce, J R Farmer, Wilson; T S Watson, J B Carr, Wenasville; O Dewey, Raleigh; H Crawford, Mebanesville; mrs R G Twitty, Rutherfordton; mrs J A Patton, Asheville; J H Stevenson, New Stirling; D A Malloy, Dundarroch; miss E H Owen, mrs E Gillis, Col Wm Shaw, miss I Johnson, Fayetteville; mrs H W Guion, Owen Hill; Rev H McAlister, Kyle's Landing; mrs M L Jones, Wadesboro; J T Mackinnon, R McKinnon, H M Scarborough, Mount Gilead; A Baker, D Baker, Cowper Hill; J S Harrington, Harrington's; C W Monroe, Dundarroch; mrs O Sommers, Col S Miller, T A Bell, J F McDonald, Z S Dave, mrs A K Simonton, mrs M J Houston, mrs S H Monroe, mrs M M Speck, Spencerville; mrs R Phifer, Concord; M E Reese, Miranda; Capt J K Potts, 48th N C T; mrs M E Gillam, Pilot Mountain; B H Neal, mrs A R Neal, mrs A C Bower, Jefferson; J A Clodfelter, 10th Va. Reg't; mrs R L Hargrove, mrs R A King, J R Ferryman, J H Johnston, mrs H E McNary, mrs C V Addleston, Dr C L Payne, mrs W Z Smythe, Dr R L Payne, A Hunt, A Hargrave, T O Ford, Mrs Geo Leach, miss Kate Conrad, Lexington; M M Brandon, Rowan Mills; mrs M Waddell, Enola; J B Martin, Snow Hill; Dr A C Wharton, Greensborough; mrs S J Vancette, Mebanesville; mrs M P White, Melville; Dr N Graham, Jno Monroe, White's Creek; J H Caldwell, J D Watkins, Rev D E Jordan, N Dalton, mrs J S Reynolds, mrs J Vaughan, mrs P Black, mrs C Hay, mrs C Jones, mrs C G Scales, Madison; mrs W S Norment, Lumberton; J O Sale, Lexington, Va; P McDuffie, Moore's Creek; mrs C Bauerman, mrs G Bauerman, mrs F Corbett, mrs D Robinson, S C Alexander, Elk Ri Chapel; J G R Mellon, Laurinburg; L L McLaurin, Bennettsville, S.C.; M McQueen, Carthage; D McDonald, Reedy Branch; B Robinson, Prospect Hall; J Gaster, W McDougald, Swann's Station; Mrs C Clark, Bunn's Level; T M A Oates, Double Shoal; O Fleming, Caddle Creek; B Grice, J S Rice, Fulwood's Store; W W Pharr, Caddle Creek; E W Kimmons, mrs Letcher, L Rumple, mrs P McKinley, J Sidewatt, Mill Hill; J L Barr, Fancy Hill; W G Potts, Gowan's Ford; mrs J Gaison, Rowan Mills; mrs C Alexander, Concord, Rev B L Stall, Lenoir; J Froneberger, Dallas; Dr W W Oliver, Madison; F B Watkins, Hampden Sydney; D A Mebane, Jas Monadnock Mebanesville; D T Pegram, Leeo; mrs S A Doe, Mrs N W Kirkpatrick, miss M Leach, Danville; mrs Dr N H Hall, J R McDuffie, Fayetteville; E McIver, McIver's; W A McLean, Affordsville; J Malloy, Laurinburgh; Rev M McNair, Malta; miss J A Gibbs, Gainesville, Ala; mrs N McDongald, Bunn's Level.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of J. E. Avery Military Lodge No. 1, F. A. M., held at camp Godwin, near Petersburg, Va, January 2nd, A. L. 5865, A. D. 1865, the following were passed:

WHEREAS, it hath pleased the Grand Master of the universe to call from labor to refreshment, our brother R. G. THOMPSON, Co. F, 6th N. C. Regiment, who died at Harrisonburg, Va., October 13th, 1864, of wounds received at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sep. 22nd, 1864:

Resolved, 1st. That in his death, J. E. Avery Military Lodge, has sustained the loss of a valuable member, and the country a gallant defender.

Resolved, 2nd. That while we, his surviving brothers, do most sincerely lament his early fall, yet we would humbly bow before our supreme Grand Master and kiss his chastening rod.

Resolved, 3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be published, in the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and spread upon the records of this Lodge, and the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the family of the deceased, in Alamance county, N. C.

WM. A. HURANT,
W. J. KERR,
JNO J. WHITE,
Comm'e.

January 1st, 1865

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's Uncle, on the morning of the 6th Dec'r, 1864, by the Rev. S. C. Millen, Capt. A. A. HILL, Co. G, 7th Regiment N. C. T., to Miss NANNIE McKEE.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Killed, on the 12th of May, at Spottsylvania C. H., NEVIN O'HARK, Captain of Company E, 28th Reg., N. C. T., Lane's Brigade.

The subject of this notice was the son of John Clark, of Montgomery county, N. C., and was in the 30th year of his age. Capt. Clark volunteered early in the war, was elected 3rd Lieut, and at the re-organization of the Regiment was elected 1st Lieutenant. He was first in active service near Newbern, where his Regiment covered the retreat of our army; then at Hanover, and the seven day's fight around Richmond, in which he was wounded in the arm, but still remained in command until sent to the rear by order of the surgeon. Time and again did he go with the gallant Lee, Lane and others, to the enemy's land; was at Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Guancellorville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and the bloody field near Spottsylvania. Gallantly did he lead his men and cheer them on to meet the foe. But although his record as a soldier is bright, his character as a christian very far outshines that of the soldier. Before leaving his home he came into full communion with the church of Mt. Carmel, and engaged in that warfare which is sure of victory. Said the captain of the Regiment, that Capt. Clark held up his hand and encouraged his heart in the duties of his office. His piety was unpretentious, yet deep and abiding; not a dazzling light, but clear and bright and ever shining; not the meteoric glare, but that light that "shineth more and more even to the perfect day." The word of God was the man of his counsel—the constant study—daily did he "search the scriptures," and left many excellent comments on God's word. He was kind and obliging to his company, and long will he be remembered by all who survive this cruel war. Though of feeble constitution, he never failed in duty. He loved his country and her cause, and fought and died in her defence. Thus the father has lost two noble sons, and with his family and friends mourn their loss, and the church has lost a bright and shining light. Maj. George Clark was killed at Gettysburg, and Capt. Nevin Clark at Spottsylvania—both well educated christian gentlemen, of more than ordinary promise. The bright hopes of friends have been nipt in the bud, but we may joy in this that they died in the faith. They lived well and died nobly—yea, gloriously. Let us cherish their memory, and imitate their example. N. T. B.

In Moore county, on the 25th December, Mrs. MARY McDONALD, consort of Daniel McDonald, aged 55 years, leaving a husband and four children and many friends and relatives to mourn their loss. She had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for 30 years. She was beloved by all who knew her, and died without an enemy, and we have no reason to doubt but what she is now with her Saviour in Heaven, whom she trusted while here she said.

What is home without a mother,
What are all the joys we meet,
When her loving smiles no longer
Greet the coming of our feet?
The days seem long, the nights are drear,
And time rolls slowly on,
And ah! how few are childhood's joys
When her gentle care is gone.
Things we prize are first to vanish,
Hearts we love, to pass away,
And how soon in one childhood
We behold her last decaying,
Her eyes grow dim her steps are slow,
Her joys of earth are past,
And sometimes ere we learn to know her,
She has breathed on earth her last.
Older hearts may have their sorrow—
Grief that quickly dies away—
But a mother lost in childhood,
Grieves the heart from day to day.
We miss her kind, her willing hand—
Her fond and earnest care,
And ah, how dark is life around us,
What is home without a mother? SALLIE.

In Person county, N. C., on the 10th inst, of Pneumonia, JOHN THOMAS ROUNTREE, infant son of Thomas and Edney E Rountree, aged 8 months and 5 days.

These bereaved parents may comfort their hearts with the blessed thought that their little boys (for another has gone before) have been taken from the evil that now is and from that which is to come. They have escaped the great tribulations through which christians make their way to glory. And now, if aged saints having passed through flame and flood to the promised land, acknowledge that their great reward is all of grace how much more may those little ones,

Caught up her from womb and breast,
Claim right to sing above the rest,
For they have found that happy shore,
They neither saw nor sought before. T. U. F.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, MAY STREET.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

BACON	$7 00
BEEF, retail	2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00@5 50
BUTTER	$8 00@10 00
CORN	$40 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@2 00
COTTON YARNS	50 00@60 00
COFFEE	$100 00@4, 00
COPPERAS	$8 00@10 00
EGGS	$4 00
FLOUR	$600@$695 00
IRON	$6 00
LEATHER	$75 00
LEAD	$6 5 @7 00
NAILS, retail	$ 5 00@6 00
PORK	$5 50@6 00
PEAS	$25 00
RYE	$35 00
SALT	$10 00@12 00
SUGAR	$00 00
TURPENTINE	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@00 00
BUZZING, 4-4	$5 50@6 00
SALT	$75 00@100 00
TALLOW	00 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Music on the Piano, desires a situation.

Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.
Oaks, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1865.-5tpd.

ALMANACS!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Feb'y 1,-4t.

Mrs. Jacob Ottarburg

OFFERS FOR SALE:
Fine Chewing Tobacco;
Extra Smoking Tobacco;
Extract Logwood; Copperas;
Black Flax Thread;
Brown Windsor Soap.
Jan'y 25, 1865-3t*

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.
Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Aversaboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.
Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.
J. E. W. CALDWELL.
Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving all taxes due 1st January, 1865. Also, to list Specific Tax (for Licenses) Tax on Sales for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; Tax on Incomes, Profits, and Salaries; Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st, 1863, and Jan'y 1st, 1865; Additional Tax on Profits exceeding 25 per cent. during 1864, by any corporation or joint stock company? viz: At Arch'd Kelly's, Feb'y 9th, 1865; Sheffield's, Feb'y 13th; Ritter's, Feb'y 11th; Alston Place, Feb'y 13th; McIntosh's, Feb'y 14th; Sheppard's, Feb'y 15th; McNeill's, 16th; Graham's, 17th; Carthage, 18th; also at Carthage 20th, 21st, and 22d, (Court week.) All who have failed to settle for their Tithes are reminded that the money value must be paid at once or the law will be enforced.
ALEX KELLY,
Collector 8th District, N. C.
Carthage, Jan'y 24, 1865.-2t.

WARRENTON FEMALE COL. INSTITUTE.

THE 48th Session of this School will begin Feb 2nd, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.
JULIUS WILCOX, Prin.
Jan. 11.-5t.

Classical School.

THE Eleventh Session of my School, situated ten miles from Weldon, and eight miles from Halifax Town, will commence the 30th January, 1865.
For Circulars apply to
I P. OSBORNE, Principal,
Weldon, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1865.-2t-pd

$1000 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's stable, 6½ miles west of Fayetteville, on Sunday night last, a Bay Horse, 8 years old, very fine condition, a blemish in his right eye, medium size, shod all round, the tops of his hind shoes raised, a few white spots under the saddle.

$500 Reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and $500 for the thief with evidence sufficient to convict him.
GRAHAM D. BAKER.
Jan. 11.-3t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.
Applications for admission must be addressed to
Maj. WM. A BANKS,
Superintendent.
Jan. 11th, 1865.-4t.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE Next Session of Twenty weeks will begin on 1st of February. Circulars containing Terms, &c., sent, on application to
Rev. R BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
January 11, 1865.-4t.*

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 2d of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.
Dec 14, 1864.-3t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.
GNO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN ..... WM. H SHAVARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, MAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order
JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY FIVE cts per lb, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.
DAVID MURPHY.
Dec. 14, 1864. tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement) of the 20th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1864.-tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY.

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE WELCOME HOME.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come,
To be the first to greet us,
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
And care has been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of your diamond ray,
To the glance that flashes pleasure;
When the words that welcome back betray
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, Joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

DEMONIACAL POSSESSION.

The traveller in Palestine meets with a thousand objects, to remind him that he is in the country in which the sacred writers lived and wrote. The natural scenery, the mountains, rivers and lakes, the various productions of the soil, the customs of the people, their modes of salutation, and even their costume, the garments in which they are clad, appear to be the same or such as are often mentioned in the writings of the Evangelists and Apostles. In all the various references to these things the intelligent traveller sees that the gospel narrative is a history of real life. And it is remarkable that he meets with persons, thought to be possessed of demons, like those described by the sacred historians.

Dr. Thomson, who spent twenty-five years as a missionary in that land, remarks that in Sidon there are cases of epileptic fits, which in external manifestations, closely resemble that mentioned in Mark 9: 18, Matthew 17; 15, and Luke 9; 38. These fits (he says) have seized a young man in my own house, repeatedly; and lo! the spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth* out, and *foameth* at the mouth and gnasheth with his *teeth*, and is cast down wherever he may be seized, and pineth away until you would think he was actually dead. Matthew calls him a "lunatic," and Mark calls the spirit of which he is possessed, a "dumb spirit." "And there are cases in which the disease accompanies, and in others it obviously occasions dumbness. I will not say that such unfortunate creatures are tormented by an evil spirit, but I am sure that no cavilling skeptic can prove that they are not."

"The instance mentioned by Mark 5: 2—16, and Luke 8: 26—36, was most remarkable, but there are some like it at the present day, furious and dangerous maniacs, who wander about the mountains and sleep in tombs and caves. In their worst paroxysms they are quite unmanageable and prodigiously strong. And this, I suppose, is about what the evangelists mean by their breaking the chains and fetters with which they had been bound. It also appears that they went naked; for when they were healed, they were found *clothed* and in their right mind. And it is one of the most common traits in this madness that the victims refuse to wear clothes. I have often seen them absolutely naked in Beyrut and Sidon. There are also cases in which they run wildly about the country and frighten the whole neighborhood. These poor wretches are held in the greatest reverence by the Moslems, who through some monstrous perversion of ideas, believe them to be inspired and peculiarly holy. It would certainly be rash to decide that this calamity was the work of evil spirits, and yet the manifestations are so inhuman and satanic, and the real causes so mysterious, that I am not much disposed to dispute the point with the natives of the country, who ascribe the mischief to supernatural agency."

The facts stated in this extract cannot justify the mere assumption of skeptics who, to get rid of mystery in the gospels, impeach the veracity of the evangelists and suppose that there was no real agency of demons over those said to be "possessed of evil spirits," and that the sacred writers conformed to popular separation in their narratives.

CURES FOR FITS.—For a fit of Passion—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your minds to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness—Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a man.

For a fit of extravagance and Folly—Go to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition—Go into the churchyard and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those which He has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity and Fear—Whether they respect the body or the mind—whether they are loads to the shoulders, the head or the heart—the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician—"Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

For a Fit of Repining—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, and the afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

CURIOSITIES OF DREAMING.

The peculiar condition of the mind in dreaming, though doubtless determined by certain mental laws, appears not to be traceable to any laws which are at present understood. Dreams of the commonest kinds, however, seem to be referable to some of our waking states, and follow the train of thought and feeling with which we have previously been occupied. Recent events, and recent mental emotions, mingled into a continuous series, or combined with old events, take possession of us when asleep, and produce impressions which, though often fantastically unreal, are manifestly occasioned by some reality which had antecedently affected us. "We hear, perhaps," says Dr. Abercrombie, "of a distressing accident; we have received some unpleasant news of an absent friend; and we have been concerned in some business which gives rise to anxiety. A dream takes place, in which all these are combined with the accident; the absent friend is in our company, and the person with whom the business was transacted also appears in the scene. The only bond of union among these occurrences was, that each of them gave rise to a similar kind of emotion; and the train was probably excited by some bodily feeling of uneasiness—perhaps an oppression at the stomach—at the time when the dream occured. Without this the particular series might not have taken place at all, or some of the elements of it might have occurred on a totally different occasion. The absent friend might have appeared in connection with old and pleasing recollections, combined, perhaps, with persons and events associated with these, and without any reference to the painful intelligence by which the attention had been directed to him." Or it may be, as the same writer continues: We meet a person whom we have not seen for many years, and are led to inquire after old friends, and to allude to events long past. Dreams follow in which these persons appear, and other persons and occurrences connected with them, but the individual whose conversation gave rise to the series does not appear in it, because he was not connected with the particular chain of events which were thus recalled into mind." Many different circumstances may also be mixed up with the vision, which seem to have no connection with the main particulars, though they may have some occult relation to them, which, if the laws of dreaming were determinable, would not seem utterly incongruous.

Dreams sometimes consist of trains of images brought up by association with bodily sensations. Examples of this kind are very numerous. The father of the late James Gregory relates of himself, that having on one occasion gone to bed with a vessel of hot water at his feet, he dreamed of walking up the crater of Mount Etna, and of feeling the ground warm under his steps. He had, at an early period of his life, visited Mount Vesuvius, and actually felt a strong sensation of warmth in his feet when walking up the side of the crater; but it was remarkable that the dream was not of Vesuvius, but of Etna, of which he knew nothing save what he had recently learnt from reading Brydone's description. This circumstance, Dr. Abercrombie thinks, was owing to the latter impression having been the more recent. On another occasion the same gentleman dreamed of spending a winter at Hudson's Bay, and of suffering much distress from the intense frost. This dream he attributes to his having thrown off the bed clothes in his sleep, coupled with the fact that, a few days before he had been reading a very particular account of the state of the colonies of that country during winter. Again, when suffering from toothache, he dreamed of undergoing the operation of tooth-drawing, with the additional circumstance that the operator drew a sound tooth, leaving the aching one in its place.

A still more striking anecdote is one in which a gentleman and his wife were dreaming precisely similar dreams at the same time, and produced to all appearance by the same cause. This curious coincidence is thus related by Dr. Abercrombie. "It happened at the period when there was an alarm of French invasion, and almost every man in Edingburg was a soldier. All things had been arranged in expectation of the landing of an enemy, the first notice of which was to be given by a gun from the Castle, and this was to be followed by a chain of signals calculated to alarm the country in all directions. Further, there had been recently in Edinburg a splendid military spectacle, in which five thousand men had been drawn up in Prince's St. fronting the Castle. The gentleman to whom the dream occurred, and who had been a most zealous volunteer, was in bed between two and three o'clock in the morning, when he dreamt of hearing the signal gun. He was immediately at the castle, witnessed the proceedings for displaying the signals, and saw and heard a great bustle over the town from troops and artillery assembling, especially in Prince's street. At this time he was aroused by his wife, who awoke in a fright in consequence of a similar dream, connected with much noise and the landing of an enemy, and concluding with the death of a particular friend of her husband's, who had served with him as a volunteer during the late war. The origin of this remarkable occurrence was ascertained in the morning to be the noise produced in the room above by the falling of a pair of tongs, which had been left in some very awkward position in support of a clothes screen—rather a ridiculous cause, considering the effect produced, but one which nevertheless was sufficient to explain the peculiarity of the dream.—*Sharp's Magazine.*

THE DESOLATION OF WAR.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* paints the following picture of Northern Georgia:

As you wind through the forest ravine and open country, from Resaca to Dalton, the utter loneliness, the want of human life, strikes me with a feeling of desolation. The fences are gone, the houses are deserted, the bubbling spring on the roadside shows no happy child drinking or paddling in its water. No sheep graze in the fields, no cattle browse in the woods, not even the crowing of a cock is heard. The bee hive is deserted by its once busy tenants, and the ruined mill is still. So startling is the utter silence, that even when the wild bird of the forest carols a note, you look around surprised that amid such loneliness any living being should be happy.

COURTING IN CONNECTICUT.—The Danbury *Jeffersonian* says a man was arrested and tried in New Fairfield some weeks since for an attempt to "kiss, hug and tickle" (so the indictment read) a certain woman. The man demurred to the "soft impeachment," and the case has "gone up."—Courting must be a dangerous business in those parts.

EXEMPTION OF MINISTERS.—The House has passed the clause of the Exemption bill, which exempts all ministers in the regular discharge of their ministerial duties, who were, on the 17th of February, 1864, authorized to preach according to the rules of their respective denominations. The amendment strikes out the clause declaring that no minister who have, at any time during the war, been engaged in buying and selling for profit, or who have not pastoral charge of a religious congregation.

JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, AND THE BIBLE.

Many years ago, I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson, at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears—when, turning to the sage of Monticello, I remarked, "How sweetly, how very sweetly sounds that Sabbath bell." The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied, "Yes, my dear Webster, it melts the heart, it calms our passions and makes us boys again." Here I observed that man was formed for religious worship, and that notwithstanding all the sophistry of Epicurus Lucretius and Voltaire, the Scriptures, stood upon a rock as firm and immoveable as truth itself. Man, in his purer, loftier breathing, turned his mental eye towards immortality, and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature, in saying that "the soul, secure in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger and defies its point."

Mr. Jefferson fully concurred in this opinion and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction, a very different direction; and that Sunday schools (he did not use our more correct term, Sabbath,) presented the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked. "Burke," said he, "never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that 'religious education is the cheapest defence of nations.'" "Raikes," said Mr. Jefferson, "has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; perhaps, when I am cold, he will obtain his reward; I hope so, earnestly hope so. I am considered by many, Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but this is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of this sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands. Of the distinguished Raikes, he was *clarum et venerabile nomen.*" I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than the best productions of Greece and Rome. That the "harp upon the willows by the waters of Babylon," had charms for me beyond anything in the blind man of Scio. I then turned to Jeremiah (there was a fine folio of the Scriptures before me, of 1458,) and read aloud some of the most sublime passages, that used to delight me on my father's knee. But I fear, my dear friend, I shall tire you with my prolix account of what a pleasant, very pleasant Sabbath I spent in the company of one who has filled a very large space in our political and literary annals.—*Daniel Webster.*

INGENUITY OF REBEL LADIES.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, who has obtained some information from New Orleans, writes as follows:

Prisoners in this section of country are no longer kept in New Orleans. The officers are sent North, and the privates and others to Ship Island. The Yankees say this is all owing to the peculiar cookery of the ladies of the Crescent City, who, being permitted to feed the prisoners, occasionally sent them such exquisite dishes of pie pie, hatchet-pudding, rope-cobbler, chisel-pot-pie, screwdriver-ketchup, etc., that no bricks or bars in town could hold them when the "victles" commenced working. Though the efforts of the fair rebels in behalf of the prisoners have thus resulted in their banishment to cruel places, (for, even if close kept within the solidest walls, it must still be punishment to be removed from the vicinity of such fair angels,) who can blame them? The result was not to be foreseen. The noble, beautiful, courageous, patriotic, Yankee-defying and altogether lovely rebel ladies of New Orleans—may Heaven forever bless them, and send them a speedy return of their husbands, sons and lovers, say I—and I think I hear my reader add his heartfelt "Amen."

HOW COLUMBUS LOOKED.—The personal appearance of Columbus was not a bad index of his character. His general air expressed the authority which he knew so well how to exercise. His light grey eyes kindled easily at subjects of interest. He was tall and well formed. His complexion was fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy. Trouble soon turned his light hair grey, and at the age of thirty it was quite white. Moderate in food, simple in dress, temperate in language, bearing himself with courteous and gentle gravity, religious without being formal; repressing his irritable temper with a lofty piety, he was the model of a Christian gentleman. The devout reference of his successes to the Divine favor, with which he concludes the report of his first voyage to the sovereignty of Castile, is highly characteristic of the man.

BRUCE'S PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LEE.—The Committee of the Virginia Legislature appointed to confer with Mr. Bruce, looking to the purchase of his painting of Gen. Robert E. Lee for a State portrait; to be deposited in the Capitol, has, we understand, stipulated for the purchase of the picture for the sum of one thousand dollars in specie, or its equivalent in Confederate money. The Committee, we believe, is prepared to report favorably on the project of securing the picture at once, as it has been pronounced by *connoisseurs* and judges the best and most life-like that art has yet produced or likely to be produced contemporary with the great original.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The bill reported in the Confederate Senate, on Tuesday, 13th, to amend the National flag by the displacement of a portion of its excessive white, and the substitution of a bar of red, upon the end of the flag, in width two fifths the length of the flag, will, it is hoped, be adopted. The present flag, though very pretty when floating, is nevertheless easily soiled, and when hanging in a calm, it looks like a table-cloth, the union being completely obscured by the white bunting. The design of the amended flag is by Major A. J. Reynolds, and does great credit to his excellent taste. It is a vast improvement upon the present flag, and will commend itself by its beauty to general admiration.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN JAPAN.—We have received, via Holland, a letter from Japan three days later than the news already published. It has been already stated that the Prince of Nagato having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death. —We learn that this singular and sanguinary sentence was approved of by the Mikado and by the Taicoun, the spiritual, and temporal sovereigns of Japan, and that the number of servants killed in execution of it was four hundred and twenty men and two hundred and fifteen women and children. The Prince, on learning the facts, was deeply concerned, and sent to the capital his First Minister on board the English corvette Barrosa, which was placed at his disposal by Vice-Admiral Kuker. The minister, on arriving at Yeddo, waited upon the representatives of France, England, Holland, America and Russia, and besought them to intercede with the Taicoun in favor of the Prince, his master, who had decided on executing all the provisions of the treaty, and immediately paying the sums due. Such was the situation of affairs at the last date.—*Galignani's Messenger December 7.*

WORTH KNOWING.—A friend in Sumpter District, who has for the past two seasons, adopted the following method to preserve his bacon from flies, bugs, etc., requests us to publish it for the general good. After allowing your hams and shoulders to remain in pickle the usual time, take them out and wash them. Let them drain about twenty-four hours, with the meat side down. Then cover the fleshy portions with a paste made of fine ground black pepper and sorghum or other molasses, and allow them to remain two or three days with the meat side up, before hanging. Hams preserved in this way are richer in flavor and much more juicy than those preserved in the ordinary manner, besides you have the certainty that they will keep for years, if necessary, without the sign of a bug. One pound of black pepper is sufficient for five or six large hams.—*Charleston Mercury.*

HOW TO PREVENT WET FEET.—A writer in the Mechanic's Magazine, who says he has had three pairs of boots last him six years, and he thinks he will not require more for six years to come, tells how he treats them:

I put a pound of tallow and rosin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, apply it hot to the boot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor upper will soak any more. If it is desirable the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve one ounce of wax to a teaspoonful of turpentine and lamp black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the rosin and tallow, rub them over with wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will be a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow and grease become rancid and rot the stitching or leather, but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE SEA SERPENT.—The sea serpent that for so many years has deprived superstitious sailors of their wits has been captured in our harbor, at Latng's ship yard, where he was left, high and dry, and whence he was borne in triumph to the city. His length is 28 feet; his head 5 inches in circumference; his body, at the largest part seven inches round. Altogether, he is a wonderful creature, with a great gaping mouth, wide spread nostrils, and orifices where the eyes ought to be, but are not. His snakeship was first seen at an early hour, apparently basking on the rocks, and his appearance, as may well be imagined, caused a commotion in the neighborhood. After having viewed it for some time at a safe distance, one of the spectators gathered courage sufficient to approach nearer and nearer until he at last discovered that the tail of the monster had made its last wriggle, and that he was as "dead as herrings that are red." The intelligence of his finding was brought to town, and when half-a-hundred persons had visited the spot and pronounced the body to be that of the veritable sea serpent; some inquisitive fellow out with his knife and cut a few inches from the monster's tail, when it was discovered that the cause of all the alarm and excitement was a great piece of kelp! —as like a serpent as like could be. The illusion was perfect, and nearly every one who saw the kelp was deceived by its appearance.—*Vancouver Chronicle.*

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—A singular case has recently come under our observation. After preaching, some time since, a good brother gave us a silver dollar, saying that when a sermon suited him, he liked to pay for it right off. The silver dollar is worth, in this market, just fifty dollars. This reminds us of a minister who received from a member of his congregation, that amount for a whole year's preaching. Fifty dollars! It looks like a large sum, but what will it buy? Two-thirds of a shoe, half a hat, or the tails of a coat, and they must be very short at that.—*Confederate Baptist.*

VARIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.—The variation of the compass is so great in England at the present time, that the needle can scarcely be said to be true to the pole. The variation is westerly, and is decreasing about six minutes annually. At London the present variation is 20 degrees, at Liverpool 23 3-4, at Dublin 25, at Cork 25 1-2, at Edinburg 24. According to the laws of magnetic variation, these figures will diminish until the variation shall disappear. The needle will then move gradually to the east, until its variation on the side of the pole will become as it has been on the west. It will then return again, and so on in slow but eternal oscillation.

DREADFUL.—A prisoner from Chattanooga describes the condition of those families that left Georgia and sought Yankee protection as terrible. "Many women and children have died from cold—four or five thousand of them being huddled together in Chattanooga, with no wood and little to eat. There is nothing but lamentation and vain regrets from morning till night.

Children's Department.

WHAT EVA AND CLARA DID.

"And is there aught, my daughters dear,"
Asked a young, pious mother,
"That you have done at school to-day
Which happy made another?"

Blushing, they bowed their faces bright,
Where innocence was seated;
Nor did they speak until at length
The question was repeated.

Then little Eva said, "Mamma,
To-day Maria Lester,
When we were spelling, gained the head;
I smiled on her and kissed her."

A tear-drop stood in Clara's eye;
She said, "You know, dear mother,
My classmate, darling Abby Lane,
Has lost her baby brother.

What anguish did she feel, mamma!
I often heard her sighing;
The tear-drops down her cheeks would steal,
Her eyes were red with crying.

And O I felt so bad for her,
She seemed so broken-hearted;
I dropped my books and stole to her,
And words of cheer imparted.

She smiled, and wiped away her tears,
Nor wept for her dear brother,
But called me good, I know not why,
For that was all, dear mother."

"Come to my arms, my blessed ones,"
Exclaimed the gladdened mother;
"It is the will of Christ our Lord
To feel with one another."

GOD CALLING CHILDREN.

Ellen Wilson had been reading the story of Samuel aloud to her mother, when the coming twilight forced her to close her book. So she sat a while with her little hands clasped in her mother's loving clasp, looking into the blazing fire. At last she said:

"Mamma, I don't want to go and leave you, and live alone with a priest like Eli; but I do wish it was the fashion for God to call children now-a-days, just as he did little Samuel."

"Why, my dear, do you wish such a fashion?"

"Because, then I would know just how to be good, and what he wants me to do."

"It is true God does not speak with a voice which sounds in the ear, as his midnight voice did to Samuel; but I well remember that I received many calls from God in my childhood, and I think, if my Ellen would listen with all her heart, she would find that it is still the 'fashion' for God to call children.

"When did God ever call you, mamma?"

"The first time I remember, I was about five years old, and was reading the narrative of William Parker's death in 'Child's Book on the Soul.' Then something seemed to whisper, "Though you are young, you may die, too. Why do you not give your heart to Christ and be prepared?" I felt very sober for a while, but it was a still small voice, and I soon drowned it in play. Then, again, two or three years later, when I first saw a dead body from which the soul had gone. Then something seemed to say, 'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. They that seek me early shall find me.' Then I listened and felt sober for a few days, as before, but did not obey the voice, and it soon ceased."

"Did you have more calls, mamma?"

"As I grew older the calls became fainter and less frequent, and but for God's goodness, might have ceased altogether; but, thanks to his mercy, the blessed voice came again, and as the word, 'Quench not the Spirit,' sounded from the minister's lips, and were again repeated in my ears as I tossed upon my bed at midnight, I saw my sins and danger, and Christ ready to forgive and save me.

"Then I said, *Here am I*,' and from that time resolved to love and obey Christ all my life. Then peace came into my soul, and I could sleep sweetly, for I heard and answered the heavenly voice. From that hour I have never been troubled to 'know what to do,' for I find God ever ready to tell me as plainly as he did Samuel. Ellen, have you ever heard such a voice? And don't you think, if you listen attentively, you can tell what to do?"

Ellen hung her head, for she had read her Bible and knew her duty, and had heard God's voice more than once, calling her to love and serve him.

"Yes, mamma, I think I have heard God call, though that is not the voice I meant. I always thought it would be easier to know what to do, if God would speak in my ear, just as he did to Samuel.

"No, my dear, if you will not listen now, you would not under any circumstances. Childhood soon passes, and the noisy din of earthly care drowns the calls of God, and they are often unheeded until it is too late. Christ loves children, he died for them, and when he was on earth he blessed them, and said, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Now, the next time you hear his voice, say 'Here I am,' for thou didst call me,' and trusting in Christ for help, try to obey his Word. Sometimes he calls with a text of Scripture, sometimes by putting a serious thought into your mind, even amidst your play; to-night he calls my little Ellen by the story of little Samuel."

Tears ran down Ellen's face at these few solemn words from her mother, and that evening as she knelt in prayer, she asked the help from God's Spirit, without which no child can truly obey God's voice.

TIME FLIES.—"Say, why don't you fly?" were words uttered by Fannie Fair in a tone so peculiar as to induce her mother to raise her eyes from the piece of embroidery that occupied her attention, and to exclaim:

"To whom are you speaking, my child? It surely cannot be to me."

"Why no, mother," said Fanny, laughing at the idea of her mother flying. "I am talking to your watch. Look here, I have been observing the hands go round for quite a long while, and am now waiting to see the watch fly."

"I am afraid you will have to watch and wait much longer than you have already done, deary, and in the end be disappointed. Whatever made you think my watch would fly?"

"Don't you remember, mother, that Mr. T. said yesterday, 'Time flies on rapid wings,' and we should mark the golden moments as they flew! and as your watch *keeps time* and is made of *gold*, I thought I would look after it as it flew away to see where it would go to, for Mr. T. said we never could bring time back to us, once it was fairly gone."

"You are a queer girl, Fanny. You confound time with the watch, which merely notes its flight. Since you have been looking at that watch, ten minutes of your life have passed; you are ten minutes nearer the grave; you have ten minutes less in which to prepare for heaven."

Fanny looked solemn, as well she might. The flight of time is a solemn fact, and a watch, viewed as the register of its flight, is a solemn thing.

HOLD YOUR ROPE.—Boswell, in his life of Dr. Johnson, states that he was on board a ship, when a storm suddenly came up. Not accustomed to the sea, he became frightened at the rock of the vessel and the violence of the waves. "I went running," said he, "everywhere; from bow to stern, catching at this and then the other rope, and crying out to the sailors, 'shall we be lost?'"

"Here," said an old sailor to me, "here, take this rope; hold on with all force; the safety of those on board depends on this, that every man do his duty." "I took hold," says Boswell, "and held on, and we rode out the storm in safety."

On the ship of state as well also as on the ship of church, he who runs and cries shipwreck and death, spreads confusion and dismay. Suppose the waters are high and the winds strong and wild, let every man be found steady at his place, holding the right rope, and with all force. A star is in the heavens that beams in the darkest night. To it lift the eye and trust in God! In the occupation and toil and duty, you will forget the tempest, and your fears will flee and the harbor be reached. Trouble comes on ship board only when men cease each and faithfully to hold their own rope.

PRAYING AND DOING.—"Bless the poor children who haven't got any beds to night," prayed the little boy, just before he lay down on his nice warm cot, on a cold, windy night.

As he rose from his knees, his mother said, "You have just asked God to bless the poor children—what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment; "Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for all the family, I'd give them some."

"But you have no cakes; what are you willing to do?"

"Why, when I get money enough to buy all the things that I want and have some over, I'll give them some."

But you haven't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have; what will you do to bless the poor now?"

"I'll give them some bread,"

"You have no bread; the bread is mine."

"Then I could earn money and buy a loaf myself."

"Take things as they now are; you know what you have, and that is your own; what are you willing to give to help the poor?"

The boy thought again. "I'll give them half my money; I have seven pennies, and I'll give them four. Wouldn't that be right?"

THE PRAYING BOY.—A Sunday-School boy in London, who had been well taught, received a visit from a country cousin about the same age, and it was agreed they should sleep together. When they went to their room, the school-boy kneeled down by the bed-side and said his prayers; but the country cousin stripped off his clothes and jumped into bed. When the other arose from his knees, he asked his cousin how he could think of going to bed without saying a prayer. He replied that he did not know any. However, this did not satisfy the Sunday scholar: he made his cousin get out of bed and repeat the evening prayer after him.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
E. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,682.60 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,585,928.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.24.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. C. Cook,
H. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. C. Shepherd,
Wm. McLauchlin,	E. P. Brown,
C. B. Hollis,	A. H. Hall,

Wilm'g'n.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Cullen and C. C. McClenahan, Traveling Agents.
The Insurance Company invite applications.

1865, July 13.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 6.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 370.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

POLE GREEN.

BY LUCLA.

Three churches in Hanover, Co., Va., "Pole Green," "Salem," and "Boulah," were destroyed by the enemy under Gen. Grant. Pole Green had stood for more than a century. It was there that the Rev. Samuel Davies poured forth his thrilling eloquence and earnest appeals. I am indebted for the facts to a letter from a Richmond "Howitzer," to the *Central Presbyterian*.

In the trenches we lay, at the break of day,
When the sun struggled up thro' the dusky grey;
In the trenches we lay 'neath the old church walls,
Where the mantling ivy over it falls;
And we heard the tramp of armed men,
As they slowly defiled thro' the distant glen,
And anon, the blue lines rose on the sight,
And their bayonets gleamed in the morning light,
As they rolled like the waves of the sea, o'er the plain,
O'er the flowery mead and the ripening grain;
Exultant they come, nor dream they of foes,
Till the brazen Napoleon its death-torrent pours,
With a lurid flash, and a meteor's gleam,
As they pass o'er the banks of a pebbly stream;
And we rush from the trenches to hold them at bay,
And a gory field was the church-yard that day;
For we drove them away from the home of the dead,
Like blood-hounds we prest, as onward they fled;
And the flag of the Union encrusted with gore,
Trailed red in the dust, ere the morning was o'er.

But alas, alas! when we turned from the chase
And sought us again the hallowed place,
No longer the church with its mantling green—
Its moss-covered roof before us was seen;
But the lurid flames encroled it round,
With a winding sheet the grey turret bound,
The dark ivy, shrivelled, hangs from the walls,
And hark! the bell tolls its knell as it falls!

Ah me! if the saints, in their beautiful sphere,
Look down on the scenes of mortality here,
One eye o'er the golden embattlements gazed,
And turned from the scene o'erwhelmed and amazed,
When the hand sacrilegious, the burning shell thrust,
Which wreathed it in flames and left it in dust!

'Twas Davies, the sainted, he who for long years,*
"Embalmed it with prayers and bedewed it with tears,"
He who with a zeal that burned ever bright
Illumined the wilderness drear with its light;
Who pleaded the cause of Christ to a king†
And dared the ill-timed commendation to fling
Back on his proud head—"come learn ye his will,
Jehovah is speaking—ye monarchs be still."

'Twas Davies, the sainted! whose eloquence rolled
Like a deep mountain torrent over the soul,
And swayed in its course the thousands who heard,
As leaves by the rushing tornado are stirred;
The unlettered slave drank deep of the stream,
And the patriot's heart glowed 'neath its gleam:
And "Henry" sprang forth to carve his own name
On the shrine of the free—the annals of Fame.†

But others looked down—those whom he had led
To you starry home—*no longer the dead*—
A host who went up from that holy fane,
To swell his glad song and re-echo his strain.
And, if angels weep, their tears would have drowned
The flames, ere the Church of the Forest they bound.

We wept o'er the ashes—we sighed o'er the mound,
And stept softly there, on that holy ground;
And the dark smoke rolled over the homes of the dead,
To the blue arch above, its record to spread,
Its witness to bear 'gainst that reckless horde,
Who had touched with a brand the Ark of the Lord.

*Once preaching before George the Third, His Majesty and his youthful Queen were so enchanted with his eloquence, the king interrupted the services with expressions of applause. The preacher fixed his eyes on the Monarch and said, "When the lion roars the beasts of the forest tremble; when Jehovah speaks let the kings of the earth keep silence."

†Patrick Henry is said to have been stimulated to his masterly efforts by his eloquence.—"*Fish's Pulpit Eloquence.*

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LOT AND HIS WIFE.

Lot was scarcely saved, but his wife was lost; from both of which we may learn some useful lessons *for the times*. What was written of them, was written for our learning. "The history of Lot is that of a christian going down, down, down, till he trembles on the very brink of ruin." The first symptom of decline seems to be his neglecting the family altar. Wherever Abraham pitched his tent he built his altar, but it is not so said of Lot, and the inference seems to be that he had no altar. The next thing we read of them is a strife between the herdmen of Lot and those of Abraham. But mark how it is settled. Abraham, though the elder, and Lot likely owing much of his wealth to him, yet, instead of justly selecting for himself, as the more generous, and for the sake of peace and a good influence upon the Canaanite and Perizzite that dwelt in the land, gives Lot first choice, which he ungenerously and avariciously accepts, and in his own ruinous self-will chooses the rich bottom adjoining wicked Sodom. First *toward* Sodom, then anon, as conscience becomes the more seared, and his passion for gain grows, he is *in* Sodom, and by-and-by becomes so popular (which is a bad sign) that he is elected a magistrate or judge over them. But all the while he is miserable amidst his gains and popularity—his righteous soul (as justified by faith) is vexed, irritated with the wickedness of the place. Thus sacrificing his religion for wealth—for the world; his allegiance to God for mammon; he was of all men most miserable. And are there none such in these times? It is to be feared that there are many who have left off their visits to the family altar, and one by one neglected many other religious duties—for I know not what substitutes—till they scarcely seem different from the world. Lot sought the world, and though he was saved as by fire, yet he lost his property, his wife and sons-in-law, and his daughters were ruined for time, if not for eternity. Lot chose his own way, from worldly motives, to his undoing and that of his family, and this selfishness led him to prefer Zoar to the mountain whither God directed, which if he had obeyed, his wife might not have been tempted to look back and perish. The last we read of Lot is that, for some reason, he left Zoar and went, as first commanded, to the mountain, and then, he who had before so wickedly and shamefully offered to prostitute his daughters, is now made drunk by them and commits incest with them. Lord, *what is man!*

As to Lot's wife, our Lord holds up her conduct and doom as a warning to the generation of his time—(and are there no apostates or deserters in our churches now?) Briefly, but most emphatically, does Christ call their attention thereto, in the ever memorable words: *Remember Lot's wife*—thus authenticating the Mosaic narrative, and showing (as the negro preacher said) that the Old Testament stood to the New, as the foresight to the hindsight on the gun. Who Lot's wife was, we know not, but she was most likely a worldly, heathen woman. Doubtless she had learned much of the true God from Abraham and Lot, and that her sins were knowing, wilful sins. We read she *started* (which was well) to leave Sodom with Lot and his daughters, but she first doubted, (as Eve, but unbeguiled,) then lagged *behind*, and then looked back and it seems actually turned back; for we read that Christ says, "In that day . . . he that is in the field, let him likewise not turn back. Remember Lot's wife"—implying that she did turn back. There was no appearance of the destruction of Sodom, and she may have thought that Lot might be mistaken, and that her sons-in-law had at least as clear heads as he, and were more likely to be right; and that their fleeing looked like that of criminals, and that it was at least unkind to her relatives and gay friends thus to leave them; and that she ought to return and try and save them, and that there might be time enough, when they saw the destruction coming, to escape. For these and many other reasons, especially as her heart and her all (*her stuff*, as Christ intimates) were there, she may have turned back. At any rate, she plainly broke the direct command of God, and *that* too when he came as her Benefactor and Deliverer—sinning, not only against his law, but his love. And while the inhabitants of Sodom are suffering the vengeance of eternal fire as examples, Lot's wife is turned into a monument of salt, by the overflowing bitumen or melted lava from Sodom, in seeming mercy (amidst deserved wrath) overtaking her, ere she was allowed to get back, and so be utterly consumed with the city and its inhabitants. What solemn warnings are these of Lot and his wife. God still reigns and his judgments are abroad in the land. Beware! "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." "Take heed and beware of covetousness."

R. A.

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

THE HEAVENLY HIGHWAY.

Jacob's vision revealed a highway uniting earth to heaven and heaven to earth; and what that did symbolically, Jesus does really. But was there separation? The instant that man sinned, this orb lost its polarity to God. Man's world was flung off from God, or rather, the instant sin was introduced, this earth, on which we are, like an island, was rent off the great continent of eternity, and a yawning and a moaning sea, that no man could cross, rolled between. In the language of a beautiful poet,

"Heaven and earth stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs that had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now rolls between:
Though neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Can wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been."

That great sea which man could not span, and over which man could not throw a bridge, an arch or a pathway, has been crossed. What Jacob saw in a dream, Jesus has done in deed. A pathway, sprung from the great continent of heaven, spans the broad, deep, unsounded sea, and is securely fastened to each side; and so between heaven and earth, prayers may ascend, and blessings may descend; our wants, our tears, our sorrows, the least and the greatest, can arise to God, and God will send down in responsive goodness all that we need, grace and glory. What a blessed truth, heaven and earth are now re-united! there is a way across the sea of wrath that rolled between! God can come to us, as he delights to do; and we are welcome to go to God, and find in him our Father. . . .

Let us see in this provision the love of God. Why did this pathway spring from the heavenly side? Why did God interpose at all? When I think of this—and here science helps our thoughts about religion—that the stars above us are many of them a thousand times bigger than the orb we now tread upon; and when by the telescope we see the remotest of them all, and discover by inference that there are orbs, bigger, no doubt, than this world, from which light has been travelling at the rate of many hundred thousand miles in a second, and has not yet reached us; and when I reflect that these stars, and orbs, and clusters of worlds are but the straggling sentinels and outposts of that magnificent host which is encamped upon the plains of infinitude; and when I think of Him who made and rules them all, and receives glory from them all, I am amazed that he ever should have mercifully thought of this moral wreck that criminally rent itself from heaven, instead of having expunged it from the sisterhood of worlds it has shamed. No more would it have been missed than a particle of dust from this earth we tread upon. I never can understand how God so loved it, that he made it a theatre for the manifestation of a love so great, that even an apostle who had been in the third heaven, exclaimed, "Oh, the height and the depth of the love of God in Christ—it passeth all understanding." I have read in Scottish story, that two chiefs, the heads of hostile sects or clans, were crossing from opposite ends between two hills, or rather mountains, along a narrow ridge or path that united the mountains, so narrow that only one person could walk upon it at a time. The two chiefs met from opposite ends in the middle of the narrow path, and it was necessary, in order to pass, that one should lie down and the other walk over him; but neither the one nor the other would lie down, and rather than seem to yield, in the pride of their hearts, they entered into mortal struggle, and the weaker was cast over the edge and dashed to pieces upon the rocks below. This is man's way; but when God met us, and might have demanded that we should lie down and suffer, and that he should walk on and triumph, he lay down and made and consecrated himself a highway for sinners, that the greatest sinner might find a way to heaven, to happiness, to God. Truly his ways are not our ways, and his thoughts are not our thoughts.—*Cumming's Tent and Altar.*

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

DUTY OF SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF GOD.

Suppose that the members of our bodies, instead of being controlled by the will of the head, had each a separate, independent will of its own; would they not, in this case, become useless and even mischievous. Something like this, you are sensible, occasionally takes place. In certain diseases, the members seem to escape from the control of the will and [illegible] governed by a separate will of their own. When this is the case, terrible consequences often ensue. The teeth shut suddenly and violently, and lacerate the tongue; the elevated hands beat the face and other parts of the body; the feet refuse to support it, and it rolls in the dust a melancholy and frightful spectacle. Such effects we call convulsions. There are convulsions in the moral as well as in the natural world, and they take place when the will of man refuses to be controlled by the will of God. Did all men submit cordially to his will they would live together in love and harmony, and like the members of a healthy body, would all promote each other's welfare, and that of the whole system. But they have refused to obey his will, and have set up their own wills in opposition to it; and what has been the consequence. Convulsions, most terrible convulsions, which have in ten thousand thousand instances, led one member of this great body to injure another; and not only disturbed but almost destroyed the peace of society. What are wars, insurrections, revolutions. What are robberies, piracies, murders, but convulsions in the moral world. Convulsions which would never have occurred had not the will of man refused to submit to the will of God. And never will these convulsions cease, never will universal love and peace and happiness prevail, until the rebellious will of man shall again submit to the controlling will of God and his will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven."—*Payson.*

Selections.

THE LITTLE ACCIDENTS; OR GOD'S PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

It is a remarkable fact, that so many of the recent revolutions in Europe came by chances. That in France, seemed to have been caused by an accidental shot. The people in vast throngs, demanding a change of government, stood face to face with the army and the army was every moment expecting the word to fire. While the word was delayed, some unknown person in the crowd discharged a shot and killed the commander of the Regiment; when the soldiers, without orders, in a spirit of revenge, commenced firing upon the people. This was the signal for an uprising, before which thrones and armies were powerless.

A like accident brought on the revolution in Prussia. A mass of the people friendly to the Government, had collected around the palace, to join in cheering, in expression of gratitude for reforms which had just been conceded. A secret conspiracy had chosen this time to introduce confusion and revolution. The mob which moved at their bidding, pressed in upon the crowd about the palace, till the dragoons advanced to clear the way and prepare the troops. At this moment a musket was discharged by one unknown, then two others went off into the air, wholly by accident as it was said. In an instant the word went through the city, "We are betrayed! The blood of citizens has been shed! It was enough—confusion and revolution ensued.

So it was in Naples. The people had become deeply excited. Barricades had been erected; troops were drawn up around the palace. At this instant a musket was fired by one of the people, and a grenadier was killed. From that a bloody contest ensued. So, in the opening of the revolution in Austria; the army and people stood face to face around the palace, when, by accident, one of the palace windows was broken, and this became a signal for the onset.

Now, in these accidents, so called, none but an atheist can fail to see the hand of God. As Ahab was slain, and the previously declared purpose of God upon him was executed by an arrow shot at a venture; so the broad destinies of kingdoms are made to turn on a minute casual occurrance. Here, we have a clear illustration of the falsity of the notion of many, that God has a general superintendence of the world, without particular care and providence in minute affairs. For here the smallest accidents are seen to be shaking empires. It is difficult to see on what principles men reason, when they allow Providence to take care of the world, but not of things in the world—to take care of the human race, but not of the men which compose the race. And, it is more difficult to see with what eyes they read the Bible, which everywhere asserts it, and is everywhere luminous with historical illustrations of it. What is more beneath regard than the single hairs of our head, which are all numbered with God? What is more insignificant than a sparrow? yet, not a sparrow falls without our Father. He feeds the fowls, hears the ravens cry, and clothes the grass of the field. He enlists and trains the frogs, and flies, and locusts in his armies; and with such troops he was too much for Pharaoh.

THE GREATEST MAN.—In the final day, in whose searching light all men must be judged, the greatest man then, in the estimation of the intelligent universe, will not be the philosopher who has explored the heavens, and made the greatest discoveries on the fields of space; not the statesman who holds in his hand the destinies of a nation, not the monarch who commanded the mightiest army, and achieved the most splendid triumphs; not the orator who has dazzled the world with the brilliancy of his intellect, and the splendor of his eloquence.

The greatest man then will be he who shall have conducted into heaven the greatest number of souls; it will be he around whom shall gather the largest number of redeemed ones, to acknowledge their obligation to him as their spiritual father, and as the honoured instrument of their conversion. Think of such men as Paul, Bunyan, Baxter, Knox, Whitefield, Wesley, Bunyan, tides of joy must swell their mighty souls, when surrounded by their spiritual offspring, and when, for the first time, they learn the extent of their successes—successes which far exceed their highest expectations. They have sown the seed in hope, but then they shall behold the golden and plentiful harvest, produced as the result of their holy toil; and then what joy, what triumph, when each is permitted to reap his harvest and garner his sheaves! For they shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them.

SHOWING THE DEAD.—There is a curious custom at Havana, of laying out bodies in state during the night before burial. They are placed close to the open window fronting the street, on a couch raised four or five feet from the ground. The corpse is surrounded with high wax tapers, and the whole room illuminated. Frequently, when returning from a "tertulia," or ball, I have been startled by seeing the fixed and rigid features of some old gentleman or lady, dressed in their best attire, and apparently reclining before the window. It used to appear an unnecessary mockery of death, dressing out a corpse in a new suit of clothes, with tight patent leather boots, and white neckcloth.

I remember one night in particular. I was returning home through one of the by-streets, when, seeing the lower windows of a house illuminated, and concluding there was a body lying in state, I went towards it. There, close to the window, so close that I could have touched it through the bars, lay the body of a young girl about fifteen years of age. She was dressed as for a ball, with flowers in her hair, and white satin shoes on her feet; her hands crossed on her breast, her eyes closed, and her mouth slightly opened; and altogether her face and expression was one of the most beautiful I have ever seen.—*Sullivan's Rambles.*

THE REWARD.—At Worms, when Luther had retured forsaken and dispirited to his hotel, a servant entered bearing a silver vase filled with a refreshing beverage, the offering of the aged Duke Eric, of Brunswick, a powerful lord belonging to the Pope's party. As the Reformer, touched deeply by the kindness, drank, he said—

"As on this day, Duke Eric has remembered me, may our Lord Jesus Christ remember him in the hour of his last struggle."

The servant took back the message to his master. The aged Duke called to mind these words at the moment of his death, and, addressing a young man who stood at his bed-side, said:

"Take the Bible and read to me."

The youth read the words of Christ, and the soul of the dying man took comfort.

"Whosoever shall give you a cup of cold water to drink, in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily, I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward."—*Pacific Expositor.*

OUR ARK.—A Christian, like Noah, has an ark, and he has nothing to do with the floods: they are in the hands of the Lord.

LAST HOURS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

It has fallen to the lot of few noblemen to leave so blessed a memory as Prince Albert. The account given below concerning his death is taken from an English periodical in our hands. It will be read with interest, not only because of his exalted station, as the husband of the British Queen, but on account also of his own great private worth as a truly good man. It may show us too that royalty is no refuge from sorrow and death; that the inmates of the most splendid palace feel, under affliction, like the humblest of the earth, and that if saved, it must be, as with others of our race, by a hearty reliance upon the Friend of Sinners.

"There has reached us from a lady-in-waiting a most interesting extract from a letter which was written by a member of the Queen's household shortly after the death of Prince Albert. The extremely confidential position which the writer held at the time, not only gives the assurance of perfect reliability, but invests the following lines with a very special interest. After describing the grief and fears of the whole household for the Queen, the writer speaks of the personal loss sustained in the death of Prince Albert:—"How I shall miss his conversation about the children! He used often to come into the school-room to speak about the education of the children, and he never left me without my feeling that he had strengthened my hands and raised the standard I was aiming at. Nothing mean or frivolous could exist in the atmosphere that surrounded him; the conversation could not be trifling if he was in the room. I dread the return of spring for my dear lady. It was his favorite time of the year—the opening leaves, the early flowers, and fresh green were such a delight to him; and he so loved to point out their beauties to his children, that it will be terrible to see them without him. The children kept his table supplied with primroses, which he especially loved. The last Sunday he passed on earth was a very blessed one for the Princess Alice to look back upon. He was very ill and very weak, and she spent the afternoon alone with him, while the others were in church. He begged to have his sofa drawn to the window, that he might see the sky and the clouds sailing past. He then asked her to play to him, and she went through several of his favorite hymns and chorals. After she had played some time, she looked round and saw him lying back, his hands folded as if in prayer, and his eyes closed. He lay so long without moving, that she thought he had fallen asleep. Presently he [illegible] you asleep, dear papa?' 'Oh, no,' he answered, 'only I have such sweet thoughts.' During his illness his hands were often folded in prayer, and when he did not speak, his serene face showed that the happy thoughts were with him to the end. The Princess Alice's fortitude has amazed us all. She saw from the first that both her father's and mother's firmness depended on her firmness, and she set herself to the duty. He loved to speak openly of his condition, and had many wishes to express. He loved to hear hymns and prayers. He could not speak to the Queen of himself, for she could not bear to listen, and shut her eyes to the danger. His daughter saw that she must act differently, and she never let her voice falter or shed a single tear in his presence. She sat by him, listened to all he said, repeated hymns, and then, when she could bear it no longer, would walk calmly to the door, and then rush away to her room, returning soon with the same calm and pale face without any appearance of the agitation she had gone through. I have had several interviews with the poor Queen since. The first time she said, 'You can feel for me, for you have gone through this trial.' Another time she said how strange it seemed, when she looked back, to see how much for the last six months the prince's mind had dwelt upon death and the future state; their conversation had so often turned upon these subjects, and they had read together a book called *Heaven our Home*, which had interested him very much. He once said to her, 'We don't know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognize each other and be together in eternity I am perfectly certain.' It seemed as if it had been intended to prepare her mind and comfort her—though of course it did not strike her then. She said she was a wonder to herself, and she was sure it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained. She feared it would not last, and that times of agony were before her. She said, 'There's not the bitterness in this trial that I felt when I lost my mother—I was so rebellious then; but now I can see the mercy and love that are mixed in my trial.' Her whole thought now is to walk worthy of him, and her greatest comfort to think that his spirit is always near her, and knows all that she is doing."

CHARITY.—Those of us who have read classic history may remember an incident in the history of the Macedonian emperor. A painter was commanded to sketch the monarch. In one of his great battles he had been struck with the sword upon the forehead, and a very large scar had been left on the right temple. The painter, who was a master hand in his art, sketched him leaning on his elbow, with his finger covering the scar on his forehead, and so the likeness of the king was given, but without the scar. Let us put the finger of charity upon the scar of each church, whatever it may be—the finger of a tender and forbearing charity, and see in spite of it and under it the image of Christ notwithstanding.—*Cumming.*

Quarrels would never last long, if the fault were on one side only.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE ILLUSTRATED.

The following narrative, from a London periodical, will be read with interest as an illustration of God's providential care of those who trust in Him, and of the efficiency of their prayers.

In a small island on the east coast of Jutland, there lived, in the beginning of the present century, a minister of Christ, who bore part in the extreme poverty of his parishioners with a most submissive spirit. Between the years 1816 and 1820, the distress of the islanders went on in such ever increasing ratio, that they at last found themselves disabled from contributing almost anything to their pastor's support, and he being burdened with a numerous family, was often reduced to the greatest straits. In the spring of 1820 the distress reached its climax. Not only all the grain, but every other species of provision was so entirely exhausted, that, with the exception of a very few individuals, actual want stared both the people and the preacher in the face.

One day the old clergyman, stung by witnessing the pitiable sufferings of his family, yet still confiding in Him who had so often proved his aid in times of need, took his staff in his hand, and set forth to make a tour of the island, in the hope of somewhere procuring even a single bushel of rye (either as a gift or loan) in order to supply his hungry children with bread. But in most of the houses into which he entered he found as great destitution as in his own, and the very few who still possessed a little store refused to part with it, either because they really required it for their own support, or because they covetously desired to realize a usurious price for it, and well knew their minister could not give it. So, with a heavy heart, the old servant of the Lord returned in the evening to his home as empty-handed as he had set out.

But though "cast down," he felt sure he was "not forsaken," for he had experienced during his long life, and especially in these last years of famine, too many instances of divine assistance to allow him to "cast away his confidence;" and so he entered into his closet, and in his distress called upon his God, imploring Him to interpose in his extremity, and thus enable him to praise his name. And lo! He who is the hearer and answerer of prayer did not put the confidence of his sorely-tried servant to shame. For while the father of the family was [illegible] before God, the mother had sent two of her sons to fetch a basket of turf from a not distant outhouse, [illegible] leading to this shed they had to pass close by a pit which [illegible] had recently been dug from which clay repairs on their dwelling. Perhaps by recent digging had loosened some of the clay from the side of the pit, which after rains had worked down; perhaps a slanting ray of the setting sun fell just then into the pit, and lit up an object which might otherwise have been long hid; however, it was God's providence so ordered it that one of the boys caught sight of what seemed to be a ring, projecting from the side of the pit. He jumped down to examine it, and sure enough it was a ring, at which both boys now tugged with all their might; but it stuck too fast for them. They then fetched a spade, and digged away the clay, and soon discovered that the ring was affixed to a tin box, which lay imbedded in the clay-pit. By their continued and probably more eager than expert blows with the spade, the side of the box was broken in, and lo! a quantity of ancient coins tumbled out into the bottom of the pit! The boys ran with all speed to announce what they had found to their father, whose eyes overflowed at this discovery, which he accepted as an answer to his prayer; and he felt disposed to exclaim with pious Paul Gerhardt,

"Ways hath He always ready,
Of means He hath no lack."

The tin box was now dug entirely out, and the coins, which were chiefly of the date of 1649, (in the reign of Frederick III. of Denmark,) amounted in value to eleven hundred dollars. The clergyman delivered over the treasure found by his sons to the nearest magistrate, by whom it was reported to the king, together with a faithful account of the extreme indigence in which the finders were pining. The result was, an order that the whole sum should be given back to the worthy clergyman; and thus was a servant of the Lord visibly helped out of a most pressing necessity.

This anecdote is perfectly authentic, and some of the coins are still in the possession of a surviving member of the rescued family.

THE INVINCIBLES OF COMMON LIFE.—What a glorious troop might be formed of those men who have won their laurels in the campaign of life; fighting not against the sword and bayonet, but against hardship and circumstances; natural defects, and the ridicule or opposition of their fellow men. Nor has the fight been against a visible or tangible foe alone; these men have had themselves to conquer: their ignorance or indolence; their natural leaning to evil; the bad habits of early days, or even their poverty and the lowness of their social station.

LIBERALITY.—We notice a statement that two Cumberland Presbyterian churches under the care of Rev. A. A. Bell, of Pleasant Hill, Ala., numbering only about one hundred members, two thirds of whom are females, pledge themselves to the support of one missionary in the army during the war. They have paid over for this purpose, the present financial year, more than $2,800, and engaged to pay some $1,800 more.

COMMUNICATIONS

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. M. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian.*"

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio.*

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

FINISHED.

When some great work has been brought to completion, some grand conception of the human mind happily embodied, some obstacle in the way of the progress of mankind successfully removed, the triumphs of genius are hailed with grateful plaudits and the blessings of thousands who are to be the recipients of benefits thereby bestowed, and which would not have been possible otherwise. We can imagine how the emotions of the author of all this possible good and pleasure must swell and rise, as he views the completed perfection of his designs, and beholds in the creation which he has made a thing of beauty and joy and usefulness, for which unborn generations will bless and revere his memory. These men the world calls great, and it they have so lived that the world shall call them also good, they achieve a species of immortality which is the highest of all earthly honors and rewards.

And yet that man has never lived and acted, however successful and abundant may have been his labors, who could with truth write upon any one of them all the word "finished." If others could not perceive the defects that really existed, his own more practised and jealous eye would certainly detect the "something wanting" which indicated that perfection had not been attained. And this for the very good and sufficient reason that perfection was not *attainable.*

But there is a finished work, a completed labor, a perfection of design and execution which leaves nothing to be added, and will suffer nothing to be subtracted. Absolutely whole and round, its proportions all adjusted, it stands alone, in its peerless and unapproachable grandeur, a finished work—a finished work in righteousness. It is viewed with complacency and satisfaction by the Almighty Father, because it is the work of his only and well-beloved Son. It is applied to the human soul by the Holy Spirit, because it alone can meet all our wants and desires, cure all our ills and infirmities, raise and exalt all our nobler aspirations, and open to us the high and blissful realities of that eternal existence which faith reveals. When Christ bowed his head upon the Cross and said "*it is finished,*" the whole Godhead gave consent and pronounced it *very good.* Two things may be profitably inferred from the finished character of the work of Christ:

1st. It offers a firm foundation for the believers' hope, it warrants a cheerful and assured confidence that He who has begun the good work in them will carry it on unto the perfect day. That though they stumble, they shall not utterly fall, and that in the might of him who loved them and gave himself for them, who, himself, triumphed over death and the grave, they also shall triumph in the supreme hour, and, with songs and everlasting joy on their heads, be admitted to those heavenly mansions which have been prepared aforetime for those that love Him.

2nd. It shows that those who reject this great salvation can hope for no other. The work is done, finished, perfect. No more sacrifice for sins remaineth to be offered. Christ died *once* that He might bring us to God. Henceforth, he ever liveth to make intercession for all who come unto God through him. His finished righteousness is the only robe in which we can dare to approach the marriage supper of the Lamb. His blood offers the only cleansing stream in which we may wash away our pollutions and defilements. His strength alone can shield us in "that day of wrath, that dreadful day," when the sea and earth and hell shall give up their dead, to be judged out of the books whose seals shall then be opened.

Vainly then will we turn our imploring eyes upon Christ, if we have not sought and found him here. He will then sit as a Judge to dispense *justice.* Mercy will find no place at that final bar, when the wicked shall be driven away in their wickedness, and the righteous shall receive the reward of their righteousness. The kingdom shall then be delivered up to the Father, all things shall be put under Him, the sum of creation will be complete. The salvation of the christian, and the eternal loss of the sinner will be alike "finished."

THE TENTH OF MARCH NEXT.

In accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress of the Confederate States, the President has appointed and set apart the tenth of March next, as a "day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving."

We publish the proclamation in another column, and would call the special attention of our readers to it as a convenient specification of some of the reasons which should evoke our national repentance and national gratitude. The pious heart will be at no loss to add other reasons for humiliation and penitence, as well as thanksgiving, to those which are formally enumerated as special objects requiring this high act of veneration and worship at our hands, in this critical and most interesting juncture of our public affairs.

It is not too early to begin now the work of preparation for this important service. There should be deep searchings of heart, on the part of all the people, for this is a national duty and is by no means, rightly, to be confined to the real and professed children of God. We should approach the solemn time with great anxiety, lest it should be found at last that we have come unclothed and naked in our own defiled garments of self-righteousness, and utterly weak and powerless in our own mistaken strength.

We have great need of help and sustenance from on high. God's face has been averted from us long enough for us to feel, and feel deeply, the chilling and almost deadening effect of its withdrawal. The beaming of His countenance, in reconciled love and mercy upon us, can alone bring health and joy and peace, together with the blessings of a restored national prosperity and greatness. Great reason have we, as a nation, for humiliation; not only in the calamities which have fallen upon us and the bitter chalice which has been commended to our lips, but also, and what is far more worthy of our serious and penitent consideration, in the sins whereby we have provoked this stern chastisement; nay, whereby we are daily and hourly, even now, insulting the Divine Majesty and calling down upon our heads the vengeance due to an outraged and a broken law.

There is a condition which a nation may reach when divine justice will, indeed, stay the hand that has been uplifted in smiting them; but it will not be for the purpose of binding up the wounds which the rod has inflicted, nor of mollifying the sores and bruises with the all-healing ointment of restored love and favor. God, in such cases only says, "Why should this people be stricken any more, they will revolt more and more," and, while he removes his stroke, he also takes away his mercy, and leaves them to stumble in their own thick darkness, and to work out their own speedy and certain destruction.

But we do not desire such a termination to our present controversy with the Almighty. No one, not even the most impious in the land, would be content with such an escape from his correction and rebuke. It is still possible to entreat his favor, our prayers and our thanksgivings may still receive a gracious audience at the throne of the Most High, and this is argument enough, were all others wanting, why we should give Him no rest, day nor night, but always pray, and not faint when we suppose that the answer to our petitions is too long delayed. "I tell you," says Christ, that God will avenge his elect *speedily.* He added this emphasis that we may have the greater assurance of the truth of that blessed declaration. Nevertheless he requires FAITH as the one great condition of the promised help—faith that will take no denial, but will persevere under any and every difficulty, until we have that granted to our *importunity* which was denied to our *request.* "God is our refuge and our strength; a very present help in trouble." He only can cast out the evil spirit of war and bloodshed; of faction and of discontent; but he would have his people, and all people, to remember "that *this* kind goeth not out except by *prayer and fasting.*

We make a slight increase in our advertising rates. Hereafter the price will be $3.00 per square of 10 lines or less for each publication. Advertisements not marked with the desired number of insertions, will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

"NATIONS NEVER MURDERED."—The *Examiner* commences an able *editorial* with the remark that "*Nations are never murdered; but they sometimes commit suicide.*" There is truth in this remark, which has been strikingly illustrated in the decline and fall of the empires of the old world. The Assyrian empire, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman empire, all committed suicide. They are no more—but not one of them was murdered. If, as Seward has repeatedly said in his speeches, the United States, as a nation, are ruined by Secession—they are *self ruined*—and guilty of suicide. They have a dictatorship left—and territory and numbers enough for an empire, without the Confederate States.—*Christ. Observer.*

THE POOR.—There are God's poor and the Devil's poor; the first from PROVIDENCE, the other from vice.

THE DISEASE OF DEPRESSION.

Under this title, the *Wilmington Journal* closes a sound article as follows:

"Men of thought—men of speech—men of writing—men of action—all men who have their country's interest at stake, owe it to that country to combat this disease of depression which is laying hold on the country, and sapping the vitals of its power both at home and in the army."

This disease, belonging as it does to the "phobia" family, is very dangerous when it is not treated radically in its early stages. It is also infectious, easily propagated from the bite of the patient, and thus becomes the cause of danger and death to others. Against its spread we should, all of us, employ the utmost precaution, and, from our liability to contract it in our own persons, we should be especially interested in the means that may prove efficient for its cure. We will suggest two remedies that are within the reach of every one, and, what renders them still more valuable, they are equally good as preventives.

The first is A CONTENTED MIND. Whatever we have lost, though it may be great, is as nothing compared with what is still left. If our wealth has taken to itself wings and flown away; if other losses of mere worldly prosperity have been our lot; if even the waves and billows of misfortune have gone over our souls, yet there is no reason why we should be unduly cast down or indulge in vain repinings that it is not with us "as in months past." We have much left to us that might have been taken away with the other things that constitute our losses, but which have been mercifully spared. Life, health, friends remain to sweeten our bitterness, to refresh our weariness, to lift us up when ready to fall, and to cheer us with the hope of better days to come.

Who does not feel, even in the midst of all his gloom, if he will but calmly forecast the future, that life is not wholly dark, that, if the close of the war shall only find us independent, free to seek again, in our own way, the restoration of that prosperity which we have lost, we shall be able to look back, even joyfully, upon the privations we have borne, the days of darkness through which we have passed and the trials and hardships which we have been enabled to overcome.

What stories of the past ages thrill the mind like the tales of suffering which patriots and heroes have endured for the sake of liberty and independence! How do we honor the wounds and scars which the retired veteran so proudly shows as his badge of honor, won on an hundred fields where it was his privilege to do battle for the cause of truth and freedom! But in these silent conflicts with difficulties that are real, though impersonal, that waste the strength and bow down the spirit, the conqueror may win victories not less renowned than those for which the world accords the laurel wreath.

The second remedy is A HOPEFUL SPIRIT. This is a sure and certain specific, and, withal, pleasant to the taste. It attacks the very seat of the disease and drives it from the system. The most alarming symptoms are instantly abated, and, once fully under its influence, the patient is entirely cured. With cheerful eyes, he may take a new survey of his position and find that the bitterness of death is past. Hope has also a transforming power. It not only cures the patient of his disease, but it makes him better than he was before. It points to new beauties after which he may strive, to the exclusion of what may be distasteful and unpleasant in the scenes around him. It bridges over the great gulf that lies between the actual and the possible, and brings near, even into our possession, the substantial good that seemed to be afar off. It stimulates perseverance, by diminishing the obstacles that lie in the way of attaining the object of our desires, and keeps ever before our eyes the advantage that must accrue to us from their realization. It saves us from despair and the dead chill of despondency, by opening the doors of the prison-house and inviting us to the enjoyment of that freedom and liberty which are to be found outside its gloomy walls. In the darkness and intricacy of the labyrinth, it is the clue by which we may regain the pure regions of the upper air. By a merciful provision of our natures, it springs eternal in the human breast; it is always at hand, and, if we will but avail ourselves of its health-giving efficacy, no one need ever die of "the disease of depression."

WHAT NEXT?

The telegraph informs us that our Commissioners have returned to Richmond, from Fortress Monroe, at which place they had an interview with Lincoln and Seward. We are not yet in possession of the details of the conference, but are left to infer that it was very short, consisting only of the statement, by the messengers of our government, of their mission and its objects; and the curt reply that submission to the United States authority was still insisted upon. That there were no questions about the status of slavery to be adjusted, that having been settled by late amendments made to the Constitution of the United States. This appears to have been all that passed, but there will be a sort of interest in the meagre detail when it shall be made public. We expect to know all about it before our next issue, and can then determine with more of certainty and precision what our duty is, in view of the untoward progress of events which seemed, but lately, to be fraught with some degree of hopefulness as to an early termination of this bloody strife.

In our present uncertainty, however, we can but accept the issue that seems to be tendered anew to this Confederacy, and reiterate the oft expressed opinion that the sword, alone, is capable of solving definitely the great question of independence or subjugation, liberty or slavery. For there is no middle alternative offered: not even reconstruction, with its positive evils, and much more than doubtful advantages, even as a cessation of bloodshed and violence. *Submission* is demanded, and, in their haughty arrogance, they tell us that no terms can be made with rebels.

And now, what next? That is the practical question of the hour, a question that must be determined speedily, at once and forever. If we are unworthy of our freedom, and are willing to accept peace on any terms, the way is easy and the sooner it is done the better. There need be no further shedding of precious blood, no more desolations of the fairest portions of our land, no more privation of our accustomed enjoyments and comforts—all these we can have, and speedily, if we will only consent to the terms which conquerors impose upon those whose power of resistance will no longer avail for their own protection. But if we are men, worthy of our ancestry, of the heritage of liberty and free government which we have been proud to call our own, if we are willing to surrender ease, comfort, property, life itself, if only our honor and the best interests of our own future and that of our posterity may be conserved; then we shall have a manly and fearless answer to our question, and the Southern battle-cry shall again re-echo throughout the land, to evince anew the stern determination which characterized the earlier years of the war, when patriotism was a living principle. The times demand energy, action! There is no time to waste in discussing whether it would not be better to send another delegation, composed of different men; whether there are not some compromises that may yet be made to avert the possible and probable evils of a fierce renewal of the conflict. There is no retreat, but in chains of slavery! But while this is true, let us accept the truth not as desperate men to whom nothing is left but a desire for vengeance. Thank God there is much of hopefulness in our present condition; and, if the result of this late attempt at negotiation shall but satisfy those who have been clamoring for that peculiar mode of conducting war-like operations, which aims to subdue armies and capture forts and cities by the employment of the "olive branch" instead of the musket and the bayonet, then indeed shall we learn the homely but useful lesson which needs must have been bought with a dear experience, that in *union*, and in this alone, there is *strength.* We can easily anticipate the action of Congress when the late Commissioners shall have made their report. Of course they will re-affirm, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, the determination of this people to be FREE. Shall they be sustained with every heart and voice in this Confederacy, or shall there yet be found those who are weak enough to cry peace, peace when there is no peace. For the action of our people on this matter, in the light of these recent developments, we must be content to wait for a while, but we would invite every one to a careful pondering of this all important question, "WHAT NEXT?"

WHAT IS PRAYER?

"The spirit also helpeth our infirmities.—Romans viii: 26.

Languor may be the penalty of *egotism* in prayer. No other infirmity is so subtile or so corrosive to devotion as that of an over weening consciousness of self. It is possible that one's self-conceit should flaunt itself in the forms of devoutness.

To a right minded man some of the most astonishing passages in the Bible are the mysterious declarations and hints of the *residence* of the Holy Spirit in a human soul. We must stand in awe, before any just conception of the meaning of such verses as these: "The Spirit of God dwelleth in you;" "God dwelleth in us;" "Ye are the temple of God;" "Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost;" "Full of the Holy Ghost;" "Filled with all the fulness of God;" "Praying in the Holy Ghost;" "With all prayer in the Spirit;" "The Spirit itself maketh intercession for us."

But the mysteriousness of such language should not surprise us. Its mystery is only the measure of its depth. It is the reality which it expresses that is amazing. Let us not fritter it away by shallow interpretations. While, on the one hand, we are under no necessity of blinking the truth of the intense activity of the soul in any holy experience; on the other hand, we must discern in such phraseology, the *greater* intensity of the Holy Spirit's action on a holy mind. The existence of the mind is no more a reality than this indwelling of God.

What then is prayer as seen in *perspective* with this doctrine of "the Spirit?" Is it merely the dialect of helplessness? Is it only, as Paley defines it, the expression of want? Is it nothing but the lament of poverty, or the moan of suffering, or the cry of fear? Is it simply the trust of weakness in strength, the leaning of ignorance upon wisdom, the dependence of guilt upon mercy? It is all these, but more. A holy prayer is the Spirit of God speaking through the infirmities of a human soul.

PERSEVERANCE.—"Walk on," says the generous and holy Leighton "in the way of God's commands, though it be with weak and tottering steps. 'Nay, but,' you say, 'I cannot, I can but creep.' Well, then, *even creep*, so you are only in that path and *going forward* in it. Creeping will bring you strength to walk, and finally to run, yea, to mount up with wings of an eagle." We have not given his remark in form but in substance. Many long years ago it met our eye in one of the fainting and reeling turns of our own spiritual life. It gave us strength. May it do the same for you!

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

GOD IN THE WAR.

The expression is often made, and sometimes it finds its way into the public press, "that God has nothing to do with this cruel and wicked war;" that "it is the work of wicked men, instigated by the prince of darkness." That Atheists should indulge such opinions and give utterance to such expressions, is only consistent with their creed, which denies the existence of God, and consequently His providential dealings with man. But that professed believers in the existence of God and His revelation to men, should utter such expressions, is exceedingly strange. It is not only wresting the sceptre from Jehovah's hand and rejecting the plain teachings of his word, but it is infidelity in disguise. To believe in God as he is set forth in the Bible, is to believe in him as the sovereign disposer of all events, the smallest as well as the greatest; for the great affairs of the world are composed of small ones, as the chain is composed of links. Nor is he indifferent to such a fearful conflict as ours, for he that numbers the hairs of our heads, while not even a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice, could not be indifferent to such a stupendous struggle in which millions of lives are sacrificed. He still "doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth," and no power can thwart his purposes.—The Lord could easily have averted this sore calamity, if the war had not been in accordance with his sovereign will. When Rehoboam marshalled his mighty host to bring back all the kingdom of Israel to his control, a fratricidal war seemed inevitable. But the word of the Lord came to them saying, "Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren; return every man to his house, for this thing is done of me. And they obeyed the voice of the Lord," and peace continued to reign.

And so he could have spoken to our hosts when they were first marshalled upon the plains of Manassas, and said, "Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren: return every man to his house, for this thing is done of me," and they would have obeyed his voice, and both armies would have grounded their arms and returned to their own homes, and this cruel war would have been averted. But, as a nation both North and South, we had greatly sinned against the Lord, and it was his will that we should suffer this sore calamity of war as a just penalty for our manifold sins; and hence this war is upon us for our transgressions. Not that our sins were greater than other nations which are enjoying peace, but our sins were aggravated by their being committed against so much light and knowledge. It is idle, therefore, to say that certain politicians were the cause of the war; they were only the secondary cause of our conflict—the instruments used by God to bring it upon us. The prime cause of the war was the sins of the people, and verily we are all guilty before God. As we have all sinned and provoked God's displeasure, so we must all bear our chastisment with [illegible]. But the North has sinned as well as the South, and although she is suffering part of the penalty of her sins, still it is not suffering equally with the South; but the time of her calamity will come. We have drunk deeply of the bitter cup of cruel war, and we may have yet to drink more deeply, but our enemies cannot dash the bitter cup from their lips. In all their cruelty to prisoners, and inhumanity to the helpless, they are mingling with their own hands the bitter chalice which they may yet have to drink to its dregs. The Lord may allow them to overrun us, and he may not use us as a rod to chastise our enemies, but he will not be at a loss for a nation to use as a rod to afflict them. God, in justice, will mete out the full measure of punishment to all who sin against him. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord."

"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, let the multitude of the isles be glad thereof." Although some would exclude God from our fearful conflict, yet the fact that He is *in* the war, is our greatest source of comfort and hope. Nor has he brought this painful war upon us for our sins, and then sat down as an idle spectator of its passing events. But when the storm of battle rages highest in the midst of its thunder and smoke he is there, deciding on whose banner victory shall perch, and hence "the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift." And as He was in the commencement and all through this war, so He will be in its close. Underlying this whole conflict, He has some great and wise plan which He is carrying on to completion, and when that design is accomplished, He will bring it to a termination; and although we cannot now see what the end will be, still it will all be right, because it will be in accordance with the divine will. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" This is what we pray for daily when we offer the petition, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." The christian's will should be so merged into God's will that His will would be their will. We should not mark out what we desire, and try to pray God over to our side, (as too many do) but we should pray that His will be done. In these days of sore trouble we should imitate the example of our Saviour in Gethsemane, "Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless, not my will but thine be done." If the Lord was not in the war, and our destiny was in the hands of wicked men, we would have great reason to fear the result, and our future prospect would be gloomy indeed. But we rejoice that the Lord still sways the sceptre of universal dominion, and holds in His hand the destiny of nations and of men. And the result of our war, be what it may, will be in accordance with His will, and he will overrule it, with all other things, and make them work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose."

M. M. Q.

THREE POOR WAYS TO RETRENCH.—1. To stop your religious newspapers. 2. To deprive your children of necessary schooling. 3. To cease contributing to religious objects. Retrenchment in these is generally followed by greater expenditures in other matters.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO THE CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

During the Sessions of Synod in Greensboro', the Presbytery of Concord resolved that the assessment on the Churches for Commissioners' Fund, and other purposes, should be increased fifty per cent, and the Stated Clerk was directed to publish this increased list of assessment in he *North Carolina Presbyterian.* The following is the list. Let those interested preserve it.

Asheville,	$15 00	Mallard Creek,	$18 00
Back Creek,	18 00	Marion,	6 00
Bethany,	15 00	Mills River,	6 00
Bethesda,	10 00	Morganton,	15 00
Bethlehem,	5 00	New Hope,	10 00
Bethpage,	12 00	Newton,	3 00
Beulah,	2 00	Olney,	10 00
Catawba Grove,	8 00	Paw Creek,	15 00
Centre,	23 00	Philadelphia,	20 00
Charlotte,	60 00	Pleasant Hill,	15 00
College Church,	15 00	Poplar Tent,	30 00
Concord,	15 00	Prospect,	23 00
Concord Town,	30 00	Providence,	18 00
Dallas,	5 00	Ramah,	12 00
Davidson's River,	8 00	Rocky River,	45 00
Drusilla,	2 00	Rutherfordton,	8 00
Duncan's Creek,	3 00	Salem,	2 00
Ebenezer,	5 00	Salisbury,	45 00
Fifth Creek,	10 00	Sandy Plains,	2 00
Flat Creek,	3 00	Sharon,	18 00
Fourth Creek,	30 00	Shelby,	2 00
Franklin (Macon)	3 00	Shiloh,	5 00
Franklin (Rowan)	6 00	Siloam,	6 00
Goshen,	10 00	Steel Creek,	30 00
Hendersonville,	5 00	Sugar Creek,	30 00
Hiwassee,	5 00	Swannanoa,	6 00
Hopewell,	30 00	Tabor,	12 00
Jefferson,	5 00	Taylorsville,	8 00
Joppa,	6 00	Third Creek,	30 00
Lebanon,	8 00	Thyatira,	30 00
Lenoir,	5 00	Unity, (Lincoln)	23 00
Lincolnton,	10 00	Unity, (Rowan)	12 00
Long Creek,	10 00	Wadesboro,	5 00
Little Brittain,	12 00	Wilkesboro,	2 00
Machpelah,	12 00	Total:	$951 00

By order of the Presbytery.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 30th, 1865.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE KING'S FRIEND.

The ancient kings of Israel had an officer in their courts called the "King's Friend." 2 Sam. 15: 37.—"Hushai, David's friend." 16: 16.—"Hushai, the Archite, David's friend." 1 Kings, 4: 5.—"Zabud, the son of Nathan, was principal officer, and the King's (Solomon's) friend.

When Stanislaus, king of Poland, 1704, was arranging the state of his household, he put upon the list a French officer who was attached to him. The treasurer asked in what quality his majesty chose he should be put upon the list. "In the quality of my friend," said the Prince. No doubt this was a high honor and a source of happiness; but how much more to be called the friend of God, as Abraham was.

GERMANY.—The Congress of leading Romish theologians, which took place last year at Munich, is not to be repeated this year. Its tone was too philosophical to please the Pope, who meanwhile has issued a letter pointedly hostile to such meetings. Dr. Dollinger—one of the leading Romish divines of Germany—is in very bad odour at Rome, and Dr. Forschammer is suspected almost as strongly as Dr. Dollinger.

While Romanists are thus tied up from talking, or even thinking, a Protestant Professor at Heidelberg has come out with a book entitled Ch[illegible] Bible Now, which is Renan and Strauss over again. About 150 of the 400 clergy of the Duchy have requested his removal.

HOUSEHOLD DEVOTION.—Sir Thomas Abney, as is well known, was the beloved friend of the celebrated Dr. Watts, who found in his house an asylum for more than thirty-six years. Sir Thomas was not more distinguished by his hospitality than his piety. Neither buisiness nor pleasure interrupted his observance of public and domestic worship. Of this a remarkable instance is recorded. Upon the evening of the day that he entered on his office of Lord Mayor of London, without any notice he withdrew from the public assembly at Guildhall after supper, went to his house and performed family worship, and then returned to the company.

TEMPTED BY DEGREES.—John Newton says, Satan seldom comes to Christians with great temptations, or with a temptation to commit a great sin. You bring a green log and a candle together, and they are very safe neighbors; but bring a few shavings and set them alight, and then bring a few small sticks and let them take fire, and the log be in the midst of them, and you will soon get rid of your log. And so it is with little sins. You will be startled with the idea of committing a great sin, and so the devil brings you a little temptation, and leaves you to indulge yourself. "There is no harm in this;" "no great peril in that;" and so by these little chips we are first easily lighted up, and at last the green log is burned. Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation.

SPURGEON.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* says: "his attack on baptismal regeneration has caused many churchmen great uneasiness. Some, many, rush into the pulpit to argue and contradict, and explain as they can; others are silent but thoughtful as to the issue. A national impression against the Church's Baptismal Confirmation and Burial Services, with that for the 'Visitation of the Sick," is being created. No other man could have done such damage as Mr. Spurgeon. He is *not* sectarian; he has no quarrel with establishments; in other words he never joined any anti church party.

His object is truth and honesty. Very sorely perplexed are the good Evangelicals. The Dean of Ripon and Mr. Ryle have appeared on the field, but it is, alas! an attempt to do what is impossible. The articles are Evangelical. The Prayer-book in these services is semi-Popish.

TURKEY.—The sudden outburst of persecution against Protestants in Constantinople, including the seizure of every Mohammedan who has been baptized, is a direct breach of treaties, and will probably raise a diplomatic breeze. We wait further details; only adding, that the offices of Bible Societies, which had been summarily closed were opened at the instance of the American and British Ambassadors.

The Rev. Dr. Vail, we see in the *Christian Witness*, accepts the Episcopate of Kansas, to which he was lately elected. Dr. Vail has long been known as an earnest, though moderate member of the Low-Church party,—one who has been zealous and indefatigable in promoting missionary work in every Diocese to which he has belonged, and who will doubtless do a great and good work in building up the Church in the youthful and sorely troubled Diocese to which he has been called.

CONTENTION.—When the husband is fire, and the wife tow, the devil easily sets them in a flame.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

The principal item of intelligence, is the return of our Commissioners to Richmond, after an interview with Seward and Lincoln at Fortress Monroe. They have accomplished nothing; they have only heard the reiteration of the demand of the Yankee government for submission to the laws of the United States, including the changes that have been made in the Federal Constitution on the question of slavery. It is quite evident now that there is no hope of peace save what is to be found in our gallant armies and the firm and invincible resolution of our people.

Grant has demonstrated a little on our lines before Petersburg, but there has been nothing like an engagement. We refer our readers to the telegrams below for the details of such news as we have received up to the hour of going to press.

No further demonstrations have been made against Wilmington. The *Carolinian* of Thursday, Feb. 2d, says:

The enemy seem content with shelling occasionally our lines, from his gunboats, which are in the sound and in the river. Our men are in excellent spirits, and are not at all discouraged by the enemy's naval demonstration on either flank.

A deserter came into our lines yesterday, who reports that Admiral Porter and General Terry, are both awaiting orders from Washington. Having accomplished the object of the expedition, by the capture of Fisher, the enemy will not attempt any new movement until further orders. It is reported that the enemy is raiding through the county of Brunswick.

A YANKEE RAID ON SALISBURY.—The East Tennessee correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes from Bristol on the 11th:

"Considerable activity is reported among the troops around Knoxville. Salisbury is the object of the next movement. Several officers have made their escape from that prison recently and have furnished the authorities at Knoxville with maps of fortifications, routes, &c—everything requisite to make an invading party successful. New horses have been furnished Gillem's command, and they are ready for another extensive raid. There will be no demonstrations on South-western Virginia until towards spring, when the troops from Kentucky will be transferred to this department. An infantry force and a small quantity of cavalry, as scouts, may make a demonstration on this front, as a diversion in favor of the raiding party that shall move into North Carolina."

INTERESTING FROM THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI.—Through the politeness of Maj. J. S. Grinnan, recently arrived here from Texas on business of the government, we have some interesting intelligence from the region of the Trans-Mississippi.

Our forces had fallen back, in last December, from the line of the Ouachita river, on account of the difficulty of supplies. But it was not supposed that our military authorities intended to abandon any portion of Texas. A Shreveport paper says: "We are satisfied that it is not the intention of Gen. Smith to abandon a foot of ground, either in Arkansas or Louisiana; that he will be prepared to enter the campaign next spring with larger and better disciplined armies than have been marshalled in this department since the war began."

Major Grinnan left Texas about 30 days ago, and gives a striking account of the abundant prosperity of that State. Even in the time of war a tide of emigration is flowing in there; many of the planters on Red river, and throughout Arkansas, having come into Texas to find homes there and employment for their capital. Cotton is being exported in vast quantities; business thrives; and Confederate money and stocks are looking up at rates which should teach us a lesson in Richmond. Maj. Grinnan says that when he left San Antonio, thirty days ago, gold was selling at 10 to 13 for 1, in Confederate notes.

It appears that a most extraordinary market for government stocks has sprung up in Texas; which is accounted for by the fact that foreign capitalists are investing largely in them in course of trade—especially in the fifteen million loan. The Houston Telegraph says that the 6 per cents are selling from 135 to 180; and adds that the fifteen million loan, for peculiar reasons is "worth *ninety cents in specie* in this market."—*Rich. Examiner, 2d.*

CABARRUS COUNTY.—Col. J. C. Barnhardt, 84th N. C. M., writes to Dr. McEachern, Senator from Cabarrus and Stanly, that Cabarrus has furnished to the C. S. service: volunteers, 1205; conscripts, 301; junior reserves, 84; light duty men on service, 31; detailed and engaged on Government work, 29; detailed and exempted for N. C. railroad, 8; deduct from light duty men and others discharged, &c., 30; total, 1751; Home Guard duty at least 80 men.

Up to October 1st, 1862, he writes, we had 13 deserters, and since that time I do not think the number has much more than doubled. Also, up to that time, killed in battle, 88; died from wounds received in battle, 48; died from disease, 174; total lost up to that time, 310, out of 1379 men.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The San Antonio *Herald* says the French, on arriving in Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with a hearty salute, while they passed by the Yankee flag in silent contempt. Our flag is reported to be waving over stores, taverns and saloons all over the city of Matamoras.

THE YANKEE RAID ON WELDON.—The raid up the Chowan towards Weldon as we predicted, was abandoned before it accomplished anything. The measures taken to check and destroy the column, had it advanced to Weldon, were complete.—*Express.*

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—It seems that the fall of Fort Fisher has not put a stop to blockade running. The Wilmington *Carolinian* says South Carolinians are coming to Smithville, *via* the Georgetown road, and exchanging cotton and other commodities for gold and greenbacks.

Since 1861, Confederate cruisers have captured and destroyed 58 ships, 41 barks, 32 brigs and 57 schooners, besides pilot boats and small steamers. The aggregate value of vessels and cargoes is estimated at 34,605,000. That's the reason the Yankees keep talking so much about pirates.

MEMPHIS UNDER YANKEE RULE.—Memphis seems to have become a delightful city under Yankee rule. A letter in the New York *Tribune* says:

Memphis is to day the commercial capital of the valley. The swarms of speculators gather and disperse from here. It is thronged with adventurers. A class in greater haste to get riches and more reckless, was scarce known in California in the golden age of "Washoe."

A SPARK OF OUR FATHERS' FIRE.—When Rev. Preston Williams, a Kentucky Baptist minister, was conscribed by the Federal authorities, and his congregation were about to buy a substitute for him, he told them that rather than allow a substitute to go for him into that army he would lead as many as would follow him into the Confederate army. Two hundred and thirty-five accepted the patriotic proposition.

The people of Savannah seem not to be so bad, after all, judging from the following article which we find in the Sentinel of the 25th. At any rates, the Yankees don't put much confidence in them. The Sentinel says:

The boast of a "union sentiment" in Savannah—a "love for the old flag"—which the Yankees have put forth for reasons of policy, is already confessed to be a cheat and imposition. Every Southern city or district which has fallen within the enemy's lines, has been in turn thus slandered by the praises of the Yankees in the beginning and thus vindicated by their abuse in the end. The real sentiment of the citizens of Savannah will be far better understood by the following which we take from the Savannah *Republican* than from the false dispatches of Stanton or Sherman. The *Republican* is a Yankee paper, started in Savannah since Sherman's occupation:

"*We rely almost wholly on our Army and Navy patronage*, the sales to citizens being of course, just now, *very small*. It will require time to teach the rabid rebels of Savannah their fatal error, and as might be very naturally expected *of a people so closely allied with the interest and success of Jeff Davis' wicked rebellion, will not patronise in any way*, representatives of such an infernal Abolition sheet as the Tribune, if they can help it."

DEATH OF DR. WEIR.—This worthy citizen of Greensboro', who had been lingering for several months with pulmonary consumption, departed this life on Monday morning last.

We have missed him from his place of business on the street, but we hoped he might recover and enter again upon the duties of his office; but alas! his spirit has departed to a distant shore, and now mingles with the dwellers in immortality. His work is done; his tabernacle is taken down. We shall ever think of Dr. Weir as a man of rare worth—a christian gentleman; amiable, quiet, industrious, patient, faithful. The savor of his good name shall long survive him, and the bereaved take comfort from the thought of meeting him in a better country. —*Watchman and Harbinger.*

THE PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LEE.—The life size portrait of General R. E. Lee, painted by Mr. Bruce, of this city, and for the purchase of which as a state painting, a bill is now pending in the Legislature, was yesterday raised to a position in the hall of the House of Delegates, to the right of the Speaker's chair. All the effects of light and shade have been considered in the selection of a position for the painting, and it is believed that all the requisites have been combined. The painting attracted much attention, and during the session of the House the hall was thronged with visitors, who had a good opportunity of studying the grandeur of the *tout ensemble* of the portrait.—*Examiner.*

DEATHS OF SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS DURING THE WAR.—The following is a recapitulation of the whole loss, as classified by the "Roll of Honor" agent:

Brigadier Generals	4
Colonels	26
Lieutenant Colonels	15
Majors	10
Captains	123
Lieutenants	343
Staff Officers	36
Non Comms'ed Officers and Privates	7,074
Total	7,525

NEW POST ROUTE.—There is a new mail route established from Gibsonville, on the N. C. R. R. to Long's Mills, in Randolph county, N. C. This route passes through a thickly settled section of the country, which has much needed mail facilities. The distance from Gibsonville to Long's Mills is twenty miles the length of the route.

The following Post Offices are on the route: Gibsonville, Ingles' Mills, Brick Church, Coble's and Long's Mills. The mail is carried regularly twice a week over this route. The carrier leaves Long's Mills at 4 o'clock Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives at Gibsonville at 10 o'clock Tuesdays and Fridays, and returns to Long's Mills at 11 o'clock the same days.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree forbidding all Mexicans to wear clasps, medals, or other decorations conferred by the various successive Presidents of the defunct Republic. "They are," says the decree, "but so many sad memorials of civil strife and party triumph." An exception is made, however, in favor of the cross, gained in resisting the invasion of General Scott and his American Army, in 1846 7, as also of the clasp won by the garrison of Fort St. Juan d'Ulloa, at its bombardment by the French under Prince de Joinville.

Lincoln county, in this State, has furnished three distinguished military officers during this war, viz: Major Generals Ramseur and Heke, and Brigadier General Johnston.

The incorporating house of the Raleigh Powder Mills blew up on Friday last. A free negro was the only person injured.

We have seen a letter from Gen. Winder to a gentleman in this place, in which he states that he will remove the Yankee prisoners from here as soon as practicable.—*Sals. Watchman.*

LINCOLN BURNED IN EFFIGY.—At a celebration in England, on Nov. 5, "Guy Fawkes' Day," when it is customary to burn the Pope in effigy, the President of the United States was substituted, with a figure hideously grotesque.

Major General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, orders that all officers and men of his division, on furlough or detail in South Carolina, will report to him, mounted, at Columbia, on January 26th.

General Gartrell has so far recovered from his wounds received at the battle of Coosawhatchie as to be up.

The excavations of Pompeii have just led to the discovery of a temple of Juno on the flags of which were scattered about more than 200 skeletons of women and children who during the eruption of Vesuvius, hastened to implore the protection of the goddess.

RELEASE OF SUPERINTENDENT RUTH.—Samuel Ruth, Superintendent of the Fredericksburg railroad, committed to Castle Thunder upon a charge of treason, was yesterday unconditionally released upon an order from the Provost Marshal's office.—*Examiner, 2d inst.*

NEWSPAPERS TO BE SENT FREE OF POSTAGE TO SOLDIERS.—Both Houses of Congress having passed, by a two thirds vote, the bill to authorize the mailing of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, the bill is now a law.

The President is again suffering from an attack of neuralgia and although confined to his house, he is not prevented from attending to business.

The North Carolina railroad Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. This will contribute to the State Sinking Fund the sum of $750,000.

We are informed that two gun boats engaged Fort Anderson yesterday evening, a short time, at long range. They threw in all, about fifteen shells. We replied with nine or ten shots, striking one of the boats, which immediately withdrew.—*Carolinian 4th inst.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Humiliation and Prayer,

with thanksgiving.

The Congress of the Confederate States by a joint resolution, have invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It is our solemn duty, at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which He has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn contritely and trustfully unto God; let us recognize in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us may be turned away by His merciful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies; and that He will graciously take our cause into his own hand and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence.

And let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, (with thanksgiving,) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God;" and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State,

THE COMING TAX BILL.—It is said that Mr. E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, is to be Commissary General. He is spoken of as possessing peculiar fitness for the office. But the truth is, should Congress, as it probably will, pass a law giving market value for all property taken for government use, the labors of the Commissary Department will be immeasurably decreased. There will then be no necessity for impressments. It being once known that the government is giving the highest market price, the hidden stores of the country will be crowded into market. In this connection, we may mention that the House Finance Committee are now perfecting a sweeping tax bill, which will be ready to take the redundancy of the currency that would otherwise be created by the immense sums necessarily disbursed by the Government if it pays market price for property taken for public use. The tax bill will raise seven hundred million dollars, and a discount of fifteen per cent. is to be allowed for prompt payment.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE DRAFT NORTH.—The Provost Marshal General has assigned to the different districts their correct quotas under the call of December 19th, for 300,000 men. The difference in the quotas is causing considerable trouble. For instance, the New York *Tribune* says:

It appears that instead of 4,435 men as fixed sometime ago, we are called upon to furnish 2,000. The Supervisors have directed their Committee on Volunteering to go at once to Washington and ascertain the cause of the sudden increase.

THE REAL MARAUDERS.—Satisfactory proof, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, has been obtained that of the prowlers in Sherman's rear, few, if any, belonged to Wheeler's forces, though so denominated. The thieves caught have turned out to be deserters from various infantry organizations, and one, a released Milledgeville convict. Hundreds of horses and mules have been returned to citizens by General Wheeler.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.—The Court House in Asheville was consumed by fire on Saturday the 28th ult. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. It originated in the cupola, where there was a town clock, on which repairs were being made that morning. Some other buildings we learn, were also consumed. The Court House was probably the finest and largest one in the State.—*Progress.*

The Constitutional *Union*, published at Washington city, says:

Pray God that the history of this horrible war may never be written. The world will shudder at it, and whenever the word infamy is spoken, it will be surely coupled with the names of Butler and Sherman.

It is said that in Memphis there is a negro who possesses an estate worth $50,000. The negro belongs to his wife.

DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA.—A Northern paper states that the debt of Philadelphia amounts to forty millions of dollars, (40,000,000.) The former debt has probably been increased to this enormous amount by paying bounties to men for the army.

YANKEE GALLANTRY.—By order of Gen. Dix, Mrs. Myers, the wife of a rebel officer, has been tried by a Military Court for purchasing goods in New York city. She was fined to the amount of her purchases ($1,231 50) and sentenced to be sent, under guard, to Tennessee, at her own expense.

A LADY WOUNDED.—Mrs. Grinnell, the English lady whose ministrations to the wounded in our hospitals will ever be gratefully remembered in the Confederacy, was shot by the Yankees a few days since, while approaching our lines in the Virginia Valley. She was riding in a carriage at the time, and received a painful bullet wound in one of her shoulders. She is now well cared for in private quarters at Richmond.

AT THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.—The following North Carolinians are held as prisoners of war at the old Capitol prison, Washington.

Capt. J. H. Norwood, 47th; Capt. J. R. Reach 44th; Capt. J. W. Coelle, 52nd; Lieut. A. B. Hilliard, 33d; Lieut. R. W. Stedman, 44th; Lieut. A S. Webb, Adjutant 44th; and Lieut. T. M. Carter, 44th.

Charles Talcott Esq., Superintendent of the Danville railroad, Va., was offered by Senator Gwynn, now Duke of Sonora, fifty thousand dollars a year in gold if he would place his engineering skill at the disposal of the Emperor of Mexico. A passport and the funds for paying the passage of himself and family, accompanied this munificent offer to Mr. Talcott. He declined, on the ground that he was unwilling to desert his country in this time of trial.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The steamer Gen. Lyons arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 20th ult., with five hundred men of the Tenth North Carolina regiment, captured in Fort Fisher, who are to be sent to Fort Delaware.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The Baltimore *American* asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Mr. Davis' authority, to treat for peace upon the basis of submission to the Union. C. C. Clay, Jr., has arrived at a Confederate port. Commissary General Northrop has not resigned as reported.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Senate the negro question was further discussed several hours without result. The bill to establish the flag of the Confederate States passed without opposition. The new flag was displayed from the Capitol to day. The only change is in substituting a red bar for half the white field formerly composing the outer end. Nothing of interest in the House in open session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The New York *Herald* of the 2d received. A special Washington dispatch says we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to day. It is difficult out of the mass of contradictory statements to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be these: A delegation from Richmond was admitted within our lines yesterday. To-day they came down James river on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe, and Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them. There is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present; but any negotiations or conference in regard to a settlement of our difficulties will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward in behalf of the Government. The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *American* of the 1st, announces the arrival there this morning of Seward, accompanied by his Private Secretary, and that he immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch steamer to meet the rebel commissioners. The House (Yankee) adopted the Senate resolution abolishing slavery within the United States. Salutes in honor of the event were fired in various cities. The Maryland House of Delegates has concurred in the amendment. Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks of buildings were burned. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North, and other vessels were being crowded with it. Grant has recently been to Fort Fisher. He returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday. An order has been issued by the military authorities of the State of Missouri for the banishment of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service. The House passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Brazil is now engaged in hostilities with both Uraguay and Paraguay. The latter States have, according to last advices, declared war against Brazil.

Gold closed at New York on the 1st at 204.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5th.—Our Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be attained by unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that the slavery question had been disposed of by the action of the Federal Congress in adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States. It is understood that an official statement from the Commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5th.—The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in Garnett's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force reached Vaughan's Road, and crossed Harper's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but there has been no engagement as yet. The object of this movement is not yet developed. The enemy's trains were running incessantly last night. It is supposed they were conveying troops. From 7 to 11 o'clock last night the heaviest cannonading that has occurred for weeks took place on our right—caused by the enemy shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on our side

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—The New York *World* of the 31st is received. Considerable space is occupied with the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors relative to the draft in that city, the quota having been increased from four to twenty one thousand. Several Supervisors intimated that another riot was inevitable if the draft was enforced. The *World* says, "We counsel the people of the city to restrain their indignation, although we are well aware that they are intensely excited.

The draft takes place on the 15th. Another Committee has been sent to Washington to urge a reduction of the quota.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Messrs. Allston, Jordan, Patterson and Caldwell were yesterday declared duly elected directors of the Insane Asylum. One vacancy still remains to be filled.

In the *Senate* resolutions requesting his excellency the Governor, to investigate the circumstances in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter passed their third reading.

In the *House*, Mr. Pesce introduced a resolution, which passed unanimously, declaring despite the negotiations for peace now understood to be in progress North Carolina would relax nothing in her vigorous prosecution of the war. —*Conservative 4th.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Trans Caucasia, the only province of the Russian Empire where that institution still exists.

L. Von Maltitz, a Dutchman, of Colesburg, in the Cape of Good Hope, has discovered a new industry. He says he can tame ostriches and keep them like poultry, and has actually bred seventeen. They want about ten acres of grazing land apiece, but each bird yields twenty-four feathers every six months, worth, with the small feathers, about £12 10s or £25 a year.

The number of persons who emigrated from France to foreign countries in 1863 amounted to 4,285.

"Peter's Pence," at Rome, produces little and less. At the commencement the product was about 4000 Roman crowns a month, it afterwards fell to 2000, and goes on decreasing. November only gave 700, including offerings from Tuscany.

The first iron-plated vessel for the Brazilian navy was lately launched at the Seine building-yard, near Toulon.

Two hundred and ninety-one million, five hundred and ninety seven thousand, two hundred and forty eggs have been imported into England in the first ten months of the present year.

The Swedish census, taken December 31, 1863, is published. The total population of Sweden is 4,022,564, and there are 103 940 more women than men. The increase of population during the last quinquennial period has been 1-2 per cent. About three and a half millions live in the country, and the rest in the towns, Stockholm containing nearly 350,000 inhabitants. The population of Norway is about 1,500,000, which would give the united kingdom about five and a half millions of inhabitants.

THE PIEDMONT LINES.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 1st says:

It is confirmed that the tories are in some force at Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, but have made no advance. Reports as to their numbers are conflicting.

On the same subject the Statesville *Express* says:

We understand that all the Classes of the Home Guard are ordered to report at once at Morganton to meet an anticipated attack from a body of Kirk's raiders. During last week the force stationed at Piedmont Springs were surrounded by about three hundred men, supposed to belong to the same command, and our men were compelled to fall back. Such is the news from the Western front.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.—The Missionary Society of the Mobile Methodist Episcopal Conference state, in their recent report that at the beginning of the war there were some 200,000 colored communicants in the fellowship of that church—a number 'sadly diminished by diabolical crusades from the pseudo friends of the African.'

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Mrs B L Phipps, Gaston; mrs J H Steed, Henderson; Jno Harrington, Harrington's; J A P Conoly, St. Paul's; G W Graham, N Graham, Montrose; J A Baker, 42nd N C T; A R McNeill, Carthage; Dr A White, Hickory Grove S C; mrs H Allbright, Graham; mrs F M Dixon, Haw River; miss H C Long, Long's Mills; miss I G Scales, mrs P M Scales, Madison; Dr W R Smith, N B Scales, Mayo; mrs B C Ennis, Salisbury; J H Gonger, Coleman's Turn Out; mrs J Ratchford, Stowesville; miss S Johnston, White's Creek; E B Clodfelter, Enola; E B Wilcox, Crowder's Creek; mrs D Burgin, Marion; mrs D W Greenlee, miss S Hemphell, Pleasant Retreat; O Sanders, Dr E W Moore, mrs E McDowell, Rev W S Moore, J Johnston, mrs O Bryson, mrs L Moore, Franklin; G C Sellers, mrs S M McPherson, Skenah; L L Slagle, Wayah; J G Gray, Skenah; miss Ann Shaw, mrs M Banks, Dr McSwain, Fayetteville; M L Venable, Scotland Neck; Lt H Bonner, Ft Anderson; mrs G H Brown, Tarboro; Jno Stevenson, Richmond, Va; O S Ray, 24th N C T; D McKnight, McConnellsville, S C; R H Scales, Lenox Castle; miss M C Miller, Newton; miss L E Murphy, miss M Matthews, Clinton; miss B Parker, Magnolia; Jno Munn, Macedonia; M C Clark, Jackson Spring; D Campbell, A McEachen, St Paul's; D A Ray, miss J Ray, mrs J C Colt, M C Ray, B R Hall, Fayetteville; Lt D H Ray, Yadkinville; A Wilkinson, Cowper Hill; mrs H McMillan, Villa Borre; mrs M C Hall, Salisbury; mrs M J Young, Mocksville; J H Stewart, Ar Nor Va; miss M Garrath, Charlotte; A McCormick, Randalsville; J R Osborn, Pigeon River; mrs L J Williamson Rock Hill; mrs L A Watt, S W Reid, White Hall; Rev J C Chalmers, mrs D E Hutchison, Charlotte; Rev C N Morrow, Oaks; Mrs R J McSam, Albemarle; E P Moore, Moore's Creek; miss M E Collins, Burgaw; W W Anders, Gravelly Hill; T H McIntire, let N C T; Jno Cotter, Smithfield; Wm McRae, Queensdale; mrs Col Simpson, mrs Gen Logan, Rutherfordton; Rev W C Sutton, Alfordsville; A Sprunt, Queensdale; P Alford, McInnis' Bridge; A G McIlwaine, Petersburg; Rev R McIlmaine, Farmville; J Jones, J C Williamson, Rev J Doll, Mrs P A Gwyn, W S Long, J M Neal, N M Ross, W N Shelton, T D Johnson, Yanceyville; J N Richardson, News Ferry; T F Green, Clarksville, Va; mrs R A King, R N Freeland, mrs W H Morrison, Statesville; P Thurston, High Point; mrs M E Utley, Chapel Hill; W S Rankin, Leaksville; H Scales, Madison; Dr O J Freeland, Hillsboro; R H Watt, Ruffin; C Wade, Kyle's Landing; N Ray, Jr, Fayetteville; D G Fleming, Jno Haynes, Hamptonville; Jno McNair, St Paul's; W W Wharton, Col J Sloan, mrs L H Walker, J C McLean, J W Dick, J A Gray, Greensboro; mrs M L Scales, Danville, Va; R Simpson, Summerfield; miss E Wiley, Young's Mills; mrs N L Coyle, Sandy Ford, Va; mrs W B Withers, Beattie's Ford; H McGeogan, St Paul's; J H Holt, Thomasville.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. J. B. Hardwick, Mr. J. T. SELLERS to MISS ANN ELIZA OVERBY.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In the Hospital at Fort Fisher, January 11th, 1865, HUGH MCGOOGAN, aged 24 years. He was a member of Co. B, 26th Reg. N. C. T., and faithfully discharged his duty as a soldier until about two weeks before his death, he was taken with typhoid pneumonia, which soon ended his existence. In the death of Mr McGoogan, his family has met with a sad bereavement, but we hope he is now enjoying that rest prepared for the "people of God." He was for several years a member in the Presbyterian church, and died in the full triumphs of a christian faith. His piety was deep and abiding, and his consistent walk and conversation leave pleasing evidence that he was a meek and humble follower of the blessed Saviour. A few days previous to his death, his Chaplain visited and conversed with him and he expressed himself ready and willing to die and was sure that he is now at rest where the "sound of cannon and the roar of battle will never disturb him," enjoying the blessed realities of a happy eternity. He leaves a mother, sister, wife and one little son to mourn his loss. A FRIEND.

Suddenly, in Lincoln county, N. C., on the night of the 12th of Jan., JACOB RAMSEUR, Esq, in the 65th year of his age.

The deceased was for many years an elder in the Gen. Ref. church. Of him it may be said in truth, that he ruled well. It was always pleasant to meet him in council, and interchange opinions relative to the interests of the church. His piety and experience, his tact for business, and the cheerfulness with which he always discharged the functions of his office, have enshrined his name in the hearts of his brethren, and will long associate with his memory many a pleasing reminiscence of the past. The death of Mr. Ramseur has occasioned a loss that must be sorely felt in all the relations (and they were many) which he sustained in life. It was remarked on the day of his entombment, "One of the pillars of the State has fallen." The remark is true—he did all he could to establish and uphold the Confederacy. He gave his four sons to fight her battles: while he himself administered to the wants and necessities of the widow and the orphan. Yet still his righteous soul often recoiled from the horrors of war; he longed to see the dawn of that day, which should bring tranquility and peace. But the Master ordered otherwise. At the silent hour of midnight the summons came, and he awoke from natural sleep only to "fall asleep in death." The summons though sudden and unexpected, had no terror for him; nor did he manifest any reluctance to obey. The Savior, who had been with him in life, was with him in death. His last words (he had not time to say many) are full of consolation and hope; they give us the assurance that as the film of death was fast gathering over his eyes, and giving an aspect of darkness to all by which he was surrounded in his earthly home—the eye of faith was on his home in heaven and brighten'd at the prospect of meeting those whom he was now leaving. He said, "All looks dark: you must all meet me in heaven—I am gone, I am gone." J. I.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00@15 50
BUTTER	$10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@75 00
COTTON YARNS	$50 00@75 00
COFFEE	$00 00@4 00
COPPERAS	$9 00@10 00
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$330@350 00
IRON	$5 00
LEATHER	$25 00
LARD	$5 00@5 50
NAILS, retail	$ 5 00@6 00
PORK	$4 00@5 00
PEAS	$30 00
RYE	$30 00
SODA	$12 00@75 00
SUGAR	$00 00
SYRUP	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@0 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00@5 25
SALT	$75 00@100
TALLOW	$4 00

RECEIPTS

Of A. McLean, Treasurer of Presbytery of Fayetteville, for January and up to, and inclusive of Feb. 7, 1865.

From Galatia Church, for Domest. missions,	$ 00	
" " " Foreign do	4 00	
" " " Education,	2 00	
" " " Publication,	3 00	
		18 00
" Ashepole ch., for Publication,		146 20
" Miss A. Andrus, (Bladen county,) for Domestic missions,		60 00
" Mrs C Monroe, (Robeson) do. do.,		10 00
" Mrs K McNeas, " do. do.,		5 00
" Centre Church, for Publication,		187 65
" Big Rockfish ch., " "		108 21
" Long Street ch., " Contingent fund		20 00
" Buffalo church, " " "		30 00
" Tirza church, for Contingt's fund,	30 00	
" " " For'n missions,	30 00	
" " " Domes'c missions,	95 10	
		305 10
Total,		780 16

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 7, 1865. A. McLEAN, Treas'r Pay. Pres.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in my family, well qualified to teach the English branches, French and music. References required and given.

Address, R. B. WATT,
Rockingham co, N. C.

February 8, 4t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and music on the Piano, desires a situation.

Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address

L.
Oaks, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-3tpd.

ALMANACS!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Feb'y 1, 4t.

Mrs. Jacob Ottarburg

OFFERS FOR SALE:

Fine Chewing Tobacco;
Extra Smoking Tobacco;
Extract Logwood; Copperas;
Black Flax Thread;
Brown Windsor Soap.

Jan'y 25, 1865.-3t*

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.

Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.

Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

WARRENTON FEMALE COL. INSTITUTE.

THE 48th Session of this School will begin Feb 2nd, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.

JULIUS WILCOX, Prin.

Jan. 11.-5t.

$1000 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's stable, 6½ miles west of Fayetteville, on Sunday night last, a Bay Horse, 8 years old, very fine condition, a blemish in his right eye, medium size, shod all round, the tips of his hind shoes raised, a few white spots under the saddle.

$500 Reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and $500 for the thief with evidence sufficient to convict him.

GRAHAM D. BAKER.

Jan. 11.-3t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be addressed to

Maj. WM. A BANKS,
Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-4t.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE Next Session of Twenty weeks will begin on 1st of February. Circulars containing Terms, &c., sent, on application to

Rev. R BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.

January, 11, 1865.-4t*

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
MILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec. 14, 1864.-3t*

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. J. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Expt. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order
JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY FIVE cts per lb., for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.

DAVID MURPHY.
Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 hundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebaneville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course is retained, extensive additions have been made with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.

Nov. 23, 1864.-10

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

Miscellaneous Reading.

The following lines by Saxe are appropriate to the times:

"HOW IS GOLD TO-DAY?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There was a time when if we met
A friend upon the street,
He talked on common themes—the war,
The cold, or else the heat,
And took an interest in one's health;
That time has passed away;
Now, no one asks us how we do,
But "How is gold to-day?"

These words pervade the atmosphere,
At weddings, funerals, balls,
No matter where, upon our ear
The anxious question falls.
You go to see the girl you love,
To drive your cares away;
You kiss, and then she sweetly says,
"O! How is gold to-day?"

If gold is up or gold is down,
What good for me to know?
There is no jingle in my purse,
My funds are still in quo;
And so I hate the endless cry,
And long to soar away
To lands of peace, where no one asks,
"Well, How is gold to-day?"

A DOCUMENT SUITED TO THE TIMES.

The annexed letter from Gen. Washington to Col. Harrison—one of the signers of the declaration of independence—is found in the Army and Navy *Herald*. If the "Father of His Country" had been portraying the condition of affairs in the second revolution, now in progress he could not have drawn a more faithful picture.

To Benjamin Harrison:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen nothing since I came here, on the 23d inst., to change my opinion of men or measures, but abundant reasons to be convinced that our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war. By a faithful laborer in the cause; by a man who is daily extending his private estate, for not even the smallest advantages, not common to all in case of favorable issue to the dispute; by one who wishes the prosperity of America most devoutly, but sees it, or thinks he sees it on the brink of ruin, you are besought most earnestly, my dear Col. Harrison, to exert yourself in endeavoring to rescue your country by sending your ablest men to Congress. These characters must not slumber nor sleep at home in such a time of pressing danger. They must not content themselves with the enjoyment of places of honor or profit in their own State, while the common interests of America are smouldering and sinking in irreparable ruin, if a remedy is not soon applied, and in which these must ultimately be involved.

If I could be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of men, from what I have seen, heard, and in part know, I should, in one word, say, that idleness, dissipation and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most of them; that speculation and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better part of every consideration, and almost of every order of men; that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, while the momentous concerns of an empire, a great and accumulated debt, and want of credit, which in its consequences, is the want of everything, are but secondary considerations, and postponed from day to day, and from week to week, as if our affairs wore the most promising aspect. After drawing the picture, which, from my soul, I believe to be a true one, I need not now repeat to you that I am alarmed, and wish to see my countrymen aroused. I have no resentments, nor do I wish to point at particular characters. This I can declare to you, upon honor, for I have every attention paid me by Congress that I can possibly expect, and I have reason to think that I stand well in their estimation. But, in the present situation of things, I cannot help asking where are Mason, Wythe, Jefferson, Nicholas, Pendleton, Nelson and another I could name.

And why, if you are sufficiently impressed with your danger, do you not, as New York has done in the case of Mr. Jay, send an extra member or two for at least a certain limited time, till the great business of the nation is put upon a more respectable and happy establishment? Our money, is now sinking, fifty per cent. a day in this city, and I shall not be surprised, in the course of a few months, if a total stop is put to the currency of it; and yet an assembly, a dinner or supper that will cost three or four hundred pounds will not only take men off from acting, but even from thinking of it, while a great part of the officers of the army, from absolute necessity, are quitting the service, and the more virtuous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure degrees into beggary and want. I again repeat to you this is not an exaggerated account. That it is an alarming one, I do not deny, and I confess to you that I feel more real distress on account of the present appearance of things than I have at any time since the commencement of the dispute. But it is time to bid you adieu. Providence has hertofore taken us up when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.

I am, yours, &c.,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE SILENT CONFLICT OF LIFE.—A triumph in the field is a theme for poetry, for painting, for history, eulogistic and aggrandizing agencies whose united tribute constitutes fame; but there are victories won by men over themselves more truly honorable to the conqueror than any that can be achieved by war. True, of these silent successes we never hear. The battles in which they are obtained are fought in solitude, and without help, save from above. This conflict is sometimes waged in the still watches of the night, and the struggle is often fearful. Honor to every conqueror in such a warfare! Honor to the man or woman who fights temptation, hatred, revenge, envy, selfishness, back to its last covert in the heart, and then expels it forever. Although no outward show of honor accrues to the victors of these good fights, they have their reward, a higher one than fame can bestow. They come out of the combat self-ennobled.

THE HANDWRITING OF GREAT MEN.

The London Saturday Review, in an article on handwriting, says:

"If any foolish lad, or still more silly teacher should imagine that it is the sign of a vulgar and menial education to write a good hand, the sooner the schoolboy and pedagogue disabuse themselves of this mistaken idea the better. The highest circles of English society cultivate penmanship with care and success. The Queen's handwriting is beautiful, flowing, and elegant and feminine. Prince Albert's biographer compares the Prince to Goethe, who would take inordinate pains even in writing a short note, that it should be admirably written. He did not understand the merit of second best, but everything that was to be done must be done perfectly.

"The Prince Consort took the greatest interest in the caligraphy of his children, and few young people, we are assured, write more elegantly, and at the same time more distinctly than the Princes and Princesses of England. Our highest statesmen have not thought it beneath them to cultivate a clear and distinct penmanship. Lord Palmerston's handwriting is free, firm, and considering his great age, by no means obscure. Lord Derby writes a capital hand, at once elegant and legible, an aristocratic hand, if there be such a thing. Earl Russell's is a smaller and more feminine hand, yet clear as his expositions of constitutional law and as incisive in its style as some of his dispatches are biting, though rash, in matter.

"The Lord Chancellor writes a beautiful hand—firm, solid and legal—such a hand as should have drawn up the Bill of Rights. Sir Hugh Cairn's is smaller and perhaps more elegant—a gentlemanly and clear hand. Mr. Cobden's hand-writing is round, bold and commercial—the hand of one who began life as a junior clerk in days when good penmanship was the rule, rather than the exception, among schoolboys of any ambition. Mr. Bright's is a somewhat smaller hand, rapid and flowing, yet legible. Mr. Gladstone's is a hurried and impetuous hand—the writing of a man whose thoughts flow so thick and fast that they outstrip the pen. Yet he holds the quill in a firm grasp, and his letters are large and well formed. Lord Stanley's writing is by no means elegant, yet it is as distinct as large print.

"The Duke of Newcastle's long, well formed and very distinct letters, would perhaps gain him the prize for caligraphy among living statesmen; yet his penmanship is inferior to that of the late Marquis of Wellesley, who wrote, perhaps, the best hand of his day. Considering how much writing the Governor Generals of India, during the last half century, had to do, it has been fortunate for East India Directors, Boards of Control, and Indian Secretaries, that the vice regal penmanship has been so uniformly good. Lord W. Bentick's words and letters sometimes ran a little into each other yet his hand was fairly legible Lord Mindo's was a firm, good hand. Lord Mastings and Lord Amherst each wrote a somewhat picturesque hand, yet every letter of both was as clear as print. Lord Auckland's hand was singularly round and legible. Lord Ellenborough's was too ladylike and finical to be very distinct; but his successor, Lord Dalhousie, wrote an admirable model hand, and Lord Canning's was also an example of good penmanship. Every one remembers how plain and distinct were the notes beginning 'F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments,' although every one may not be aware that many of the communications so highly prized by autograph collectors were written by the Duke's secretary, Mr. Greville, who learned to imitate his hand. In all these instances, and we might bring fifty others, our present race of school boys can find no sanction or encouragement for indolent neglect of their penmanship."

THE CONTINENT AN ICEBERG.—Prof. Agassiz, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier worn on the very top, except a few points which were above the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summits, covered with loose fragments, just below the level at which glacier marks come to an end, tell us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for wherever the mountains are much below six thousand feet the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising on the heights are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions; granites were carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of man on this earth.

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly drawing, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and has taken us for its own.

A MODEL STATE.—The Floridian boasts that there has not been, within the past year, a conviction of any citizen of Florida for a capital offence in any of the Courts of that State; nor, so far as it is informed, any indictment for such offence, or for felony of a serious kind. This is not the result of impunity, but arises from a respect for law and a proper submission to authority, and it is a circumstance that illustrates the character of the people socially and morally.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

TO REMOVE CLINKERS IN STOVES.—Persons troubled with "clinkers" adhering to the lining of their stoves or furnaces may be interested in knowing that by placing a few oyster shells into the grate, while the fire is ignited, the clinkers will become loosened so as to be readily removed without the danger of breaking the lining. We have tried this remedy, and, while the chemical action is involved in mystery, it accomplished the result to our satisfaction. Who will explain the theory of the action of the gas emitted from the decomposition of the shells upon the clinkers!—*Scientific American.*

PRESERVATION OF MILK AND CREAM.—Put the milk into bottles, then place them in a saucepan with cold water, and gradually raise it to the boiling point; take it from the fire, and instantly cork the bottles, then raise the milk once more to the boiling point for half a minute. Finally let the bottles cool in the water in which they were boiled. Milk thus treated will remain perfectly good for six months. Emigrants, especially those having children, will find the above hint add much to their comfort while on their voyage.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM IRON UTENSILS.—Rust may be removed by first rubbing oil well into the article, and, in forty-eight hours, cover it with finely powdered lime, rub it well and the rust will disappear.

OR: The *preservation* of Iron from rust may be accomplished thus: Add to a quart of water half a pound of quick-lime; let this stand until the surface is perfectly clear; pour off the clear liquid, and stir up with it a quantity of olive oil, until it becomes a thick cream. Rub any articles which are to be put by with this mixture, and then wrap up in paper. If the nature of the article will not admit of their being wrapped up in paper, they will remain free from rust by covering them more thickly with the mixture.

TONGUE TOAST.—Take a cold smoked tongue that has been well boiled, and grate it with a coarse grater, or mince it fine; mix it with cream and beaten yolk of egg, and give it a simmer over the fire; having first cut off all the crust, toast very nicely some slices of bread, and then butter them rather slightly; lay them in a flat dish that has been heated before the fire, and cover each slice of toast thickly with the tongue mixture spread on hot, and send them to table covered. This is a nice breakfast or supper dish. For tongue you may substitute cold ham finely minced.

HAM TOAST.—Grate a sufficiency of the lean of cold ham; mix some beaten yolk of egg with a little cream, and thicken it with the grated ham; then put the mixture into a saucepan over the fire, and let it simmer awhile; have ready some slices of bread nicely toasted (all the crust being pared off) and well buttered; spread it over quickly with the ham mixture and send it to table warm.

TO WASH FINE CROCHET LACE THAT IT MAY NOT SHRINK AND BECOME THICK.—Cover a glass bottle with calico or linen, and then tack the lace smoothly upon it, rub it with soap and cover it with calico. Boil it for twenty minutes in soft water: let all dry together, and the lace will be found to be ready for use. A long piece of lace must be wound round and round the bottle, the edge of each round a little above the last, and a few stitches to keep it firm at the beginning and end, will be found sufficient.

TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.—The best method is to sweep off lightly all the dust, then rub the paper with stale bread; cut the crust off very thick, and wipe straight down from the top again and so on.

POT PIE.—Make paste with suet chopped fine; cut the paste in strips, and arrange at bottom of a pie dish; put a layer of fowl (nicely carved and seasoned), then a layer of potatoes, pared and cut in halves; then another layer of paste, another of fowl, and another of potatoes; last of all, at the top, a layer of paste (this should always be arranged in strips crossways); add a teacupful of water, and let it come to the boil at once, and be put to simmer gently for an hour and a half.

TALLOW CANDLES.—To two pounds of tallow add one tea cupful of good ley from good ashes and simmer over a slow fire, when a greasy scum will float on top; skim this off for soap, (it is almost soap already) as long as it continues to rise. Then mould your candles as usual, making the wicks a little smaller, and you have a pure, hard tallow candle. An ounce or two of beeswax will make the candles some harder.

ANOTHER RECEIPT FOR HARDENING TALLOW CANDLES.—Take one pound of alum dissolved in one pint of water and ten pounds of tallow; place them in an iron kettle; heat the mixture sufficiently for the scum to rise freely; after carefully skimming it, stir it for some time; then put it away for the tallow to get cold; when it is hard, remove all the sediment from the bottom of it. The tallow is ready to be made into candles.

HOT SLAW.—Cut a good cabbage in half, and, with a sharp knife, slice it finely; put it into a stewpan with a piece of butter, and salt and pepper to taste; pour in just water enough to prevent it sticking to the pan; cover it closely, and let it stew; stir it frequently, and when it is quite tender add a little vinegar, and serve it hot.

COLD POTATOES SCOLLOPED.—Bruise cold potatoes in a mortar or potato bowl. Beat well the yolk of an egg, and mix it with some warm milk, with some salt, and a small lump of butter; rub the potatoes perfectly smooth, and incorporate this mixture with them; put it into a scollop shell, score it over the surface, and put on it some small bits of butter, brown it in a Dutch oven, or with a salamander.

TOUGH MEAT.—Those whose teeth are not strong enough to masticate hard beef should cut their steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into a suitable thickness, and cook according to fancy. The same process will answer for any description of tough meat.

☞ It is stated that most of the Cotton captured by the enemy at Savannah belongs to the British Government and British subjects.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT TO HAPPEN TWO YEARS HENCE.

"The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1868. There is an ancient prediction, repeated by Nostradamus in his "Centuries," which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise Him, and St. John shall assist at his ascension, the end of the war shall come. In 1866, it will happen that Good Friday shall fall on St. George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, will also be the Feast of St. John the Baptist."

We clip this from an exchange for readers of the Courier who may wish to preserve it for reference or investigation. It is known to all intelligent readers versed in prophetic lore and interpretation, that according to the schemes and arguments of many expositors, widely differing otherwise, some important epoch in prophecy is about to open, and in many of these schemes the time fixed for some signal development, like the opening of one of the vials or seals of the Apocalypse, ranges from 1802 to 1868.

The looming up of this war now on us and its vast growth, and its vast enormity, so far beyond what was expected by either of the belligerent people during the first year of it, are attracting and directing increased attention to the subject of the "United States in prophecy," and the probable designs of Providence in permitting and overruling such a war.

A well known citizen and minister of this State since an early stage of this war has privately and to friends expressed his belief that we are approaching one of the prophetic epochs of the *Apocalypse* and of Daniel.

It will do no harm to accept as a theory any scheme or proposition which will direct any reader to the Bible for the first time, or with new attention and docility of mind. Of course all well disposed readers and students of the Bible will read with the respect due to the necessarily equivocal or doubtful significance of prophecy before its full solution in history.

One of the accepted tests and canons of prophecy is that it must be so clearly decisive as to leave no doubt after fulfillment, primary or secondary, and yet with such a margin of interpretation in advance as to leave human agency and responsibility apparently free.

To hundreds, if not thousands, who will read these lines, it will not make any difference whatever whether the world ends in 1868 or not. "The things that are revealed belong to us," and measure and mark out our duty and destiny with sufficient clearness.

SIGHTS IN SWITZERLAND.

While hunting after scenes and sights, it will be wise to take warning by the fatal accidents which occur amidst the Alps every summer. Switzerland occupies a certain small space on the map of Europe; but, practically, Switzerland is duplicate. There are two Switzerlands, the upper and the lower, the accessible and the hard of access, Switzerland on earth, and Switzerland in the clouds. The one may be agreeably journeyed through by ladies, elderly folk, and quiet people in general; the other is the haunt of chamois hunters and members of the alpine Club. Still there is an attractive mid-region (allowing a near approach to, and view of forbidden spots and unattained wonders,) which may be visited without imprudence by persons who relinquish perilous ascents and passages, which even if accomplished, lead to no useful result either practical or scientific, but merely add to the tourist's capital of brag.

Very good introductions to these wilder and yet not too hazardous scenes are given in Bakers' excellent manual. They are well worth seeing, for description fails to give any adequate conception of the effect of grand mountain scenery. While gazing at it, you experience a combination of sensual gratification to the eye, and intellectual excitement to the mind, which can no more be described in words than certain tastes or certain bodily sensations. The rocky wilderness is often rendered comfortable by the wooden hotels, which are on the increase. Some of them are by no means small: they are not houses, but three decker arks built to remain on dry land instead of floating. They are ships which are not prisons, and there is no chance of being drowned. The rooms are cabins, separated from the other cabins by wooden partitions, the ceilings are diaphragms of wood. Though you do not hear the sea waves splash, you may often listen to the waters rushing and the winds roaring in the rigging aloft, *i. e*, in the broad expanse of roof, weathercocks and spouts. These arks too, are ballasted like other vessels, with the difference that the load of stones is placed aloft instead of in the hold, without fear of making the ship capsize.

Among the Alps there is nothing like wood; everything (except tea kettles and frying pans) is supposed capable of being made of wood. Wooden houses, with wooden walls and wooden roofs, shelter men who eat with wooden spoons and forks, and whose virtues are recorded on wooden gravestones. A Swiss dandy will even show his patriotism by wearing wooden buttons on his Sunday clothes. Where the carriage road ceases in the Alps, there are two safe ways for traveling further—on foot and in the chairs carried by relays of men. The latter is expensive, and hardly to be employed for long distances. Saddle horses and mules are to be had in plenty. They will often carry you well and safely, but will occasionally fail you at the most critical point, especially if you are not used to their ways and weaknesses. When the stream of tourists is at its fullest rush, a horse which has performed a fair journey in harness, and has been so employed for weeks, with no rest but rainy days, will be taken out of a carriage, fitted with a saddle, and forthwith placed at your service. What can you expect from such a hack as that?—*London Society Magazine.*

THE ROSE.—The Ghebers believe that when Abraham was thrown into the fire by Nimrod, the flame turned into a bed of roses. The Turks have an idea that it sprung from the sweat of Mahomet, and they cause a rose to be sculptured on the monument of all the young women who die unmarried. The mythological writers say that Apollo caused Rhophant, Queen of Corinth, in consequence of her extreme beauty, to be changed into a rose. The rose is said to be given by Aypocrates to the God of science to engage him to conceal the unbecoming conduct of his mother Venus; and hence it was made a symbol of silence. A rose was always placed above the guest in a banqueting hall to banish restraint; and to denote that nothing said there should be repeated elsewhere; and hence originated the saying "sub rosa" where a secret was to be kept.

Rhodes is thought to owe its name to the immense number of roses it produced. At Salreay, in France, a curious festival is kept up, called the festival of roses. A young girl is selected from among three of the most distinguished for female virtues. Her name is announced from the pulpit. She is afterwards conducted to attend the vesper service. She was formerly accustomed to open the ball at night with the *signer;* now a present is bestowed upon her and she is called larosiere, because she is always adorned with roses. The perfume of the delicious flower is thus accounted for by the fabulous authors: "Love at a feast at Olympus, in the midst of a lively dance, overset by a stroke of his wing, a goblet of nectar, which falling on a rose, embalmed it with its rich fragrance, which it still contains."

FREAKS OF MEMORY.—A British captain whilst giving orders on the quarter deck of his ship at the battle of the Nile, was struck on the head by a shot, and immediately became senseless. He was taken home and removed to Greenwich Hospital, where for fifteen months he evinced no sign of intelligence. He was then trephined, and immediately upon the operation being performed, consciousness returned, and he immediately began busying himself to see the orders carried out that he had given during the battle fifteen months previously. The clockwork of the brain, unaware that it had stopped, upon being set a going again pointed to the exact minute at which it had left off. These sudden revivals of a lost intelligence almost rival in their dramatic effect the prince's advent in the palace of the sleeping Beauty, where, at the magic of a kiss, the inmates of the royal household, who had gone to sleep for a hundred years, transfixed in their old attitudes, leaped suddenly into life and motion, as though they had only for a moment slept.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

BABY ANNA LEE.

A Christmas gift for baby dear!
What shall my giftie be?
Where shall I find an offering meet,
For little Anna Lee?
Her wants as yet are few and rare—
Mother supplies them all;
She's food, and drink, and shelter too—
Her baby's needs are small.

She needs not toys, nor books, nor gems,
Work-box, nor writing case,
Money nor clothes; ah, little one,
Would I were in thy place!
I have it. Baby's feet are bare,
Poor little dainty feet,
So waxen like, so ivory fair;
Some fleecy cov'ring I'll prepare,
For baby's little feet.

Of colors bright the wee things are,
Fleece from the sunny South;
Earnest she'll gaze, and baby like,
Will put them in her mouth!
That wee bit mouth, those earnest eyes,
That nose so *retroussee*,
Father and mother, how they dote,
Upon the little Fay.
Thus may it ever be, dear one,
That those, your wants who heed,
Will wander when they seek a gift,
To find a single need.
But thought flies onward—Time will speed—
Those baby feet must roam,
Sometimes untended thro' this world;
May they at last reach Home!
Where have those baby feet to rove,
Thro' this world's wildering maze,
In sunny South, or East, or West,
Still be they wisdom's ways.

LAURA L.

Langayne, Dec. 25th, 1864.

"I LONG TO SEE THE SUN."

There are salt mines at Williska, not far from Cracow, deep under ground. The miners there have their families with them, and sometimes it happens that their little children, having been born there, never see the light of day. By the feeble light of the miner's lamp, they see such objects as a salt mine furnishes. On one occasion a boy who had been from his birth in these dark caverns was visited by a traveller, who began to talk of what he had seen and enjoyed under the warmth and rays of the sun, describing the sky, and the fields, and rivers, and innumerable objects presented to the view of those who live above ground, where the sun shines. The boy, whose name was Doerich, pointed the traveller to the vaulted galleries made of mineral salt, and to the dazzling splendor of the arches, from which the light of a thousand lamps was reflected, and asked, "If that was not a scene as brilliant as he could wish to see." The traveller tapped him on the shoulder, and told him that the gloomiest day above ground was brighter far than the most brilliant light that ever met his eyes in that abode, and again told him of the sun in the firmament. From that hour, Doerich's thoughts ran in a new channel. His former enjoyments grew wearisome, and he began to reckon the mine no better than a prison. His lamps, and their bright lustre reflected from transparent salt columns, lost all attraction—"*I long to see the sun!*" was the burden of his reply to any one who spoke to him of his changed look. When his mother asked the reason of his altered demeanor—"*I long to see the sun!*" replied Doerich. Nor would he rest till his eyes beheld what he longed for—namely, the sun, and all that the sun reveals as he shines over a gladdened world.

Young readers, may not this teach us? It is thus that the soul feels when told from above of something better than the glittering lustre of this earth, which is grand and attractive to those only who never have known aught higher and more glorious. The soul has discovered its native ignorance and degradation; it has heard of *Christ*, that better Sun; and now the burden of its desire is—"*I long to see the sun!*" And never till it sees Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, is it at rest.

Have you, young reader, seen this Sun? Will you not go down to the mine, and tell many a young Doerich that there is something far superior to his lamps, his idols, and poor earthly joys? Tell him, "You would think nothing of these any longer did you only see our Sun." It is this that ministers are doing: help them on. It is this that missionaries are doing: help them on.—*Children's Miss. Record.*

A BLIND MAN AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.—"One day," says Dr. Dawson, missionary at Rangoon, in Burmah, "a poor blind man, led by a little girl, stepped into the dispensary. He turned his sightless eyeballs towards me, a big tear standing on each eyelid, and said, "Teacher, I want to sell my child, this little girl by my side. I want to sell her for fifteen rubies: that is, about seven dollars and a half.

"You want to sell your child? for what?"

"I want to get money."

"Shocking! but what do you want to do with the money?"

"I wish to give it, to have these poor eyes cured."

"Never, never do so! Does Buddhism allow you to do this?"

"Yes."

"It is a wicked religion. God commands you to love your children, and, if you are able, to provide for them. You must not sell them. There are people who will help you if you ask them."

The little girl he wished to sell had no mother, and was about eight years old.

Dr. Dawson wished the blind man to send his child to Mrs. Dawson's school, and, after his eyes had been looked at and attended to, he left, promising to think of it.

It is very sad to think that the religion of these poor ignorant Burmese people gives them liberty to commit so wrong an action. It teaches a father to forsake and sell his child; while the gospel of Christ teaches us to love one another. Dear children, pray that God may open the blind eyes of their minds to see their ignorance and sin.—*Juv Miss. Herald.*

SITTING CLOSE.—A second mother was introduced to her new home. Earnest desires to fill wisely this responsible station, especially as regarded the one little child committed to her care, inspired her heart, and gave life to her prayers. He was an intelligent boy, full of thought and love. He drew near to the new friend who sought his welfare, for there was none to sow prejudice in his innocent mind.

She was once speaking to him of that happy world, where the good are gathered. He had been accustomed to hear it mentioned as the home of his departed mother.

"What will we do when we get up there?" said the sweet disciple. "I shall want to be with ma some, and with you some."

Then musing a moment, he seemed to find a happy thought as a solution of the difficulty, and asked with a radiant smile: "*Can't we all sit close up together?*"

SWEET RESIGNATION.—It was in Bordeaux, at a deaf and Dumb Asylum there, that the Rambler heard the following answer to the following questions from an inmate of that magnificent building. The boy was but seven years old and had been deaf and dumb from his birth:

Who made the world?

He took the chalk and wrote underneath, 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'

Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?

A smile of gratitude rested upon the countenance of the little fellow, as he wrote, 'This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.'

The third query was evidently adapted to call the most powerful feelings of the little fellow into exercise. It was, 'Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can both hear and speak?'

The look of resignation that settled on his childish features would have baffled the pencil of Murillo, as he again took the chalk and wrote, 'Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.'

O! to let me know this, that their salvation is of God! Swearer, swear not against him in whose hand thy breath is! And thou hypocrite, seek not to deceive him from whom salvation comes, and who therefore, knows right whether thy salvation come from him.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,662.46 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¾ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,535,328.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,668.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Rhodes,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	K. P. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, }

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Collins and C. C. McOrimmen, travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 18, 1860y1

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 371.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TWO DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular account must be accompanied by the money.

Advertisements not marked with the desired number of insertions, will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Original Poetry.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a subscriber, and publish the following tribute to one of North Carolina's gallant dead. The poem is from the pen of a gifted lady of Virginia, and though not intended originally for publication, merits a wider circulation than the immediate circle of friends and relatives for whose comfort and consolation it was first written.—ED. N. C. P.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. S. D. RAMSEUR.

Harp of the South! whose melancholy note,
Rings a sad sweetness through the ruins of time,
Methinks God's angels that around thee float,
Now strike a holier, loftier hymn;
A hymn which while creation yet was stilled,
Foretold that man was God
Indwelling in the sod.
And now, oh man! behold it all fulfilled;
Go read the life of him just sunk to rest,
And see in God a Christian patriot blessed.
We can but weep, the notes that sweetly ring,
Though angel notes, to us so plaintive are.
Such notes as would night's chanting Pleiads sing,
To welcome back their lost, long wandering star.
But that orb in its other home a void must leave,
And from those distant spheres
Soft clouds collect the tears,
Where stars forevermore an absence grieve;
'Tis thus we mourn a star to earth once given,
'Tis thus *the angels* sing a star come back to heaven.

What pen of man may draw the patriot's soul?
What eye doth God permit to see its fire?
But its high thoughts in pealing anthems roll,
Struck from eternity's rapt lyre,
And forth his deeds go sounding evermore,
And when the dead that sleep,
Where angels vigils keep,
Shall wake to walk their native, heavenly shore,
They too shall catch and chant the immortal song,
For to these and God this patriot's deeds belong.

Droop down ye Southern banners, while the gale
Sweeps with a moan around Virginia's hall,*
Tell to the cruel world, ye winds the tale,
Of the warrior resting in his pall.
Just heaven, forgive the vengeance in our soul,
For the torn Southern heart,
Would with life freely part,
That the black clouds of destruction might unroll,
Break forth on the head of the merciless foe,
And crush him forever in pitiless woe.

Virginia, his blood on thy bosom was left,
As he fought for thy honor and life—
Weep mother of States! of thy guardian bereft,
In the dark hour of vengeance and strife,
But that blood which is staining thy breast,
Through thy veins shall flow
With a furnace red glow,
And thy being shall know never an hour of rest,
Till he be avenged whose knell has just tolled,
Who lies on earth's bosom *so helpless, so cold.*

Yes, Virginia shall give to thy foes,
A dread death more eternal than thine;
Her prowess shall gather thy enemy's woes,
And offer them up on Nemesis' shrine.
And her tearful eyes with a softened light,
Shall turn when *she* weeps,
That her loved early sleeps,
In death's long, dreamless hours of night.
And that young bride shall yet love the soil where he fell,
Virginia, whose rich annals his bright deeds shall tell.

Ye soldiers! whom Ramseur, the gallant, on led,
Why weep that so noble a chieftain is gone?
Hark! list to the beckoning spirits' tread,
It woos ye to rise, be men, hasten on.
Ye men of his pride, ye men of his love,
Look at his native land,
See where her spoilers stand.
By the blows ye strike for her your sorrow prove;
Spirit of Ramseur! see they brush away the tear,
And *the battle* tells how was thy memory dear.

Thou old Carolina, fair State of his pride,
Whom his fathers revered with patriot love,
Who may tell his warm prayers at leaving thy side,
He purposed thy unwasted valor to prove!
And the laurels that on the young soldier's brow lay,
As he sunk to his rest,
Were as fair as those pressed,
In thine ancient, heroic, colonial day.
And the star of thy glory, that rose bright in that hour,
Brave Ramseur beheld reach its zenith of power,

Oh fair Southern land, for this hero why weep?
Wouldst thou call him to earth mid her tempest of wars!
Bid him break in the grave the sweet waiting sleep,
And from where death's black river flows?
"Oh God," let each heart in hymns now proclaim,
We thank Thee for the call,
Which echoed in death's pall,
The warrior, who leaving to us his bright fame,
Sought a chaplet away where the angels on high,
Stood to crown him immortal an heir of the sky.

S. E. V.

*His body laid in the Capitol at Richmond.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 1864.

PARTY SPIRIT.—More than a hundred years ago, one of the most eminent men in the country, in the practice of Law, made this observation: "Party spirit seemed to have wrought an entire metamorphosis of the human character. It destroyed all sense and understanding; all equity and humanity; all memory and regard to truth; all virtue, honor, decorum and veracity."

There is no note on the harp of an angel more welcome to God than the cry of a penitent for mercy, or the supplication of a child for grace.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

And the matrons, and the maidens, and the grey-haired men, gathered themselves together and asked of the "Presbyterian" that he would tell them of the days of the years of his pilgrimage, seeing that he was an old man and now well stricken in years. "Peradventure it may be," they said, "that we may learn wisdom from thy teachings, and hope for the future, seeing that our young men are fallen by the sword, or smitten by the pestilence, or carried away captive into the hand of the enemy." Then the aged man shook his grey hairs, and heaved a sigh, and leaning upon his staff thus he spake, "Ye see my wrinkled and sallow cheek, and the changed tone of my voice. All my talk is of the sorrows and desolations this war hath wrought; and here I exhort you who remain to humble yourselves under mighty hand of God. More of you my men must go:—And ye my daughters faint not, neither be discouraged. Urge on your husbands, your sons, and your lovers; and still ply the distaff and loom, and when need be, lay the furrow and plant the staff of bread. Many have done virtuously, but ye my daughters, do excel them all. And ye would fain hear the old Presbyterian's story. The days of the weeks of my pilgrimage are three hundred and sixty-eight. And ye will bear me witness, O Fathers in Israel, that I have always striven to speak for the oppressed, to shame the oppressor, to uphold the right in all things and to rebuke the wrong. I have not sought to curry favor by sailing with the popular tide, nor feared to make my voice heard, when wrong and fraud were uppermost in the councils of our once united nation. I have seen many changes. My birth and early days were marked by rare prosperity. Our country had prospered as none other had ever done in all God's earth. State had been added to State, and city to city; fortunes were made in a day; until the kingdoms of the Old World wondered whereunto this would grow; and they envied us our might and power, and assisted to stir up strifes and jealousies among us. I need not remind you of the growth of this our ancient "Burg," how if any should return from far, after long pilgrimage, they could scarcely find the ancient landmarks. Some of you remember when the Iron horse first strode through our cities. And later still, ye remember when first *our* streets were lighted with strange fire, and night was made to rival day; and later still, when the lightning was wrested from its wonted course, and made to bring us news from far. I would fain take you to the house where I was born. Many of my old friends have gone the way of all the earth, and I have given warm tributes to their memory. And he who first presided over our household, the gentle, the gifted, the lamented McNeill; his sun went down while it was yet noon, and our tears are hardly yet dried. (I am distressed for thee my Brother—thy love for *me* was wonderful, passing the love of woman.) He who next filled his post, is now afar, doing battle valiantly for our bleeding country, for freedom of speech and of *press*. Another, who for years has spoken warmly and well to you my friends, duty has called to another noble and arduous post. We would not that he should forget us, and he will not. And now with the New Year, we have another head, who will bring all his time and talents to our aid. May his shadow never be less, nor his warm heart ever grow cold. Ye will my friends bid him God speed. In this our home *we live well too;* for though others complain that they cannot afford *dessert* these blockade days, *we* often regale on *pi*, in addition to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul!"

But to return to graver themes. It boots not now to tell of changes of national policy in the past years, or who have ruled the councils of our nation, or how evil men and seducers, waxing worse and worse, sowed among us firebrands and death, and brought upon us these present evil days. The struggle must have come, it could not have been long deferred; and *we* had better meet it than to leave it for our children and our children's children. As a people we have sinned. We had grown proud and wilful,—we trusted in man and not in God. We looked around and said, "Is not this great Babylon which we have built?" We forgot the Lord who redeemed us. We sinned with a high hand and with a stretched out arm. We desecrated his Sabbaths by public legislation and by private sins. We mourned not that the shrill whistle was heard, and the voice of traffic on God's holy day. Mammon had become our God, for this we lived and toiled, and for this He has a controversy with us; and now we are two rival nations striving for the mastery. But in the midst of wrath He has remembered mercy. We believe we are his people, we believe He has fought for us, and we believe the day will come when we will stand forth, free and disenthralled, among the nations of the earth;—and that, our enemies themselves being judges, ours is a righteous cause. But watch ye, O ye people, the end is not yet. Humble yourselves in the dust, and go to Him in prayer that haply He may turn away his fierce anger from you. To your tents, O Israel; up and be doing. *Be united*, stop not to cavil when the enemy is at the door. Murmur not at our rulers, because they are men, and may err in judgment. Help not this maddening discontent. Let the heart of the feeble be as one man. Hold up the hands of our rulers, as did Aaron and Hur the hands of Moses, and all will be well. Help our noble soldiers who are standing between us and death. Feed the hungry, clothe the naked, send them the preached and the written word. Hoard not up treasures. Haste *to the front* all who can bear and can, and God, even our own God, will bring us deliverance."

And the old man gathered his robe about him, and blessing the little ones and the maidens, and kindly greeting the matrons and the aged men, he departed from them, till another week should roll around, and bring again his welcome teachings.

LAURA L.

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

REFLECTIONS FROM PAYSON.

Every person has some object which he loves supremely; and in every unrenewed man that object is self. Suppose, for illustration, that you have an image which is, in reality, extremely ugly, but which you think beautiful, and you spend all your time in polishing and adorning it. At length, however, you begin to see something of its deformity, but endeavor to conceal it from others, and if possible from yourself, by painting and dressing it. Notwithstanding all your efforts, it grows more and more ugly, till at last, in despair of amending it yourself, you pray that God would make it more lovely. It is evident in this case, that your prayers would not proceed from love to God, but from love to your idol; and, therefore, there would be no goodness in them. Suppose that, during all this time, a person was entreating you to look at a beautiful diamond statue which you refused to do; until wearied with useless efforts to make your image appear more beautiful, you turn and look at the statue. Immediately you see your idol in all its native deformity; you cast it aside and begin to admire and extol the statue. This idol represents self, and every unrenewed person admires and loves it supremely. When his conscience is awakened to see something of his sinfulness, he first endeavors to make himself better; and it is long before he finds that he cannot change his own heart. When he finds that, notwithstanding all his endeavors, his heart seems to grow worse and worse, he prays to God for help. It is not from love to God or because God has commanded it, that he prays; but because he is unwilling to see himself so sinful; so that his prayers arise merely from pride and selfishness. But if he will only turn and look to Christ, he sees his sins in a new light, and no longer loves himself supremely; all his affections are transferred to Christ. He then prays to be made better, not to gratify his pride, but because he sees something of the beauty of holiness, and longs to resemble his divine Master.

Selections.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CALL FOR PRAYER.

"Charleston saved by prayer," was the emphatic and grateful exclamation of many friends of this beleaguered city months ago on learning the failure and disappointment of one of the attacks which the foe boastfully and prondly hoped would be the last and successful.

"Charleston saved by prayer," is the motto and word of encouragement which supports and strengthens the faith of many in and out of this city—who daily or oftener present it before the Mercy seat.

Richmond, Petersburg, Macon and other cities, more or less closely threatened, have also been preserved in answer to prayer, as is devoutly believed by many who do not overlook or despise, but gratefully recognize the service and efforts of our incomparable army and their God-fearing chief. In fact no citizens or soldiers, we venture to say, have a higher notion of the worth of prayer than our beloved Chief Captain, Lee, and his best lieutenants or assistants, who believe at all in prayer.

Were the choice now offered to General Lee, "take reinforcements equal to your present force, but without prayers continued for you, or go on with the prayers of mothers and wives, and sisters, and exempted citizens at home," he would, without hesitation say, "Give us your prayers without more men, rather than men without prayers."

Richmond, Petersburg and Charleston have severely and repeatedly been exposed apparently to greater dangers than Atlanta was—Macon was fearfully exposed, but Macon was, compared with others, a city of prayer, and Macon has been preserved almost wondrously and under apparent disaster in the loss of a bridge.

We need not, however, argue the duty or privilege of prayer, for we suppose we write for few readers that do not in some way, in theory at least if not in practice, recognise prayer.

We beg leave to urge on all however, who do believe in prayer and show their faith in works and words, the consideration of the special injunctions, and promises, and encouragements, with which public and social prayer are presented in Scripture. We have not time or space for a detailed reference to special quotations, which any Bible reader can look and examine, but we ask attention to the fact that apart from the general duty of prayer and the promises made for the consolation of individuals, great and special effects and benefits are promised to and for public and special prayer.

God, who reads the heart, and who deigns to hear and bless even the prayer of the heart, or the half uttered sigh of the publican, or the solitary penitent afraid or ashamed to look up—the Great Hearer of prayer has condescended, in apparent deference to humanity, to offer special rewards and encouragements for public prayer, and for all acts and signs by which men recognized their allegiance to Him in their social and political assemblages as well as individually.

How earnestly and ardently, and frequently does David utter forth his longings for the court of God, the House of the living God, the place of God's earthly presence. It seems that no amount of private, or social or family privileges and joy of acknowledgment could supply for or fill the place of the sanctuary and of public worship.

His sense of gratitude, no less than duty to God and of example to men, impelled him to go forward to the sanctuary on all suitable occasions.

How it gladdens the hearts of the soldiers when at home on visits of convalescence or recovery to see and be assured that friends at home are praying for them, as well as taking measure for their comfort and relief.

INCORRUPTIBLE INHERITANCE.—No poverty there! Millions of good men have left the earth poor; but has one entered heaven poor? Lazarus, the moment before he died, was a beggar at the gate, but a moment after his death his estate had grown so fast that the haughty worldling, still surviving in his affluence, in comparison with him, was a penniless pauper. Oh poor believer! rejoice in the prospect of your great inheritance. It is really immense, inestimable, unspeakable, and fadeth not away. Is it not been your endeavor to lay up for yourself treasures in heaven? Why not ever think of results there? Fear not. There is good news from that far country. Unsuccessful as you may have been on earth, your heavenly schemes have all prospered. The treasury of God overflows with your wealth. And it is safe—perfectly safe. Neither "moth nor rust" corrupts it, nor do thieves break through and steal it. Moreover, it shall increase—forever increase. As long as you live on earth you add to the principal, and its interest will multiply beyond all computation, to all eternity. Croesus was rich, Solomon was rich, Lucullus was rich, but the humblest child of God is richer far than all.—*S. W. Episcopalian.*

HOW DISCOVERING A THIEF.—After Lorenzo Dow had retired to his room, after a hard day's travel in the western part of Virginia, a number of persons collected in the bar-room to enjoy their usual revelries; it was the custom in that part of the country. At a late hour in the night, the alarm was given that one of the company had lost his pocket book, and a search ensued.—Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that, if the money was there, he knew that Lorenzo could find it. The suggestion was instantly received with approbation, and accordingly Mr. Dow was aroused from his slumbers, and brought forth to find the money. As he entered the room, his eyes ran through the company with searching inquiry, but nothing appeared that could fix guilt upon any one. The loser appeared with a countenance expressive of great concern, and besought Mr. Dow, for heaven's sake, to find the money.

"Have any left the company since you lost your money?" said Mr. Dow.

"None," said the loser, "none."

"Then," said Lorenzo, turning to the land-lord, "go and bring me a large dinner pot."

This created no little surprise. But, as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his directions were unhesitatingly obeyed. Accordingly the pot was brought forward, and set in the middle of the room.

"Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken-cock from the roost."

This was also done; and at Lorenzo's directions, the cock was placed in the pot and covered over with a board or lid.

"Let the doors now be fastened, and the lights extinguished," said Mr. Dow; which was also done. "Now," said he, "every person in the room must rub his hand hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches, the cock will crow."

Accordingly, all came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot. But to cock crowed.

"Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo; "there is no guilty person here; if the man had any money, he must have lost it some place else. But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, let us now examine the hands."

This was the important part of his arrangement, for, on examination, it was found that one man had not rubbed the pot. The others' hands being black with the soot from the pot, was a proof of their innocence.

"There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, "there is the man who picked your pocket."

The culprit, seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his guilt, and gave up the money.

A TESTIMONY AGAINST EPISCOPACY.—"Calvin on the New Testament has gone through an immense 2d edition under Tholuck's auspices. —— was told, by Prof. Rheinwald, of Bonn, that while almost every system of opinion had been deduced from the Bible by the speculations of modern Germans, no one had been wild enough to dream of episcopacy, which (he said) had not one adherent in Protestant Germany as being destitute of a vestige of authority."—*J. W. Alexander's Letters.*

THE GRACE OF GOD.—The grace of God in the heart of man is a tender plant in a strange, unkindly soil; and, therefore, cannot well prosper and grow without much care and pains, and that of a skilful hand, and which hath the power of cherishing it.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—A few days since, I happened to be present at a sitting of the Confederate Congress, when that body was considering the claims of the "clergy" with reference to their exemption from military duty. During the discussion a number of honorable gentlemen expressed themselves as to the merits of this much abused class; but, without exception, every member testified to the vast power which the preachers are exerting for good in our great struggle. Not a man intimated that he would have them anywhere else than at the post to which the God of heaven has called them, preaching the Gospel of peace. I was particularly pleased with the speech of the Hon. Mr. Miller, the Chairman of the Military Committee, and one of the ablest and purest of our public men.

"I believe," said he, "that the clergy of the land have done more for the success of our cause than any other class. They have kept up the spirits of the people, have led in every philanthropic movement, befriended the widow and the orphan, and they have gone through our camps and hospitals, like ministering angels, encouraging our brave boys, and bringing home to them the consolations and hopes of the Gospel. I repeat, sir; no one has done more for the country than the earnest, self denying minister. Not even the bayonets have done so much as he."

I felt my heart glow with a livelier hope, that it will be well with my country, after listening to such words. Yes, it is true, deny it who may, the man of God who devotes himself wholly to his sacred work, is doing the best thing that can be done to save the country, to say nothing of the soul and the great concerns of the life which is to come. Especially is this true of the men who hold up Jesus around the camp-fires and in the hospital.

THE ARTIST AND THE PARSON.—Some years ago, an old sign-painter, who was very gross, gruff, and a little deaf, was engaged to paint the Ten Commandments on some tables in a church not five miles from Buffalo. He worked two days at it, and at the end of the second day the pastor of the church came to see how the work progressed. The old man stood by, smoking a short pipe, as the reverend gentleman ran his eyes over the tablets. "Eh!" said the pastor, as his familiar eyes detected something wrong in the wording of the precepts, "why, you careless old man, you have left a part of one of the commandments out; don't you see?" "No, no such thing," said the old man, putting on his spectacles, "no; nothing left out—where?" "why, there," persisted the paster; "look at them in the Bible; you have left some of the commandments out." "Well, what if I have?" said old Obstinacy, as he ran his eye complacently over his work; "what if I have? There's more there now than you'll keep!" Another and a more correct artist was employed the next day.

THE OPEN SMELLING BOTTLE.—Gotthold had, for some purpose, taken from a cupboard a vial of rose-water, and, after using it, had inconsiderately left it unstopped. Observing it some time after, he found that all the strength and sweetness of the perfume had evaporated. This, thought he with himself, is a striking emblem of a heart fond of the world, and open to the impressions of outward objects. How vain it is to take such a heart to the house of God, and fill it with the precious essence of the roses of Paradise, which are the truths of Scripture, or raise in it a glow of devotion, if we afterwards neglect to close the outlet—that is, to keep the Word in an honest and good heart. (Luke viii, 15.) How vain to hear much, but to retain little, and practice less! How vain to excite in our heart sacred and holy emotions, unless we are afterward careful to close the outlet by diligent reflection and prayer, and so preserve it unspotted from the world! Neglect this, and the strength and spirit of devotion evaporates, and leaves only a lifeless froth behind. Lord Jesus, enable me to keep thy Word, like a lively cordial, in my heart. Quicken it there by thy Spirit and Grace. Seal it, also, in my soul, that it may preserve forever its freshness and its power.—*Gotthold's Emblems.*

ODDS AND ENDS.—Lord Lyndhurst was the intimate friend and companion of Goldsmith, the anti-Gallican projector, in the early parts of his fame, and who, to an excellent understanding, great forensic talent, and general learning, has added a good deal of his father-in-law's aphoristical manner of conversation, was a few years ago at the family seat, which commands a grand and very extensive view of the ocean. On this occasion he looked for some moments with awful admiration at the prospect, and then exclaimed, "The sea is His, and He made it, and His hand prepared the dry land!" Soon afterwards, coming to the bottom of a hill, which, in the course of seeing some improvements making on the estate, it was necessary to ascend, the Lord Chancellor (for he was then so,) who was then nigh seventy years of age began to demur a little. "Come, my dear," says Lord Lyndhurst, "the hills are His also, and He made them." "True," said his lordship—"very true; but not for me to climb them."

NOT GRUMBLE GOING' ENOUGH.—Over slept myself, could not dress in time; too windy; no other time to myself; letters to write to friends; no fresh air but on Sunday; got a headache; instead nursing myself to-day; new bonnet not come home; can't hear a written sermon, too proud; nobody to-day but our own minister; can't keep awake when I'm at church, fell asleep last time I was there.

INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN OFFICER.—In Gen. Lee's army there is a captain who recently made a profession of religion. As soon as he found peace by believing on Jesus, he called his company together and told them that they had always followed where he had led them; that he wished to know whether they were willing to follow him to the feet of Jesus, and walk with him in the paths of righteousness. All—so we learn—without a single exception, manifested a desire to imitate the example of their leader.

There is another company, in the same army, whose first captain was a wicked man, as all commanding officers do; but it was not for good. He was openly profane and never attended religious services. In those days the company was known as one of the most wicked in the regiment. Months rolled by and another man was appointed to the command. His conduct and conversation indicated that he was a consistent christian, and a man of earnest, deep-toned piety. He sought to carry his men to church; and in the prayer meeting strove to lead them to the throne of grace. He showed that he cared for their spiritual as well as their physical interests. Now mark the change! Has that company, once so noted for its wickedness, prayer meeting is held every night; among its members are some active, energetic christians; and some happy converts have been made there. Assistance to advance the cause of religion can always be obtained from this company.

These facts—and others might be mentioned—teach an important lesson. They show that the officers of our army occupy an important and responsible position, since they wield such a potent influence over their men. How careful should they be to secure this influence in behalf of truth and right.—*Recorder.*

THE BOOK OF JOB.—Biblical critics seem agreed that our own book of Job was written in the East. I call that, apart from all theories about it, one of the grandest things ever written by pen. A noble book; all men's book! It is our first, oldest statement of the never ending problem—man's destiny and God's way with man here on this earth. And all in such free flowing outlines grand in its simplicity, in its simplicity, in its epic melody, and repose of reconcilement. There is the seeing eye, the mildly understanding heart. So true every image; material things no less than spiritual.

The Horse—"hast thou clothed his neck with thunder—he laughs at the shaking of the spear." Such living likenesses were never since drawn. Sublime sorrow, sublime reconciliation; oldest choral melody, as of the heart of mankind; so soft and great—as the summer midnight, as the world with its seas and stars.—*Carlyle.*

TRUE SALVATION.—"Jesus Christ, the Lord, is a complete, all sufficient Saviour. His invitation to the weary and heavy laden is general, without exception, condition, or limitation. He has said, 'Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out.' God not only permits, but commands us to believe in the son of his love. When Moses raised the brazen serpent in the wilderness, the direction to wounded Israelites was very short and simple. It was only, 'Look and live.'

"Thus the Gospel addresses the sinner, 'Only believe, and thou shalt be saved.' Why, then, does not every sinner, who is awakened to the sense of his guilt, danger and helplessness, and whose desires are drawn towards the Saviour, believe with full confidence even upon his first application for mercy? Is not the blood of Christ able to cleanse from all sin? Is not the word of the Lord of truth worthy of entire credit?

"Yet, with such a Saviour exhibited before the eyes of his mind, and with such promises sounding in his ears, he continues to hesitate, to hope, and to fear. Could he rely as firmly on the Word of God as he can on the word of man, who he thinks means what he says, and is able to make good his promises, he would immediately be filled with joy and peace in believing."—*Newton.*

THE INHERITANCE.—It is a soul-satisfying inheritance; he that hath it shall sit down and say, I have enough—I have all. "*The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage.* (Psalm xvi. 5, 6.) Will an inheritance of glory satisfy you? This you shall have! John xvii, 22: "*And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them.*" Col. iii. 4: "*When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory.*" Will an inheritance of power and dominion satisfy you? This you shall have! 1 Cor. iii. 21: "*All things are yours.*" Matt. xix, 28: "*Ye also shall sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.*" Will Abraham's bosom satisfy you? This you shall have, Luke xvi. 22: nay, [illegible] a better, a choicer, a sweeter [illegible] to make your souls in their [illegible], the bosom of Jesus [illegible]; [illegible] you to be where Christ is, and to have as Christ has? This you shall have. John xii. 26: "*Where I am, there shall also my servant be.*"

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' ASYLUM.—The [illegible] Baptist Orphans' Home Association [illegible] old, and expects to get early [illegible] Springs, on the line of the railroad [illegible] to Blue Mountain, for the purpose of such an institution during the war.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Johnnie, Frank, Willie, Bessie and Willie Anna, $50; Mrs. S. C. B. H., $50; D. W. K., $20; "Luola," for 53rd N. C. T., $10; M. L. V., $10; Mrs. J. R. M., $40; S. A. P., $10; Third Creek church, $180; Hillsboro' church, (additional,) $10; T. McG., $45; through Rev. J. N. Craig, $100; T. C. N., $20; J. H. C., $70; Presbyterian church, Statesville, $140.

SEND THE PRESBYTERIAN TO THE SOLDIERS.

We give a prominent place to the communication of "A Presbyterian and Subscriber," which will be found in another column. Its careful perusal is worthy of the reader's serious and prayerful attention. It may awaken some thoughts in the minds of many, and stir them up to a more active support of the cause of religion and piety in the land, by stimulating an earnest desire to do their part towards supplying one great need of our brave soldiers. It seems but a light thing, the sending of a few copies of a religious paper, to some friend or acquaintance in the army, or to the chaplain of a regiment for general distribution, but it may be the means of turning the wandering feet of some from the ways of darkness, to the path of the just that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. We have no doubt of the correctness of our correspondent's statement, that the same matter is more generally and more eagerly read when contained in a newspaper than when found in a tract, or in any other form in which religious truth is printed for general circulation. There is something about a newspaper which belongs peculiarly to itself; some charm which nothing else possesses, an interest of appearance and a promise of entertainment, which renders it influential in compelling the attention and attracting the perusal of the general reader, which the more stately volume or less suggestive tract cannot compel.

We well know how the monotony of the camp, the fatigue of the march, the loneliness of the bivouac are cheered and lightened by the enjoyment of pleasant reading. And many a gracious opportunity is then afforded for the sowing of that seed in the soil which, according to its character, shall germinate and bear fruit an hundred-fold for good or evil in the after time.

The fields are white already unto the harvest. We should remember that those who reap, as well as those who sow, shall gather wages unto life eternal. Others have labored; we may enter into the fruit of their labors, and the reward of diligence will be sweet, in proportion as we shall be found faithful workers in the Lord's vineyard.

What object can appeal to us, for active sympathy and relief, with a tithe of the force that lies in the mere suggestion that our soldiers are suffering for the want of that which can be supplied so easily. What amount, expended in charity, can bring such a quick and blessed return, as the small sum necessary to supply this want, not only suggested, but insisted on by those who are present where the destitution is felt. Now, while there is a little season of rest from active operations in the field, when soldiers suffer most from that want of occupation which not only produces ennui, but, if not improved, is prolific of every species of evil, there is a most inviting opportunity for showing our gratitude to those who stand in the breach for our protection, by manifesting our interest in their spiritual and eternal welfare. Our army list bears testimony to the liberality and affectionate regard of our people for those who have gone from our midst to fight, and perhaps to die, for our liberty and independence. And, while we honor those large-hearted men and women in our communion, who have contributed nobly of their substance to comfort and cheer the absent ones in their perilous service in the cause of our church and country, there are many who have not given to themselves the enjoyment which they might so easily make their own.

We are happy in being able to plead the cause of the soldier, and would that our appeal might meet with that hearty response which the importance of the subject demands of us, as christians and also as friends and relatives of these gallant men. They are to be our hope in the future, as they are our prop in this hour of our great need. From them must come, in large measure, the supply of our pulpits, when years shall have wasted the strength of our present ministry. From them we must henceforth look for rulers who will govern us, teachers who will instruct us, men who, in a thousand ways shall influence our destinies as individuals and a people to the latest generation. And now, while it is day, we should work, in whatever way we can be most useful, to mould these future instruments of good or evil into that form and pattern which shall secure the greatest amount of beauty and strength to the fabric of social government; and also make of them precious and "lively stones" in the temple of the Most High God.

AN OLD SERMON.

When the records of the olden time so closely resemble the history of the present that we can enter into the thoughts and feelings of the men of former days as though they were our associates and fellows; especially when we read how the men of past generations acted under similar circumstances to those in which we are at any time placed; when we know how they hoped and feared, suffered reverses and achieved successes in the midst of depressing and gloomy surroundings; these records come to us with a force and interest that make them doubly instructive and valuable.

But of all the transactions of the past, nothing so operates to place us face to face with the events which are narrated, as the speeches of those men who bore prominent parts, and were themselves actors in the scenes which history describes. It may be profitable for us to recall the acts and doings of our fathers in times of danger, and to look again at the evidences of that sturdy patriotism which bore them on through scenes of suffering and distress, to which the trials of the present hour are comparatively insignificant. We have in our possession a copy of an old sermon, preached on the evening before the battle of Brandywine, the 11th of September 1777, by Rev. Jacob Trout, in the presence of Gen. Washington and the main body of the American army. There, in the beautiful twilight of the autumnal evening gathered those stern warriors who on the morrow were to meet in deadly conflict with the invaders of their country; with those who sought to reduce a proud and free people to a condition of vassalage and dependence; and the few short hours of night were all of time that lay between the peaceful worship of God and the murderous din of battle; between the solemn chant of thanksgiving and praise, and the noise of the captains and the shouting.

It was a solemn moment—the breeze had died away along the green plains of Chadd's Ford, the heights of Brandywine rose gloomy and grand beyond the waters of that stream, classic thenceforth, and nature paused in solemn silence, as it hushed and expectant of the strife which should break the stillness of the morrow's dawn.

Under circumstances such as these, how could the reverend man of God fail to discharge his high office with more than his usual eloquence and unction! Fearless in his own undaunted spirit, he sought to arouse in his hearers those feelings which burned in his own bosom, while at the same time he would turn away their thoughts from surrounding scenes, and fix them upon the heavenly glories that waited for the faithful, as their eternal reward, if death should claim them on the gory field of the following day.

The sermon was short, too short for a discourse of so much beauty, and for a time of such thrilling interest. It was founded on Matt. xxvi: 52, "They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword;" and is mainly devoted to a contrast of the causes which had induced the opposing powers to "take the sword." On the one hand is painted the cruelty, the revenge, the thirst for lawless power and the gratification of insatiate ambition, which characterized the British in the Revolution of our forefathers; and the picture stands out in bold relief as a faithful portraiture of the events which are now daily transpiring around us, as our present enemies pursue their march through those unfortunate portions of our country which have fallen under their power, even for a brief season. On the other had he presents a noble vindication of the rights of the Colonies, and justifies their acts of resistance; and these stirring words may well be repeated now, while the same struggle for liberty and independence nerves the arm, and steels the heart of every patriot with the stern determination to prove himself worthy of the name he bears, worthy of the high renown of his noble ancestors, worthy of the love and admiration of his latest posterity.

We give two extracts which will place this contrast in a strong light; and a remembrance of the issue of the battle of Brandywine, which, though disastrous, yet taught the invader to dread the extremity of resistance which a free people were prepared to offer, will enable us the better to appreciate the truthful prophecy which then fell from the lips of the eloquent preacher:

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

And have they not taken the sword?

Let the desolate plain, the bloodsodden vallies, the burned farm house, blackening in the sun, the sacked village, and the ravaged town, answer;—let the whitening bones of the butchered farmer, strewn along the field of his homestead, answer;—let the starving mother, with her babe clinging to the withered breast that can afford no sustenance, let her answer with the death rattle, the last struggle of her life; let the dying mother and her babe answer.

It was but a day past, and our land slept in the quiet of peace. War was not here; wrong was not here. Fraud and woe, and misery and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods, arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin, and golden fields of corn looked forth from amid the waste of the wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forest.

Now, God of mercy, behold the change! Under the shadow of a pretext, under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hirelings slay our people! They throng our towns—they darken our plains, and now they encompass our poor on the lonely plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

Brethren, think me not unworthy of belief when I tell you the doom of the British is near. Think me not in vain when I tell you that beyond the cloud that now shrouds us I see gathering thick and fast the darker cloud and blacker storm of divine retribution.

They may conquer us to morrow.

Might and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from this field, but the hour of God's own vengeance will come.

Aye, if in the vast solitude of eternal space, if in the heart of the boundless universe, there throbs the being of an awful God, ask to avenge and sure to punish guilt, then will the man, George Brunswick, called king, feel in his brain and heart the vengeance of the eternal Jehovah! a blight will be upon his life—withered brain and an scourged intellect; a blight will be upon his children and on his people. Great God, how dread the punishment!

A crowded populace, peopling the once towns where the man of money thrives, while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all its forms of terror; an igrant and God defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and reckless nobility adding insult upon robbery and mud; royalty corrupt to the very heart, and aristocracy rotten to the core; crime and wantonked hand in hand and tempting men to deeds woe and death—these are a part of the doom and retribution that is to come upon the English throne and the English people.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong or revenge. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth and justice and right, and to you the promise is given of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God—and they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us may fall in the battle to-morrow. God rest the souls of the fallen! many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to morrow, and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of the autumnal night.

Solemn twilight advances over the valley, the woods on the opposite heights fling out long shadows over the green of the meadow around us are the tents of the continental host, the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to and fro among the tents, stillness and awe that mark the eve of battle.

When we meet again may the shadows of twilight be flung over a peaceful land. God of heaven grant it.

A PASTOR'S VISIT.—A valued correspondent says he would be glad to see in our editorials our idea of what a pastor's visit should be. He thinks a few remarks on the subject would do good.

We will bear in mind this request of our friend, and may comply with it, perhaps, at some future time. But we should have to tread the ground so cautiously, and advance our views with so much diffidence, that we must have time to mature any article that we may write on the subject.

In the meantime, we would say that the subject is an important one for the consideration of both pastors and people. We would be glad to hear from the brother who makes this request, what his own idea of a pastor's visit are; and this may lead to a free discussion of the subject, to which we will willingly open our columns.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.—We return our thanks to the obliging publishers, Messrs Branson and Farrar, of Raleigh, for a copy of a Common School Arithmetic, by L. Johnson A. M, professor of Mathematics in Trinity College. We have glanced at its contents, and must express our favorable opinion of the work as a school book well worthy of our extensive use at any time. In the present scarcity of treatises on any subject of learning, this arithmetic will prove a very valuable addition to our stock for the education of the young. Branson and Farrar are extensive publishers of books, both miscellaneous and scientific, and the prices shown by their printed catalogue appear to be reasonable enough. We bespeak for them an extensive patronage.

COL J. H. MCNEILL.—Our Colleague has been promoted. He has gallantly won his way to the command of his Regiment, and while we honor him as one of our good soldiers in the field, he bears a higher title to our respect and esteem as a good soldier of the Cross. May his useful life long be spared to his country and the church of Christ in our land.

THE SOUL.—If men take care of it in life, they may trust God to take care of it in death.

REV. M. B. GRIER.

The following paragraph taken from an exchange paper will exhibit this uncertain "Northern light" in a new aspect:

Rev. M. B. Grier, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wilmington, accompanied General Butler on his expedition to capture that city. As Mr. Grier, now one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian*, has declared in that paper his warm approbation of Butler's rule in New Orleans, it is but reasonable to suppose his presence with the fleet was due to an amiable anxiety to see his former flock securely under the heel of the "Beast."

The tender and affectionate regard which their former pastor evidently cherishes for them, will scarcely be appreciated by those who once constituted his flock. They may be pardoned, if they fail to see in this anxiety to visit the scene of his former labors, that touching interest in their welfare, which he doubtless persuaded himself was the only motive for his being found in such unwelcome company. And they would assuredly commend him to a more diligent study of this short exhortation "let us not do evil that good (?) may come."

But seriously, we doubt whether the history of this war can furnish a specimen of such unparalleled effrontery. In the unblushing impudence of the whole thing, there is a wanton disregard of those simple principles of religion which teach a man that, though he should be "mindful of the things of others," it must not be with that degree of solicitude that would lead him to reduce the "things of others" into his own possession. The congregation, to which this clergyman formerly ministered, have a large and commodious church, the society in which their minister moves is good, his people are attentive, appreciative, munificent! What greater attractions than these could possibly be held out to one, whose veins run thick with the reddest of Yankee blood. No wonder that he can talk so boastfully of the "unexhausted resources," the ample "pecuniary ability," the "theological seminaries," and "ecclesiastical boards" of the *Mother* Church, if their endowments are, even in part, derived from that "new regime" of "running the churches," of which we have heard so much and have latterly come so near to witnessing. How was it with the resources, and the pecuniary ability of the Reverend gentleman himself? We cannot forbear expressing the idea that, perhaps, these were not in that most desirable condition which we call unexhausted and ample; and that he, possibly, might have been intent on seeking to better those same failing resources, by cultivating an intimacy with one who so profitably "farmed" the rich, because unreapt, fields of New Orleans, and the country adjacent thereto.

We cannot suppose that the intended visit was one of mere curiosity, to see the alterations which disastrous war had introduced into a community once so thriving and prosperous; nor can we, at all, believe that his active sympathy would lead this tender-hearted driveller, over the misfortunes which the war has brought upon the South, to come upon a mission of charity and benevolence to those from whom he went out so hastily that he stood not "upon the order of his going."

This, and similar instances, give us an insight into the character of the christian mind of the North, which may well lead us to deplore their degeneracy and the wide departure they have made from the pure teachings of earlier times. If they had any relish for homely truth, simply because it is true, we could teach them very much that it would be profitable for them to know, and pleasant for us to impart. We would be glad to send them missionaries to set up amongst them the worship of the true God, who has become almost an "*unknown God*" in their gorgeous temples. We would do them good, and not evil, by holding up for their acceptance some of the *humbling* truths of revelation; and thus, by rebuking somewhat of that proud spirit which says, "I am rich and increased in goods" they might perhaps be taught the benefits that flow from a meek and lowly mind. Without boasting, we think that it may be safely asserted of the type of Southern christianity that it is of a higher and more perfect character, and that its developments are more beneficial in their influence; that its tendency is far more towards the production of positive good to the souls of men than the intermixed, and too often hurtful religions of the North. We use the term, religions, advisedly; because the mind of that people has become so full of "isms" and "ologies," each taking the form and consistency of religious belief, that they give a very decided character to the religion that is preached from their pulpits, and, as practised in their daily lives, marks them as, at once, the most impious as well as most *religious* people on this continent.

We cannot be too thankful that, in the providence of God, we are separated from them. Better, far better, would it be for our future spiritual welfare, to be even subjugated by their civil power, if so be that we keep ourselves distinct in matters of faith and church government, than ever to strike hands with them again in common ecclesiastical association. Then we should bind our souls with more than a three-fold cord to a system which teaches, and can teach, nothing that is profitable for the elevation of the soul in spiritual knowledge and understanding; and is not even capable of raising the social condition of a people to a higher level, than is indicated by the recent exploit of their very worthy representative, whose name is dignified by being placed at the head of this article.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—We give below the call for a public meeting on the state of the country, to be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and the response of a number of gentlemen who have consented to deliver addresses.

Let there be a full attendance of the people from town and county, and let them come with a full knowledge of the importance of the occasion, not to pass unmeaning resolves but to evince anew their determination to oppose, without faltering or hesitation, the efforts of the common enemy for their destruction or subjugation. Let them come to kindle again the fires of patriotism which have been burning low upon the altar of their country, and to offer a fresh sacrifice for our rescue and deliverance.

Our cause rests upon the love, confidence and co-operation of the people. If these be wanting, or scantily supplied, then indeed is the future hopeless and dark. If these be full, outflowing and generous, then, even in the darkness, the star of hope will shine with a steady and undimmed lustre, pointing to that shrine of eternal liberty and independence where alone freemen should offer their earthly homage.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Deeming it important in the present state of the Confederacy that the people should be advised, enlightened and encouraged in the prosecution of our cause; the undersigned respectfully solicit you to attend and address a meeting of the people proposed to be held at the Town Hall, in the City of Fayetteville, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Your compliance with their request will oblige,

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. servants,
ARCH'D MCLEAN,
C. B. MALLETT,
D. A. RAY,
H. MCKETHAN,
W. J. ANDERSON,
E. J. HALE
and 48 other gentlemen.

To Wm. B. Wright, Esq., Hon. J. G. Shepherd, B. Fuller, Esq., Col. W. McL. McKay, Gen. A. D. McLean, Dr. Jno. McCormick, R. P. Saxton, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: We are in the receipt of your note of this date, requesting us to attend, and address a meeting of the people, to be held at the Town Hall, in this place on Thursday next. We are profoundly sensible of the importance of such a meeting at a time like the present, when all should advise freely together upon those high public matters that touch us so nearly, in order that we may manifest our hearty support of the government of our choice and the institutions which we enjoy as a precious heritage of right and liberty.

Whatever of advice, enlightenment or encouragement, therefore, we may be able to give for the prosecution of our cause, will be freely offered, and we trust that on this, as on every other occasion in the past, we shall prove that we are worthy of those inestimable rights of freemen for which we are struggling. Let us "face *together, and to the front.*"

With high respect,
Your ob't. servants,
W. B. WRIGHT,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
B. FULLER,
WM. MCL. MCKAY.

Messrs. Arch'd McLean, C. B. Mallett, D. A. Ray, H. McKethan, W. J. Anderson, E. J. Hale, and others.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

DR. DAVID P. WEIR.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb'y 7th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—This day one week ago, Jan. 31st, at 3 p. m., we laid in the grave our beloved and honored brother, Dr. DAVID P. WEIR. He died on the preceding day, at about 2 o'clock, a. m., in the 53rd year of his age. He had been in feeble health for more than two years, and for about four months preceding his death was confined to his room in bed. His disease was pulmonary consumption, complicated with other ailments. He declined and suffered and died as he lived. The text most frequently on his lips, and so expressive of his christian life and hope, and from which his funeral sermon was preached, was, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." He was at all times, I believe, willing and ready to die. He understood clearly the plan of salvation, and cordially embraced and clung to it as a helpless but believing sinner. He committed himself unreservedly to the disposal of divine providence, and humbly and calmly and hopefully awaited the divine will. I think the *only* regret was the thought of leaving his wife and his two children at such a troubled and dark time as this. He had reviewed, he said, while lying on his sick bed, all his past life, and saw it all full of the goodness and grace of God, and apologized for the tears and emotion with which he spoke. He expressed thanks to his physician and attendants, and invoked eternal blessings on their souls. To some of his oldest and most intimate friends, when barely able to articulate, he stammered out his hope and assurance of reunion and fellowship with them in the heavenly home. His whole sickness and death was a calm and beautiful triumph of the grace of God over sin and over death itself. I think the settled conviction of his own judgment, was that he would never recover; and he was ready and willing to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. When very far gone he was heard repeating the Apostles' creed, and every now and then his lips, his gestures, and such expressions as "for Christ's sake," showed that he was dying and entering heaven with prayer. His mind, by the effect of stimulants and anodynes, was, towards the last, disordered and fluctuating, but his very wanderings of mind were religious and devotional.

It is hard to realize the sad truth that Dr. Weir is gone—never more to meet us on earth—never more to gladden the circle in which he so long moved. As an active business man, as an influential member of this community, as an enterprising citizen, as a friend, as a man of generous, refined and liberal impulses, as an active christian, as an efficient member and elder of the Presbyterian church—what a great public loss is sustained in his death! The memory of Dr. Weir calls up to all who were honored with his acquaintance, a combination of the rarest and loveliest traits, seldom united in such large proportions and in such beautiful symmetry. What affability of manners, what uniform pleasantness of temper, what refinement and delicacy of feeling, what elevated purity of taste, what liberal hospitality, what unvarying attention to all the claims of social courtesy, what natural cheerfulness of mind, what depth and fidelity of friendship, what patient and unwearied industry, what scrupulous regard to duty, truth and honor, what genuine tenderness of heart, what lofty and inflexible moral principle, what humble and unostentatious piety towards God, what devotion to the Church of Christ, of which for so many years he was a communicant and for some twenty-five years a ruling elder. Oh, how much and how many of all these have left us in the death of Dr. Weir! From his first arrival in Greensboro, more than thirty years ago, up to the moment of his death, he grew steadily, in the confidence, esteem and love of his associates and fellow citizens. He sustained no relation, assumed no responsibility whose duties he did not faithfully and honorably discharge. He entered no circle of life or of business which he did not honor, and retired from none which did not feel itself a loser by his withdrawal. The universal, the spontaneous expression every where, by every body is and will be, "what a loss to the community, to the State, to the Church and to his family." Throughout this State and elsewhere, with a very large and wide-spread acquaintanceship extending through many years, there will be but one feeling, but one expression.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

I feel that this extended memorial notice is less than simple truth and justice to the grace of God, which made him what he was, and makes our comon loss what it is. The possession and exhibition of such a character so long was a rich blessing of divine providence and grace to this community, to the Church, and to the State—the memory of them is a rich and holy treasure, which we may and ought and will preserve. Their imitation is a duty which religion and our feeling of loss and need, enjoin on us to cultivate and exhibit in ourselves. May God sanctify to us all this great personal, domestic and social bereavement.

PASTOR.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LINES IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA., January 16th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: I learned through the Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, that the Synod, at its last Session, made necessary preparation or arrangements to furnish the soldiers in the army with a considerable number of copies of the *N. C. Presbyterian*; but for some unknown reason, it has nearly ceased to come at all, there being but few copies received, and those coming to subscribers. During the most of the year, 1864, whilst we were favored with a chaplain, we received religious papers and tracts in abundance, but at the very time we need them most (in the absence of the preached gospel) they cease to come. I certainly do not intend to insinuate that it is the fault of the Editor, nor do I pretend to say where the cause of this difficulty lies, but I do say that we need more religious matter to read, and I hope that our friends at home will remedy the evil, by furnishing each company of N. C. T., with at least five copies of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, weekly. If people at home knew how greatly the soldiers wish to get a religious paper, they certainly would use their best efforts to supply them with the word of truth.

There is a mistaken idea afloat, to which I take the liberty of calling your attention, viz: that of issuing tracts to the army instead of religious papers. Experience has long since taught me that the way to secure the attention, and realize all the benefits derived from religious teachings, to the soldier, is to send them a sufficiency of religious instruction through papers devoted exclusively to that purpose. While there seems to be a kind of indifference shown to the tract, he will read the same matter in the paper with eagerness; and thereby the purpose of the author, viz, the sowing of good seed, is not thwarted; but may eventually bring forth fruit to the glory of God, by turning sinners from the error of their ways, and leading them to repentance. There is more disposition on the part of the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia to hear the gospel and to yield to its precepts now, than at any past period since my connection with the army. But the laborers are indeed few, and the harvest is great. We have no chaplain in our brigade that I know of. Only think of it; over two thousand souls without the bread of life, and so many ministers at home, or at ease in Zion!

A PRESBYTERIAN AND SUBSCRIBER.

MINISTERS MADE PRISONERS.—We regret to learn, from reliable authority, that the Rev. Messrs. Buttolph and Mallard, of Liberty county, Ga., have been taken from their homes by the enemy, and it is supposed carried to Savannah. In all probability they will be sent to a Northern prison, and have to endure the sufferings with which our cruel enemies know so well how to torment the defenceless. Their many friends will heartily sympathise with them in this trial, and offer many prayers that they may be strengthened and sustained by God in their bonds.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

HOW ALL MAY PREACH.—Elevated, religious literary institutions and a religious Press are admitted to be two necessary auxiliaries to the spread of the Gospel. It is also clear that those who aid in supporting these auxiliaries are preaching the Gospel through these instrumentalities.

OUR POSTURE IN PRAYER.—The solemnity with which the devout engage in the worship of God and their reverent posture in prayer, tend greatly to impress on the impenitent the value and importance of the service of God. They get their views of the religion of Jesus more from the lives, than the words of Christ's representative on earth. What do they learn from our lives?

The death of the body no more interrupts the life of the soul, than the breaking of a crystal globe destroys the sunbeam that shines so brightly in it.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN: FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

The situation grows more interesting and more critical every day. Sherman is advancing in his march northward, and, so far, has not been checked. Threatening Augusta, Branchville and Charleston, he makes it necessary for us to concentrate our forces at some one point where the best resistance can be offered to his further progress. It may be necessary with that view to evacuate some important place, but if the final result of victory shall be thereby secured, the loss will be but temporary. Some activity has been manifested upon Grant's lines, but beyond an extension on his left, which he did not accomplish without severe loss, there is nothing worthy of special mention.

Below Wilmington, the enemy have been demonstrating the fact of their presence by shelling our lines at Sugar Loaf, and a fitful bombardment of Fort Anderson, but without result.

The chief feature of the news is the new spirit which our people are manifesting in their determination to accept the present situation with that grave deliberation that the crisis demands; no spasmodic outbursts of patriotism, no insane ravings of excited politicians, mark their assemblies, but the stern utterances of grim defiance give weight and form to their public resolves.

Before this manifestation of a people's wrath, tories and tyrants must tremble alike, and, in the issue that is now tendered by our enemies and accepted by our nation, disloyalty must hide itself as under the rocks and mountains, if it would seek a refuge from the vengeance of a people, at length terribly in earnest.

Meanwhile, the northern press still proclaim peace as nigh at hand, upon the basis of submission by the South. They cannot understand the recent action of our government, in sending commissioners, in any other light than as a preliminary move intended to prepare the people for the last final act of submission, and they are beginning, already, to discuss the disposition of their forces when the war is over.

Some troops, they say, must be left to garrison certain forts at the South, and many more will be needed for the regular army which the United States will be obliged to maintain "until the seeds of the rebellion are totally destroyed."

This they propose, but between the proposition and its execution there lies long interval, in which they may yet be taught the fallacy of the reasoning upon which they have built their hope.

Let all be united, and with steady voice and heart maintain our right to freedom and independence and all will soon be well.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The following was laid before Congress this forenoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

I recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with any unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace.

I requested Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed through the lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him.

I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantee than those which Congress may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than that of unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black populations.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendments to the Constitution which have been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: Under your letter of appointment of Commissioners, of the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the Message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done; and for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance in advance, of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever circumstances may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, must be accepted out and out. Individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit those pains and penalties, if peace be restored during such conference.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution, adopted by Congress, on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or in any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully your ob't serv'ts,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The following was received today:

HEADQUARTERS, &c., Feb. 6

Gen. S. Cooper:

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road—the infantry to Cat hill creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie C. H., where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired in the afternoon.

Parts of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy, on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mills, but finding him entrenched withdrew after dark.

During the night a force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be recrossing this morning.

Pegram's division moved down to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinate and the contest lasted several hours, but Gen. Pegram being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion ensued and the division was pressed back to its original position.

The division commanded by Gen. Gordon was ordered to the support of Gen. Pegram and charged the enemy and forced him back, but in turn was compelled to retire.

Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences at Hatcher's Run.

Our loss is reported small, that of the enemy not supposed to be great.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—Northern papers, including evening edition of the Baltimore *American* of the 9th, received. They admit a considerable loss in the battle of Hatcher's Run, but claim that the Confederates lost heavily. The object of the movement was not developed. Plans of the movement were found on the person of Gen. Hays when he arrived at New York on Tuesday. He is still in custody. His destination is reported to be a military prison. He refuses to take the oath, and expresses a desire to emigrate to Mexico. Maj. Harry Gilmer was captured near Moorefield, Va., recently. The Governor of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the Confederate steamer Shenandoah from the ports of the Empire. Seward's answer in the Florida case had not been received. Birdie, the Lake Erie raider, has been surrendered to the United States by the Canadian authorities.

RICHMOND, Feby. 10.—Secretary Benjamin in the course of his speech yesterday, stated what followed in the interview between the President and Blair. The President gave him the following letter: SIR: I put down now in writing what I said to you in words: I am ready to confer for peace. If I had any assurance that any commissioner would be sent to meet and treat with them, I would send commissioners for the purpose—desiring peace for our two countries. The answer of Lincoln to Blair to the note was: "As you have shown me a note, brought with you from Richmond, you may say to Davis that I will send any informal agent to secure peace to our *one* country." Mr. Benjamin said he believed when Blair first came to Richmond he hoped it was an opening for a peace arrangement which might lead to an ultimate peace. Had the enemy had the same mind he still believed there might have been some ground upon which they could have settled the question. Mr. Benjamin advocated the immediate employment of negroes to reinforce the army, and was loudly applauded by the meeting.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House adopted a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th. It concurred in the Senate resolutions of thanks to Lancaster, owner of yacht Deerhound.

Barksdale submitted a bill for the employment of negro troops. A motion to reject the bill was lost, yeas 21, nays 53. The bill was then referred to a select Committee. The tax bill was further discussed until adjournment. In the Senate the House resolution of adjournment was rejected by a tie vote. During the debate, Wigfall and Maxwell expressed their unqualified opposition to negro troops. Subsequently Oldham introduced a bill to provide for the raising of two hundred thousand negro troops. It was referred to the Committee on military affairs. The House exemption bill was debated and amended before final action. The Senate then went into secret session.

CHARLESTON, Feby. 10.—A force of the enemy believed to be about two to four thousand strong appeared at Grimball's, on James Island about 8 o'clock this morning and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but they are believed to be feints. A force attacked our troops on the Salkehatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed. They also advanced upon the Charleston road near the Blue House, and opened on us with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence from the roads to-day reports that the enemy crossed the Edisto at Bermaker's bridge. The enemy are moving on Augusta.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—The Senate passed a bill changing the time of holding the election for Representatives in Congress in Missouri to the first Monday in November. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the office of provost marshal except within the lines of the army. The Senate then went into secret session. In the house a communication from the President was read stating that the number of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters in the Confederate service is 1316 on post duty and 818 on the tax in kind. The tax bill was further considered until adjournment.

RICHMOND, Feb'y 11.—Northern papers of the 9th received. In the late fight beyond Petersburg the casualties in the 5th corps [yankee] are estimated at about five hundred, and on the 2d two hundred and fifty. Arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners have been completed. A terrible conflagration occurred at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. Two thousand barrels of coal oil and fifty dwellings, were burned. The burning oil poured through the streets, spreading destruction on all sides. A number of people were roasted alive in the streets. The draft in New York will probably be postponed.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Gen. Lee has issued a General order, offering pardon to all deserters and men improperly absent, who return to their commands within twenty days from the publication of this order at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. No general amnesty will again be granted and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or shall hereafter desert, shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained. The order closes as follows: "Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources will be vigorously employed, and are ample; and with the army sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, can not be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity; fortitude to suffering; courage to danger; with a firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our Fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 10th, received. They contain very little of interest. The St. Albus's raiders are to be delivered up to the United States authorities. Operations against Wilmington will soon be commenced. Lincoln's report of the conference at Fortress Monroe would be submitted on the 10th. The news of the peace movement caused much talk in England, and had a depressing effect in the cotton market. Gold unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—There was considerable skirmishing on our lines at Sugar Loaf on Saturday. Three attacks in force were made, all of which were handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss to the enemy. During the attack, the enemy's whole fleet opened on Hoke's left. Our casualities about 20. On the same day one Monitor threw several shells at Fort Anderson, killing one and wounding one. All quiet since.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 11th, received. They publish Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads conference, including all the letters and telegrams on the subject. Also a letter from Seward to Minister Adams. Lincoln says: After Blair returned from Richmond he left with him a letter from Davis expressing his willingness to renew the effort to enter into a conference with the view of securing peace to the two countries. Lincoln by way of reply, addressed a note to Blair expressing his willingness to receive any agent informally sent with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country. The subsequent correspondence explains the detention of the Commissioners at Petersburg and City Point. In his absence, Grant received their application to pass through our lines, and telegraphed, to Washington for instructions. Lincoln sent Maj. Tolland with a message to be delivered to the Commissioners, allowing them to pass the lines for an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's note to Blair. In the meantime the Commissioners returned to Grant who had returned, for the purpose of again going through the lines with a view to ascertain upon what terms the war might be terminated. In pursuance of the course indicated by Lincoln in said letter to Blair. Grant allowed them to pass the lines and they proceeded to City Point, where they were detained until the arrival of Reikart. Before his arrival the Commissioners addressed another note to Grant, expressing no desire to go to Washington to confer informally with the President in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Blair. Reikart delivered his message to the commissioners and says he received an unsatisfactory reply.

He notified the Commissioners that they could not proceed any further until they complied with the terms expressed in his letter. At this juncture Grant telegraphed Stanton that he was convinced of the good intention of the Commissioners and their sincere desire to restore peace and union; that their letters to him were all that Lincoln's instructions contemplated. Lincoln replied, requesting Grant to inform the gentlemen that he would meet them at Fortress Monroe. While Lincoln was *en route* the Commissioners sent another note to Reikart expressing their willingness to proceed to Fortress Monroe to have an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's letter to Blair, or upon any other terms he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self-government and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded.

They further expressed their anxiety to establish an honorable peace without the effusion of more blood, promising their utmost efforts to accomplish such a result. Lincoln's statement of the interview was confirmatory of the report of the Commissioners as to his ultimatum, and says they seemed to desire the adoption of some course that might lead to reunion.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, the bill for raising 200,000 negro troops was reported back with amendments. Pending the further consideration of the exemption bill, the Senate went into secret session. In the House, the appropriation bill was perfected and passed. The tax bill was referred to a special committee.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA!

This being the point of great and absorbing interest now, we surrender a considerable portion of our space to the annexed extracts from the South Carolina papers:

The dispatches and rumors relative to the movements of Sherman are extremely meagre. The most reliable intelligence we can obtain, and this is based upon dispatches received in the very highest military circles, is that Sherman's advance was, at last account, seven miles from Midway. The position then occupied by the enemy was about 21 miles from Branchville; and our troops were then confronting him.

The alarm respecting the obstruction to travel between this place and the west is, therefore, so far as the past sensation rumors are concerned, needless. Whatever restriction has been placed upon travel in that direction was the result o a wise military policy, justified fully in the eyes of our military authorities.

Sherman's plans have not been sufficiently developed, as yet, to enable the formation of an opinion as to whether his immediate destination is Columbia, Augusta or Charleston. The latter place in their possession would, in the eyes of all Yankeedom, compensate for any loss which might accrue to the Federal forces in obtaining it, because of its noble, heroic and defiant resistance, successfully maintained against the most determined and elaborate siege known to history. Augusta in their hands, and they would naturally suppose that the principal channel of communication with the west was stopped up, to say nothing of the necessity of removing government establishments and workshops, to a certain extent necessary in the continuance of the war. Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, is a most tempting prize, and would probably excite the energies of a man less enterprising than Gen. Sherman.—*Guardian, 9th.*

It is gratifying to know that in our present emergency the authorities of the State, as well as the military heads, are availing themselves of talent and experience which have too long been permitted to remain inactive. Not least among the officers here is Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, whose sound practical judgment and military training come into most timely use. His voice in council will be found as valuable as his ready and excellent management in battle, and no one who has served under him will doubt the worth of either. He has already given and is still giving the benefit of his experience in the preparations for our defence, and we expect to see again an exhibition of that fine military judgment which contributed almost, if not entirely, to the safety of Van Dorn's army, when it was forced to fall back from Corinth in the autumn of 1862.—*Ibid, 10th.*

The main body of the enemy's infantry crossed Edisto river at Binnaker's bridge on Thursday. Intelligence from the road on Friday evening reports them moving towards Augusta. No demonstration as yet had taken place on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Rail Road. It is reported, however, that the Yankees have been very busy destroying the track between Augusta and Branchville.—*Courier, 11th.*

GEN. PEGRAM.—Brig. General John Pegram, killed near Petersburg last week, was a native of Richmond, and early in the war was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel, and marched with the 20th regiment Virginia Volunteers to Northwestern Virginia under Brig. Gen. Garnett, captured at Rich Mountain, he spent a long imprisonment in the hands of the enemy, and upon his exchange was promoted to Colonel and assigned to engineer duty in the West. Promoted soon to Brigadier General, he commanded a cavalry brigade during the Kentucky campaign, and afterwards was transferred to the army of Virginia, and assigned to the brigade formerly commanded by Brig. Gen. Smith; he was wounded in the Wilderness, and since his return to duty, commanded a division in the army of Gen. Early. He fell at the head of his division, repelling an assault of the enemy, and died a few hours after. Less than a month ago he led to the altar his young bride, now left an early widow.—*Rich. Examiner.*

A TABLE OF DISTANCES OF INTEREST JUST NOW.—From Branchville to Charleston, 62 miles; from Branchville to Kingsville, 45 miles; from Branchville to Florence, 108 miles; from Branchville to Columbia, 68 miles; from Branchville to Augusta, 75 miles; from Branchville to Wilmington, 216 miles; from Branchville to Charlotte, 174 miles; from Charleston to Florence, 103 miles; from Wilmington to Florence, 107 miles.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOCALITIES.—Rivers' Bridge is over the Big Salkehatchie in the Southeastern part of Barnwell District. Buxton's Bridge is a few miles lower down on the same stream, near the boundary line of Barnwell and Beaufort Districts. From Rivers' Bridge to Midway is about 21 miles, to Branchville about 30 miles. Midway is the first station next to and West of Branchville in the direction of Aiken.

SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—Before commands of the army are daily expressing, in public meetings, their determination to maintain this war for independence until that grand end shall be accomplished.—*Petersburg Express, 4th.*

THE STUFF THAT SOLDIERS ARE MADE OF.—An eye witness narrates the following incident: In the fierce battle of Perryville, the regimental colors of the 23d Tennessee having been twice struck down and three of the standard bearers shot, Maj. W. seized the colors and called upon the men to follow. Soon the staff was struck from his hand by another shot, and was left too short to be held in the usual manner; but, nothing daunted, he snatched the honored symbol from the dust, wrapped it around his own body, and exclaimed "they must shoot down this flag staff before it falls again."—*Macon Confederate.*

THE NEGRO SOLDIER SCHEME.—The Confederate Senate, in secret session on Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority, voted down Mr. Brown's resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negro soldiers in the army. This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time. *Rich. Dispatch, 10th.*

The *Sentinel* says the vote was first taken on a proposition to so modify the resolution as to make it a resolution of inquiry, and not of positive instruction. The amendment was rejected. A vote was then, after debate, taken on the resolution, and it was rejected—yeas 3, nays 13. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Henry and Vest. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baker, Caperton, Graham, Haynes, Hunter, Johnston of Mo., Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Semmes of La., Walker, Watson and Wigfall.

GALLANTRY OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—Editor Charlotte Democrat: You will please publish the following order from Major Gen. McLaws, complimenting privates W. M. Underwood and P. C. Rea of Co. D, 10th N. C. Battallion, for their gallantry displayed in burning the bridge across the Salkehatchie River, S. C., under fire of the enemy. It was a daring deed, and but few men under the circumstances would have undertaken such a perilous undertaking. It is an honor to the patriotic county that sent them forth, which is Union. It is due to these men to state that they were among the first to volunteer in the State, and Mr. Underwood was a participant in the various hard fought battles in the Army of Northern Virginia, with the gallant 26th N. C. Volunteers during '61 and,' 62. A people inspired with such determination, it is the height of folly to entertain such an absurd idea as subjugating them.

J. M. T.

HEADQ'RS SALKEHATCHIE, Jan. 18, 1865.

General Order, No. 1.

The Major General Commanding is gratified to announce to the command the gallantry displayed yesterday by privates Wm. M. Underwood and P. C. Rea, Co. D, 10th N. C. Battallion, Hardy's Brigade, who, immediately under the fire of the enemy, burned the Salkehatchie Bridge, at a time when the enterprise was attended with much hazard. Such conduct is worthy of the imitation of all brave soldiers, and the attention of this Division is especially called to it.

By command of Maj. Gen. McLaws.

R. W. H. ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

ANSON County has but twenty four Justices of the Peace—seventeen of whom are between the ages of 50 and 75, and none of the remainder under 35. All of them were appointed previous to 1861. If she has any more, they must have been appointed at the present session of the Legislature, and no return of them made to the County Court Clerk's office.

At the beginning of the war the voting population of the county was about 1,000. With so large a population we doubt if another county in the State can show a better record in regard to the number of its Magistrates.—*Argus.*

Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, of this State, has been made a Major General and assigned to the command of Rodes' Division, Ewell's old Corps. Gen. Grimes is a brave and accomplished officer and we record his promotion with much pleasure.—*Progress.*

In the Kentucky Senate, on the 27th ultimo, resolutions in favor of the abolition of slavery and of the constitutional amendment for that purpose were introduced and discussed. Finally, a substitute for them was adopted by seventeen to fifteen votes. This declares it to be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as will so dignify labor as to induce free white labourers to settle in the State.

A SAMPLE OF SAVANNAH RULE.—We find in the New York Commercial the following paragraph; which will show how delightful the Yankee rule in Savannah is becoming:

"A Savannah belle stepped off the sidewalk the other day to avoid walking under the American flag, which hung in front of an officer's headquarters. Gen. Geary, military commandant of the city, immediately gave orders to have her promenade back and forth under the hateful symbol for an hour, as a warning for similar offenders."

The sewing women of Philadelphia and New York are in great distress, as their scanty earnings are insufficient to support them. For soldiers' pants, they get from seven to eight cents in paper money; and for shirts, one dollar per dozen, including button holes and all complete. For tents, with sixteen button holes, they get fifteen cents per tent. These women have held large meetings, both in New York and Philadelphia, but a deaf ear had been turned to their remonstrances.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CONWAY.—The Richmond papers announce the death of Dr. James H. Conway, Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College of Virginia. This melancholy event occurred at his residence in Richmond on Saturday last. Professor C. died in his very prime, having only reached the age of forty-four years. He enjoyed a most extensive practice.—*Express.*

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

G Donnell J Donnell, P P Dick, Greensboro; mrs M L Sloan, Bloomingdale; S G Robinson, Erasmus; Rev Wm Graves, Mill River; J R Lawrance, Miranda; Dr. M A Locke, N F Hall, Capt S A Sloan, mrs M A Krider, Rowan Mills; C Bolton, Leasburg; E G Forrest, Mocksville; T W Watkins, W W Taylor, miss E Pittard, Milton; J A Pritchett, Gilmer's Store; J H Lamb, Hensingville; mrs M Garland, Danville; S Bethea, Manchester; Geo M Thos, Augusta, Ga; M S McAuley, Houston, Fla; Jno Colbreth, Fayetteville; Robt Pfifer, 55th N C T; mrs M M Bline, Sharon; T N Alexander, Charlotte; miss M Black, Mocksanton; miss L J Parker, Montlecllo; mrs M McPhail, Argyle; Rev S H Isler, Goldsboro; mrs H B Bobbitt, Raleigh; mrs R F Gibson, Gibson's Store; Chas Glover, W Hollister, High Point; miss O P Hall, Hallsville; Capt E Southerland, 51st N C T; Geo M Hall, 3rd Sgt Artly; mrs R A Thomas, Sill's Creek; miss M E Atkinson, Moon Hill; Jno Baird, Bethel Hill; Dr A Wilson, Rev A Wilson, Melville; mrs A E Melvin, Crane's Creek; mrs B F Barnes, Washington; mrs E J Warren, Greenville; mrs W B Bell, Montgomery; H Moses, Newbern, Ala; L U Schofield, C A Isenhour, mrs T H Pemberton, Fayetteville; D Melanchton, Argyle; E McDonald, Centreville; mrs M B Means, Vine S R Henderson, mrs T W Alexander, Charlotte; K A Black, Carthage; D B Campbell, McKee's Bridge; W P Graham, Rowan Mills; J. Fagettechear, Escota Iron Works; K H McBabe Wagon, Ga; Mrs F A Bates, Marion, Ala; W W Hoole, 1st S C T; miss K J Bain, Philadelphia; R S Mclntyre, Concordia; mrs I Nicholson, Lethe; E Murray, Sr, Pleasant Grove; mrs Ann Taylor, mrs H Hall, D Southerland, Magnolia; D Seavy, Vale Berry; D F Carr, Kenansville; miss O E Newton, S C Murphy, Hartill's Store; miss S McWilliams, Elk Ri

Chapel; H A Colvin, Colvin's Creek; R Black, Carthage; J L McRae, Bost Mills; M Murchison, Macedonia; Dr A D McLean, Malta; miss M W White, Raleigh; A B McCormick, Allensville; mrs R Annis, Sassafras Fork; P Smith, Jonesboro; M Barnes, Selkirk, S C; W L McDiarmid, Mrs E McNeill, mrs P McLeod, Montrose; miss B J Merritt, Taylor's Bridge; J A Murphy R H Murphy, C W Murphy, Moore's Creek; T N Tate, Gill's Creek; mrs F Patterson, Harrington's; mrs M Smith, Alfordsville; Thos McGehee, Cunningham's Store; S A Scenfield, N M Lewis, J Wilson, Sr, S Watkins, mrs L M Walker, D Patterson, R J Smith, mrs M Comer, B Hines, mrs A Howard, Milton; K M McDonald, Currieville; J D Brown, Salisbury; H Hicks, Troy; A McRae, Sr, Queensdale; W O Johnston, Melville; mrs Dr K Foust, Graham; mrs E M Mayo, mrs M Franklin, miss V Stith, Wilson; J J Whitehead, Kenansville; mrs M L Sullivan, High Point; Wm Maxwell, J H Carson, Charlotte; mrs L R Roberts, White Pine; E Alexander, Dr T C Neal, Queryby; J H Clark, White's Creek; mrs E Lasenly Oak Forest, J M Forney, J Erwin, Shelby; mrs R C Johnston, Day College; Maj J W Wilson, mrs S A McEwen, mrs W P Coldwell, Statesville; mrs J F Chambers, Enola; H A Query, A Grier, mrs E C Hart, White Hall; N Gillis, Troy; M McKinnon, Fayetteville; miss F McKinnon, Kyle's Landing.

MARRIED.

At La Grange, Tenn., on the 25th Dec., 1864, by Rev. James J. Faulx, Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS, Assistant Surg'n P. A. C. S., to Miss MARIA H. EWELL, youngest daughter of Mrs. Emily E. and the late James B. Ewell, Esq., formerly of Prince William county, Virginia.

On the 31st January, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm P. Robinson, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Capt. W. E. ANDAY, Co. K, 26th N. C. T., to Miss M. MAG ROBINSON.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 2nd of January, 1865, in Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C., in the 61st year of her age, Mrs JANE STITT, consort of N. M. Stitt; and on the 14th January, 1865 in the same place and in the 64th year of his age, N. MORRISON STITT.

These beloved christians lived together pleasantly on earth, and we have the best reasons to believe, they have both gone to a better world. Hard, hard indeed, it is to think we shall never again see their faces in the sanctuary! Many friends weep with their children over their loss. They were both old and feeble, having raised two large families, before they each, lost a companion. Mr Stitt was a widower when he was married to Mrs Stitt, then the widow of Thos. Oliver. Although they both had a number of children grown, the families were united in love and interest as very few such families are in this life. Their children have all married and left the old homestead, but settled mostly in the same community, and worship in the same church. May a kind Providence favor them and make their households also fountains from whence streams shall flow to gladden the church of God. Mr. Stitt was one of the oldest and most faithful citizens of Mecklenburg county, and for many years served as an elder in Providence church. Owing to bodily infirmities, he was not often present at the meetings of Presbytery and Synod; but no minister ever visited Providence church without knowing and loving the venerable uncle Morrison Stitt. His house was a home for the weary traveller, the tired soldier and the minister of the Gospel. He was one of those happy spirits made such by Grace, who could appreciate a christian motive. As an elder and christian, he was exemplary, always present with his beloved and confiding wife in the church on the Sabbath, to worship God and encourage the Pastor. But God has taken them away from us, and we, a whole community, young and old, neighbors and servants, are weeping over their loss. Friendship and affection could speak many things to their praise; but suffice it to say, they died the death of the righteous. Although their sufferings were severe, they bore them with christian fortitude and often expressed their readiness to die. Thus has the allwise and merciful God removed one of the pillars of our beloved Zion in a day of darkness and trouble, to his own glory, that others may take their places and serve with more efficiency in His holy temple.

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Session of Providence, viz:

"WHEREAS, An Allwise Providence has removed from time to eternity our beloved brother, N. M. Stitt; therefore it is

Resolved, By the Session of Providence church, that in the death of Bro. Stitt, we have lost one who has served as an elder for thirty years with distinguished fidelity and pious zeal.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the congregation in the loss of one so exemplary in piety, benevolence, and punctuality.

Resolved, That as an elder, parent, master and citizen, his praise is justly acknowledged by all. May the Spirit who made him so wise, lovely and useful, inspire us with greater zeal for the Master's cause, and sanctify the melancholy death to the good of mourning friends and a stricken community."

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Mod'r and Clerk of Session.

Providence Church, Jan'y 16th, 1865.

At a meeting of the Session of Ben Salem church, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Head of the church has in His inscrutable providence removed from our midst JOHN R. CURRIE, a highly esteemed member and office bearer of this church, we deem it proper that we leave on record some testimonial of the high regard which we entertained for our departed brother.

The deceased died on the 23rd Sept. A. D., 1864, in the 52nd year of his age. About a week previous to his death, he was seized by the hand of disease; his sufferings were great, yet he murmured not, but seemed willing to drink of the cup which his Father gave him.

He has left behind him a wife and five children to mourn their loss, together with a large circle of friends and relations.

In his death our church has lost one of its most exemplary members, and one of its most efficient officers, and the community one of its most excellent citizens, but we bless God that we mourn not as those who mourn without hope, for we rejoice in the belief that our brother has been transferred from the Church militant to the Church triumphant.

Resolved, That this above be spread upon the minutes of the Session, and a copy be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian* for publication.

DAN'L B. CURRIE,
Clerk of Session.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In the Hospital at Richmond, in the 20th year of his age, on the 23rd of May, 1864, from wounds received on the 11th May, Mr. ROBT. DAVIS KERR.

His sufferings were great, but a tender mother and kind sisters could not be at his side to minister to his comfort; they, with an aged and feeble father, must weep bitter tears over the loss of the dear absent soldier-boy. He joined Sharon Church in September, 1863, and he told his Pastor, who visited him shortly after in camp, that he "never regretted his becoming a Christian." 'Tis well with the righteous when he dies.

PASTOR.

At Madison, N. C., on the 11th Dec'r last, Mrs. EDMONIA H. AKIN, widow of the late Bernard C. Akin, in the 34th year of her age.

Mrs. Akin was for several years a resident of Henrico county, Va., but when McClellan advanced upon Richmond with his embattled hireling hosts, she was forced to leave her once sweet and happy home, and seek refuge in the city of Petersburg. She had been there but two years, when, in consequence of the terrific shelling to which the city was exposed, she deemed it prudent to leave with her little family, and at once came to Madison, where she was soon stricken down by that most fatal disease, consumption. Although far away from home, she was not without kind friends; for God in his mercy raised up friends for her in the hour of trial. The good people of Madison did all in their power to alleviate her sufferings; and it is rarely ever the case that an utter stranger becomes the recipient of such kindness and attention as she received at their hands. In the death of Mrs. Akin, the church has lost an humble, pious and zealous member, and her children a kind, tender and loving mother. But their loss is her eternal gain. "The King of Terrors" is divested of its sting, for her hope was in Christ. For her death had no sting—over her the grave could boast no victory. With a calm confidence in the end and now she sleeps the sleep of God's beloved. With its bloody garments strong before the throne of God.

E.

At Manchester, on the 9th inst., of Scarlet Fever, JOHN MURCHISON, son of Rev. David and Mrs. Jane Fairley, aged 4 years, nine months and ten days.

In Raleigh, on Sunday last, Mr. EVANDER MONROE, son of Alex Monroe, of this county, and member of Co. A 68th N C Cavalry. His remains will be brought home and buried at Sandy Grove Church, on Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

At his residence, on the 26th January, in the 80th year of his age, Capt. JOHN M. ROBERTS. He was an ordinary man, and his removal will be felt to be no ordinary misfortune to a large circle. He was truly an affectionate husband and father, and a humane master. "commanding well his children and household after him." As a magistrate, he was judicious; as a citizen, public spirited and patriotic, and as a beloved member and deacon of the Presbyterian church of Long Creek, he was exemplary and energetic. He loved the church, supported it liberally, and was bleeped in his fidelity. He was ready to die, and rips for heaven.

R. M. D.

In the service of his country, in the Hospital at Fort Fisher, Dec'r 5th, 1864, Mr. NEILL O. McEACHERN, of Robeson county. He was 42 years old on 28th of Aug. last. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian church at St. Pauls. May the God of providence and grace comfort the heart of the bereaved widow, and nourish and bless the four motherless children. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

R. M. D.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

BACON	$6 00
BEEF, retail	2 50
BEESWAX	25 00
BUTTER	10 00
CORN	250 00
COTTON	3 00@3 75 00
COTTON YARNS	350 00@365 00
COFFEE	400 00@450 00
COPPERAS	30 00@40 00
EGGS	3 00
FLOUR	1475@1625 00
IRON	75 00
LEATHER	250 00
LARD	95 00@95 00
NAILS, retail	3 50@4 00
PORK	90 00@95 00
PEAS	250 00
RYE	250 00
SOAP	312 00@325 00
SUGAR	300 00
SYRUP	300 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	90 00@90 00
SHEETING, 4-4	25 00@25 25
SALT	175 00@190 00
TALLOW	90 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in my family, well qualified to teach the English branches, French and music. References required and given.

Address, R. B. WATT,
Rockingham co., N. C.

February 8, 4t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Music on the Piano, desires a situation.

Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.

Oaks, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-3tpd.

ALMANACS!!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

F. b'y 1, 4t.

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.

Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.

Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be addressed to Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-tf

CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES HASS AND MISS HOLLACK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec 14, 65.m

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

G

Miscellaneous Reading.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

The rage for decorations is like all other rages. It increases with age. When, by dint of labor, journeyings, prayers, and sometimes sacrifices, a man possessed by a mania for decorations has obtained his first bit of ribbon, he wants another, then another, then another still, until he has exhausted all the patterns of St. Etienne. Just as a merited decoration is honorable, so a decoration obtained by solicitations and importunity is ridiculous.

How much these bits of ribbon of foreign orders are worth, is known only to those who give and those who receive them. For many of the donors it makes an item in the receipts of their budget. For many others it is real economy. How many petty princes have created orders of chivalry simply for the sake of the fees to be paid by the decorated. These fees vary from 300 to 1,500 francs. But this is a trifle. In England, the fees paid by each knight of the Order of the Thistle amount to £348 sterling, or $1,740; each knight of the Order of St. Patrick pays £175 sterling, or $870; each Knight of the Bath, £283 sterling, or $1,415.

There are in Europe one hundred and twenty-four orders of knighthood, properly so called. Besides these, there are three in Brazil, two in Turkey, and one in Persia. Beside the grand orders, there are in many countries inferior crosses and special insignia to the number of about one hundred and sixty. Lastly, there is a large number of medals, worn with a ribbon of the order, attached to the button-hole. Among these medals there are some highly prized. Such are those that the emperor of Russia gives especially to merchants. When a merchant having obtained a first medal, obtains also a second, the latter is adorned with the emperor's cipher in diamonds.

Prussia has six orders of knighthood, and twelve secondary crosses. The grand duchy of Baden has three orders of knighthood, and two secondary crosses; Saxony, three orders of knighthood; Russia, ten; Denmark, two; Sweden, five; Wurtemberg, three; Bavaria, five; Austria, five for the empire, and four for the kingdom of Italy; Spain, eleven, beside sixty secondary crosses; the Two Sicilies, five; the Grand Duchy of Hesse, four; the Roman States, five, and one military cross; Hanover, two; Belginm, two, counting the iron cross; Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenburg, one between them; Brunswick, one; Saxe Weimar, one; Holland, five; Portugal, six; France, one, and one military medal (the Revolution of July extinguished five orders): the Ionian Islands, one; Greece, two; England, four; Parma, one; Lucca, one; Nassau, three; Oldenburg, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Coethen, and Anhalt Dessau, one among them; Brazil, three; Turkey, two; and Persia, one.

The first of the Prussian orders is that of the Black Eagle. When Frederick I., then only prince, established it, he named it the order of generosity. Those who receive it have the rank of lieutenant-general. The ribbon is orange, and the cross has four branches, enamelled in blue.

The order of Military merit of Baden is hard to obtain. There is one excellent condition; the decoration is refused to any one that asks for it.

The two grand Russian orders are the order of St. Andrew, founded by Peter, I., and distributed for the first time on occasion of the massacre of Strelitz, and the order of St. George. The order of St. Andrew gives the rank of lieutenant-general. The order of St. George is given only to one who has captured a vessel, a battery, or a difficult position. To obtain the first class, one must have gained a battle. Only two foreigners have received this order—Wellington and Blucher. The emperors Alexander I, and Nicholas only had the cross of the third class. The Russian order of St. Vadimir is given to savans and artists.

Russia has an order for women—the order of St. Catherine, of which the Empress is the Grand Mistress, and which Peter the Great founded in honor of his wife's conduct at the battle of the Pruth. The decoration is in diamonds, supported by a red ribbon, and the motto, 'For love for the country.' It is an exquisite ornament of the dress.

The king of Sweden has the order of Gustavus Vasa, for farmers.

Among the not easily obtainable, are the four English orders of the Garter, the Bath, the Thistle, and St. Patrick; the Austrian order of Maria Teresa, the knights of which are named barons without fees, and may obtain an audience of the sovereign without the intervention of the chamberlain; the Lion of Dannebrog, in Denmark; and the Teutonic order in Prussia.

France used to have an order of the same nature, comprising all the others, and given among foreigners, only to sovereigns; this was the order of the Holy Ghost. To obtain it, it was necessary to be noble. Nevertheless, there were certain exceptions. Thus when the king asked the candidate, 'Are you noble?' if he answered, "I am, and will prove it,' the king said, 'I give you a hundred years to prove it.' Vauban would not lend himself to this rather harmless falsehood, and did not get the blue ribbon.

In Spain there is an order of women—the royal order of Queen Maria Louisa, created by Charles IV.—a blue and white ribbon, worn as a scarf, with an eight-pointed cross. Austria also has an order of the Starry Cross, attached to the left side by a black ribbon. Spain has also another order of women. It is worn as a bracelet, but it is reserved for ladies who belonged to the Junta of Women in Cadiz, in the insurrection there.

The Emperor Don Pedro I. created in Brazil the order of the Rose. It was established on occasion of the Emperor's marriage to the princess Amelia of Leuchtenburg. Everything is rose-colored in this order; the ribbon, the six-pointed star surrounded with roses, the decoration of the grand dignitaries, represents a bouquet of roses, the grand cross is supported by a chain of enamelled roses. It is, moreover, not an order of gallantry, but of civil and military merit.

Those persons afflicted with a mania for decorations are referred to Spain, with its fifty crosses, to Russia, Saxony, &c.

SCENE IN THE LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.

"On the momentous morning of Friday, June 27th, 1862, as the different corps of the patriot army were moving to their respective posts, to fill parts of the mighty combination of their chief, after Jackson had held his final interview with him, and resumed his march for his position at Cold Harbor, his command was misled, by a misconception of his guides, and seemed about to mingle with, and confuse, another part of our forces. More than an hour of seemingly precious time was expended in rectifying this mistake; while the booming of cannon in front told us that the struggle had begun, and made our breasts thrill with an agony of suspense, lest the irreparable hour should be lost by our delay: for we still had many miles to march. When this anxious fear was suggested privately to Jackson, he answered with a calm and assured countenance, "No; let us trust that the providence of our God will so overrule it, that no mischief shall result." And; verily—no mischief did result.

Providence brought us precisely into conjunction with the bodies with which we were to co-operate; the battle was joined at the right juncture, and by the stars appeared the right wing of the enemy, with which he was appointed to deal, was hurled in utter rout across the river. More than once, when sent to bring one of his old fighting brigades into action, I had noticed him sitting motionless upon his horse with his right hand uplifted, while the war-worn column poured on in stern silence close by his side. At first it did not appear whether it was mere abstraction of thought, or a posture to relieve his fatigue. But at Port Republic, I saw it again; and watching him more narrowly, was convinced by his closed eyes and moving lips, that he was wrestling in silent prayer. I thought that I could surmise what was then passing through his fervent soul; the sovereignty of that Providence which worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and giveth the battle not to the strong, nor the race to the swift: his own fearful responsibility, and need of that counsel and sound wisdom, which God alone can give: the crisis of his beloved country, and the balance trembling between defeat and victory; the precious lives of his veterans, which the inexorable necessities of war compelled him to jeopardize; the immortal souls passing to their account, perhaps unprepared; the widowhood and orphanage which might result from the orders he had just been compelled to issue. And as his beloved men swept by him to the front, into the storm of shot, doubtless, his great heart, as tender as it was resolute, yearned over them in utterable longings and intercessions, that "the Almighty would cover them with his feathers, and that his truth might be their shield and buckler."—*Dr. Dabney.*

BELOW THE ATLANTIC.

Soundings in the Atlantic have been particularly pushed forward, and have excited, on account of the telegraphic cable, more general interest than any yet taken. They have revealed the fact that at least two hundred miles from Ireland the water is still shallow; or in other words, that there is another Ireland only waiting to be raised—thus reversing the famous panaceas for keeping the country quiet. It is just beyond this that the true Atlantic begins, the gulf suddenly sinking to 9000 feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is paved with a soft sticky substance, called haze, nine tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and many thousands of them could float with ease in a drop of water, some resembling toothed wheels, others bundles of spine or threads shooting from a little globule. Some, however, are endowed with the property of separating flint from the sea water—which is more than any chemist could do; and there are hundreds of square miles covered with skeletons of these little creatures. Part of this haze is doubtless, from the clouds of rain of dust which rises from the vast steppes of South America in such masses as to darken the sun, and make the animals fly to shelter, and which after sweeping like a simoon over the country, lose themselves in the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been found of the larger animals, so that the kraken and sea serpent might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, not a block or strand, not a coin or keepsake has been found to testify to the countless gallant ships and more gallant men who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.—*All the Year Round.*

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West according to his memorandum, are thrown together as way-marks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity, when people are engaged in worship.

Never resent a supposed injury, till you know the views and motives of the author.

Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never think less of another on account of his differing from you on political or religious subjects.

Not dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor with an enthusiast.

Nor affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to excite.

Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

A SEVERE WINTER IN FRANCE.—The winter this year has been so severe in France as to freeze the Loire and Seine, and make good skating upon them. The Emperor has skated on one of the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, and his example has rendered the recreation the order of the day as long as the ice lasts. The Empress did not trust herself on the slippery steel.

DEATH OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.

Jules Gerard, the famous lion killer, has been drowned in attempting to cross the river Jong, in Africa. He was born of poor parents, at Pignan, Var, June 14, 1817, so that he was in his forty-eighth year. Gerard was fond of sport from his youth; at ten he chased cats and monkeys; at sixteen he carried a rifle and was a bit of a pugilist. He was a volunteer for the Algerian campaign in 1841, and commenced the life of adventures which has been terminated in so untimely a manner.

He describes, in his well known work "Le Tueur de Lions" (1857 and 1858), how it came to pass that a poor dwarf of a creature like him ventured to declare war against the giant of the woods—"one against one; chance for chance; God alone being a witness of the fight." Not long after his arrival at Bona he heard of the terrible lion of the Archiona, which had committed unheard of devastations among villagers and troops alike. Said Gerard magnanimously, "If it pleases God, I who am not an Arab, will kill the lion and he shall not devour you any more." His heart, he tells us, bounded for joy at the coming fight. "Soon this all powerful lord, the terror of the country, will bite the dust under the ball of a dog of a Christian." The villagers were incredulous, and intimated to Jules that, if he killed the Lion, they would kiss his feet and become his slaves; meanwhile they would mind their own business.

Of the twenty-five lions which have fallen victims to Gerard's rifle we are told the appalling stories of "El Haib," the lame one, *alias* Bon-Acherin-Radiel, the murderer of twenty men; the lion of Krou Nega, the lion of Mejez Amar, the lion of Zerazer, the lioness of El Hanout, &c. He was called by the Arabs "The Terrible Frank." The Duc d'Aumale had given him a brace of pistols, and on his return to France, in 1847, he had an interview with the Duchess of Orleans and the youthful Count de Paris, who, unsolicited, left the room for five minutes, and returning said artlessly, "This good hunter must be a good soldier. You must be preserved to the army. Accept these pistols to preserve you."

In 1835, Gerard returned once more to France with the rank of sub lieutenant, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He had within the last year or two left France on another expedition into Africa, and he has unfortunately perished in the course of it by a sad accident.—*London Paper.*

ONLY BROWN.—Little Fred had a strong repugnance to early rising, though he saw very well how much time he lost by lying in bed, and often intended to cure himself of the fault; yet this intention was not carried into effect, because he had not resolution to conquer his disinclination to do right.

It was now summer, and one morning he woke about five o'clock. Suddenly his intention occurred to him, and he thought within himself, "I must once for all make a beginning."

With this thought he sprung out of bed; but a shiver ran through his whole body, so strongly did his indolence rebel against his determination.

He dressed himself quickly, but it seemed to him all the time as if he could not help lying down again. Once or twice he was on the point of it, but happily he resisted.

After he had clothed and washed himself and offered his morning prayer, he sat down and prepared himself upon his lessons, and he observed with pleasure, that everything went better with him than usual. His teacher was uncommonly well satisfied with him through the day, and his parents, who heard of this, loaded him with caresses. He was himself cheerful and happy. It seemed to him as if he had begun a new life.

Then he bethought him, the trifling self-conquest which early rising cost me to-day, has brought its own reward. I should be a fool indeed, if I did not do the same other days.

So he did; and every morning it was easier to him to rise early. At last it became so much his habit that he could not have remained in bed and slept, even if he had wished it.

It is just so with everything that is hard to us at the outset. Right at it, young friends, and conquer the difficulty; and I'll be bound it will come easier to you every day, and at last yield you pleasure.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.—On landing at Macoa, the first object that attracted my attention was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered petticoat, with a string of beads round his neck, and who, besides, carried a fan. It was with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse. On my way to the house my attention was drawn to several old Chinese on stilts, some of whom had gray beards; and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles; they were delightedly employed in flying kites while a group of boys were gravely looking on and regarding the innocent occupation of their seniors with the most serious and gratified attention. Desirous to see the literature of so curious a people, I looked in at a book store. The proprietor told me the language had no alphabet, and I was somewhat astonished, on his opening a Chinese volume, to find him begin at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication, the "fifth year, tenth month, twenty third day." "We arrange our dates differently," I observed, and begged that he speak of the ceremonials. He commenced by saying, "When you receive a distinguished guest do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honor; and be cautious not to uncover the head, as it would be an unbecoming familiarity." Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume and read with becoming gravity: "The most learned men are of the opinion that the seat of human understanding is the stomach." On arriving at my quarters I felt that a cup of Young Hyson would prove refreshing, feeling certain that, in this, at least, I should meet with nothing to surprise me; imagine my astonishment when I observed that the favorite leaf that the Chinaman was about to infuse looked different to any I had ever seen, it being in color a dull olive, having none of the usual bloom on its surface. I remarked on its appearance, when my attendant quietly said, "We never use painted tea ourselves, but as the foreign merchants will pay a better price for it when the brown leaves are made of one uniform color, we of course have no objection to cover them with powders, especially as it makes the common withered look like the best tea." On drinking the infusion made from the pure unoiled leaf, I at once resolved to become a convert to this fashion, leaving the other Chinese customs for future consideration.—*Travels in China.*

WHY BUTLER WAS RECOVED.—General Butler made a rousing, rasping speech to the people of Lowell. He says he is at home on a letter from General Grant, "but no word of Fort Fisher or word of Wilmington was assigned as the reason for his removal. "What the true reason was, he had not received permission to divulge." We were satisfied on this point some time ago. We think the true reason of his removal will shortly be developed by investigations now going on at Norfolk.—*Alexandria (Va) Gazette, January 30.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

EXCELLENT DIRECTIONS FOR STEWING.—Stewing consists in subjecting meat for a considerable time to a very moderate heat in a small quantity of water. No good stew for an early dinner can be made the day it is wanted. The plan recommended is, to cut the meat in pieces of the required size, pack them closely together, covering them with cold water, or what is preferable, broth; place the stewpan where it will gradually warm, and keep it for some hours at a heat considerably short of boiling. The albumen is thus dissolved, and the fibres so far softened and separated that the toughest parts become tender and digestible. The stew should be put away in an open vessel until the next day, when the fat should be removed from the top, vegetables and seasoning added; it may be thickened with flour or meal, if required. Vinegar is sometimes employed in the process of stewing; it acts by softening the fibrin, and so renders the meat more tender and digestible.

TO DESTROY WARTS.—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. Keep the water in a bottle and repeat the washing often, and it will take away the largest warts.

TO CEMENT BROKEN CHINA.—Beat lime into the most impalpable powder, sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin: put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same, and unite them exactly.

Or: Dissolve 1 ounce of isinglass in 2 wineglassfuls of spirits of wine. It will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will be almost imperceptible. The greatest care must be taken that the spirits of wine shall not boil over into the fire.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—In Ireland potatoes are boiled to perfection. The humblest peasant places his potatoes on his table better cooked than could half the cooks in America, trying their best. Potatoes should always be boiled in their "jackets." Peeling a potato before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it, and making them waxy and unpalatable. They should be thoroughly washed, and put into cold water. In Ireland, they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot; the water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling; and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are done; the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potato is thoroughly dry before peeling.

TO MAKE PRIME VINEGAR.—Mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain-water, and one pint of yeast; let it ferment and stand four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar.

ANOTHER WAY.—To a gallon of water, put two pounds of coarse sugar; boil and skim it about half an hour; put it in a tub, and, when almost cold, add to it a slice of bread soaked in fresh yeast. In a week, it may be put into stone bottles, or a cask, and kept uncorked either in the heat of the sun, or near the fire, for six months. To keep out insects, paste a bit of crape or gauze over the bunghole.

AN IRISH STEW.—One pound of meat, cut in bits; three or four pounds of potatoes, peeled and scalded; three or four large onions, chopped up; a tablespoonful of salt; a teaspoonful of pepper; a quart of water, or liquor from boiling meat; put in a saucepan over the fire, being careful to stir it about, to prevent its burning; at the bottom, put a layer of potatoes, then some of the chopped onions, with salt and pepper, then half the meat, and a little more seasoning, then another layer of potatoes, then seasoning and meat, and seasoning again, then the rest of the potatoes, and, last of all, the liquor; shut it closely down, and let it boil moderately for at least an hour. This is very good; done with parsnips instead of potatoes, or part of each; it makes a savory dish, and requires very little bread.

TO DYE WHITE GLOVES A BEAUTIFUL PURPLE.—Boil 4 ounces of logwood and 2 ounces of roche-alum in 3 pints of soft water till half wasted. Let it stand to be cold after straining. Let the gloves be nicely mended; then do them over with a brush, and when dry repeat it. Twice is sufficient, unless the color is to be very dark. When dry, rub off the loose dye with a coarse cloth. Beat up the white of an egg, and with a sponge rub it over the leather. The dye will stain the hands, but wetting them with vinegar before they are washed will take it off.

FROST-BITTEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Such fruits and roots as pears, apples and potatoes, as have been penetrated by frost, may be recovered by putting them into cold water when a thaw approaches, and letting them remain in the water for some time, till by the plumpness and fairness of the fruits and roots it appears that the particles of frost are extracted. This method has often been tried, and found to answer.

THE VIRTUES OF PARSLEY.—The physicians of Paris have published a very important memoir, the object of which is to make known the immense resources which the healing art may draw from the use of Parsley. The common indigenous plant possesses incontestible febrifuge properties; the decoction of its seed may be substituted for that of Quinchona, and the active principle which has been drawn from it, is equivalent to Quinine in the treatment of local intermittent fevers.

TO TAKE OUT MILDEW.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half as much salt, and the juice of lemon; lay it on the part on both sides with a brush. Let it lie on the grass day and night till the stain comes out.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF SILK OR SATIN.—Take a lump of magnesia, and rub it, wet, over the spot; let it dry; then brush the powder off; the spot will disappear.

Or: Take a visiting or other card; separate it, and rub the spot with the soft internal part, and it will disappear without taking the gloss off the silk.

ST. PETERSBURG POLICE.—A letter from St. Petersburg tells this story: A great local land-owner had a large sum, 48,000 silver roubles, to receive through the police office of the town of Orel. On applying for the amount he was told that the money could not be handed over to him unless he presented the office with 5,000 silver roubles. He refused and immediately reported the case to St. Petersburg, and the money was paid over to him. But on the evening of the same day, as he was quietly smoking in his study, a loud ring was heard at the bell. The servant, on opening the door, was instantly pinioned, and four men, their faces covered with black crape rushed into the room. The land-owner asked them what they wanted; they plainly told him he must hand over his 48,000 roubles. With the greatest coolness he went over to his strong box, and opened it, seized a revolver, which was laid on the top shelf, and shot two of the robbers dead, the other two immediately taking to their heels. He then sent for assistance, the police, &c., and on the crape being removed from the faces of the dead men they were recognized as the head of the police and his secretary.

WHAT THE YANKEES THINK OF TRAITORS.—A yankee letter from Savannah says:—

A large number of citizens have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, or have already done so. Mr. G. B. Lamar, one of the most prominent, as he was one of the earliest rebels has applied to be permitted to take the oath, but permission has not as yet been granted. He is too ready to change his cost, as all his interests lie in town. He has a quantity of cotton he may desire to save: but he will be unable to accomplish his cherished design. His record is too clear and conclusive to promise success in his efforts to pull the wool over the eyes of the authorities.

Nearly all the traders in town have taken the oath, and have promised to open their places of business and carry on trade as before. The Hebrew persuasion is well represented in this class, and not one has presented himself who has not from first to last, remained a firm Union man—a regular Gibraltar, against which the waves of secession and rebellion rolled and broke in vain. They were never cajoled into the rebel ranks, nor driven into it by threats. Such a band of pure, unselfish patriots, and honest, straightforward men never existed before; and Savannah feels honored I doubt not to-day, in being the asylum for these spotless patriots to pass their last days in. One, an Alderman, is accused by many of raising the rebel flag in the city; but this accusation cannot be true, because he says he is a Union man. Others have been unfortunate enough to place their autographs to little documents, suggesting investigations into charges of disloyalty to the rebel Government, which documents are now in military hands, to be used in good time.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE LITTLE MINERS.

BY LUCIA.

Near a little cottage old and brown,
Surrounded by a pleasant shade,
Two little boys in summer time,
With busy hands their garden made:
And when the wintry days were come,
The forest's deeper shades they sought,
And homeward at the evening time,
With cheerful hearts their faggots brought.

Patched were their clothes, and poor their fare,
Oft times their little feet were bare;
But home was sweet, a mother's smile,
A mother's love made sunshine there.
And though the world might call them poor,
And tender hearts might for them mourn,
They only smiled, for do you know,
They had a *mine, all for their own!*

A mine of priceless, untold wealth,
Sparkling with gems of purest light;
With richest gold and diamond points
Of topaz, and the opal bright,
'Tis true but little time they had,
To work this precious mine of theirs;
An hour at dawn—perchance at night—
Yet each the other's labor shares.

And every day *one* jewel rare,
At least they find and place it where
No mould may dim, nor rust destroy,
Nor prowling thief to enter dare.
'Tis theirs by right, for long ago,
Their Father gave to them this mine,
And told them where the richest veins,
The rarest jewels they might find.

And more, he bade them work it well,
And as they older grew, dig down,
And they would find a narrow way,
Where richer jewels might be found.
And farther on 'twould lead them to
A country, oh! so rich and fair!
That should be theirs, and each of them
Should have a crown and kingdom there.

Oh! would you love to be like them?
Oh! would you labor in that mine?
My child, you can, you have the skill,
The same rich field is surely thine!
The Bible holds these precious gems,
The Bible keeps this precious gold,
Make it thy study—go and dig,
And it will hidden wealth unfold.
'Twill lead thee to a Saviour's love,
'Twill lead thee to the world above,
A crown of glory thou shalt wear,
When Jesus bids you enter there!

"Oh what a happiness it is to have Jesus with us! His presence can change scenes of sorrow into joy! I am persuaded that Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, when cast into the fiery furnace were never happier in their lives than at that moment. I remember once to have seen a poor woman, on the banks of the [illegible] who had been confined to a bed of suffering for the last thirty years. She had never left it for that period, except on one occasion when the French, entering her town [illegible] her house where she lay, [illegible] her bed, and [illegible] her. And yet I never saw a person so peaceful and so happy. It was because Jesus was with her. [illegible]

DUPLICATE

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 5.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 369.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twelve lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Two Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A DREAM OF POESY.

BY LUCLA.

I slept, and sleeping dreamed that I
Beneath a Gothic archway high,
Was passing to an inner fane,
Adorned with all the sculptor's art,
Where forms of beauty seemed to start
From niche and wall. Thro' casements stained
The light poured down with softened ray,
As twilight at the close of day,
And shed on all the scene within,
A mellow light—a halo dim.

Column and shaft adorned the hall,
Of purest, spotless marble all,
And wreaths of bay and wreaths of pine,
And laurel leaves with myrtle twined,
Festooned the arch and sculptured wall,
And from the frescoed ceiling tall;
While peerless flowers of Orient bloom,
Shed on the air their soft perfume.

Within were vestal virgins fair,
With robes of white, and golden hair,
Who, gently, fairy censers swung,
'Neath where the perfumed garlands hung,
And harps and lyres and trembling lutes,
And Dorian reeds and plaintive flutes,
In sweet accord pour on the ear,
A strain the muses stop to hear.

This was their temple, and I ween,
Beside the altar steps was seen,
The loveliest of that fairy band.
A harp unstrung was in her hand:
And as she stood with beaming eye,
Resplendent form and bearing high,
Hushed was the strain of harp and lute,
The vestal virgins all were mute;
Tho' still their golden censers swung.
And flowers in silent perfume hung.
High priestess of the fane was she,
High priestess fair of Poesy!

Beside the entrance I had gained,
Another to the fane remained,
And through it in a winding line,
Were passing those who to the shrine,
Mortals like me, their gifts had brought,
And recompense had for them sought.
Some crowned with laurels fresh and green,
Others with golden vases seen;
But sadness rested on each brow,
'Neath *Fame* and *Gold* I saw them bow.

Then by the altar-stone I knelt,
And on my brow her hand I felt,
"Rise daughter, say, what wouldst thou here?"
In whispered tones fell on my ear.
"Wouldst fame?" "no, no." I said,
"Leave fame for the immortal dead,
For what has woman's heart to do
With fame however high and true?
Its chaplet is a wreath of thorns,
Which pierces while it still adorns."
"Wouldst wealth? these mystic vases hold,
Gems from the sea, and glittering gold."
"No, no, I ask not gold from thee,
"Love is my wealth, and sympathy;
Thou hast not these in all thy store,
Not fame, nor wealth—I ask for more,"
A tear did to my eye-lids start,
"Give me, give me to touch the heart."

The vestal virgins bowed and sighed,
The Priestess mournfully replied,
"Daughter, a fearful gift your's sought,
A gift by *sorrow* only bought;
Crushed flowers yield the richest breath,
The cygnet sweetest sings in death;
Not mine the hand that boon to give,
But thou art *mortal*, go and *live*.
Tears will be thine, and grief thy part,
Sing *them*, and thou wilt touch the heart."
"So let it be," my heart replied,
And if my songs have ever dried
The tear from sorrow's pallid cheek;
If I have made mute anguish speak,
Or turned the drooping tearful eye,
To Hope's bright star in yonder sky,
Or soothed the aching, throbbing breast
With thoughts of peace and heavenly rest,
Then, then, I have not wept in vain,
Or taught my harp its mournful strain.

THINGS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—"An article in the Edinburgh Review, professing to draw its facts from Felt's history of Salem, gives the following ludicrous description of the way things used to be done, among the Puritans:

The boys were ranged on the stairs of the meeting house, and a man was appointed to keep people from sleeping by means of a short, clubbed stick, having at one end a knob, and at the other a fox tail, with which he would stroke the women's faces that were asleep, and with the other would knock unruly dogs, and men. In the same place, Salem, two men were appointed to mark down the non-attendants, in order to present them to the magistrate, while at the same time, three constables were appointed to keep watch at the three doors of the meeting house, to prevent any one from going forth till the exercises were finished."

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? The best thing a man can take with him is character.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE NATURAL FEAR OF THE GUILTY.

Crime may be Chameleon-like in its shades; it may be innumerable in its forms; it is invariable in its consequences. Where the wrong-doer is not "past feeling," having his conscience seared, his crimes are always followed by remorse, and by an apprehension of punishment, either in this life or in some other world and state of being. The guilty soul is racked by self-inflicted tortures. This remorse, or *biting back* of the soul upon itself, is a universal experience of mankind in every grade of enlightenment and under every form of religious culture. This solemn fact proves the three following things, which have a direct bearing on man's life and conduct.

First: It proves Fatalism a falsehood. If we were under the control of omnipotent though blind Chance; if human thought and action were but mechanical, and motives related to conduct as causes to effect; if wickedness is unavoidable, why these pangs of remorse! Why this shuddering of the soul as if delirious with sin! Why this "fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation!" No, while this fear clothes man with accountability, it proves that there is an intelligent God on the throne of the universe, who not only governs men and their actions, but is also a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart—a God who will by no means clear the guilty. This is a solemn fact to the ungodly man. Hence, the

Second Thing: The fear of the guilty proves God to be a MORAL *Governor*. We may fill the utter blank of the Atheist and trample under foot the crushing power of Necessity, and reverently bow to a Supreme Dictator, but unless we see in him a Discerner of actions with reference to their intent, an Arbiter of motives, we have not met the full demands of this instinctive and universal fear. If mankind

> "in these cases
> Still have judgment here; that they but teach
> *Bloody instructions*, which, being taught return
> *To plague the inventor*;"

and if, on the other hand, the consequences of integrity and virtuous action are complacency and self approbation, have we not stamped on our own minds an unmistakable, living proof not only of God's existence, but of his fixed purpose to reward the good with blissful peace, and to punish the wicked with scathing wrath! Under the government of such a God, "There is no darkness, nor shadow of death, where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves." There is no corner in all created worlds where the wicked man may hide his crime and say it is safe. His own soul injured by that crime, his outraged conscience, his whole moral nature perverted by the wrong he has thought, or spoken, or done, assure him, in the terrible whispers of remorse, that this is not the end of the matter—that his own breast is not the seat of a tribunal where a final decision will be made. That mysterious faculty, or operation of the mind, which we call conscience, bears only a delegated sceptre, and as her sentence is never final, she points forward to another bar and another judge, and another day coming, when a sentence on the crime will be pronounced, from which there is no appeal.

Third: This natural fear of the guilty shows the probability of a life beyond the present. The wise adaptation of the several parts of rational and irrational creation to each other, and their adjustment to one grand design, is everywhere manifest. The action of some of these parts is clearly *effect;* the operation of others is as clearly only a *tendency*. To this latter class belongs the fear of the guilty. It agitates the soul in proportion as other motives are excluded; it gains power as life passes and the mournful close of that evil life draws near. This fear is not perceptible in the busy mart—in throngs of men, in senates, in schools of learning or in the ranks of armies; but it tosses the soul with fearful energy in the quiet of midnight. Like a spectre, it steals to our bed side, disturbs the guilty sleeper, and pointing its dread admonitory finger to the future, whispers in his ear, Beware! It speaks of a day when the soul, released from this earthly prison, shall experience the fullness of bitterness, the intensity of woe, consequent upon the absence of all preventives of reflection and means of alleviation. Amid the din and tumult of life, we hear in the day-time the ocean's wave breaking as an inconstant ripple; but in the quiet of night we hear it moan in heavy surges against the shore. And thus it is likely to be in the future world. That fear of punishment which now but slightly agitates the bad man, in the stillness and silence of eternity will vibrate through his entire being, and distraction and despair of relief shall be the portion of his cup. The hardy transgressor may now attempt to shake off his fear as unmanly, cowardly; he may feign a serene look, or even seem joyous, while the worm that never dies is already gnawing at his heart; but how changed all this when he has passed into eternity! Then crimes long ago forgotten shall be fresh in memory. Sins that he used to think trivial will stand out before him in all the terrible magnitude which every sin has in the sight of a pure and a holy God. Then he will learn that in the varied crimes which men commit, there is no such thing as *a little sin*—because there is no little God offended by it—no little soul that it has ruined—no little Saviour it has rejected—no little salvation it has lost.

Since these things are so, what manner of persons should we be from day to day. Time is measured out to us by breaths, and if not already pardoned and our names written in heaven, we may soon, very soon, experience in all their fullness and intensity the dread consequences, of which our present fear gives friendly warning. The blood that has been shed for the remission of sins can cancel all our guilt. Love to Him who died for us, supreme love, will banish all our fear.

ECHO.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

This world may be considered as a ship; the church in it, and also every individual believer, may be compared to a ship. The port to which all are bound is heaven.

Christ is the pilot and hope is the anchor. Now an anchor is usually cast on the bottom out of sight, and when the ship is in a calm, or in danger of a rock, or of dashing upon the breakers near the shore. The anchor itself, however, is of no service without a cable, but when furnished with this and cast aright, it keeps the vessel steady and secure.

Just so it is with the christian's hope; it is fastened on Christ, hence he is sometimes called hope itself, "Christ our hope," because he is the ground and foundation of all our hopes. And inasmuch as he is at present invisible to our bodily eyes, in this respect also, he, as our hope, is beautifully symbolized by the anchor, since that too, when in use, is concealed from our view by the intervening waters.

And again, the anchor of hope is of no use without the cable of faith. But as hope, like every other christian grace, is planted in the heart by the Holy Spirit, so it is never found alone, but always in the same cluster with faith and love. And being thus attached to the cable of faith and fastened aright on Christ, as the rock of ages, it keeps the vessel calm and immovable amid all the billows and storms of time's troubled ocean.

In some particulars, too, there is difference between hope and an anchor. An anchor is not of so much use in tempests as in a calm, and when the ship is lying in the harbor. But it is when the vessel is in deep waters and driven by the fierce blasts of temptation that hope is most beneficial.

The cable too may be cut or broken, and the ship's anchor thus be rendered entirely useless. But this can never occur in the case of the christian, because his faith and hope, when genuine, are perfectly inseparable. The vessel when at anchor does not move forward; not so with the soul, it never moves onward with so much buoyancy and rapidity as when hope is in active exercise.

Another distinction is found in the fact that the anchor of hope, unlike that of the vessel, is not cast on anything below, but is thrown upward and enters into that within the vail. Hence it is called "the anchor of the soul," to distinguish it from any other, as well as to show the peculiar benefit of it to the soul.

C. H. B.

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

JOSEPHUS' VIEWS OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.

SEE PAGE 271.

"I confess freely, that it is a brave thing to die for liberty; but still so that it be in war, and done by those who take liberty from us. . . . Now, he is equally a coward who will not die when he is obliged to die, and he who will die when he is not obliged so to do. What are we afraid of? Is it death? If so, what we are afraid of, when we but suspect our enemies will inflict it on us, shall we inflict it on ourselves for certain? . . . It may be also said, that it is a manly act for one to kill himself. No, certainly, but a most unmanly one; as I should esteem that pilot to be an arrant coward, who, out fear of a storm, should sink his ship of his own accord. Now, self-murder is a crime most remote from the common nature of all animals, and an instance of impiety against God our Creator. Nor indeed is there any animal that dies by its own contrivance, or by its own means, for the desire of life is a law engraven in them all; on which account we deem those that openly take it away from us to be our enemies, and those that do it by treachery are punished for so doing. And do you not think that God is very angry when a man does injury to what he hath bestowed on him? for, from him it is that we have received our being; and we ought to leave it to his disposal to take that being away from us. The bodies of all men are indeed mortal, and are created out of corruptible matter; but the soul is ever immortal, and is a portion of the Divinity that inhabits our bodies. Besides, if any one destroys or abuses a deposition he hath received from a mere man, he is esteemed a wicked and perfidious person; but then if any one cast out of his body this divine depositum, can we imagine that he who is there affronted does not know of it.—Moreover, our law justly ordains that slaves who run away from their masters shall be punished; though the masters they ran away from may have been wicked masters to them. And shall we endeavor to run away from God, who is the best of all masters, and not think ourselves highly guilty of impiety! Do not you know that those who depart out of this life according to the law of nature, and pay that debt which was received from God, when he that lent it us is pleased to require it back, enjoy eternal fame! . . . and obtain a most holy place in heaven, from whence, in the revolution of ages, they are again sent into pure bodies; while the souls of those whose hands have acted madly against themselves are received by the darkest place in hades, and while God, who is their father, punishes those that offend against either of them in their posterity! for which reason God hates such doings, and the crime is punished by our wisest wise legislator.

It is therefore, my friends, a right thing to reason justly and not add to the calamities which men bring upon us, impiety toward our Creator."

Selections.

OUR HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville was originally formed of members detached from the Presbytery of Orange, by the late Synod of the Carolinas, on the 2nd day of October 1812. It was separated from the Presbytery of Orange by a line of division, beginning at the mouth of Neuse river, thence up said river, to the mouth of Trent river, thence, in a direct line, to the junction of Deep and Haw rivers, thence in a direct line, to the mouth of Uharee. The territory assigned to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, lay on the south side of this line. The original number of their members was nine; viz: the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Stanford, Robert Tate, William L. Turner, Malcom McNair, Murdoch McMillan, John McIntire, Wm. B. Meroney, Allen McDougald, and Wm. Peacock. Their original charter directed them to hold their first meeting in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday of April, 1813; but, the Synodical clerk having neglected, through forgetfulness, to furnish the Presbytery with an extract from the minutes of Synod, or, in other words with their charter, the time and place of their first meeting was forgotten; and the Presbytery failed to meet. In consequence of this, their charter was renewed by the Synod of North Carolina, on the 7th of October, 1813; and the Presbytery held their first meeting at Centre Church, on the 21st day of the month in which this charter was granted; which meeting was continued by adjournments until the 23rd of that month. The Presbytery was, at that time, composed of but seven members; one of the original members, viz: the Rev. Wm. L. Turner, having departed this life on the 18th of October; and another, viz: the Rev. Wm. B. Meroney, having, previous to this time, removed within the territorial limits of the Presbytery of Orange. Of the seven members who composed the Presbytery when they commenced their ecclesiastical proceedings, there are six still living; the Rev Malcom McNair, being the only one of these seven, who has, since, been removed by death. He was a man of eminent piety, of amiable deportment, and of exemplary life; an affectionate, attentive, and laborious pastor; and an eloquent, zealous, and evangelical preacher, who lived much beloved, and died greatly lamented, by all who knew him. The same things may, with truth be said of the Rev. Wm. L. Turner, whose name was inserted in the original charter of this Presbytery; who, in the second charter, was by the Synod of North Carolina, appointed the first moderator of this Presbytery; and who was called to rest from his earthly labors, three days before the Presbytery held its first meeting. By a mysterious yet wise and righteous dispensation of God's providence, he was taken from the church militant, in the prime of life, and from a field of extensive usefulness, at a period when an increase of labourers in the Lord's vineyard was greatly needed. This Presbytery has now been in existence for twelve years and six months. During this period, they have received from other Presbyteries, three licentiates; licensed four candidates to preach the gospel; ordained six probationers to the work of the gospel ministry; received four ministers as members, from other Presbyteries; dismissed six members to connect themselves with other Presbyteries or Ecclesiastical bodies; restored to the exercise of his ministerial functions, under the authority of the Synod of North Carolina, a Minister of the Gospel who had been deposed from the Gospel ministry by another Presbytery; lost by death, three members; and received four congregations in addition to those originally under their care. Notice has already been taken of two of the members removed from them by death. The third is the Rev. Dan'l Smith, whose memory is much endeared to his brethren, by the recollection of his holy and exemplary life. For several years he had been rendered incapable of exercising his ministry, by a pulmonary disease, which enfeebled all his bodily powers, and often subjected him to much pain; but under which he exercised the faith, and manifested the patience of an eminent saint. The Presbytery, since the reception of their charter from the Synod of North Carolina, have had twenty-five semi-annual meetings, and four pro re-nata meetings. The records of their proceedings are comprised in a quinto volume of three hundred and forty-four pages, and thirty octavo pages of a second volume. This brief statement will furnish some idea of their progress, in point of numbers. As to the growth of vital godliness, under the ministrations of their members, it would, perhaps, not become them to say much. It is, however, believed that there is cause of thankfulness to the great Head of the Church, that they have not labored in vain, nor spent their strength for nought; although there has not been, in any of the congregations, such religious excitements, as they might, by its general and extensive prevalence, be warranted in denominating a revival of religion, or outpouring of the Holy Spirit. At their several meetings they have transacted much miscellaneous business; and they have adopted, it is believed, most if not all those measures, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, which, from time to time, have been either recommended to, or enjoined on the several Presbyteries, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Various other measures, originating with themselves, they have, at different times, adopted; they have decided several appeals from decisions of Church Sessions; and the exercise of the discipline of the church, in its purity, has always been with them an object of solicitous attention; but, in relation to all these matters, what they have done, is supposed, in most instances, to be too much like what will, doubtless, be communicated to the General Assembly, in their annual Narrative, to enter into particular details. On a review of their past history, and of the Lord's dealings with them, as a judicatory of his church, during the time that has elapsed since the commencement of their ecclesiastical proceedings, this Presbytery, with grateful hearts, would say, "HITHERTO, THE LORD HATH HELPED US. O, LET US GIVE THANKS UNTO THE LORD; FOR HE IS GOOD; FOR HIS MERCY ENDURETH FOREVER."—*North Carolina Telegraph, May 19th*, 1826.

A MOTHER'S PRAYERS.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* relates the following incident, which recently occurred in Northern Georgia:

"During a late engagement, while a detachment of our cavalry was being hotly pursued by the enemy's infantry and artillery, a cannon-ball came whizzing just over the head of one of our boys, and passed between the legs of a brave fellow of the infantry, who was just in the rear of the cavalry and in the act of stepping across a branch. Both legs of his pants were almost torn off, but no damage was done to the soldier further than the loss of a finger. He stood perfectly amazed at his almost miraculous escape. While standing thus, the young cavalryman, near whose head the ball had passed—and, by the way, as brave a boy as ever bestrode a horse or chased a Yankee hyena to his lair—rode up and remarked: 'That is the answer to a pious mother's prayers.' The soldier was touched to the heart; and, bursting into tears, said, Yes, he had a pious, good mother. He felt that in answer to her prayers he had escaped almost unharmed from the deadly missile. Mothers, let your boys in the army know that you pray for them, and they will be braver boys. A mother's prayers are a safer shield for her boy than bomb-proof fortifications."

SPECIE IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—"There was a scarcity of specie. * * * The real cause was the want of confidence occasioned by the disturbances. Specie is apparently the circulation. When confidence prevails, the activity of the exchange is extreme; money moves about rapidly, is seen everywhere, and is believed to be more considerable because it is more serviceable; but when political commotions create alarm, capital languishes; specie moves slowly; it is frequently hoarded, and complaints are unjustly made of its absence. * * Specie carries its own value along with it. Paper on the contrary, requires one more operation, a purchase of land, a realization. It must, therefore, be below specie, and as soon as it is below it, money, which no body will give for paper, is hoarded and at length disappears.—*I Marry.*

"The immortality of the soul is a thing which is of so much importance to us, which touches us so deeply that we must have lost all feeling if we are indifferent about knowing whether it is true or not. All our actions and thoughts must take such different directions, according as we have or have not the hope of eternal blessings, that it is impossible to take one step with sense and judgment except in regulating it by keeping this point ever in view as our ultimate object."—*Pascal's Thoughts.*

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN THE ARMY.—We learn from a reliable source that a season of great religious interest has recently been witnessed during a series of daily services held by Rev. Dr. Stiles in the chapel erected in the encampment of Terry's Brigade, Pickett's Division. These meetings, which were very numerously attended, were continued for thirteen days,—services twice a day—besides a third meeting held for conversation and counsel to those who appeared to be deeply interested and disposed to receive private instruction. Our soldiers listened with earnest attention to the sermons, and many came to the meetings of inquiry, and more than twenty were converted. Pray for our army—for its officers as well as privates. Their conversion to Christ is a matter of infinitely more importance to them and to the church and country than the question of an early peace. —*Chris. Observer.*

DAVID'S SYLLOGISM.—Thomas Fuller in his "Scripture Observations," says:

Lord, I find David making a syllogism in mood and figure; two propositions he perfected.

"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."

"But verily God hath heard me. He hath attended to the voice of my prayer!"

Now I expected that David would have concluded thus:

"Therefore, I regard not wickedness in my heart." But far different he concludes:

"Blessed be God, who hath not turned away my prayer, nor His mercy from me."

Thus David hath deceived but not wronged me.

I looked that he should have clapped the crown on his own, and he puts it on God's head. I will learn this excellent logic; for I like David's better than Aristotle's syllogism that, whatever the premises be, I make God's glory the conclusion.

Never offer to intrude, by words of untimely sympathy, upon a grief borne, as even love itself feels at times, from its

HOW TO CONQUER.

If you would have friends, you must show yourself friendly. I knew an old soldier of the Revolution, who told me the following story:

I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever man, came to me one bright hay day, and said, "Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese away." "Why," said I, "what are my geese doing?" "They pick my hogs' ears when they are eating, and drive them away, and I will not have it." "What can I do?" said I. "You must yoke them." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If you do not take care of them I shall!" said the clever shoemaker, in anger. "What do you say, Esquire White?" "I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages." "Well," said he, "you will find that a hard thing, I guess."

So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was that three of them were missing. My children went and found them, terribly mangled and dead, thrown into the bushes.

"Now," said I, "all keep still, and let me punish him." In a few days the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them all out and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came in great haste after them.

"Have you seen anything of my hogs?" said he. "Yes sir, you will find them yonder eating some corn which they broke down in my field." "In your field!" "Yes sir," said I; "hogs love corn, you know—they were made to eat it." "How much mischief have they done?" "Oh, not much," said I.

Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damages to me to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn.

"Oh, no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," I replied, "You shall pay nothing. My geese have been a great deal of trouble to you."

The shoemaker blushed, and went home. The next winter when he came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn. "No," I replied, "I shall take nothing."

After some talk we parted, but in a day or two I met him in the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But, when I started on, he seemed loth to move and I paused for a moment; neither spoke. At last he said, "I have something laboring on my mind." "Well, sir, what is it?" "Those geese. I killed three of your geese; and I never shall rest till you know how I feel about it." "I am sorry." And the tears came in his eyes. "Oh, well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were very provoking."

I never took anything of him for it, but whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this, he seemed glad, because he could show how penitent he could be.

"Now," said the old soldier, "only conquer yourself and you can conquer anything." You can conquer no other way.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, no sympathizing partner is prepared.

THE RESURRECTION NOW.—Forbid, therefore, that which Christ says "The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live." Be this that hour, be this the first resurrection. Bless God's present goodness for this now, and attend God's leisure for the other resurrection hereafter. He that is "the first fruits of them that slept," Christ Jesus, is awake; he dies no more; he sleeps no more. His offered a sacrifice for thee, but he had that from thee that he offered for thee; he was the first fruits, but the first fruits of thy corn; doubt not of having that in the whole crop which thou hast already in thy first-fruits; that is, to have that in thyself which thou hast in the Saviour. And what glory soever thou hast had in this world, glory inherited from noble ancestors, glory acquired by merit and service, glory purchased by money and observation, what glory of beauty and proportion, what glory of health and strength soever thou hast had in this house of clay, "the glory of the latter house shall be greater than of the former." To this glory, the God of this glory, by glorious or inglorious ways, such as may most advance His own glory, bring us in his time, for his Son Christ Jesus' sake. Amen.—*Donne.*

BIBLE CLASSES.—Among the lads, who have recently been brought into military service, and sent away from home, there are doubtless many, who were members of Sunday Schools, and engaged in the study of the Scriptures, in Bible classes. Will not some of the older soldiers continue the work of instruction, by gathering them together, on Sunday, for the study of the word of God. No task can be conceived more useful and self-rewarding. Besides the parents of the dear boys will aid those engaged in it, by their fervent supplications for the divine help and blessing.—*Confederate Baptist.*

"The human soul, like the autumn leaves, should brighten as the approach of death."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

GLUE WANTED.—We wish to purchase 50 pounds of glue. Parties having any quantity, however small, will please communicate with us.

We have received a letter from Coddle Creek containing seven dollars which the writer forgot to sign. We hope our correspondent will send us his name, and also inform us how his remittance is to be credited; whether it was for arrears due, or in renewal of his subscription.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We republish this week a sketch of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, being an account of its organization, the number of its original members, the date of its formation and the limits assigned to it on its separation from Orange Presbytery.

This scrap of history is gathered from a number of the *North Carolina Telegraph*, published at Fayetteville, May 19th, 1826, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend who is fond of ancient records. It may be interesting to many of our readers and may assist them in recalling pleasant recollections and reminiscences of such Fathers in Israel as Turner, Tate, McIntire, Meroney and Peacock.

Is there not some brother, in the bounds of this Presbytery, who will esteem it but a labor of love to gather such fragments of the past as may still be accessible, and preserve them for posterity? It would be interesting to know, from a comparative review, how much the church within our bounds has increased in ministers and communicants, how much of the territory that was only "outlying" when this Presbytery was formed has been possessed and cultivated, what names have become illustrious in the church from the length and value of the services they have rendered, and what portion of our space remains yet to be occupied. Surely this information can be readily supplied, and we have no doubt it will prove both valuable and interesting. We will be glad to hear from some of the brethren in Concord and Orange Presbyteries, also, on such matters as may serve to show the increase of Presbyterianism within their bounds. It may serve a useful purpose in stimulating to greater activity, perhaps, by reading of what the fathers did. At any rate, our gratitude will be evoked when we see from what feeble beginnings our present prosperity has been reared.

☞ We shall commence, next week, the revision of our mail books, with the view of discontinuing the papers of those subscribers who have not renewed. We shall be compelled to part with many, perhaps, who have intended to continue their subscriptions, but have forgotten to send us the money necessary for that purpose. We shall give up, very reluctantly, the names of a large number who have been our steady friends and who may regret, almost as much as ourselves, to sever their connection with us. To such, the stoppage of the paper will only serve as a reminder that they have neglected the proper means to insure its continuance, and we hope that they will promptly renew their subscriptions and thus give us the means of keeping up our large circle of usefulness to the church in this State. The necessity for the adoption of the cash system was imperative; our strict observance of it is absolutely demanded. We must pay our hands weekly, and the price of all material must also be paid at the time of purchase. We cannot draw upon our expectations, however reasonable they may be, simply because they are not available as currency.

We may be compelled also to advance our terms, as the cost of paper alone has been increased fifty per cent. since the first of the year. We are now, however, receiving subscriptions at the rate of TEN DOLLARS for six months, and we would urge all who intend to renew, to do so at once. The *Presbyterian* at the present price, is the cheapest paper in the Confederacy, as far as our information extends.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It is officially announced that, President Davis has sent Commissioners to Washington, to negotiate with the government of the United States upon matters connected with the war. We do not yet know to what extent they have been invested with powers to treat of all the matters involved in the present controversy, but we know enough, from the simple fact of their departure, and the character of the gentlemen selected for this important business, to inspire us with the liveliest emotions of gratitude that such an event has been rendered possible by a change in the counsels of the Washington government.

While our readers may be perusing these lines, they will be at their posts; perhaps they will already have met in council with the Commissioners of the Northern government. Shall they be successful in their high mission, or shall they return with the woful intelligence that an accommodation of our difficulties is not possible. To a large extent the answer will be according to the temper in which they shall approach the discussion of those great matters which they are charged to debate and settle. But much, very much, will depend upon the temper and spirit of the people whom they respectively represent.

Our duty now is prayer. Let the altar be set up in every house and every heart. From these, let there ascend one continued outpouring of the heart of this nation to the great God whose throne is in the Heavens, indeed, but who makes his chosen habitation in the heart of the humble and the contrite. Let the Lord find *faith* amongst us—let us turn to him as with the heart of one man, and besiege the throne of the heavenly grace with such petitions as have never before burdened the ear of the Most High. Let us give him no rest, for our importunity, but in unceasing cry let our prayers ascend—spare thy people, oh Lord—spare for thy mercy's sake. For thy name's sake, oh, Lord, pardon our iniquities and let not the fierceness of thine anger consume us utterly.

If there shall be such an heart found in this people, then will the Lord be graciously attent unto our prayers, and peace and happiness shall return to bless us. His anger has wasted us, and our land has mourned under his heavy chastisement during long years of desolation and death. But there is now a sign of gracious deliverance. With a strong hand He may now bring us out of the depths and establish us upon the firm foundations of justice, judgment and equity. But we should not begin, at this hour to congratulate ourselves, as though our own hands had gotten us the victory. With devout acknowledgment of his goodness, with reverent thankfulness for his favors, with penitence for our sins and an earnest endeavor to do his will, let us turn away from our sins, put away the evil ont of our hearts, and thus render ourselves fit for the great blessing of peace. "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

RECONSTRUCTION—IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Reconstruction in some form, and by all means, seems to be the order of the day, or rather the one great desideratum, amongst the people of the North. Whether we will or no, it is constantly, and always offensively, thrust before our eyes, as though they would force us to observe all things through their own darkened and distorted medium. They really seem to wonder that the ideas which appear so palpable to them are not equally plain to us, and they spend their breath for naught in grieving over our blindness and hardness of heart, while we perversely insist on having our own way, and defending our own views by such reason and logic as is still left to us, in our isolated and pitiable condition of hopeless ignorance.

The following extract from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* will serve to show their feelings and expectations about the future of our Church in the Confederate States. The subjugation of the South, and our complete reduction to obedience, is of course taken for granted by the writer, who is understood to be Matthew B Grier, whilom pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Wilmington:

"There would be substantial pecuniary reasons for a restored unity. The devastations of war have been principally confined to the South. In every material point its prosperity has been crippled, and it is as much unlike the South of four years ago, as if it were a different country. The damaging effect has extended to the churches. Some of the most important of these have fallen into Federal hands by the fortunes of war—some have been burned—others neglected, dilapidated, or ruined by being converted to other uses; and still others emptied of worshippers and supporters. Looking only to church structures, the deterioration and loss have been deplorable. Then, again, the unscrupulous drafts of war have cruelly diminished the number of male members and supporters of the churches, and many of them have fallen in the bloody battle-fields, no more to participate in the refreshing worship of the sanctuary. A generation of prosperity would scarcely recuperate this loss, and restore the quiet worship of hundreds of churches now deserted. Wealth, with its overflowing coffers, is no longer prepared to sustain the ordinances of the gospel; and while diminished means press sorely on some sections, the most exempt must necessarily feel the effects of a depreciated currency—so depreciated, as to be nearly worthless. Although our information is by no means full on the subject, we know enough to convince us that the Southern Presbyterian church established with such triumph and eclat, has had but a sickly existence. It has made spasmodic efforts to maintain itself, but each year has proved its deficiency in vital energy. We have heard of its Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and of Education, and Publication, but their existence is feeble, and scarcely more than in name. War has contracted both their fields of operation and their means, and a continuance of it must extinguish them altogether. Should peace return, this sad evil could not well be repaired without Northern aid. The Christian community of the South would soon perceive this; and although pride might suggest that it would be better to suffer than to be dependent, yet a better feeling would soon prevail, and a false pride would be sacrificed for the preservation and perpetuity of the Church. To return to the bosom of the Church from which they had without cause gone out, would soon bring light to their darkened horizon. The Mother Church has still unexhausted resources. Its theological seminaries are highly prosperous, its ecclesiastical Boards are in full vigor, its pecuniary ability is ample, and happy would it be, if the way was clear, to re-establish gospel blessings in every Southern hamlet and household. Should our national government triumph over the usurping Confederacy of the South, and our integrity and unity be confirmed, the Southern Church would scarcely prefer to maintain their sickly organization, to a reunion with brethren who would be ready to minister to their wants."

The first thing that strikes the Southern reader, on a careful perusal of this extract, is the manifestation of the "irrepressible" Yankee. Money, money! The possession of money as the foundation of all prosperity. The want of it as the surest means of inevitable failure and ruin, even to a cause which is not wholly nor chiefly dependent on the possession of ample means, but which has thriven best, and made its largest conquests without the use of such measures as require a large expenditure of the riches of this world. The agency of the Holy Spirit, the power and inherent force of gospel truth, the gracious promise of His presence by the Saviour, all these mighty energies have been forgotten—no not forgotten but deliberately ignored—by the writer of this sordid article, and in their stead he holds up the "unexhausted resources," "the highly prosperous theological seminaries," "the ecclesiastical Boards in full vigor," and the ample "pecuniary ability" of the *Mother* Church. To him, and he is but a type of the christian (!) mind of the North, there seem to be no evidences of a higher and purer life of the church than what may be manifested by highly prosperous seminaries, ecclesiastical boards, unexhausted resources and ample pecuniary ability. Does he forget that the church of Rome has all these, in more abundant plenitude than the *Mother* Church ever could boast in her most palmy days? Does he forget that the Southern portion of that same *Mother* Church fully illustrated the grace of giving, and contributed most largely to these same indicia of success and prosperity, which, as a renegade writer for the interests of a servile church, he now so unblushingly parades as the principal argument that will avail for a reconstruction of the Church when his "national government shall triumph over the usurping Confederacy of the South?"

Whither has the christian spirit of this divine fled, that he can so exultingly speculate on the extinction of a church, of which he complacently remarks that it "has had but a sickly existence?" So far from this being the case, we venture to assert that scarcely, if ever, in her history has the blessing of God upon her labors been more abundantly manifested. What might have given us just cause of alarm, as evidence of decay attributable in large part to the possession of that same ample pecuniary ability of the *Mother* Church, has been lopped off; and now, stripped of every weight and the sins which did, formerly, so easily beset the minds of the more numerous section of the church, we are prepared, as we humbly trust, to do our *Master's* will. In poverty and distress, in hunger and fasting, in perils and tribulations; by pureness, by knowledge, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned; always and everywhere bearing about the marks of the Lord Jesus, we may, nay we shall, if thus faithful to our high commission, leave this same *Mother* Church with all her ample endowments of lands and tenements, boards and seminaries, far behind in the race for the possession of that which is alone valuable. We shall not go naked in our poverty, but we shall have given unto us fine linen, white and clean, in which to be arrayed, which is the righteousness of saints.

In this, fitly arrayed as the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, and taking to ourselves the whole armor of God, we can well afford to despise the adventitious helps of "ecclesiastical boards," "ample pecuniary ability," "unexhausted resources" and a thousand other like things, which are not the real evidences of life and vigor. Wielding the sword of the Spirit with a strength never known before, we can strike down the very altars of wickedness in their high places, and plant there the victorious standard of the Cross, while we ascribe all our glory and honor and triumph to Him who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forever; saying, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.—If we have omitted to notice the appearance of this lively and mirth-provoking sheet, until now, it is not because its advent has given us no pleasure. We welcome it every morning and look to find in its columns that which may give us zest for the labors of the day. The news we *must* have—we get it soonest in the *Telegraph*. A hearty laugh promotes digestion; to secure it the *Telegraph* is always at hand, with abundant material both new and old.

The Editor of the *Telegraph* is Wm. H. Bernard, Esq. The office is in the *Presbyterian* building, and the terms, for the present, six dollars per month *in advance*.

FROM TRAVERSE TO TRAVERSE.

Fort Fisher did not fall without a manful resistance. Few in number, when compared with their assailants, the noble garrison prolonged the unequal contest, and for six hours of unceasing and mortal combat, disputed the bloody advance of the enemy after he had succeeded in effecting a lodgment within the walls of the fort. From traverse to traverse, says the Yankee account, the Federal troops were compelled to fight their way, "each of the seventeen mounds and embrasures having been captured in succession, after fierce encounters, in which hecatombs of dead and wounded were added to those that already lined the works from the effects of the naval bombardment."

This is a very graphic description of the bloody scene, and gives, perhaps, as correct an idea of the heroic resistance of the garrison as words could convey. The record is a glorious one for our troops; no easy conquest was there won, to inspire our enemy with the hope that the martial spirit of the South was beginning to abate, that Southern arms had lost anything of either their power or willingness to strike home in defence of our rights, or that Southern hearts had become familiar with the craven spirit of fear. The memory of that sanguinary strife will not be soon obliterated, and, on every field of fresh encounter, the armies of the North will expect to find the same high and dauntless courage, united to the same stubborn and unyielding resistance that they met, when within the walls of Fisher they were compelled to fight their way from traverse to traverse.

Let it be so. Great events are on the wing, and a few weeks or months may suffice to bring about an honorable termination to this bloody war. Something, it does not yet clearly appear of what character, is working a change in the counsels of the Northern government. They are beginning to evince a disposition to relax, in some important particulars, the arrogant pretensions and demands which they insisted upon only a few short months ago. The two governments have come more nearly together, without the abatement of honor and principle on our part. There is a very evident and growing manifestation of uneasiness in the Northern mind, and a desire to accommodate matters with us, just as soon as a few more battles shall teach them that the South *means* to have INDEPENDENCE.

Several causes appear to be operating to produce this sentiment, and they will become more potent in their operation just in proportion as we shall show the same determined spirit that was manifested at Fort Fisher. That was a good point for diplomatists which was suggested in some letters of the European correspondent of one of the Northern papers but a few weeks since, when he remarked that the Southern Confederacy would be recognized on the fourth of March next as the oldest of the *three* governments on the North American continent. He gave as a reason for this opinion the political fact, that in the recent election for President of the United States there was no participation by the South. That the Cabinets of Europe, recognizing the doctrine of *consent* on the part of the governed, as necessary to the choice of rulers, under the Constitution of the United States, would recognize Mr. Lincoln as the choice and representative of those only who elected him, and that thus a new dynasty would come into existence on this continent on the fourth of March next.

This view seems reasonable, and may serve to explain some of the mysteries of European politics which have perplexed us for the last four years. It may very well be that foreign governments would choose rather to refuse intervention of any kind, during the term for which Mr. Lincoln was constitutionally elected, and wait until a new choice was to be made, before determining how far separation was indeed an accomplished fact. But that event is now clear, and they have thus a *political* fact of the highest significance, and one which they cannot longer ignore.

Again; The Senate of the United States has determined to rescind what is known as the "reciprocity treaty" with Great Britain, which affected the intercourse of the United States with the Canadas; and they have already begun to impose the usual restrictions that exist upon intercourse with foreign nations, which that treaty had removed. This appears, on the surface, to have resulted from matters that transpired in connection with the late St. Alban's raid into Vermont, but one can hardly fail to conjecture that other and deeper causes lie yet hidden from the eye. The "*entente cordiale*" is evidently gone, and we may now begin to expect with some reason that we will not be likely to lose anything by the disturbance of the relations that have existed between the Cabinets at London and Washington.

And, it may be asked, what means the accrediting of Consuls from the government of the United States to the *Republic* of Mexico, if it does not signify that there exists some cause to distrust the designs of Napoleon in connection with American affairs. One would, almost necessarily, infer that the feeble remnants of power left to Juarez in Mexico could hardly suffice, even as a pretext, for his continued recognition as the ruler of that country, and that the sending of Consuls, accredited to his government, at this time, results from one of two causes; either that the United States are about to enter upon an insane crusade for the maintainance of the Monroe doctrine, or that the tone of dispatches from France has satisfied them that the Emperor is not disposed to forbear, much longer, his frequently evinced disposition to tender at least his friendly mediation between our belligerent governments. A mediation from which our enemy has everything to lose.

These things, and others quite as palpable that might be specified, must be reckoned among the signs of the times. They all point the same way, and are significant of good, if they are not the very fore-runners of peace. If they mean anything, they do certainly indicate that some outside pressure has been brought to bear most powerfully upon the Federal government—a pressure which they must either openly resist, and for this purpose must make terms with the Confederacy, or which they must conciliate by the adoption of such measures as will ward off, for some time longer, that active interference in American affairs by the great powers of Europe which would forever overturn the traditional and apparently well-settled policy of the late Union.

Our enemies cannot afford much longer to wage a bloody and expensive warfare for an idea which has ceased to govern except in New England. They evidently are well satisfied that, if the next few months shall not find us beaten and discouraged, ready for such terms as conquerors may impose there will not exist any further reason, on the part of foreign nations, for withholding that recognition of our nationality which was due as soon as the organization of our government was officially announced to them. And this once done, their dream of subjugation and conquest is over. They must consent also to recognize the patent fact that a re-construction of the Union is hopeless, and must find, in treaties of peace and amity, such equivalents in the way of commercial intercourse as may compensate in some sort for those advantages of a closer union, from which their own folly has forever debarred them.

But while we believe that there is much in the foregoing observations that is true, and to be looked for as among the probable developments of the next few months, we must not yield the ground, for the possession of which our wary enemies have been pushing this unexampled winter campaign. If they feel the necessity for active operations so strongly, surely we cannot fail to recognize the superior necessity of a most determined and vigorous exertion of all our powers of resistance. If we should be forced to yield at any point, it should be inch by inch, strewing the interval thick with the bodies of the invaders, fighting from traverse to traverse, and with every energy and faculty of mind and body struggling to the last for the maintainance of true constitutional liberty. A few more honest, hearty blows, and freedom, safety, peace and national independence will be ours.

DEATH OF A. M. GORMAN, ESQ.—We learn from the *Conservative* of the 26th inst., that A. M. Gorman, Esq., Junior Editor of the *Confederate*, died of Erysipelas in Raleigh, on the evening of the 24th inst. Mr. Gorman was extensively and favorably known throughout the State, as the Editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, which was for a long time the organ of the order of the Sons of Temperance. For nearly a year he has been associated with Col. D. K. McRae, as Editor of the *Confederate*, and, in that capacity, added much to his previously well-earned reputation.

It is with regret that we announce his loss to the Press of the State, but we hope that his rest is now peaceful and happy.

THE MORAL INFLUENCES OF THE WAR

This great war is not to prove an unmixed evil to the Confederacy. Great indeed have been our sufferings. Many the noble and gallant spirits who have fallen; immeasurable the anxiety, the heartaches, the woes of our people; countless their pecuniary losses. No human powers of computation can ever reckon, nor force and compass of language ever describe, the sum total of suffering and sorrow which have been endured these three years past. Such is the necessary concomitant of war, especially in the invaded land; such has been more than ordinarily the characteristic of this one, waged as it has been, on so gigantic a scale, and with such atrocious barbarity. But one day, we doubt not, when the last gun shall have been fired, when the last hostile march shall have been made, when the last bloody conflict shall be over, when the thunders of war shall no more be heard, and the smoke of the battle field shall have floated off, never to be renewed, then when meek eyed, gentle peace shall have resumed her reign, we feel assured that all shall see, that whilst we have suffered much, we have also gained much by this terrible strife.

To say nothing of the great boon of political independence—the right of governing ourselves to our own ideas, no longer subject to the rule of sectional interests wholly antagonistic to our prosperity and welfare; to say nothing of our freedom from commercial bondage and our advantages for securing the full rewards for our own labor; to say nothing of the extraordinary impetus which the new state of things must impart to every branch of industry, and to genius and talent, and enterprise so long fettered and suppressed, to say nothing of all these varied benefits, there are other advantages which cannot but accrue,—and that from the direct and immediate effect of the war.

It is impossible that in a moral point of view a people can come out of such a conflict as they went into it. Of necessity all the latent powers of the soul are waked up and called into exercise. Sacrifice and exertion to the utmost are the law of the hour. And the exercise of these cannot fail to dignify and ennoble. Men and women who have learned to part freely with their chief earthly treasures,—with cherished homes, with hard-earned property, with dearly loved husbands, sons and brothers, and men who have year after, year endured every hardship and stood confronted with death, and this for the sake of principle, are undergoing a tuition whose result cannot but be to exalt them to a higher grade of character. Prosperity, indulgence, indolence, enervate; but sacrifice and exertion invigorate and elevate. Through this process have we been passing. Never has a people had more to endure and never has a people met the stern necessity with more unflagging heroism. Neither the spoiling of their goods, the burning of their homes, nor exile, nor poverty, nor the saddest bereavements, nor imminent and constant danger, nor fear of death, have quenched their patriotism or crushed their spirit. Like the rock in the midst of an angry sea, the heavy billows have dashed against them and rolled over them, but they still stand immoveable. From the ruin of fortune and loss of dearly loved ones, and from their every other woe, has been evoked patient endurance, willingness to suffer for a good cause, and unflinching determination trusting in God, to persevere in their undertaking no matter, what the difficulties or the cost. Such traits of character are among the noblest which adorn humanity,—are not the fruits of unmolested tranquility. They only grow where the storm howls and the tempest rages. And the very prolongation of the war but more deeply implants those virtues,—giving them time to mature and ripen, so that they may become habitual and permanent. We confidently look for these and other indications to be seen through many a coming year that God has made us a higher order of people by the severe ordeal through which we are now made to pass.

As to the matter of general intelligence, it seems to us also that the war is doing an important service. An agricultural people as we are, and scattered over a sparsely populated territory, a large portion of our young men were secluded from the great stirring world, and in the humble routine of their own limited circle, had but little to excite thought, to enlarge their ideas or increase their intelligence. Now they are traveled men,—the whole body of them. They have seen life in other aspects than that of their own neighborhood. They have been brought in contact with men accustomed to other habits and modes of thought. Their minds have been turned to other ideas than ploughing and reaping. Their mental horizon has been vastly expanded.

And allied to this powerful agency for improving the mental character, is the habit of reading, now so common in the army. Not a few of our soldiers have learned to read since entering the service; and the greater part of them have for the first time in their lives found interest and companionship and solace in the printed page. True it may have been but a newspaper or a tract; but it was still something to think of, and oftentimes to impart information; and though the stores may have been gathered little by little in the long run the aggregate must be no small addition of intelligence. The taste for reading once formed too, may be cultivated, and in the end the result may be a decided elevation of the mental character of the great body of our people.

And as in intelligence, so also we are going in our religious interests. The thousands who have been converted in the army, who may survive the war, will return to their homes, in the best sense of the term, better men than when they left them. They will go back to be members and officers of the church and ministers of the gospel. Their piety, born and nurtured amid temptation and danger, it is to be hoped will be clear, decided, courageous, manly. As they have been valiant soldiers of their country, they will be valiant soldiers of the Cross. And the variety of preaching to which they have listened,—with the intercourse with Christians of every name, will be calculated to raise them above narrow prejudice and bigotry, and to expand their heart in genuine charity.

Altogether, therefore, there is good reason to be thankful that this dreadful war with all its horrors is not an unmitigated evil—that a gracious Providence is overruling it for a real good, and that in the end like many other afflictions, we shall find it was a blessing in disguise.—*Soldiers' Visitor.*

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

"THE LORD REIGNETH, LET THE EARTH REJOICE."

This passage of Scripture, found in the 1st verse of the 97th Psalm, is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver. This precious truth is suited to repress feelings of despondency and gloom, such as sometimes come over the minds of believers, when their hopes are deferred until the heart becomes sick; or when their expectations are so often blasted that they say like Jacob, "All these things are against me." Jesus Christ reigns; the providential kingdom is entwined with the mediatorial, and the administration of both is in the hands of Christ, who is made head over all things for the benefit of the Church. All have reason to rejoice in this government. 1st, *in its equity:* Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne. His throne is forever and ever, because his sceptre is a right sceptre. His throne is established in righteousness. A golden thread of justice runs through the whole web of his administration. There is perfect equity in all the acts of his government, both legislative and judicial. Sometimes, indeed, clouds and darkness are round about him—his dispensations are altogether unaccountable, his way is in the sea, his paths in the great waters, and his footsteps are not known. But the judge of all the earth will do right, therefore let the earth rejoice.

2nd. *The earth should rejoice in the extent of this government.* The inanimate and the irrational part of creation are subject to his authority; he holds the waters in the hollow of his hand, and the winds in his fist; he makes the clouds his chariots; he can quench the violence of fire, stop the months of lions, and cause the ravens to furnish food for his people. The providential government of God takes in all his rational creatures and all their actions.—None are so high as to be above the reach of his Almighty arm—none are so low as to be beneath the notice of his all-seeing eye. The springs of universal nature, and the hearts of all men are in his hand, and he turns them as the rivers of water are turned. He directs the very steps of good men, so that none of them shall slide. For though the righteous may stumble, they shall not utterly fall. He restrains the wrath of man and the remainder of that wrath he will make to praise him. He sets bounds to the rage, violence and ambition of wicked men, across which they cannot pass. The all-wise and overruling providence of God, as it is set forth in the Bible, is a truth suited to afford comfort and consolation to his people when the storm rages and the billows rise. For that being whose word cannot be broken—whose promises are yea and amen—has said, "all things shall work together for good to them that love God, who are called according to his purpose." "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice."

W. W. P.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

The news will be found interesting. The chief item, which will claim the attention of every reader, is the appointment of a commission to proceed to Washington for the purpose of negotiating with the Northern government. The character and extent of their instructions are not yet made public, and for some time yet we must be content to await developments. We are hopeful of an early and honorable adjustment of the great questions involved in our present struggle, but we would advise our readers against a too sanguine anticipation of a peace, soon to be realized. There will probably be another great battle for the possession of Charleston, or its dependencies, and perhaps the enemy may try consolidation on the lines of Wilmington and Richmond, before their dream of conquest will be finally broken. Our confidence in our own strength should be very much increased by the present hopeful attitude of our public affairs, for, however much may be attributed to the apprehended or declared purpose of European powers to intervene between our government and that of the U. States, it is undeniable that the possession of armies still very powerful, and the exhibition of a firm and undaunted resolution to suffer *all* things, but the loss of honor and independence, has been the most persuasive argument whereby our enemies have been convinced that their true interest lies in a peaceful settlement of their quarrel with us. Of one thing we feel well assured—this struggle will speedily end with the recognition of our *separate nationality and independence*, however the details may be finally adjusted.

COTTON TO BE DESTROYED.—Gen. D. H. Hill, on taking command at Augusta, Geo., addressed a note to the Mayor of that city, informing him that he had been directed by Lt. Gen. Hardee to have the cotton in the city burnt on the approach of the yankees. He hopes that the citizens will remove the cotton either to a place of safety or to the commons, where it can be burnt without damage to the city, for that he will execute the order, even at the peril of the city.

In consequence of this notice, the Augusta papers state that the cotton and the powder works machinery were being rapidly removed to a place of safety; and it was supposed that the yankees would therefore not care to capture a city which would yield them no substantial advantage.

FROM RICHMOND.—We had the pleasure of a conversation, on yesterday, with a very intelligent gentleman just arrived from Richmond, where he had opportunities for ascertaining, with reliable accuracy, the condition of affairs. First, we are pleased to learn that Vice President Stephens is open and unqualified in his denunciation of reconstruction. He expresses the most unbounded confidence in our success, and is determined very soon to visit Georgia and address the people to urge them still further to resist the invader. Vice President Stephens, by his present earnestness in the cause, is attracting the confidence of his associates, and his room is thronged with the eminent men of the nation. It is not too late for Mr. Stephens to do much good. He can at least do a great deal to remedy the mischief which his unfortunate views have contributed to work.

Our informant also had an interview with the President. He had not been prepared to be very partial to President Davis, but he was most agreeably disappointed. We would be glad to use the glowing eulogy passed by our informant upon the distinguished head of the nation. It was most eloquent. Among other things, he said with deep feeling, "I left his presence after a most kind, courteous and agreeable reception, deeply impressed with the conviction that he is a whole souled, earnest, devoted, unselfish patriot, whose life and heart and mind are yielded up to the cause.

This gentleman, after an association among the very leaders in Richmond, is satisfied "that important events are about to transpire of the most encouraging character; that Lincoln's government and people know that our subjugation is impossible." But" says he, "they are laboring might and main to throw their whole strength upon us in the next few weeks. Against this end preparations are being made."—*Raleigh Confederate 25th.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The 53d Va. Reg't have unanimously adopted resolutions declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Confederacy can furnish a cartridge, and to every dishonorable offer of peace on submission, made by the enemy, they will reply with the crack of the rifle. The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments, and we call upon the people at home and the authorities to support and rally to us; and, with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each star upon it shall glow and shine forth in the firmament of nations."

GEN. LEE'S OPINIONS.—RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 6.—A distinguished member of Congress called on Gen. Lee a few days ago, to talk over the state of the country. Gen. Lee said he saw nothing in the military situation to justify despondency, much less despair. His only fear was that the disease of depression might be spread among the people. If this could be prevented, he was sanguine of success. The member of Congress was opposed to the use of slaves as soldiers, but Gen. Lee's arguments induced him to withdraw all opposition. Gens. Longstreet and Ewell concur with Gen. Lee.—*Correspondence Charleston Mercury.*

The losses of the enemy, in prisoners and by battle in the Trans Mississippi department within the year 1864, have been estimated at not less than twenty five thousand men: in the department of Tennessee and Mississippi, including the Georgia campaign, and Forrest's victories, at not less than seventy-five thousand men; in Virginia and East Tennessee, from all causes, at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men; making a total for the year of *two hundred and fifty thousand men.* Our losses for the same period will not reach one third of this number.

GEN. JOHNSTON.—The injunction of secrecy has been removed and the following resolution passed by Congress made public:

"Resolved, That if the President will assign General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee, it will, in the opinion of the Congress of the Confederate States, be hailed with joy by the army and receive the approval of the country"

RESIGNATION OF JAMES A. SEDDON, SECRETARY OF WAR.—We are enabled to state positively that Mr. Seddon Secretary of war, has resigned his position in President Davis's Cabinet. If any nomination has been made of his successor, it has not yet been acted upon.—*Richmond Examiner 24st.*

Mr. Seddon resigns on account of failing health.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY BY THE ROANOKE.—We have reason to believe that the Yankees are advancing towards Weldon by the Roanoke river. We have no particulars, but we are assured that steps have been taken to check them and drive them back.—*Goldsboro' State Journal. 25th.*

PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—Nothing has occurred to break the quiet of our immediate lines since last report. A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan river in the direction of Weldon.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—Nothing of importance was done in the Senate to-day. A message was received from the President vetoing the act to send newspapers to soldiers free of postage. It was made the order of the day for Saturday. In the House tha Bill increasing the number of Midshipmen, that passed the Senate yesterday notwithstanding the President's veto, was rejected for want of a two thirds vote. Yeas 58, nays 36.

Gen. Hood has been relieved of the command of the Army of Tennessee, and has issued the following farewell order to his troops:

HEAD QR'S, ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
Tupelo, Jan. 23d.

Soldiers! at my request, I have this day been relieved of the command of this army. In taking leave of you, accept my thanks for the patience with which you have borne your hardships during tha recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and strived hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to tha distinguished soldier who now assumes command; and I shall look with deep interest upon all your future operations and rejoice at your success.

J. B. HOOD, General.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—Baltimore *American* received. Gold 200 3-4. Grant was in Washington Saturday. A letter from Philadelphia says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington for peace commissioners from Davis. *National Intelligencer*, in announcing Blair's second visit to Richmond, says, we have good reason authorising us to say that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, heartless mission, but upon one of substance, giving people hope that an opportunity will be afforded for presenting a statement that the war be closed by negotiation. The *Herald* says Seward has most friendly relations with the managers of the *Intelligencer*.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The 53d Va. Regiment Pickett's Division, have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Confederacy can furnish a cartridge; and to every dishonorable offer of peace on submission, made by the enemy, they will reply with the crack of the rifle. The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments, and we call upon the people at home and the authorities to support and rally to us; and, with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each star upon it shall glow and shine forth in the firmament of nations."

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—Twenty five surgeons and assistant surgeons, captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived last night from Varina. Sedden continues to act as Secretary of war. The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckinridge. No reliable developments relative to Blair's mission, though it is generally supposed he is prepared for re-union on such terms as the Confederate authorities may submit.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The most important business in the House to-day, was the consideration of the Senate bill providing for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, &c. Ramsey moved a proviso that said slaves shall not be used as soldiers. Miles supported the amendment. He was utterly opposed to arming our slaves. In the midst of his remarks, the House sustained a motion to transfer to the secret calendar. House bill increasing efficiency of cavalry passed. Wigfall introduced resolution directing repeal of all laws authorising impressment of property for use of army, except by military officers in case of absolute necessity, which, after a long debate, was adopted.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27th.—The yankee gunboat Dushing got aground in the Combahee yesterday. Our batteries opened on her and set her afire. She burned to the water's edge. All of the crew except a Lieut. and five men escaped. The prisoners were brought to the city to-day. It is reported that the vessel recently sunk off Sullivan's Island by torpedoes was the Patpsco. Only five out of a crew of 300 were saved. All the rest were drowned. Nothing important from below.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28th.—A fire occurred here to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M. A lot of cotton, 435 bales, on the wharf in front of the Custom House, was nearly all consumed without damage to the adjacent buildings. Stiff N. W. breeze—very cold. Five car loads of cotton were consumed this morning on the W. & W. R. R., four miles from town. All quiet below.

MACON, Jan. 28.—The Marietta hotel was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Supposed to be an accident.

Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement on South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns, the main column moving towards Charleston, taking nearly all his transportation. Two other columns in light marching order moving by separate roads towards Branchville. Gen. Hill has ordered non combatants to leave Augusta.

RICHOND, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, notwithstanding the President's veto. Yeas 13, nays 4. Nothing important done in the House.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—General Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War. It is reported that William Johnston, of North Carolina, Vaude's competitor for the office of Governor in 1862, will be appointed Commissary General vice Northrop resigned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27th.—Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell all have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the U. S. authorities on the question of peace. They will leave to-morrow.

JACKSON, Jan. 28th.—Twenty-three houses, six hundred bales of cotton, commissary, quartermaster and other stores were burned at Summit this morning. Fire accidental.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29th.—The House rejected, in secret session, after debate, the proposition to amend Senate bill for the employment of slaves on fortifications &c. by a proviso that said slaves should not be armed or used as soldiers. The bill was further considered, amended and passed.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29th.—Our scouts report the enemy's infantry encamped near Bonlss' cross roads, on the road leading towards Grahamville, and on the road towards Sisters' Ferry. They have wagon trains with them. A reconnoitering force was reported within four miles of Robertsville this morning. A small party of Yankees landed on Little Brittain Island, near Legare's, Saturday night, but were driven off.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—During church hours to-day, a heavy cannonading was in progress on our lines between our own and the enemy's river batteries.

Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell are in the city, and will be passed, by flag of truce, through Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines. Their mission excites much comment in all circles.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Northern papers of the 24th and 25th received. The main building of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Numerous valuable paintings and documents were consumed. The Museum and Library were saved. Origin of fire accidental. A San Francisco telegram of the 23d announces the arrival of Capt. Beauregard, brother of the General, in the capacity of Private Secretary to Ex-Senator Gwynn. Reported that Gwynn has been created Duke by Maximilian, and appointed Viceroy over five States ceded to France in payment for troops furnished by the French government. The story is not believed further than that Gwynn has obtained certain land grants and has been authorised to encourage emigration from the Confederate States. The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile bay, with 1000 bales of cotton for Rebel prisoners arrived at New York on the 24th. Gen. Dix has suppressed Rebel "personals" in the New York Daily *News*. A telegram from Washington says the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners of war is in the hands of Gens. Grant and Anderson. It is believed that a full exchange will soon be effected. Sumner and Wilson both opposed measures of retaliation proposed in Congress. The Toronto gunboat affair is pronounced a *canard*. Gold unchanged.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—In the House to day, Dejarnette submitted the following, which was supported in an abla and elaborate speech:

WHEREAS, All nations have ever witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in their vicinity;

Resolved, that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistent with their prosperity and development; and whereas the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted, as alleged, in the establishment of a government founded on the consent of the governed; nevertheless, we have reason to believe that ulterior designs are entertained against California and the other Pacific States, which we do not regard parties to the war now being waged against us, as they have neither given men nor money for its prosecution; therefore the Congress of the Confederate States do resolve that the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite, on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States, with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the Continent of North America.

Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

As a part of the history of the times, and for the information of such of our readers as may not see it elsewhere, we subjoin the following letter from President Davis to certain of the Senators in the Georgia Legislature upon the question of Separate State action.

There is no question made of the powers of any State, nor is any one of the attributes of individual sovereignty denied. The question of practicability is alone considered and the inexpedieny of a resort to separate action is, as we think, clearly proved. We cannot withhold our assent to the conclusion of the President that "separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country."

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17, 1864.

To the Hon. Senators of Georgia—Messrs. A. R. Wright, Pres't Senate, Y. L. Guerry, J. M. Chambers, Thos. E. Lloyd, Fred'k K. West, Ro. B. Nesbit:

Gentlemen:—I answered by telegram this morning your letter of 11th inst., as requested, and now respectfully comply with your desire that I should express my views on the subject to which you invite my attention.

In forwarding to me the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favor the passage of these or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves, and to unite and strengthen our on mies; but that it is asserted in Milledgeville that I favor such action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are kind enough to say that, if this be true, and if the passage of these or similar resolutions, would in the slightest degree aid or assist me in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give them your earnest and hearty support.

I return you my cordial thanks for this expression of confidence, but assure you that there is no truth in the assertions which you mention; and I presume that you will already have seen by the closing part of my annual message, which must have reached you since the date of your letter, that I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States.

That agency seems to me to be well adapted to its purpose, and free from the injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested.

The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united counsels; to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us.

They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and if such a suspicion, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposal of separate state action was first mooted, it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability give weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection.

If all the States of the two hostile Federations are to meet in Convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place *after* an agreement as to the time place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling, difficulties of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a Convention without a previous agreement as to the *terms* on which they are to meet. The proposed Convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the Convention, or that it should be so bound. But, it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion; would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy; would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement *in advance*, of the meeting of a Convention. The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the Convention, and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a Convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. It is not the impracticable character of the project apparent.

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both Federations should be held by common consent without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions; should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare that the function of such a convention would be simply to *propose* a plan of peace, with the *consent* of the two belligerents; or, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the Convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that *consent* cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan then would resolve itself into a scheme that the two governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals.

If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to the Convention of States. The author of these resolutions and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that if the enemy will treat, tha best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections, it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity but as you invite a full expression of my views, I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests, when the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full powers to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assemblage of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything?

In the history of our own country we find that, in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood of sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant change according to the vicissitudes of the struggle, and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned, and leave the parties more embittered than ever; less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation.

Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose to term the "State" "West Virginia," and thus recognise an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that "West Virginia" should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights, after having formally admitted her as a State and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the government, of these States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then a number of the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to the mere recomendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstances? Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW YORK.—In the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany it is is estimated that $65,000,000 in local bounties was paid to volunteers in the State of New York during the past year.

RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 27, 1865.

Mrs M Burton, Leaksville; mrs S S Galloway, mrs E J Law, A F Geral, Wentworth; Col J Irvin, miss M Irvin, Reidsville; J C Cooper, Oxford; S E Ray, Hillsboro; J W McKee, Isaac Laws, N P Hall, Caldwell; D O Kelly, Carthage; miss S J McKee, Stowesville; mrs L J Wilson, Concord; W H Neal, M B Swann, E K Swann, J J Sloan, mrs A R C Neal, Steel Creek; J H Dalton, mrs J L Andrews, Houstonville; D A Caldwell, Craigshead; J D McNeill, 2nd Cavalry; J P McLean, mrs C McFadyen, J D Williams, H McNeill, mrs J Ottarburg, A McKinnon, H & E J Lilly, A McPherson, Jr, Fayetteville; Jno Autry, Hawley's Store; N S Williams, S Andrew, A A Troy, Marley's Mills; Co E, 6th N C T, Wilmington; A McArthur, Gray's Creek; Chas Dewey, Raleigh; J A Lilly, Norwood's; mrs M Gaines, J M Lilly, mrs E Christian, mrs F Pemberton, Edinboro; D J Black, Little Rockfish; mrs E P Griffin, miss E Pierce, J R Farmer, Wilson; T S Watson, J B Carr, Kenansville; O Dewey, Raleigh; H Crawford, Mebanesville; mrs R G Twitty, Rutherfordton; mrs J A Patton, Asheville; J H Stevenson, New Birmingham; D A Malloy, Dundarroch; miss E H Owen, mrs E Gillis, Owl Wm Bow, miss I Johnson, Fayetteville; mrs H W Guion, Owen Hill; Rev H McAlister, Kyle's Landing; mrs M L Jones, Wadesboro; Gilead; A Baker, D Baker, Cooper Hill; J S Harrington, Harrington's; O M Monroe, Dundarroch; mrs C Summerlin, Col G Miller, T A Ball, J F McCorkle, Z S Davis, mrs A K Simonton, mrs M J Houston, mrs M H Moore, mrs M M Speed, Statesville; mrs E Pharr, Concord; M Bowen, Miranda; Capt J K Potts, 48th N C T; mrs M McCown, Pilot Mountain; D H Neal, mrs A R Neal, mrs A Keener, Jefferson; J A Clodfelter, 10th Va. Reg't; D L Rogers, mrs E A Klog, J R Perryman, F H [illegible], mrs S R McRary, mrs C V Addleton, Dr C L [illegible], mrs W H Smythe, Dr R L Payne, A Hunt, A [illegible], T C Ford, Mrs Gen Leach, miss Kate Conrad, [illegible], mrs H Brevard, Rowan Mills; mrs M Wadsworth, Locke; J D Martin, Snow Hill; Dr A C Wharton, [illegible]nsville; mrs S H Faircette, Mebanesville; mrs M [illegible], Melville; Dr N Graham, Jno Monroe, White's [illegible]; J H Cardwell, J D Watkins, Rev D E Jordan, N [illegible], mrs J T Reynolds, mrs J Vaughan, mrs P Black, mrs O Hay, mrs O Jones, mrs C G Scales, Madison; mrs W S Norment, Lumberton; J C Lord, Lexington, Va; P McDuffie, Moore's Creek; mrs C Bauerman, mrs G Bauerman, mrs F Corbett, mrs D Robinson, S C Alexander, Rev Ri Chapel; J C R McRae Laurinburg; L L McLaurin, Bennettsville, S C; M McQueen, Gen'l Stage; D McDonald, Reedy Branch; R Robinson, Prospect Hall; J Gaster, W McDougald, Swann's Station; Mrs D Clark, Bunn's Level; T M A Oates, Double Shoal; C Fleming, Caddle Creek; R Grice, J S Rice, Fulwood's Store; W W Pharr, Caddle Creek; E W Kimmons, mrs Latcher, L Rumple, mrs P McKinley, J Sidewatt, Mill Hill; J L Barr, Raney Hill; W G Potts, Cowan's Ford; mrs J Carson, Rowan Mills; mrs C Alexander, Concord; Rev B L Beall, Lenoir; J Froneberger, Dallas; Dr W W Oliver, Madison; F B Watkins, Hampden Sedney; D A Mebane, Jas McAdam, Mebanesville; D T Pegram, Leno; mrs S A Doe, Mrs N W Kirkpatrick, miss M Lanni, Danville; mrs Dr N H Hall, J R McDuffie, Fayetteville; E McIver, McIver's; W A McLean, Alfordsville; J Malloy, Laurinburgh; Rev M McNair, Malta; miss J A Gibbs, Gainesville, Ala; mrs N McDougald, Bunn's Level.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of J. E. Avery Military Lodge No. 1, F. A. M., held at camp Godwin, near Petersburg, Va, January 2nd, A. L. 5865, A. D. 1865, the following were passed:

WHEREAS, it hath pleased the Grand Master of the universe to call from labor to refreshment, our brother E. G. THOMPSON, Co. F, 6th N. C. Regiment, who died at Harrisonburg, Va., October 18th, 1864, of wounds received at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sep. 22nd, 1864.

Resolved, 1st. That in his death, J. E. Avery Military Lodge, has sustained the loss of a valuable member, and the country a gallant defender.

Resolved, 2nd. That while we, his survivi g brothers, do most sincerely lament his early fall, yet we would humbly bow before our supreme Grand Master and kiss his chastening rod.

Resolved, 3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be published, in the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and spread upon the records of this Lodge, and the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the family of the deceased, in Alamance county, N. C.

W. A. MEBANE,
W. J. KERR,
JNO. J. WHITE,
Comm'e.

January 1st, 1865

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's Uncle, on the morning of the 6th Dec't, 1864, by the Rev. S. C. Millen, Capt. A. A. BILL, Co. G, 7th Regiment N. C. T., to Miss NANNIE McKEE.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

Killed, on the 12th of May, at Spottsylvania C. H., NEVIN CLARK, Captain of Company E, 28th Reg., N. C. T., Lane's Brigade.

The subject of this notice was the son of John Clark, of Montgomery county, N. C., and was in the 50th year of his age. Capt. Clark volunteered early in the war, was elected 3rd Lieut., and at the re-organization of the Regiment was elected 1st Lieutenant. He was first in active service near Newbern, where his Regiment covered the retreat of our army; then at Hanover, and the seven day's fight around Richmond, in which he was wounded in the arm, but still remained in command until sent to the rear by order of the surgeon. Time and again did he go with the gallant Lee, Lane and others, to the enemy's land; was at Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and the bloody field near Spottsylvania. Gallantly did he lead his men and cheer them on to meet the foe. But although his record as a soldier is bright, his character as a christian very far outshines that of the soldier. Before leaving his home he came into full communion with the church of Mt. Carmel, and engaged in this warfare when sure of victory. Still the examples of the Regiment, that Capt. Clark held up his hand and encouraged his heart in the duties of his office. His piety was unostentatious, yet deep and abiding; not a dazzling light, but clear and bright and ever shining; not the meteoric glare, but that light that "shineth more and more even to the perfect day." The word of God was the man of his counsel—his constant study—daily did he "search the scriptures," and left many excellent comments on God's word. He was kind and obliging to his company, and long will he be remembered by all who survive this cruel war. Though of feeble constitution, he never failed in duty. He loved his country and her cause, and fought and died in her defence. Thus the father has lost two noble sons, and with his family and friends mourn their loss, and the church has lost a bright and shining light. Maj. George Clark was killed at Gettysburg, and Capt. Nevin Clark at Spottsylvania—both well educated christian gentlemen, of more than ordinary promise. The bright hopes of friends have been nipt in the bud, but we may joy in this that they died in the faith. They lived well and died nobly—yes, gloriously. Let us cherish their memory, and imitate their example. N. T. B.

In Moore county, on the 25th December, Mrs. MARY McDONALD, consort of Daniel McDonald, aged 55 years, leaving a husband and four children and many friends and relatives to mourn their loss. She had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for 30 years. She was beloved by all who knew her, and died without an enemy, and we have no reason to doubt but what she is now with her Saviour in heaven, whom she trusted while here she said.

What is home without a mother,
What are all the joys we meet,
When her loving smiles no longer
Greet the coming of our feet?
The days seem long, the nights are drear,
And time rolls slowly on,
And ah! how few are childhood's joys
When her gentle voice is gone.
Things we prize are first to vanish,
Hearts we love, to pass away,
And how soon in our childhood
We behold her last footfalls,
Her eyes grow dim her steps are slow,
Her joys of earth are past,
And sometimes ere we learn to know her,
She has breathed on earth her last.
Older hearts may have their sorrow—
Grief that quickly dies away—
But a mother lost in childhood,
Grieves the heart from day to day.
We miss her kind, her willing hand—
Her fond and earnest care,
And ah, how dark is life around us,
What is home without a mother? SALLIE.

In Person county, N. C., on the 10th inst., of Pneumonia, JOHN THOMAS ROUNTREE, infant son of Thomas and Ridley E. Rountree, aged 5 months and 5 days.

These bereaved parents may comfort their hearts with the blessed thought that their little boys (for another has gone before) have been taken from the evil that now is and from that which is to come. They have escaped the great tribulations through which christians make their way to glory. And now, if aged saints having passed through flame and flood to the promised land acknowledge that their great reward is all of grace how much more may these little ones,

Caught up from womb and breast,
Claim right to sing above the rest,
For they have found that happy shore,
They neither saw nor fought before. T. U. P.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET
REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

BACON	$7 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00@5 50
BUTTER	$8 00@10 00
CORN	$40 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@72 00
COTTON YARNS	$50 00@60 00
COFFEE	$00 00@4 00
COPPERAS	$8 00@10 00
EGGS	$4 00
FLOUR	$600@$695 00
IRON	$6 00
LEATHER	$35 00
LARD	$5 50@7 00
NAILS, retail	$5 00@6 00
PORK	$5 50@6 00
PEAS	$6 00
RYE	$25 00
SODA	$10 00@12 00
SUGAR	$00 00
SYRUP	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@0 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 50@6 00
SALT	$75 00@100 00
TALLOW	$6 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Music on the Piano, desires a situation.

Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-3tpd. Oaks, N. C.

ALMANACS!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Feb'y 1,-4t.

Mrs. Jacob Ottarburg

OFFERS FOR SALE:
Fine Chewing Tobacco;
Extra Smoking Tobacco;
Extract Logwood; Lapperas:
Black Flax Thread;
Brown Windsor Soap.

Jan'y 25, 1865-3t*

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.

Address D. D., McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.

Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving all taxes due 1st January, 1865. Also, to list Specific Tax (for License;) Tax on Sales for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; Tax on Incomes, Profits, and Salaries; Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st, 1863, and Jan'y 1st, 1865; Additional Tax on Profits exceeding 25 per cent. during 1864, by any corporation or joint stock company: viz: At Arch'd Kelly's, Feb'y 9th; 1865; Shuffield's, Feb'y 14th; Ritter's, Feb'y 11th; Alston Place, Feb'y 13th; Melntosh's, Feb'y 14th; Sheppard's, Feb'y 15th; McNeill's, 16th; Graham's, 17th; Carthage, 18th; also at Carthage 20th, 21st, and 22d, (Court week). All who have failed to settle for their Tithes are reminded that the money value must be paid at once or the law will be enforced.

ALEX KELLY,
Collector 33d District, N. C.

Carthage, Jan'y 24, 1865.-3t.

WARRENTON FEMALE COL. INSTITUTE.

THE 48th Session of this School will begin Feb 2nd, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.

JULIUS WILCOX, Prin.

Jan. 11.-5t.

Classical School.

THE Eleventh Session of my School, situated ten miles from Weldon, and eight miles from Halifax Town, will commence the 30th January, 1865.

For Circulars apply to

I P. OSBORNE, Principal,
Weldon, N. C.

Jan. 11, 1865.-2t-pd

$1000 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's stable, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, on Sunday night last, a Bay Horse, 8 years old, very fine condition, a blemish in his right eye, medium size, shod all round, the tips of his hind shoes raised, a few white spots under the saddle.

$500 Reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and $500 for the thief with evidence sufficient to convict him.

GRAHAM D. BAKER.

Jan. 11.-3t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be addressed to Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-3t.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE Next Session of Twenty weeks will begin on 1st of February. Circulars containing Terms, &c., sent, on application to

Rev. R. BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.

January, 11, 1865.-4t*

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27 h of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec 14, 1864, y1

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY FIVE cts ₱ lb, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1865.-tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY.

THE NE

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE WELCOME HOME.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come,
To be the first to greet us,
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
And care has been sorely pressing;
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a friend's blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of your diamond ray,
To the glance that flashes pleasure;
When the words that welcome back betray
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

DEMONIACAL POSSESSION.

The traveller in Palestine meets with a thousand objects, to remind him that he is in the country in which the sacred writers lived and wrote. The natural scenery, the mountains, rivers and lakes, the various productions of the soil, the customs of the people, their modes of salutation, and even their costume, the garments in which they are clad, appear to be the same or such as are often mentioned in the writings of the Evangelists and Apostles. In all the various references to these things the intelligent traveller sees that the gospel narrative is a history of real life. And it is remarkable that he meets with persons, thought to be possessed of demons, like those described by the sacred historians.

Dr. Thomson, who spent twenty-five years as a missionary in that land, remarks that in Sidon there are cases of epileptic fits, which in external manifestations, closely resemble that mentioned in Mark 9: 18, Matthew 17; 15, and Luke 9; 38. These fits (he says) have seized a young man in my own house, repeatedly: and lo! the spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth* out, and *foameth* at the mouth and gnasheth with his *teeth*, and is cast down wherever he may be seized, and pineth away until you would think he was actually dead. Matthew calls him a "lunatic," and Mark calls the spirit of which he is possessed, a "dumb spirit." "And there are cases in which the disease accompanies, and in others it obviously occasions dumbness. I will not say that such unfortunate creatures are tormented by an evil spirit, but I am sure that no cavilling skeptic can prove that they are not."

"The instance mentioned by Mark 5: 2—16, and Luke 8: 26—36, was most remarkable, but there are some like it at the present day, furious and dangerous maniacs, who wander about the mountains and sleep in tombs and caves. In their worst paroxysms they are quite unmanageable and prodigiously strong. And this, I suppose, is about what the evangelists mean by their breaking the chains and fetters with which they had been bound. It also appears that they went naked; for when they were healed, they were found *clothed* and in their right mind. And it is one of the most common traits in this madness that the victims refuse to wear clothes. I have often seen them absolutely naked in Beyrut and Sidon. There are also cases in which they run wildly about the country and frighten the whole neighborhood. These poor wretches are held in the greatest reverence by the Moslems, who through some monstrous perversion of ideas, believe them to be inspired and peculiarly holy. It would certainly be rash to decide that this calamity was the work of evil spirits, and yet the manifestations are so inhuman and satanic, and the real causes so mysterious, that I am not much disposed to dispute the point with the natives of the country, who ascribe the mischief to supernatural agency."

The facts stated in this extract cannot justify the mere assumption of skeptics who, to get rid of mystery in the gospels, impeach the veracity of the evangelists and suppose that there was no real agency of demons over those said to be "possessed of evil spirits," and that the sacred writers conformed to popular separation in their narratives.

CURES FOR FITS.—For a fit of Passion—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your minds to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness—Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a man.

For a fit of extravagance and Folly—Go to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition—Go into the churchyard and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those which He has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity and Fear—Whether they respect the body or the mind—whether they are loads to the shoulders, the head or the heart—the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician—"Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

For a Fit of Repining—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, and the afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

EYES THAT SEE NOT.—The want of eyes is a great calamity; yet to have eyes and not see, to have all the instruments of sight, and the curse of blindness together, this is the height of misery, and adds a sting and a reproach to what would otherwise be but a misfortune.

CURIOSITIES OF DREAMING.

The peculiar condition of the mind in dreaming, though doubtless determined by certain mental laws, appears not to be traceable to any laws which are at present understood. Dreams of the commonest kinds, however, seem to be referable to some of our waking states, and follow the train of thought and feeling with which we have previously been occupied. Recent events, and recent mental emotions, mingled into a continuous series, or combined with old events, take possession of us when asleep, and produce impressions which, though often fantastically unreal, are manifestly occasioned by some reality which had antecedently affected us. "We hear, perhaps," says Dr. Abercrombie, "of a distressing accident; we have received some unpleasant news of an absent friend; and we have been concerned in some business which gives rise to anxiety. A dream takes place, in which all these are combined with the accident; the absent friend is in our company, and the person with whom the business was transacted also appears in the scene. The only bond of union among these occurrences was, that each of them gave rise to a similar kind of emotion; and the train was probably excited by some bodily feeling of uneasiness—perhaps an oppression at the stomach—at the time when the dream occured. Without this the particular series might not have taken place at all, or some of the elements of it might have occurred on a totally different occasion. The absent friend might have appeared in connection with old and pleasing recollections, combined, perhaps, with persons and events associated with these, and without any reference to the painful intelligence by which the attention had been directed to him." Or it may be, as the same writer continues: We meet a person whom we have not seen for many years, and are led to inquire after old friends, and to allude to events long past. Dreams follow in which these persons appear, and other persons and occurrences connected with them, but the individual whose conversation gave rise to the series does not appear in it, because he was not connected with the particular chain of events which were thus recalled into mind." Many different circumstances may also be mixed up with the vision, which seem to have no connection with the main particulars, though they may have some occult relation to them, which, if the laws of dreaming were determinable, would not seem utterly incongruous.

Dreams sometimes consist of trains of images brought up by association with bodily sensations. Examples of this kind are very numerous. The father of the late James Gregory relates of himself, that having on one occasion gone to bed with a vessel of hot water at his feet, he dreamed of walking up the crater of Mount Etna, and of feeling the ground warm under his steps. He had, at an early period of his life, visited Mount Vesuvius, and actually felt a strong sensation of warmth in his feet when walking up the side of the crater; but it was remarkable that the dream was not of Vesuvius, but of Etna, of which he knew nothing save what he had recently learnt from reading Brydone's description. This circumstance, Dr. Abercrombie thinks, was owing to the latter impression having been the more recent. On another occasion the same gentleman dreamed of spending a winter at Hudson's Bay, and of suffering much distress from the intense frost. This dream he attributes to his having thrown off the bed clothes in his sleep, coupled with the fact that, a few days before he had been reading a very particular account of the state of the colonies of that country during winter. Again, when suffering from toothache, he dreamed of undergoing the operation of tooth-drawing, with the additional circumstance that the operator drew a sound tooth, leaving the aching one in its place.

A still more striking anecdote is one in which a gentleman and his wife were dreaming precisely similar dreams at the same time, and produced to all appearance by the same cause. This curious coincidence is thus related by Dr. Abercrombie. "It happened at the period when there was an alarm of French invasion, and almost every man in Edingburg was a soldier. All things had been arranged in expectation of the landing of an enemy, the first notice of which was to be given by a gun from the Castle, and this was to be followed by a chain of signals calculated to alarm the country in all directions. Further, there had been recently in Edinburg a splendid military spectacle, in which five thousand men had been drawn up in Prince's St. fronting the Castle. The gentleman to whom the dream occurred, and who had been a most zealous volunteer, was in bed between two and three o'clock in the morning, when he dreamt of hearing the signal gun. He was immediately at the castle, witnessed the proceedings for displaying the signals, and saw and heard a great bustle over the town from troops and artillery assembling, especially in Prince's street. At this time he was aroused by his wife, who awoke in a fright in consequence of a similar dream, connected with much noise and the landing of an enemy, and concluding with the death of a particular friend of her husband's, who had served with him as a volunteer during the late war. The origin of this remarkable occurrence was ascertained in the morning to be the noise produced in the room above by the falling of a pair of tongs, which had been left in some very awkward position in support of a clothes screen—rather a ridiculous cause, considering the effect produced, but one which nevertheless was sufficient to explain the peculiarity of the dream.—*Sharp's Magazine.*

THE DESOLATION OF WAR.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* paints the following picture of Northern Georgia:

As you wind through the forest ravine and open country, from Resaca to Dalton, the utter loneliness, the want of human life, strikes me with a feeling of desolation. The fences are gone, the houses are deserted, the bubbling spring on the roadside shows no happy child drinking or paddling in its water. No sheep graze in the fields, no cattle browse in the woods, not even the crowing of a cock is heard. The bee hive is deserted by its once busy tenants, and the ruined mill is still. So startling is the utter silence, that even when the wild bird of the forest carols a note, you look around surprised that amid such loneliness any living being should be happy.

COURTING IN CONNECTICUT.—The Danbury *Jeffersonian* says a man was arrested and tried in New Fairfield some weeks since for an attempt to "kiss, hug and tickle" (so the indictment read) a certain woman. The man demurred to the "soft impeachment," and the case has "gone up."—Courting must be a dangerous business in those parts.

EXEMPTION OF MINISTERS.—The House has passed the clause of the Exemption bill, which exempts all ministers in the regular discharge of their ministerial duties, who were, on the 17th of February, 1864, authorized to preach according to the rules of their respective denominations. The amendment strikes out the clause declaring that no minister who have, at any time during the war, been engaged in buying and selling for profit, or who have not pastoral charge of a religious congregation.

JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, AND THE BELLS.

Many years ago, I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson, at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears—when, turning to the sage of Monticello, I remarked, "How sweetly, how very sweetly sounds that Sabbath bell." The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied, "Yes, my dear Webster, it melts the heart, it calms our passions and makes us boys again." Here I observed that man was formed for religious worship, and that notwithstanding all the sophistry of Epicurus Lucretius and Voltaire, the Scriptures, stood upon a rock as firm and immovable as truth itself. Man, in his purer, loftier breathing, turned his mental eye towards immortality, and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature, in saying that "the soul, secure in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger and defies its point."

Mr. Jefferson fully concurred in this opinion and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction, a very different direction; and that Sunday schools (he did not use our more correct term, Sabbath,) presented the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked. "Burke," said he, "never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that 'religious education is the cheapest defence of nations.'" "Raikes," said Mr. Jefferson, "has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; perhaps, when I am cold, he will obtain his reward; I hope so, earnestly hope so. I am considered by many, Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but this is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of this sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands. Of the distinguished Raikes, he was *clarum et venerabile nomen.*" I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than the best productions of Greece and Rome. That the "harp upon the willows by the waters of Babylon," had charms for me beyond anything in the blind man of Scio. I then turned to Jeremiah (there was a fine folio of the Scriptures before me, of 1458,) and read aloud some of the most sublime passages, that used to delight me on my father's knee. But I fear, my dear friend, I shall tire you with my prolix account of what a pleasant, very pleasant Sabbath, I spent in the company of one who has filled a very large space in our political and literary annals.—*Daniel Webster.*

INGENUITY OF REBEL LADIES.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, who has obtained some information from New Orleans, writes as follows:

Prisoners in this section of country are no longer kept in New Orleans. The officers are sent North, and the privates and others to Ship Island. The Yankees say this is all owing to the peculiar cookery of the ladies of the Crescent City, who, being permitted to feed the prisoners, occasionally sent them such exquisite dishes of pie, hatchet-pudding, rope-cobbler, chisel-pot-pie, screwdriver-ketchup, etc., that no bricks or bars in town could hold them when the "victles" commenced working. Though the efforts of the fair rebels in behalf of the prisoners have thus resulted in their banishment to cruel places, (for, even if close kept within the solidest walls, it must still be punishment to be removed from the vicinity of such fair angels,) who can blame them? The result was not to be foreseen. The noble, beautiful, courageous, patriotic, Yankee-defying and altogether lovely rebel ladies of New Orleans—may Heaven forever bless them, and send them a speedy return of their husbands, sons and lovers, say I—and I think I hear my reader add his heartfelt "Amen."

HOW COLUMBUS LOOKED.—The personal appearance of Columbus was not a bad index of his character. His general air expressed the authority which he knew so well how to exercise. His light grey eyes kindled easily at subjects of interest. He was tall and well formed. His complexion was fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy. Trouble soon turned his light hair grey, and at the age of thirty it was quite white. Moderate in food, simple in dress, temperate in language, bearing himself with courteous and gentle gravity, religious without being formal; repressing his irritable temper with a lofty piety, he was the model of a Christian gentleman. The devout reference of his successes to the Divine favor, with which he concludes the report of his first voyage to the sovereignty of Castile, is highly characteristic of the man.

BRUCE'S PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LEE.—The Committee of the Virginia Legislature appointed to confer with Mr. Bruce, looking to the purchase of his painting of Gen. Robert E. Lee for a State portrait, to be deposited in the Capitol, has, we understand, stipulated for the purchase of the picture for the sum of one thousand dollars in specie, or its equivalent in Confederate money. The Committee, we believe, is prepared to report favorably on the project of securing the picture at once, as it has been pronounced by *connoisseurs* and judges the best and most life-like that art has yet produced or likely to be produced contemporary with the great original.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The bill reported in the Confederate Senate, on Tuesday, 13th, to amend the National flag by the displacement of a portion of its excessive white, and the substitution of a bar of red, upon the end of the flag, in width two fifths the length of the flag, will, it is hoped, be adopted. The present flag, though very pretty when floating, is nevertheless easily soiled, and when hanging in a calm, it looks like a table-cloth, the union being completely obscured by the white bunting. The design of the amended flag is by Major A. J. Reynolds, and does great credit to his excellent taste. It is a vast improvement upon the present flag, and will commend itself by its beauty to general admiration.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN JAPAN.—We have received, *via* Holland, a letter from Japan three days later than the news already published. It has been already stated that the Prince of Nagato having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death. —We learn that this singular and sanguinary sentence was approved of by the Mikado and by the Taicoum, the spiritual, and temporal sovereigns of Japan, and that the number of servants killed in execution of it was four hundred and twenty men and two hundred and fifteen women and children. The Prince, on learning the facts, was deeply concerned, and sent to the capital his First Minister on board the English corvette Barrosa, which was placed at his disposal by Vice-Admiral Kuker. The minister, on arriving at Yeddo, waited upon the representatives of France, England, Holland, America and Russia, and besought them to intercede with the Taicoum in favor of the Prince, his master, who had decided on executing all the provisions of the treaty, and immediately paying the sums due. Such was the situation of affairs at the last date.—*Galignani's Messenger December 7.*

WORTH KNOWING.—A friend in Sumpter District, who has for the past two seasons, adopted the following method to preserve his bacon from flies, bugs, etc, requests us to publish it for the general good. After allowing your hams and shoulders to remain in pickle the usual time, take them out and wash them. Let them drain about twenty-four hours, with the meat side down. Then cover the fleshy portions with a paste made of fine ground black pepper and sorghum or other molasses, and allow them to remain two or three days with the meat side up, before hanging. Hams preserved in this way are richer in flavor and much more juicy than those preserved in the ordinary manner, besides you have the certainty that they will keep for years, if necessary, without the sign of a bug. One pound of black pepper is sufficient for five or six large hams.—*Charleston Mercury.*

HOW TO PREVENT WET FEET.—A writer in the Mechanic's Magazine, who says he has had three pairs of boots last him six years, and he thinks he will not require more for six years to come, tells how he treats them:

I put a pound of tallow and rosin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, apply it hot to the boot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor upper will soak any more. If it is desirable the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve one ounce of wax to a teaspoonful of turpentine and lamp black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the rosin and tallow, rub them over with wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will be a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow and grease become rancid and rot the stitching or leather, but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE SEA SERPENT.—The sea serpent that for so many years has deprived superstitious sailors of their wits has been captured in our harbor, at Laing's ship yard, where he was left, high and dry, and whence he was borne in triumph to the city. His length is 28 feet; his head 5 inches in circumference; his body, at the largest part seven inches round. Altogether, he is a wonderful creature, with a great gaping mouth, wide spread nostrils, and orifices where the eyes ought to be, but are not. His snakeship was first seen at an early hour, apparently basking on the rocks, and his appearance, as may well be imagined, caused a commotion in the neighborhood. After having viewed it for some time at a safe distance, one of the spectators gathered courage sufficient to approach nearer and nearer until he at last discovered that the tail of the monster had made its last wriggle, and that he was as "dead as herrings that are red." The intelligence of his finding was brought to town, and when half a hundred persons had visited the spot and pronounced the body to be that of the veritable sea serpent; some inquisitive fellow cut with his knife and cut a few inches from the monster's tail, when it was discovered that the cause of all the alarm and excitement was a great piece of kelp!—as like a serpent as like could be. The illusion was perfect, and nearly every one who saw the kelp was deceived by its appearance.—*Vancouver Chronicle.*

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—A singular case has recently come under our observation. After preaching, some time since, a good brother gave us a silver dollar, saying that when a sermon suited him, he liked to pay for it right off. The silver dollar is worth, in this market, just fifty dollars. This reminds us of a minister who received from a member of his congregation, that amount for a whole year's preaching. Fifty dollars! It looks like a large sum, but what will it buy? Two-thirds of a shoe, half a hat, or the tails of a coat, and they must be very short at that.—*Confederate Baptist.*

VARIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.—The variation of the compass is so great in England at the present time, that the needle can scarcely be said to be true to the pole. The variation is westerly, and is decreasing about six minutes annually. At London the present variation is 20 degrees, at Liverpool 23 3-4, at Dublin 25, at Cork 25 1-2, at Edinburg 24. According to the laws of magnetic variation, these figures will diminish until the variation shall disappear. The needle will then move gradually to the east, until its variation on the side of the pole will become as it has been on the west. It will then return again, and so on in slow but eternal oscillation.

DREADFUL.—A prisoner from Chattanooga describes the condition of those families that left Georgia and sought Yankee protection as terrible. Many women and children have died from cold—four or five thousand of them being huddled together in Chattanooga, with no wood and little to eat. There is nothing but lamentation and vain regrets from morning till night.

Children's Department.

WHAT EVA AND CLARA DID.

"And is there aught, my daughters dear,"
Asked a young, pious mother,
"That you have done at school to-day
Which happy made another?"

Blushing, they bowed their faces bright,
Where innocence was seated;
Nor did they speak until at length
The question was repeated.

Then little Eva said, "Mamma,
To-day Maria Lester,
When we were spelling, gained the head;
I smiled on her and kissed her."

A tear-drop stood in Clara's eye;
She said, "You know, dear mother,
My classmate, darling Abby Lane,
Has lost her baby brother.

What anguish did she feel, mamma!
I often heard her sighing;
The tear-drops down her cheeks would steal,
Her eyes were red with crying.

And O I felt so bad for her,
She seemed so broken-hearted;
I dropped my books and stole to her,
And words of cheer imparted.

She smiled, and wiped away her tears,
Nor wept for her dear brother,
But called me good, I know not why,
For that was all, dear mother."

"Come to my arms, my blessed ones,"
Exclaimed the gladdened mother;
"It is the will of Christ our Lord
To feel with one another."

GOD CALLING CHILDREN.

Ellen Wilson had been reading the story of Samuel aloud to her mother, when the coming twilight forced her to close her book. So she sat a while with her little hands clasped in her mother's loving clasp, looking into the blazing fire. At last she said:

"Mamma, I don't want to go and leave you, and live alone with a priest like Eli; but I do wish it was the fashion for God to call children now-a-days, just as he did little Samuel."

"Why, my dear, do you wish such a fashion?"

"Because, then I would know just how to be good, and what he wants me to do."

"It is true God does not speak with a voice which sounds in the ear, as his midnight voice did to Samuel; but I well remember that I received many calls from God in my childhood, and I think, if my Ellen would listen with all her heart, she would find that it is still the 'fashion' for God to call children.

"When did God ever call you, mamma?"

"The first time I remember, I was about five years old, and was reading the narrative of William Parker's death in 'Child's Book on the Soul.' Then something seemed to whisper, "Though you are young, you may die, too. Why do you not give your heart to Christ and be prepared?" I felt very sober for a while, but it was a still small voice, and I soon drowned it in play. Then, again, two or three years later, when I first saw a dead body from which the soul had gone. Then something seemed to say, 'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. They that seek me early shall find me.' Then I listened and felt sober for a few days, as before, but did not obey the voice, and it soon ceased."

"Did you have more calls, mamma?"

"As I grew older the calls became fainter and less frequent, and but for God's goodness, might have ceased altogether; but, thanks to his mercy, the blessed voice came again, and as the word, 'Quench not the Spirit', sounded from the minister's lips, and were again repeated in my ears as I tossed upon my bed at midnight, I saw my sins and danger, and Christ ready to forgive and save me.

"Then I said, *Here am I*,' and from that time resolved to love and obey Christ all my life. Then peace came into my soul, and I could sleep sweetly, for I heard and answered the heavenly voice. From that hour I have never been troubled to 'know what to do,' for I find God ever ready to tell me as plainly as he did Samuel. Ellen, have you ever heard such a voice? And don't you think, if you listen attentively, you can tell what to do?"

Ellen hung her head, for she had read her Bible and knew her duty, and had heard God's voice more than once, calling her to love and serve him.

"Yes, mamma, I think I have heard God call, though that is not the voice I meant. I always thought it would be easier to know what to do, if God would speak in my ear, just as he did to Samuel.

"No, my dear, if you will not listen now, you would not under any circumstances. Childhood soon passes, and the noisy din of earthly cares drowns the calls of God, and they are often unheeded until it is too late. Christ loves children, he died for them, and when he was on earth he blessed them, and said, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Now, the next time you hear his voice, say, 'Here I am, for thou didst call me,' and trusting in Christ for help, try to obey his Word.' Sometimes he calls with a text of Scripture, sometimes by putting a serious thought into your mind, even amidst your play; to-night he calls my little Ellen by the story of little Samuel."

Tears ran down Ellen's face at these few solemn words from her mother, and that evening as she knelt in prayer, she asked the help from God's Spirit, without which no child can truly obey God's voice.

TIME FLIES.—"Say, why don't you fly?" were words uttered by Fannie Fair in a tone so peculiar as to induce her mother to raise her eyes from the piece of embroidery that occupied her attention, and to exclaim:

"To whom are you speaking, my child? It surely cannot be to me."

"Why no, mother," said Fanny, laughing at the idea of her mother flying; "I am talking to your watch. Look here, I have been observing the hands go round for quite a long while, and am now waiting to see the watch fly."

"I am afraid you will have to watch and wait much longer than you have already done, dearly, and in the end be disappointed. Whatever made you think my watch would fly?"

"Don't you remember, mother, that Mr. T. said yesterday, 'Time flies on rapid wings,' and we should mark the golden moments as they flew? and as your watch *keeps time* and is made of *gold*, I thought I would look after it as it flew away to see where it would go to, for Mr. T. said we never could bring time back to us, once it was fairly gone."

"You are a queer girl, Fanny. You confound time with the watch, which merely notes its flight. Since you have been looking at that watch, ten minutes of your life have passed; you are ten minutes nearer the grave; you have ten minutes less in which to prepare for heaven."

Fanny looked solemn, as well she might. The flight of time is a solemn fact, and a watch, viewed as the register of its flight, is a solemn thing.

HOLD YOUR ROPE.—Boswell, in his life of Dr. Johnson, states that he was on board a ship, when a storm suddenly came up. Not accustomed to the sea, he became frightened at the rock of the vessel and the violence of the waves. "I went running," said he, "everywhere, from bow to stern, catching at this and then the other rope, and crying out to the sailors, 'shall we be lost?'"

"Here," said an old sailor to me, "here, take this rope; hold on with all force; the safety of those on board depends on this, that every man do his duty." "I took hold," says Boswell, "and held on, and we rode out the storm in safety."

On the ship of state as well also as on the ship of church, he who runs and cries shipwreck and death, spreads confusion and dismay. Suppose the waters are high and the winds strong and wild, let every man be found steady at his place, holding the right rope, and with all force. A star is in the heavens that beams in the darkest night. To it lift the eye and trust in God! In the occupation and toil and duty, you will forget the tempest, and your fears will flee and the harbor be reached. Trouble comes on ship board only when men cease each and faithfully to hold their own rope.

PRAYING AND DOING.—"Bless the poor children who haven't got any beds to night," prayed the little boy, just before he lay down on his nice warm cot, on a cold, windy night.

As he rose from his knees, his mother said, "You have just asked God to bless the poor children—what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment; "Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for all the family, I'd give them some."

"But you have no cakes; what are you willing to do?"

"Why, when I get money enough to buy all the things that I want and have some over, I'll give them some."

But you haven't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have; what will you do to bless the poor now?"

"I'll give them some bread."

"You have no bread; the bread is mine."

"Then I could earn money and buy a loaf myself."

"Take things as they now are; you know what you have, and that is your own; what are you willing to give to help the poor?"

The boy thought again. "I'll give them half my money; I have seven pennies, and I'll give them four. Wouldn't that be right?"

THE PRAYING BOY.—A Sunday-School boy in London, who had been well taught, received a visit from a country cousin about the same age, and it was agreed they should sleep together. When they went to their room, the school-boy kneeled down by the bed-side and said his prayers; but the country cousin stripped off his clothes and jumped into bed. When the other arose from his knees, he asked his cousin how he could think of going to bed without saying a prayer. He replied that he did not know any. However, this did not satisfy the Sunday scholar: he made his cousin get out of bed and repeat the evening prayer after him.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '631y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, am ounting to $29,682.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¾ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,638.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
E. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
N. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	P. P. Brown,	Wilm'g'n.
C. E. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
John Collins and C. C. McCrimmon, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.--NO. 6.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 370.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of twenty lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars; each subsequent insertion, less than six months, Ten Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

POLE GREEN.

BY LUOLA.

Three churches in Hanover, Co., Va., "Pole Green," "Salem," and "Beulah," were destroyed by the enemy under Gen. Grant. Pole Green had stood for more than a century. It was there that the Rev. Samuel Davies poured forth his thrilling eloquence and earnest appeals. I am indebted for the facts to a letter from a Richmond "Howitzer," to the *General Presbyterian*.

In the trenches we lay, at the break of day,
When the sun struggled up thro' the dusky grey;
In the trenches we lay 'neath the old church walls,
Where the mantling ivy over it falls;
And we heard the tramp of armed men,
As they slowly defiled thro' the distant glen,
And anon, the blue lines rose on the sight,
And their bayonets gleamed in the morning light,
As they rolled like the waves of the sea, o'er the plain,
O'er the flowery mead and the ripening grain;
Exultant they come, nor dream they of foes,
Till the brazen Napoleon its death-torrent pours,
With a lurid flash, and a meteor's gleam,
As they pass o'er the banks of a pebbly stream;
And we rush from the trenches to hold them at bay,
And a gory field was the church-yard that day;
For we drove them away from the home of the dead,
Like blood-hounds we prest, as onward they fled;
And the flag of the Union enwreathed with gore,
Trailed red in the dust, ere the morning was o'er.

But alas, alas! when we turned from the chase
And sought us again the hallowed place,
No longer the church with its mantling green—
Its moss-covered roof before us was seen;
But the lurid flames encircled it round,
With a winding sheet the grey turret bound,
The dark ivy, shrivelled, hangs from the walls,
And hark! the bell tolls its knell as it falls!

Ah me! if the saints, in their beautiful sphere,
Look down on the scenes of mortality here,
One eye o'er the golden embattlements gazed,
And turned from the scene o'erwhelmed and amazed,
When the hand sacrilegious, the burning shell thrust,
Which wreathed it in flames and left it in dust!

'Twas Davies, the sainted, he who for long years,*
"Embalmed it with prayers and bedewed it with tears,"

He who with a zeal that burned ever bright
Illumined the wilderness drear with its light;
Who pleaded the cause of Christ to a king†
And dared the ill-timed commendation to fling
Back on his proud head—"come learn ye his will,
Jehovah is speaking—ye monarchs be still!"

'Twas Davies, the painted! whose eloquence rolled
Like a deep mountain torrent over the soul,
And swayed in its course the thousands who heard,
As leaves by the rushing tornado are stirred;
The unlettered slave drank deep of the stream,
And the patriot's heart glowed 'neath its gleam:
And "Henry" sprang forth to earve his own name
On the shrine of the free—the annals of Fame.†

But others looked down—those whom he had led
To your starry home—*no longer the dead*—
A host who went up from that holy fane,
To swell his glad song and re-echo his strain.
And, if angels weep, their tears would have drowned
The flames, ere the Church of the Forest they bound.

We wept o'er the ashes—we sighed o'er the mound,
And stept softly there, on that holy ground;
And the dark smoke rolled over the homes of the dead,
To the blue arch above, its record to spread,
Its witness to bear 'gainst that reckless horde,
Who had touched with a brand the Ark of the Lord.

*Once preaching before Georgeathe Third, His Majesty and his youthful Queen were so enchanted with his eloquence, the king interrupted the services with expressions of applause. The preacher fixed his eyes on the Monarch and said, "When the lion roars the beasts of the forest tremble; when Jehovah speaks let the kings of the earth keep silence."

†Patrick Henry is said to have been stimulated to his masterly efforts by his eloquence.—"Fish's *Pulpit Eloquence*."

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LOT AND HIS WIFE.

Lot was scarcely saved, but his wife was lost; from both of which we may learn some useful lessons *for the times*. What was written of them, was written for our learning. "The history of Lot is that of a christian going down, down, down, till he trembles on the very brink of ruin." The first symptom of decline seems to be his neglecting the family altar. Wherever Abraham pitched his tent he built his altar, but it is not so said of Lot, and the inference seems to be that he had no altar. The next thing we read of them is a strife between the herdmen of Lot and those of Abraham. But mark how it is settled. Abraham, though the elder, and Lot likely owing much of his wealth to him, yet, instead of justly selecting for himself, as the more generous, and for the sake of peace and a good influence upon the Canaanite and Perizite that dwelt in the land, gives Lot first choice, which he ungenerously and avariciously accepts, and in his own ruinous self-will chooses the rich bottom adjoining wicked Sodom. First *toward* Sodom, then anon, as conscience becomes the more seared, and his passion for gain grows, he is *in* Sodom, and by-and-by becomes so popular (which is a bad sign) that he is elected a magistrate or judge over them. But all the while he is miserable amidst his gains and popularity—his righteous soul (as justified by faith) is vexed, irritated with the wickedness of the place. Thus sacrificing his religion for wealth—for the world; his allegiance to God for mammon; he was of all men most miserable. And are there none such in these times? It is to be feared that there are many who have left off their visits to the family altar, and one by one neglected many other religious duties—for I know not what substitutes—till they scarcely seem different from the world. Lot sought the world, and though he was saved as by fire, yet he lost his property, his wife and sons-in-law, and his daughters were ruined for time, if not for eternity. Lot chose his own way, from worldly motives, to his undoing and that of his family, and this selfishness led him to prefer Zoar to the mountain whither God directed, which if he had obeyed, his wife might not have been tempted to look back and perish. The last we read of Lot is that, for some reason, he left Zoar and went, as first commanded, to the mountain, and then, he who had before so wickedly and shamefully offered to prostitute his daughters, is now made drunk by them and commits incest with them. Lord, *what is man!*

As to Lot's wife, our Lord holds up her conduct and doom as a warning to the generation of his time—(and are there no apostates or deserters in our churches now?) Briefly, but most emphatically, does Christ call their attention thereto, in the ever memorable words: *Remember Lot's wife*—thus authenticating the Mosaic narrative, and showing (as the negro preacher said) that the Old Testament stood to the New, as the forefinger to the hindsight on the gun. Who Lot's wife was, we know not, but she was most likely a worldly, heathen woman. Doubtless she had learned much of the true God from Abraham and Lot, and that her sins were knowing, wilful sins. We read she *started* (which was well) to leave Sodom with Lot and his daughters, but she first doubted, (as Eve, but unbeguiled,) then lagged *behind*, and then looked back and it seems actually turned back; for we read that Christ says, "In that day . . . he that is in the field, let him likewise not turn back. Remember Lot's wife"—implying that she did turn back. There was no appearance of the destruction of Sodom, and she may have thought that Lot might be mistaken, and that her sons-in-law had at least as clear heads as he, and were more likely to be right; and that their fleeing looked like that of criminals, and that it was at least unkind to her relatives and gay friends thus to leave them; and that she ought to return and try and save them, and that there might be time enough, when they saw the destruction coming, to escape. For these and many other reasons, especially as her heart and her all (*her stuff*, as Christ intimates) were there, she may have turned back. At any rate, she plainly broke the direct command of God, and *that* too when he came as her Benefactor and Deliverer—sinning, not only against his law, but his love. And while the inhabitants of Sodom are suffering the vengeance of eternal fire as examples, Lot's wife is turned into a monument of salt, by the overflowing bitumen or melted lava from Sodom, in seeming mercy (amidst deserved wrath) overtaking her, ere she was allowed to get back, and so be utterly consumed with the city and its inhabitants. What solemn warnings are these of Lot and his wife. God still reigns and his judgments are abroad in the land. Beware! "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." "Take heed and beware of covetousness." R. A.

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

THE HEAVENLY HIGHWAY.

Jacob's vision revealed a highway uniting earth to heaven and heaven to earth; and what that did symbolically, Jesus does really. But was there separation? The instant that man sinned, this orb lost its polarity to God. Man's world was flung off from God, or rather, the instant sin was introduced, this earth, on which we are, like an island, was rent off the great continent of eternity, and a yawning and a moaning sea, that no man could cross, rolled between. In the language of a beautiful poet,

"Heaven and earth stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs that had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now rolls between:
Though neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Can wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been."

That great sea which man could not span, and over which man could not throw a bridge, an arch or a pathway, has been crossed. What Jacob saw in a dream, Jesus has done in deed. A pathway, sprung from the great continent of heaven, spans the broad, deep, unsounded sea, and is securely fastened to each side; and so between heaven and earth, prayers may ascend, and blessings may descend; our wants, our tears, our sorrows, the least and the greatest, can arise to God, and God will send down in responsive goodness all that we need, grace and glory. What a blessed truth, heaven and earth are now re-united! there is a way across the sea of wrath that rolled between! God can come to us, as he delights to do; and we are welcome to go to God, and find in him our Father. . . .

Let us see in this provision the love of God. Why did this pathway spring from the heavenly side? Why did God interpose at all? When I think of this—and here science helps our thoughts about religion—that the stars above us are many of them a thousand times bigger than the orb we now tread upon; and when by the telescope we see the remotest of them all, and discover by inference that there are orbs, bigger, no doubt, than this world, from which light has been travelling at the rate of many hundred thousand miles in a second, and has not yet reached us; and when I reflect that these stars and orbs, and clusters of worlds are but the straggling sentinels and outposts of that magnificent host which is encamped upon the plains of infinitude; and when I think of Him who made and rules them all, and receives glory from them all, I am amazed that he ever should have mercifully thought of this moral wreck that criminally rent itself from heaven, instead of having expunged it from the sisterhood of worlds it has shamed. No more would it have been missed than a particle of dust from this earth we tread upon. [illegible] understand how [illegible] made it a theatre for the manifestation of a love so great, that even an apostle who had been in the third heaven, exclaimed, "Oh, the height and the depth of the love of God in Christ—it passeth all understanding." I have read in Scottish story, that two chiefs, the heads of hostile sects or clans, were crossing from opposite ends between two hills, or rather mountains, along a narrow ridge or path that united the mountains, so narrow that only one person could walk upon it at a time. The two chiefs met from opposite ends in the middle of the narrow path, and it was necessary, in order to pass, that one should lie down and the other walk over him; but neither the one nor the other would lie down, and rather than seem to yield, in the pride of their hearts, they entered into mortal struggle, and the weaker was cast over the edge and dashed to pieces upon the rocks below. This is man's way; but when God met us, and might have demanded that we should lie down and suffer, and that he should walk on and triumph, he lay down and made and consecrated himself a highway for sinners, that the greatest sinner might find a way to heaven, to happiness, to God. Truly his ways are not our ways, and his thoughts are not our thoughts.—*Cumming's Tent and Altar.*

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

DUTY OF SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF GOD.

Suppose that the members of our bodies, instead of being controlled by the will of the head, had each a separate, independent will of its own; would they not, in this case, become useless and even mischievous. Something like this, you are sensible, occasionally takes place. In certain diseases, the members seem to escape from the control of the will and act as if they were governed by a separate will of their own. When this is the case, terrible consequences often ensue. The teeth shut suddenly and violently, and lacerate the tongue; the elevated hands beat the face and other parts of the body; the feet refuse to support it, and it rolls in the dust a melancholy and frightful spectacle. Such effects we call convulsions. There are convulsions in the moral as well as in the natural world, and they take place when the will of man refuses to be controlled by the will of God. Did all men submit cordially to his will they would live together in love and harmony, and like the members of a healthy body, would all promote each other's welfare, and that of the whole system. But they have refused to obey his will, and have set up their own wills in opposition to it; and what has been the consequence. Convulsions, most terrible convulsions, which have in ten thousand thousand instances, led one member of this great body to injure another; and not only disturbed but almost destroyed the peace of society. What are wars, insurrections, revolutions. What are robberies, piracies, murders, but convulsions in the moral world. Convulsions which would never have occurred had not the will of man refused to submit to the will of God. And never will these convulsions cease, never will universal love and peace and happiness prevail, until the rebellious will of man shall again submit to the controlling will of God and his will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven."—*Payson.*

Selections.

THE LITTLE ACCIDENTS; OR GOD'S PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

It is a remarkable fact, that so many of the recent revolutions in Europe came by chances. That in France, seemed to have been caused by an accidental shot. The people in vast throngs, demanding a change of government, stood face to face with the army and the army was every moment expecting the word to fire. While the word was delayed, some unknown person in the crowd discharged a shot and killed the commander of the Regiment; when the soldiers, without orders, in a spirit of revenge, commenced firing upon the people. This was the signal for an uprising, before which thrones and armies were powerless.

A like accident brought on the revolution in Prussia. A mass of the people friendly to the Government, had collected around the palace, to join in cheering, in expression of gratitude for reforms which had just been conceded. A secret conspiracy had chosen this time to introduce confusion and revolution. The mob which moved at their bidding, pressed in upon the crowd about the palace, till the dragoons advanced to clear the way and prepare the troops. At this moment a musket was discharged by one unknown, then two others went off into the air, wholly by accident as it was said. In an instant the word went through the city, "We are betrayed! The blood of citizens has been shed! It was enough—confusion and revolution ensued.

So it was in Naples. The people had become deeply excited. Barricades had been erected; troops were drawn up around the palace. At this instant a musket was fired by one of the people, and a grenadier was killed. From that a bloody contest ensued. So, in the opening of the revolution in Austria; the crafty and powerful stood face to face around the palace, [illegible] at last, one of the palace [illegible] and this became a signal for the [illegible].

Now, in these accidents, so called, none but an atheist can fail to see the hand of God. As Ahab was slain, and the precisely declared purpose of God upon him [illegible] the second declaration of his purpose made [illegible] of a minute [illegible] are, [illegible] falsity of the notion of many, that God has a general superintendence of the world, without particular care and providence in minute affairs. For here the smallest accidents are seen to be shaking empires. It is difficult to see on what principles men reason, when they allow Providence to take care of the world, but not of things in the world—to take care of the human race, but not of the men which compose the race. And, it is more difficult to see with what eyes they read the Bible, which everywhere asserts it, and is everywhere luminous with historical illustrations of it. What is more beneath regard than the single hairs of our head, which are all numbered with God? What is more insignificant than a sparrow? yet, not a sparrow falls without our Father. He feeds the fowls, hears the ravens cry, and clothes the grass of the field. He enlists and trains the frogs, and flies, and locusts in his armies; and with such troops he was too much for Pharaoh.

THE GREATEST MAN.—In the final day, in whose searching light all men must be judged, the greatest man then, in the estimation of the intelligent universe, will not be the philosopher who has explored the heavens, and made the greatest discoveries on the fields of space; not the statesman who holds in his hand the destinies of a nation, not the monarch who commanded the mightiest army, and achieved the most splendid triumphs; not the orator who has dazzled the world with the brilliancy of his intellect, and the splendor of his eloquence.

The greatest man then will be he who shall have conducted into heaven the greatest number of souls; it will be he around whom shall gather the largest number of redeemed ones, to acknowledge their obligation to him as their spiritual father, and as the honored instrument of their conversion. Think of such men as Paul, Chrysom, Baxter, Knox, Whitfield, Wesley. What tides of joy must swell their mighty souls, when surrounded by their spiritual offspring, and when, for the first time, they learn the extent of their successes—successes which far exceed their highest expectations. They have sown the seed in hope, but then they shall behold the golden and plentiful harvest, produced as the result of their holy toil; and then what joy, what triumph, when each is permitted to reap his harvest and garner his sheaves! For they shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them.

SHOWING THE DEAD.—There is a curious custom at Havana, of laying out bodies in state during the night before burial. They are placed close to the open window fronting the street, on a couch raised four or five feet from the ground. The corpse is surrounded with high wax tapers, and the whole room illuminated. Frequently, when returning from a "tertulia" or ball, I have been startled by seeing the fixed and rigid features of some old gentleman or lady, dressed in their best attire, and apparently reclining before the window. It used to appear an unnecessary mockery of death, dressing out a corpse in a new suit of clothes, with tight patent leather boots, and white neckcloth.

I remember one night in particular. I was returning home through one of the by-streets, when, seeing the lower windows of a house illuminated, and concluding there was a body lying in state, I went towards it. There, close to the window, so close that I could have touched it through the bars, lay the body of a young girl about fifteen years of age. She was dressed as for a ball, with flowers in her hair, and white satin shoes on her feet; her hands crossed on her breast, her eyes closed, and her mouth slightly opened; and altogether her face and expression was one of the most beautiful I have ever seen.—*Sullivan's Rambles.*

THE REWARD.—At Worms, when Luther had returned forsaken and dispirited to his hotel, a servant entered bearing a silver vase filled with a refreshing beverage, the offering of the aged Duke Eric, of Brunswick, a powerful lord belonging to the Pope's party. As the Reformer, touched deeply by the kindness, drank, he said—

"As on this day, Duke Eric has remembered me, may our Lord Jesus Christ remember him in the hour of his last struggle."

The servant took back the message to his master. The aged Duke called to mind these words at the moment of his death, and, addressing a young man who stood at his bed-side, said:

"Take the Bible and read to me."

The youth read the words of Christ, and the soul of the dying man took comfort.

"Whosoever shall give you a cup of cold water to drink, in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily, I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward."—*Pacific Expositor.*

OUR ARK.—A Christian, like Noah, has an ark, and he has nothing to do with the floods; they are in the hands of the Lord.

LAST HOURS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

It has fallen to the lot of few noblemen to leave so blessed a memory as Prince Albert. The account given below concerning his death is taken from an English periodical in our hands. It will be read with interest, not only because of his exalted station, as the husband of the British Queen, but on account also of his own great private worth, as a truly good man. It may cheer us too that royalty is no refuge from sorrow and death; that the inmates of the most splendid palace feel, under affliction, like the humblest of the earth, and that if saved, it must be, as with others of our race, by a hearty, [illegible] Father & Saviour.

"There has reached us from abroad a most interesting extract from a letter which was written by a member of the Queen's household shortly after the death of Prince Albert. The extremely confidential position which the writer held at the time, not only gives the assurance of perfect reliability, but invests the following lines with a very special interest. After describing the grief and fears of the whole household for the Queen, the writer speaks of the personal loss sustained in the death of Prince Albert:—"How I shall miss his conversation about the children! He used often to come into the school-room to speak about the education of the children, and he never left me without my feeling that he had strengthened my hands and raised the standard I was aiming at. Nothing mean or frivolous could exist in the atmosphere that surrounded him; the conversation could not be trifling if he was in the room. I dread the return of spring for my dear lady. It was his favorite time of the year—the opening leaves, the early flowers, and fresh green were such a delight to him; and he so loved to point out their beauties to his children, that it will be terrible to see them without him. The children kept his table supplied with primroses, which he especially loved. The last Sunday he passed on earth was a very blessed one for the Princess Alice to look back upon. He was very ill and very weak, and she spent the afternoon alone with him, while the others were in church. He begged to have his sofa drawn to the window, that he might see the sky and the clouds sailing past. He then asked her to play to him, and she went through several of his favorite hymns and chorals. After she had played some time, she looked round and saw him lying back, his hands folded as if in prayer, and his eyes shut. He lay so long without moving that she thought he had fallen asleep. Presently he looked up and smiled. She said, 'Were you asleep, dear papa?' 'Oh, no,' he answered, 'only I have such sweet thoughts.' During his illness his hands were often folded in prayer, and when he did not speak, his serene face showed that the happy thoughts were with him to the end. The Princess Alice's fortitude has amazed us all. She saw from the first that both her father's and mother's firmness depended on her firmness, and she set herself to the duty. He loved to speak openly of his condition, and had many wishes to express. He loved to hear hymns and prayers. He could not speak to the Queen of himself, for she could not bear to listen, and shut her eyes to the danger. His daughter saw that she must act differently, and she never let her voice falter or shed a single tear in his presence. She sat by him, listened to all he said, repeated hymns, and then, when she could bear it no longer, would walk calmly to the door, and then rush away to her room, returning soon with the same calm and pale face without any appearance of the agitation she had gone through. I have had several interviews with the poor Queen since. The first time she said, 'You can feel for me, for you have gone through this trial.' Another time she said how strange it seemed, when she looked back, to see how much for the last six months the prince's mind had dwelt upon death and the future state; their conversation had so often turned upon these subjects, and they had read together a book called *Heaven our Home*, which had interested him very much. He once said to her, 'We don't know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognize each other and be together in eternity I am perfectly certain.' It seemed as if it had been intended to prepare her mind and comfort her—though of course it did not strike her then. She said she was a wonder to herself, and she was sure it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained. She feared it would not last, and that times of agony were before her. She said, 'There's not the bitterness in this trial that I felt when I lost my mother—I was so rebellious then; but now I can see the mercy and love that are mixed in my trial.' Her whole thought now is to walk worthy of him, and her greatest comfort to think that his spirit is always near her, and knows all that she is doing."

CHARITY.—Those of us who have read classic history may remember an incident in the history of the Macedonian emperor. A painter was commanded to sketch the monarch. In one of his great battles he had been struck with the sword upon the forehead, and a very large scar had been left on the right temple. The painter, who was a master hand in his art, sketched him leaning on his elbow, with his finger covering the scar on his forehead, and so the likeness of the king was given, but without the scar. Let us put the finger of charity upon the scar of each church, whatever it may be—the finger of a tender and forbearing charity, and see in spite of it and under it the image of Christ notwithstanding.—*Cumming.*

Quarrels would never last long, if the fault were on one side only.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE ILLUSTRATED.

The following narrative, from a London periodical, will be read with interest as an illustration of God's providential care of those who trust in Him, and of the efficiency of their prayers.

In a small island on the east coast of Jutland, there lived, in the beginning of the present century, a minister of Christ, who bore part in the extreme poverty of his parishioners with a most submissive spirit. Between the years 1816 and 1820, the distress of the islanders went on in such ever-increasing ratio, that they at last found themselves disabled from contributing almost anything to their pastor's support, and he being burdened with a numerous family, was often reduced to the greatest straits. In the spring of 1820 the distress reached its climax. Not only all the grain, but every other species of provision was so entirely exhausted, that, with the exception of a very few individuals, actual want stared both the people and the preacher in the face.

One day the old clergyman, stung by witnessing the pitiable sufferings of his family, yet still confiding in Him who had so often proved his help in times of need, took his staff in his hand, and set forth to make a tour of the island, in the hope of somewhere procuring even a single bushel of rye (either as a gift or loan) in order to supply his hungry children with bread. But in most of the houses into which he entered he found as great destitution as in his own, and the very few who still possessed a little store refused to part with it, either because they really required it for their own support, or because they anxiously desired to realize a usurious price for it, and well knew their minister could not give it. So, with a heavy heart, the old servant of the Lord returned in the evening to his home as empty handed as he had set out.

But though "cast down," he felt sure he was "not forsaken," for he had experienced during his long life, and especially in these last years of famine, too many instances of divine assistance to allow him to "cast away his confidence;" and so he entered into his closet, and in his distress called upon his God, imploring Him to interpose in his extremity and thus enable him to praise his name. And lo! He who is the hearer and answerer of prayer did not put the confidence of his sorely-tried servant to shame. For while the father of the family was thus on his knees before God, the mother had sent two of her sons to fetch a basket of turf from a not distant outhouse, and in proceeding to this shed they had to pass close by a clay-pit, from which clay had recently been dug for some necessary repairs on their dwelling. Perhaps the recent digging had loosened some of the clay from the side of the pit, which after rains had worked down; perhaps a slanting ray of the setting sun fell just then into the pit, and lit up an object which might otherwise have been long hid; however it was God's providence so ordered it, that one of the boys caught sight of what seemed to be a ring, projecting from the side of the pit. He jumped down to examine it, and sure enough it was a ring, at which both boys now tugged with all their might; but it stuck too fast for them. They then fetched a spade, and digged away the clay, and soon discovered that the ring was affixed to a tin box, which lay imbedded in the clay-pit. By their continued and probably more eager than expert blows with the spade, the side of the box was broken in, and lo! a quantity of ancient coins tumbled out into the bottom of the pit! The boys ran with all speed to announce what they had found to their father, whose eyes overflowed at this discovery, which he accepted as an answer to his prayer; and he felt disposed to exclaim with pious Paul Gerhardt,

"Ways hath He always ready,
Of means He hath no lack."

The tin box was now dug entirely out, and the coins, which were chiefly of the date of 1649, (in the reign of Frederick III. of Denmark,) amounted in value to eleven hundred dollars. The clergyman delivered over the treasure found by his sons to the nearest magistrate, by whom it was reported to the king, together with a faithful account of the extreme indigence in which the finders were pining. The result was, an order that the whole sum should be given back to the worthy clergyman; and thus was a servant of the Lord visibly helped out of a most pressing necessity.

This anecdote is perfectly authentic, and some of the coins are still in the possession of a surviving member of the rescued family.

THE INVINCIBLES OF COMMON LIFE.—What a glorious troop might be formed of those men who have won their laurels in the campaign of life; fighting not against the sword and bayonet, but against hardship and circumstances; natural defects, and the ridicule or opposition of their fellow men. Nor has the fight been against a visible or tangible foe alone; these men have had themselves to conquer: their ignorance or indolence; their natural leaning to evil; the bad habits of early days, or even their poverty and the lowness of their social station.

LIBERALITY.—We notice a statement that two Cumberland Presbyterian churches under the care of Rev. A. A. Bell, of Pleasant Hill, Ala., numbering only about one hundred members, two thirds of whom are females, pledge themselves to the support of one missionary in the army during the war. They have paid over for this purpose, the present financial year, more than $2,800, and engaged to pay some $1,800 more.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. M. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, C. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

FINISHED.

When some great work has been brought to completion, some grand conception of the human mind happily embodied, some obstacle in the way of the progress of mankind successfully removed, the triumphs of genius are hailed with grateful plaudits and the blessings of thousands who are to be the recipients of benefits thereby bestowed, and which would not have been possible otherwise. We can imagine how the emotions of the author of all this possible good and pleasure must swell and rise, as he views the completed perfection of his designs, and beholds in the creation which he has made a thing of beauty and joy and usefulness, for which unborn generations will bless and revere his memory. These men the world calls great, and if they have so lived that the world shall call them also good, they achieve a species of immortality which is the highest of all earthly honors and rewards.

And yet that man has never lived and acted, however successful and abundant may have been his labors, who could with truth write upon any one of them all the word "finished." If others could not perceive the defects that really existed, his own more practised and jealous eye would certainly detect the "something wanting" which indicated that perfection had not been attained. And this for the very good and sufficient reason that perfection was not *attainable*.

But there is a finished work, a completed labor, a perfection of design and execution which leaves nothing to be added, and will suffer nothing to be subtracted. Absolutely whole and round, its proportions all adjusted, it stands alone, in its peerless and unapproachable grandeur, a finished work—a finished work in righteousness. It is viewed with complacency and satisfaction by the Almighty Father, because it is the work of his only and well-beloved Son. It is applied to the human soul by the Holy Spirit, because it alone can meet all our wants and desires, cure all our ills and infirmities, raise and exalt all our nobler aspirations, and open to us the high and blissful realities of that eternal existence which faith reveals. When Christ bowed his head upon the Cross and said "*it is finished*," the whole Godhead gave consent and pronounced it *very good*. Two things may be profitably inferred from the finished character of the work of Christ:

1st. It offers a firm foundation for the believers' hope, it warrants a cheerful and assured confidence that He who has begun the good work in them will carry it on unto the perfect day. That though they stumble, they shall not utterly fall, and that in the might of him who loved them and gave himself for them, who, himself, triumphed over death and the grave, they also shall triumph in the supreme hour, and, with songs and everlasting joy on their heads, be admitted to those heavenly mansions which have been prepared aforetime for those that love Him.

2nd. It shows that those who reject this great salvation can hope for no other. The work is done, finished, perfect. No more sacrifice for sins remaineth to be offered. Christ died *once* that He might bring us to God. Henceforth, he ever liveth to make intercession for all who come unto God through him. His finished righteousness is the only robe in which we can dare to approach the marriage supper of the Lamb. His blood offers the only cleansing stream in which we may wash away our pollutions and defilements. His strength alone can shield us in "that day of wrath, that dreadful day," when the sea and earth and hell shall give up their dead, to be judged out of the books whose seals shall then be opened.

Vainly then will we turn our imploring eyes upon Christ, if we have not sought and found him here. He will then sit as a Judge to dispense *justice*. Mercy will find no place at that final bar, when the wicked shall be driven away in their wickedness, and the righteous shall receive the reward of their righteousness. The kingdom shall then be delivered up to the Father, all things shall be put under Him, the sum of creation will be complete. The salvation of the christian, and the eternal loss of the sinner will be alike "finished."

THE TENTH OF MARCH NEXT.

In accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress of the Confederate States, the President has appointed and set apart the tenth of March next, as a "day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving."

We publish the proclamation in another column, and would call the special attention of our readers to it as a convenient specification of some of the reasons which should evoke our national repentance and national gratitude. The pious heart will be at no loss to add other reasons for humiliation and penitence, as well as thanksgiving, to those which are formally enumerated as special objects requiring this high act of veneration and worship at our hands, in this critical and most interesting juncture of our public affairs.

It is not too early to begin now the work of preparation for this important service. There should be deep searchings of heart, on the part of all the people, for this is a national duty and is by no means, rightly, to be confined to the real and professed children of God. We should approach the solemn time with great anxiety, lest it should be found at last that we have come unclothed and naked in our own defiled garments of self-righteousness, and utterly weak and powerless in our own mistaken strength.

We have great need of help and sustenance from on high. God's face has been averted from us long enough for us to feel, and feel deeply, the chilling and almost deadening effect of its withdrawal. The beaming of His countenance, in reconciled love and mercy upon us, can alone bring health and joy and peace, together with the blessings of a restored national prosperity and greatness. Great reason have we, as a nation, for humiliation; not only in the calamities which have fallen upon us and the bitter chalice which has been commended to our lips, but also, and what is far more worthy of our serious and penitent consideration, in the sins whereby we have provoked this stern chastisement; nay, whereby we are daily and hourly, even now, insulting the Divine Majesty and calling down upon our heads the vengeance due to an outraged and a broken law.

There is a condition which a nation may reach when divine justice will, indeed, stay the hand that has been uplifted in smiting them; but it will not be for the purpose of binding up the wounds which the rod has inflicted, nor of mollifying the sores and bruises with the all-healing ointment of restored love and favor. God, in such cases only says, "Why should this people be stricken any more, they will revolt more and more," and, while he removes his stroke, he also takes away his mercy, and leaves them to stumble in their own thick darkness, and to work out their own speedy and certain destruction.

But we do not desire such a termination to our present controversy with the Almighty. No one, not even the most impious in the land, would be content with such an escape from his correction and rebuke. It is still possible to entreat his favor, our prayers and our thanksgivings may still receive a gracious audience at the throne of the Most High, and this is argument enough, were all others wanting, why we should give Him no rest, day nor night, but always pray, and not faint when we suppose that the answer to our petitions is too long delayed. "I tell you," says Christ, that God will avenge his elect *speedily*. He added this emphasis that we may have the greater assurance of the truth of that blessed declaration. Nevertheless he requires FAITH as the one great condition of the promised help—faith that will take no denial, but will persevere under any and every difficulty, until we have that granted to our *importunity* which was denied to our *request*. "God is our refuge and our strength; a very present help in trouble." He only can cast out the evil spirit of war and bloodshed; of faction and of discontent; but he would have his people, and all people, to remember "that *this* kind goeth not out except by *prayer and fasting*.

We make a slight increase in our advertising rates. Hereafter the price will be $3.00 per square of 10 lines or less for each publication. Advertisements not marked with the desired number of insertions, will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

"NATIONS NEVER MURDERED."—The *Examiner* commences an able *editorial* with the remark that "*Nations are never murdered; but they sometimes commit suicide.*" There is truth in this remark, which has been strikingly illustrated in the decline and fall of the empires of the old world. The Assyrian empire, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman empire, all committed suicide. They are no more—but not one of them was murdered. If, as Seward has repeatedly said in his speeches, the United States, as a nation, are ruined by Secession—they are *self ruined*—and guilty of suicide. They have a dictatorship left—and territory and numbers enough for an empire, without the Confederate States.—*Chris. Observer.*

THE POOR.—There are God's poor and the Devil's poor; the first from Providence, the other from vice.

THE DISEASE OF DEPRESSION.

Under this title, the *Wilmington Journal* closes a sound article as follows:

"Men of thought—men of speech—men of writing—men of action—all men who have their country's interest at stake, owe it to that country to combat this disease of depression which is laying hold on the country, and sapping the vitals of its power both at home and in the army."

This disease, belonging as it does to the "phobia" family, is very dangerous when it is not treated radically in its early stages. It is also infectious, easily propagated from the bite of the patient, and thus becomes the cause of danger and death to others. Against its spread we should, all of us, employ the utmost precaution, and, from our liability to contract it in our own persons, we should be especially interested in the means that may prove efficient for its cure. We will suggest two remedies that are within the reach of every one, and, what renders them still more valuable, they are equally good as preventives.

The first is A CONTENTED MIND. Whatever we have lost, though it may be great, is as nothing compared with what is still left. If our wealth has taken to itself wings and flown away; if other losses of mere worldly prosperity have been our lot; if even the waves and billows of misfortune have gone over our souls, yet there is no reason why we should be unduly cast down or indulge in vain repinings that it is not with us "as in months past." We have much left to us that might have been taken away with the other things that constitute our losses, but which have been mercifully spared. Life, health, friends remain to sweeten our bitterness, to refresh our weariness, to lift us up when ready to fall, and to cheer us with the hope of better days to come.

Who does not feel, even in the midst of all his gloom, if he will but calmly forecast the future, that life is not wholly dark, that, if the close of the war shall only find us independent, free to seek again, in our own way, the restoration of that prosperity which we have lost, we shall be able to look back, even joyfully, upon the privations we have borne, the days of darkness through which we have passed and the trials and hardships which we have been enabled to overcome.

What stories of the past ages thrill the mind like the tales of suffering which patriots and heroes have endured for the sake of liberty and independence! How do we honor the wounds and scars which the retired veteran so proudly shows as his badge of honor, won on an hundred fields where it was his privilege to do battle for the cause of truth and freedom! But in these silent conflicts with difficulties that are real, though impersonal, that waste the strength and bow down the spirit, the conqueror may win victories not less renowned than those for which the world accords the laurel wreath.

The second remedy is A HOPEFUL SPIRIT. This is a sure and certain specific, and, withal, pleasant to the taste. It attacks the very seat of the disease and drives it from the system. The most alarming symptoms are instantly abated, and, once fully under its influence, the patient is entirely cured. With cheerful eyes, he may take a new survey of his position and find that the bitterness of death is past. Hope has also a transforming power. It not only cures the patient of his disease, but it makes him better than he was before. It points to new beauties after which he may strive, to the exclusion of what may be distasteful and unpleasant in the scenes around him. It bridges over the great gulf that lies between the actual and the possible, and brings near, even into our possession, the substantial good that seemed to be afar off. It stimulates perseverance, by diminishing the obstacles that lie in the way of attaining the object of our desires, and keeps ever before our eyes the advantage that must accrue to us from their realization. It saves us from despair and the dead chill of despondency, by opening the doors of the prison-house and inviting us to the enjoyment of that freedom and liberty which are to be found outside its gloomy walls. In the darkness and intricacy of the labyrinth, it is the clue by which we may regain the pure regions of the upper air. By a merciful provision of our natures, it springs eternal in the human breast; it is always at hand, and, if we will but avail ourselves of its health-giving efficacy, no one need ever die of "the disease of depression."

WHAT NEXT?

The telegraph informs us that our Commissioners have returned to Richmond, from Fortress Monroe, at which place they had an interview with Lincoln and Seward. We are not yet in possession of the details of the conference, but are left to infer that it was very short, consisting only of the statement, by the messengers of our government, of their mission and its objects; and the curt reply that submission to the United States authority was still insisted upon. That there were no questions about the status of slavery to be adjusted, that having been settled by late amendments made to the Constitution of the United States. This appears to have been all that passed, but there will be a sort of interest in the meagre detail when it shall be made public. We expect to know all about it before our next issue, and can then determine with more of certainty and precision what our duty is, in view of the untoward progress of events which seemed, but lately, to be fraught with some degree of hopefulness as to an early termination of this bloody strife.

In our present uncertainty, however, we can but accept the issue that seems to be tendered anew to this Confederacy, and reiterate the oft expressed opinion that the sword, alone, is capable of solving definitely the great question of independence or subjugation, liberty or slavery. For there is no middle alternative offered: not even reconstruction, with its positive evils, and much more than doubtful advantages, even as a cessation of bloodshed and violence. *Submission* is demanded, and, in their haughty arrogance, they tell us that no terms can be made with rebels.

And now, what next? That is the practical question of the hour, a question that must be determined speedily, at once and forever. If we are unworthy of our freedom, and are willing to accept peace on any terms, the way is easy and the sooner it is done the better. There need be no further shedding of precious blood, no more desolations of the fairest portions of our land, no more privation of our accustomed enjoyments and comforts—all these we can have, and speedily, if we will only consent to the terms which conquerors impose upon those whose power of resistance will no longer avail for their own protection. But if we are men, worthy of our ancestry, of the heritage of liberty and free government which we have been proud to call our own, if we are willing to surrender ease, comfort, property, life itself, if only our honor and the best interests of our own future and that of our posterity may be conserved; then we shall have a manly and fearless answer to our question, and the Southern battle-cry shall again re-echo throughout the land, to evince anew the stern determination which characterized the earlier years of the war, when patriotism was a living principle. The times demand energy, action! There is no time to waste in discussing whether it would not be better to send another delegation, composed of different men; whether there are not some compromises that may yet be made to avert the possible and probable evils of a fierce renewal of the conflict. There is no retreat, but in chains of slavery! But while this is true, let us accept the truth not as desperate men to whom nothing is left but a desire for vengeance. Thank God there is much of hopefulness in our present condition; and, if the result of this late attempt at negotiation shall but satisfy those who have been clamoring for that peculiar mode of conducting war-like operations, which aims to subdue armies and capture forts and cities by the employment of the "olive branch" instead of the musket and the bayonet, then indeed shall we learn the homely but useful lesson which needs must have been bought with a dear experience, that in *union*, and in this alone, there is *strength*. We can easily anticipate the action of Congress when the late Commissioners shall have made their report. Of course they will re-affirm, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, the determination of this people to be FREE. Shall they be sustained with every heart and voice in this Confederacy, or shall there yet be found those who are weak enough to cry peace, peace when there is no peace. For the action of our people on this matter, in the light of these recent developments, we must be content to wait for a while, but we would invite every one to a careful pondering of this all important question, "WHAT NEXT!"

WHAT IS PRAYER?

"The spirit also helpeth our infirmities.—Romans viii: 26.

Languor may be the penalty of *egotism* in prayer. No other infirmity is so subtile or so corrosive to devotion as that of an over weening consciousness of self. It is possible that one's self-conceit should flaunt itself in the forms of devoutness.

To a right minded man some of the most astonishing passages in the Bible are the mysterious declarations and hints of the *residence* of the Holy Spirit in a human soul. We must stand in awe, before any just conception of the meaning of such verses as these: "The Spirit of God dwelleth in you;" "God dwelleth in us;" "Ye are the temple of God;" Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost;" "Full of the Holy Ghost;" "Filled with all the fulness of God;" "Praying in the Holy Ghost;" "With all prayer in the Spirit;" "The Spirit itself maketh intercession for us."

But the mysteriousness of such language should not surprise us. Its mystery is only the measure of its depth. It is the reality which it expresses that is amazing. Let us not fritter it away by shallow interpretations. While, on the one hand, we are under no necessity of blinking the truth of the intense activity of the soul in any holy experience; on the other hand, we must discern in such phraseology, the *greater* intensity of the Holy Spirit's action on a holy mind. The existence of the mind is no more a reality than this indwelling of God.

What then is prayer as seen in *perspective* with this doctrine of "the Spirit?" Is it merely the dialect of helplessness? Is it only, as Paley defines it, the expression of want? Is it nothing but the lament of poverty, or the moan of suffering, or the cry of fear? Is it simply the trust of weakness in strength, the leaning of ignorance upon wisdom; the dependence of guilt upon mercy? It is all these, but more. A holy prayer is the Spirit of God speaking through the infirmities of a human soul.

PERSEVERANCE.—"Walk on," says the generous and holy Leighton "in the way of God's commands, though it be with weak and tottering steps. 'Nay, but,' you say, 'I cannot, I can but creep.' Well, then, *even creep*, so you are only in that path and *going forward* in it. Creeping will bring you strength to walk, and finally to run, yea, to mount up with wings of an eagle." We have not given his remark in form but in substance. Many long years ago it met our eye in one of the fainting and reeling turns of our own spiritual life. It gave us strength. May it do the same for you;

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

GOD IN THE WAR.

The expression is often made, and sometimes it finds its way into the public press, "that God has nothing to do with this cruel and wicked war;" that "it is the work of wicked men, instigated by the prince of darkness." That Atheists should indulge such opinions and give utterance to such expressions, is only consistent with their creed, which denies the existence of God, and consequently His providential dealings with man. But that professed believers in the existence of God and His revelation to men, should utter such expressions, is exceedingly strange. It is not only wresting the sceptre from Jehovah's hand and rejecting the plain teachings of his word, but it is infidelity in disguise. To believe in God as he is set forth in the Bible, is to believe in him as the sovereign disposer of all events, the smallest as well as the greatest; for the great affairs of the world are composed of small ones, as the chain is composed of links. Nor is he indifferent to such a fearful conflict as ours, for he that numbers the hairs of our heads, while not even a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice, could not be indifferent to such a stupendous struggle in which millions of lives are sacrificed. He still "doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth," and no power can thwart his purposes.—The Lord could easily have averted this sore calamity, if the war had not been in accordance with his sovereign will. When Rehoboam marshalled his mighty host to bring back all the kingdom of Israel to his control, a fratricidal war seemed inevitable. But the word of the Lord came to them saying, "Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren; return every man to his house, for this thing is done of me. And they obeyed the voice of the Lord," and peace continued to reign.

And so he could have spoken to our hosts when they were first marshalled upon the plains of Manassas, and said, "Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren: return every man to his house, for this thing is done of me," and they would have obeyed his voice, and both armies would have grounded their arms and returned to their own homes, and this cruel war would have been averted. But, as a nation both North and South, we had greatly sinned against the Lord, and it was his will that we should suffer this sore calamity of war as a just penalty for our manifold sins; and hence this war is upon us for our transgressions. Not that our sins were greater than other nations which are enjoying peace, but our sins were aggravated by their being committed against so much light and knowledge. It is idle, therefore, to say that certain politicians were the cause of the war; they were only the secondary cause of our conflict—the instruments used by God to bring it upon us. The prime cause of the war was the sins of the people, and verily we are all guilty before God. As we have all sinned and provoked God's displeasure, so we must all bear our chastisment with patience and fortitude. But the North has sinned as well as the South, and although she is suffering part of the penalty of her sins, still it is not suffering equally with the South; but the time of her calamity will come. We have drunk deeply of the bitter cup of cruel war, and we may have yet to drink more deeply, but our enemies cannot dash the bitter cup from their lips. In all their cruelty to prisoners, and inhumanity to the helpless, they are mingling with their own hands the bitter chalice which they may yet have to drink to its dregs. The Lord may allow them to overrun us, and he may not use us as a rod to chastise our enemies, but he will not be at a loss for a nation to use as a rod to afflict them. God, in justice, will mete out the full measure of punishment to all who sin against him. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord."

"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, let the multitude of the isles be glad thereof." Although some would exclude God from our fearful conflict, yet the fact that He is *in* the war, is our greatest source of comfort and hope. Nor has he brought this painful war upon us for our sins, and then sat down as an idle spectator of its passing events. But when the storm of battle rages highest in the midst of its thunder and smoke he is there, deciding on whose banner victory shall perch, and hence "the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift." And as He was in the commencement and all through this war, so He will be in its close. Underlying this whole conflict, He has some great and wise plan which He is carrying on to completion, and when that design is accomplished, He will bring it to a termination; and although we cannot now see what the end will be, still it will all be right, because it will be in accordance with the divine will. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" This is what we pray for daily when we offer the petition, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." The christian's will should be so merged into God's will that His will would be their will. We should not mark out what we desire, and try to pray God over to our side, (as too many do) but we should pray that His will be done. In these days of sore trouble we should imitate the example of our Saviour in Gethsemane, "Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless, not my will but thine be done." If the Lord was not in the war, and our destiny was in the hands of wicked men, we would have great reason to fear the result, and our future prospect would be gloomy indeed. But we rejoice that the Lord still sways the sceptre of universal dominion, and holds in His hand the destiny of nations and of men. And the result of our war, be what it may, will be in accordance with His will, and he will overrule it, with all other things, and make them work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose."

M. M. Q.

THREE POOR WAYS TO RETRENCH.—1. To stop your religious newspapers. 2. To deprive your children of necessary schooling. 3. To cease contributing to religious objects. Retrenchment in these is generally followed by greater expenditures in other matters.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO THE CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

During the Sessions of Synod in Greensboro', the Presbytery of Concord resolved that the assessment on the Churches for Commissioners' Fund, and other purposes, should be increased fifty per cent, and the Stated Clerk was directed to publish this increased list of assessment in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*. The following is the list. Let those interested preserve it.

Asheville,	$15 00	Mallard Creek,	$18 00
Back Creek,	18 00	Marion,	6 00
Bethany,	15 00	Mills River,	6 00
Bethesda,	20 00	Morganton,	15 00
Bethlehem,	5 00	New Hope,	10 00
Bethpage,	12 00	Newton,	3 00
Beulah,	2 00	Olney,	10 00
Castinia Grove,	8 00	Paw Creek,	15 00
Centre,	23 00	Philadelphia,	20 00
Charlotte,	60 00	Pleasant Hill,	15 00
College Church,	15 00	Poplar Tent,	30 00
Concord,	15 00	Prospect,	23 00
Concord Town,	30 00	Providence,	18 00
Dallas,	5 00	Ramah,	12 00
Davidson's River,	8 00	Rocky River,	45 00
Drusilla,	2 00	Rutherfordton,	8 00
Duncan's Creek,	5 00	Salem,	2 00
Ebenezer,	5 00	Salisbury,	45 00
Fifth Creek,	10 00	Sandy Plains,	2 00
Flat Creek,	2 00	Sharon,	18 00
Fourth Creek,	30 00	Shelby,	2 00
Franklin (Mason)	2 00	Shiloh,	5 00
Franklin (Rowan)	4 00	Siloam,	6 00
Goshen,	10 00	Steel Creek,	30 00
Hendersonville,	5 00	Sugar Creek,	30 00
Hiwassee,	5 00	Swannanoa,	6 00
Hopewell,	30 00	Tabor,	12 00
Jefferson,	5 00	Taylorsville,	8 00
Joppa,	6 00	Third Creek,	30 00
Lebanon,	8 00	Thyatira,	20 00
Lenoir,	6 00	Unity, (Lincoln)	28 00
Lincolnton,	10 00	Unity, (Rowan)	12 00
Long Creek,	10 00	Wadesboro,	5 00
Little Brittain,	12 00	Wilkesboro,	3 00
Machpelah,	12 00	Total:	$951 00

By order of the Presbytery.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 30th, 1865.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE KING'S FRIEND.

The ancient kings of Israel had an officer in their courts called the "King's Friend." 2 Sam. 15: 37.—"Hushai, David's friend." 16: 16.—"Hushai, the Archite, David's friend." 1 Kings, 4: 5.—"Zabud, the son of Nathan, was principal officer, and the King's (Solomon's) friend.

When Stanislaus, king of Poland, 1704, was arranging the state of his household, he put upon the list a French officer who was attached to him. The treasurer asked in what quality his majesty chose he should be put upon the list. "In the quality of my friend," said the Prince. No doubt this was a high honor and a source of happiness; but how much more to be called the friend of God, as Abraham was.

GERMANY.—The Congress of leading Romish theologians, which took place last year at Munich, is not to be repeated this year. Its tone was too philosophical to please the Pope, who meanwhile has issued a letter pointedly hostile to such meetings. Dr. Dollinger—one of the leading Romish divines of Germany—is in very bad odour at Rome, and Dr. Forschammer is suspected almost as strongly as Dr. Dollinger.

While Romanists are thus tied up from talking, or even thinking, a Protestant Professor at Heidelberg has come out with a book entitled *Character Bild Jesu*, which is Renan and Strauss over again. About 150 of the 400 clergy of the Duchy have requested his removal.

HOUSEHOLD DEVOTION.—Sir Thomas Abney, as is well known, was the beloved friend of the celebrated Dr. Watts, who found in his house an asylum for more than thirty-six years. Sir Thomas was not more distinguished by his hospitality than his piety. Neither business nor pleasure interrupted his observance of public and domestic worship. Of this a remarkable instance is recorded. Upon the evening of the day that he entered on his office of Lord Mayor of London, without any notice he withdrew from the public assembly at Guildhall after supper, went to his house and performed family worship, and then returned to the company.

TEMPTED BY DEGREES.—John Newton says, Satan seldom comes to Christians with great temptations, or with a temptation to commit a great sin. You bring a green log and a candle together, and they are very safe neighbors; but bring a few shavings and set them alight, and then bring a few small sticks and let them take fire, and the log be in the midst of them, and you will soon get rid of your log. And so it is with little sins. You will be startled with the idea of committing a great sin, and so the devil brings you a little temptation, and leaves you to indulge yourself. "There is no harm in this;" "no great peril in that;" and so by these little chips we are first easily lighted up, and at last the green log is burned. Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation.

SPURGEON.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* says: "his attack on baptismal regeneration has caused many churchmen great uneasiness. Some, many, rush into the pulpit to argue and contradict, and explain, as they can; others are silent but thoughtful as to the issue. A national impression against the Church's Baptismal Confirmation and Burial Services, with that for the 'Visitation of the Sick," is being created. No other man could have done such damage as Mr. Spurgeon. He is *not* sectarian; he has no quarrel with establishments; in other words he never joined any anti church party.

His object is truth and honesty. Very sorely perplexed are the good Evangelicals. The Dean of Ribon and Mr. Ryle have appeared on the field, but it is, alas! an attempt to do what is impossible. The articles are Evangelical. The Prayer book in these services is semi-Popish.

TURKEY.—The sudden outburst of persecution against Protestants in Constantinople, including the seizure of every Mohammedan who has been baptized, is a direct breach of treaties, and will probably raise a diplomatic breeze. We wait further details; only adding, that the offices of Bible Societies, which had been summarily closed were re opened at the instance of the American and British Ambassadors.

The Rev. Dr. Vail, we see in the *Christian Witness*, accepts the Episcopate of Kansas, to which he was lately elected. Dr. Vail has long been known as an earnest, though moderate member of the Low-Church party,—one who has been zealous and indefatigable in promoting missionary work in every Diocese to which he has belonged, and who will doubtless do a great and good work in building up the Church in the youthful and sorely troubled Diocese to which he has been called.

CONTENTION.—When the husband is fire, and the wife tow, the devil easily sets them in a flame.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

The principal item of intelligence, is the return of our Commissioners, to Richmond, after an interview with Seward and Lincoln at Fortress Monroe. They have accomplished nothing; they have only heard the reiteration of the demand of the Yankee government for submission to the laws of the United States, including the changes that have been made in the Federal Constitution on the question of slavery. It is quite evident now that there is no hope of peace save what is to be found in our gallant armies and the firm and invincible resolution of our people.

Grant has demonstrated a little on our lines before Petersburg, but there has been nothing like an engagement. We refer our readers to the telegrams below for the details of such news as we have received up to the hour of going to press.

No further demonstrations have been made against Wilmington. The *Carolinian* of Thursday, Feb. 2d, says:

The enemy seem content with shelling occasionally our lines, from his gunboats, which are in the sound and in the river. Our men are in excellent spirits, and are not at all discouraged by the enemy's naval demonstration on either flank.

A deserter came into our lines yesterday, who reports that Admiral Porter and General Terry, are both awaiting orders from Washington. Having accomplished the object of the expedition, by the capture of Fisher, the enemy will not attempt any new movement until further orders. It is reported that the enemy is raiding through the county of Brunswick.

A YANKEE RAID ON SALISBURY.—The East Tennessee correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes from Bristol on the 11th:

"Considerable activity is reported among the troops around Knoxville. Salisbury is the object of the next movement. Several officers have made their escape from that prison recently and have furnished the authorities at Knoxville with maps of fortifications, routes, &c—everything requisite to make an invading party successful. New horses have been furnished Gillem's command, and they are ready for another extensive raid. There will be no demonstrations on South-western Virginia until towards spring, when the troops from Kentucky will be transferred to this department. An infantry force and a small quantity of cavalry, as scouts, may make a demonstration on this front, as a diversion in favor of the raiding party that shall move into North Carolina."

INTERESTING FROM THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI.—Through the politeness of Maj. J. S. Grinnan, recently arrived here from Texas on business of the government, we have some interesting intelligence from the region of the Trans-Mississippi.

Our forces had fallen back, in last December, from the line of the Ouachita river, on account of the difficulty of supplies. But it was not supposed that our military authorities intended to abandon any portion of Texas. A Shreveport paper says: "We are satisfied that it is not the intention of Gen. Smith to abandon a foot of ground, either in Arkansas or Louisiana; that he will be prepared to enter the campaign next spring with larger and better disciplined armies than have been marshalled in this department since the war began."

Major Grinnan left Texas about 30 days ago, and gives a striking account of the abundant prosperity of that State. Even in the time of war a tide of emigration is flowing in there; many of the planters on Red river, and throughout Arkansas, having come into Texas to find homes there and employment for their capital. Cotton is being exported in vast quantities; business thrives; and Confederate money and stocks are looking up at rates which should teach us a lesson in Richmond. Maj. Grinnan says that when he left San Antonio, thirty days ago, gold was selling at 10 to 13 for 1, in Confederate notes.

It appears that a most extraordinary market for government stocks has sprung up in Texas; which is accounted for by the fact that foreign capitalists are investing largely in them in course of trade—especially in the fifteen million loan. The Houston Telegraph says that the 6 per cents are selling from 135 to 180; and adds that the fifteen million loan, for peculiar reasons is "worth *ninety cents in specie* in this market."—*Rich. Examiner, 2d.*

CABARRUS COUNTY.—Col. J. C. Barnhardt, 84th N. C. M., writes to Dr. McEachern, Senator from Cabarrus and Stanly, that Cabarrus has furnished to the C. S. service: volunteers, 1205; conscripts, 301; junior reserves, 84; light duty men on service, 31; detailed and engaged on Government work, 29; detailed and exempted for N. C. railroad, 8; deduct from light duty men and others discharged, &c., 30; total, 1751. Home Guard duty at least 80 men.

Up to October 1st, 1862, he writes, we had 13 deserters, and since that time I do not think the number has much more than doubled. Also, up to that time, killed in battle, 88; died from wounds received in battle, 48; died from disease, 174; total lost up to that time, 310, out of 1379 men.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The San Antonio *Herald* says the French, on arriving in Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with a hearty salute, while they passed by the Yankee flag in silent contempt. Our flag is reported to be waving over stores, taverns and saloons all over the city of Matamoras.

THE YANKEE RAID ON WELDON.—The raid up the Chowan towards Weldon as we predicted, was abandoned before it accomplished anything. The measures taken to check and destroy the column, had it advanced to Weldon, were complete.—*Express.*

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—It seems that the fall of Fort Fisher has not put a stop to blockade running. The Wilmington *Carolinian* says South Carolinians are coming to Smithville, *via* the Georgetown road, and exchanging cotton and other commodities for gold and greenbacks.

Since 1861, Confederate cruisers have captured and destroyed 58 ships, 41 barks, 32 brigs and 57 schooners, besides pilot boats and small steamers. The aggregate value of vessels and cargoes is estimated at 34,605,000. That's the reason the Yankees keep talking so much about pirates.

MEMPHIS UNDER YANKEE RULE.—Memphis seems to have become a delightful city under Yankee rule. A letter in the New York *Tribune* says:

Memphis is to day the commercial capital of the valley. The swarms of speculators gather and disperse from here. It is thronged with adventurers. A class in greater haste to get riches and more reckless, was scarce known in California in the golden age of "Washoe."

A SPARK OF OUR FATHERS' FIRE.—When Rev. Preston Williams, a Kentucky Baptist minister, was conscribed by the Federal authorities, and his congregation were about to buy a substitute for him, he told them that rather than allow a substitute to go for him into that army he would lead as many as would follow him into the Confederate army. Two hundred and thirty-five accepted the patriotic proposition.

The people of Savannah seem not to be so bad, after all, judging from the following article which we find in the Sentinel of the 25th. At any rates, the Yankees don't put much confidence in them. The Sentinel says:

The boast of a "union sentiment" in Savannah—a "love for the old flag"—which the Yankees have put forth for reasons of policy, is already confessed to be a cheat and imposition. Every Southern city or district which has fallen within the enemy's lines, has been in turn thus slandered by the praises of the Yankees in the beginning and thus vindicated by their abuse in the end. The real sentiment of the citizens of Savannah will be far better understood by the following which we take from the Savannah *Republican* than from the false dispatches of Stanton or Sherman. The *Republican* is a Yankee paper, started in Savannah since Sherman's occupation:

"*We rely almost wholly on our Army and Navy patronage*, the sales to citizens being of course, just now, *very small*. It will require time to teach the rabid rebels of Savannah their fatal error, and as might be very naturally expected *of a people so closely allied with the interest and success of Jeff Davis' wicked rebellion, will not patronize in any way*, representatives of such an infernal Abolition sheet as the Tribune, if they can help it."

DEATH OF DR. WEIR.—This worthy citizen of Greensboro', who had been lingering for several months with pulmonary consumption, departed this life on Monday morning last.

We have missed him from his place of business on the street, but we hoped he might recover and enter again upon the duties of his office; but alas! his spirit has departed to a distant shore, and now mingles with the dwellers in immortality. His work is done; his tabernacle is taken down. We shall ever think of Dr. Weir as a man of rare worth—a christian gentleman; amiable, quiet, industrious, patient, faithful. The savor of his good name shall long survive him, and the bereaved take comfort from the thought of meeting him in a better country.—*Watchman and Harbinger.*

THE PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LEE.—The life size portrait of General R. E. Lee, painted by Mr. Bruce, of this city, and for the purchase of which as a state painting, a bill is now pending in the Legislature, was yesterday raised to a position in the hall of the House of Delegates, to the right of the Speaker's chair. All the effects of light and shade have been considered in the selection of a position for the painting, and it is believed that all the requisites have been combined. The painting attracted much attention, and during the session of the House the hall was thronged with visitors, who had a good opportunity of studying the grandeur of the *tout ensemble* of the portrait.—*Examiner.*

DEATHS OF SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS DURING THE WAR.—The following is a recapitulation of the whole loss, as classified by the "Roll of Honor" agent:

Brigadier Generals	4
Colonels	25
Lieutenant Colonels	15
Majors	10
Captains	123
Lieutenants	343
Staff Officers	36
Non Commis'ed Officers and Privates	7,074
Total	7,525

NEW POST ROUTE.—There is a new mail route established from Gibsonville, on the N. C. R. R. to Long's Mills, in Randolph county, N. C. This route passes through a thickly settled section of the country, which has much needed mail facilities. The distance from Gibsonville to Long's Mills is twenty miles the length of the route.

The following Post Offices are on the route: Gibsonville, Ingles' Mills, Brick Church, Coble's and Long's Mills. The mail is carried regularly twice a week over this route. The carrier leaves Long's Mills at 4 o'clock Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives at Gibsonville at 10 o'clock Tuesdays and Fridays, and returns to Long's Mills at 11 o'clock the same days.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree forbidding all Mexicans to wear clasps, medals, or other decorations conferred by the various successive Presidents of the defunct Republic. "They are," says the decree, "but so many sad memorials of civil strife and party triumph." An exception is made, however, in favor of the cross, gained in resisting the invasion of General Scott and his American Army, in 1846-7, as also of the clasp won by the garrison of Fort St. Juan d'Ulloa, at its bombardment by the French under Prince de Joinville.

Lincoln county, in this State, has furnished three distinguished military officers during this war, viz: Major Generals Ramseur and Hoke, and Brigadier General Johnston.

The incorporating house of the Raleigh Powder Mills blew up on Friday last. A free negro was the only person injured.

We have seen a letter from Gen. Winder to a gentleman in this place, in which he states that he will remove the Yankee prisoners from here as soon as practicable.—*Salis. Watchman.*

LINCOLN BURNED IN EFFIGY.—At a celebration in England, on Nov. 5, "Guy Fawkes' Day," when it is customary to burn the Pope in effigy, the President of the United States was substituted, with a figure hideously grotesque.

Major General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, orders that all officers and men of his division, on furlough or detail in South Carolina, will report to him, mounted, at Columbia, on January 26th.

General Gartrell has so far recovered from his wounds received at the battle of Coosawhatchie as to be up.

The excavations of Pompeii have just led to the discovery of a temple of Juno on the flags of which were scattered about more than 200 skeletons of women and children who during the eruption of Vesuvius, hastened to implore the protection of the goddess.

RELEASE OF SUPERINTENDENT RUTH.—Samuel Ruth, Superintendent of the Fredericksburg railroad, committed to Castle Thunder upon a charge of treason, was yesterday unconditionally released upon an order from the Provost Marshal's office.—*Examiner, 2d inst.*

NEWSPAPERS TO BE SENT FREE OF POSTAGE TO SOLDIERS.—Both Houses of Congress having passed, by a two thirds vote, the bill to authorize the mailing of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, the bill is now a law.

The President is again suffering from an attack of neuralgia and although confined to his house, he is not prevented from attending to business.

The North Carolina railroad Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. This will contribute to the State Sinking Fund the sum of $750,000.

We are informed that two gun boats engaged Fort Anderson yesterday evening, a short time, at long range. They threw in all, about fifteen shells. We replied with nine or ten shots, striking one of the boats, which immediately withdrew.—*Carolinian 4th inst.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Humiliation and Prayer,

with thanksgiving.

The Congress of the Confederate States by a joint resolution, have invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It is our solemn duty, at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which He has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn contritely and trustfully unto God; let us recognize in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us may be turned away by His merciful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies; and that He will graciously take our cause into his own hand and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence.

And let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, (with thanksgiving,) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God;" and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and the seal of (SEAL) the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

THE COMING TAX BILL.—It is said that Mr. E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, is to be Commissary General. He is spoken of as possessing peculiar fitness for the office. But the truth is, should Congress, as it probably will, pass a law giving market value for all property taken for government use, the labors of the Commissary Department will be immeasurably decreased. There will then be no necessity for impressments. It being once known that the government is giving the highest market price, the hidden stores of the country will be crowded into market. In this connection, we may mention that the House Finance Committee are now perfecting a sweeping tax bill, which will be ready to take the redundancy of the currency that would otherwise be created by the immense sums necessarily disbursed by the Government if it pays market price for property taken for public use. The tax bill will raise seven hundred million dollars, and a discount of fifteen per cent is to be allowed for prompt payment.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE DRAFT NORTH.—The Provost Marshal General has assigned to the different districts their correct quotas under the call of December 19th, for 300,000 men. The difference in the quotas is causing considerable trouble. For instance, the New York *Tribune* says:

It appears that instead of 4,435 men as fixed sometime ago, we are called upon to furnish 20,000. The Supervisors have directed their Committee on Volunteering to go at once to Washington and ascertain the cause of the sudden increase.

THE REAL MARAUDERS.—Satisfactory proof, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, has been obtained that of the prowlers in Sherman's rear, few, if any, belonged to Wheeler's forces, though so denominated. The thieves caught have turned out to be deserters from various infantry organizations, and one, a released Milledgeville convict. Hundreds of horses and mules have been returned to citizens by General Wheeler.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.—The Court House in Asheville was consumed by fire on Saturday the 28th ult. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. It originated in the cupola, where there was a town clock, on which repairs were being made that morning. Some other buildings we learn, were also consumed. The Court House was probably the finest and largest one in the State.—*Progress.*

The Constitutional *Union*, published at Washington city, says:

Pray God that the history of this horrible war may never be written. The world will shudder at it, and whenever the word infamy is spoken, it will be surely coupled with the names of Butler and Sherman.

It is said that in Memphis there is a negro who possesses an estate worth $50,000. The negro belongs to his wife.

DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA.—A Northern paper states that the debt of Philadelphia amounts to forty millions of dollars, (40,000,000.) The former debt has probably been increased to this enormous amount by paying bounties to men for the army.

YANKEE GALLANTRY.—By order of Gen. Dix, Mrs. Myers, the wife of a rebel officer, has been tried by a Military Court for purchasing goods in New York city. She was fined to the amount of her purchases ($1,231.50) and sentenced to be sent, under guard, to Tennessee, at her own expense.

A LADY WOUNDED.—Mrs. Grinnell, the English lady whose ministrations to the wounded in our hospitals will ever be gratefully remembered in the Confederacy, was shot by the Yankees a few days since, while approaching our lines in the Virginia Valley. She was riding in a carriage at the time, and received a painful bullet wound in one of her shoulders. She is now well cared for in private quarters at Richmond.

AT THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.—The following North Carolinians are held as prisoners of war at the old Capitol prison, Washington.

Capt. J. H. Norwood, 47th; Capt. J. R. Roach 44th; Capt. J. W. Coalin, 52nd; Lieut. A. B. Hilliard, 33d; Lieut. R. W. Stedman, 44th; Lieut. A. S. Webb, Adjutant 44th; and Lieut. T. M. Carter, 44th.

Charles Talcott Esq., Superintendent of the Danville railroad, Va., was offered by Senator Gwynn, now Duke of Sonora, fifty thousand dollars a year in gold if he would place his engineering skill at the disposal of the Emperor of Mexico. A passport and the funds for paying the passage of himself and family, accompanied this munificent offer to Mr. Talcott. He declined, on the ground that he was unwilling to desert his country in this time of trial.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The steamer Gen. Lyons arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 29th ult., with five hundred men of the Tenth North Carolina regiment, captured in Fort Fisher, who are to be sent to Fort Delaware.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The Baltimore *American* asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Mr. Davis' authority, to treat for peace upon the basis of submission to the Union. C. C. Clay, Jr., has arrived at a Confederate port. Commissary General Northrop has not resigned as reported.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Senate the negro question was further discussed several hours without result. The bill to establish the flag of the Confederate States passed without opposition. The new flag was displayed from the Capitol to day. The only change is in substituting a red bar for half the white field formerly composing the outer end. Nothing of interest in the House in open session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The New York *Herald* of the 2d received. A special Washington dispatch says we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to day. It is difficult out of the mass of contradictory statements to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be these: A delegation from Richmond was admitted within our lines yesterday. To-day they came down James river on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe, and Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them. There is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present; but any negotiations or conference in regard to a settlement of our difficulties will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward in behalf of the Government. The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *American* of the 1st, announces the arrival there this morning of Seward, accompanied by his Private Secretary, and that he immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch steamer to meet the rebel commissioners. The House (Yankee) adopted the Senate resolution abolishing slavery within the United States. Salutes in honor of the event were fired in various cities. The Maryland House of Delegates has concurred in the amendment. Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks of buildings were burned. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North, and other vessels were being crowded with it. Grant has recently been to Fort Fisher. He returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday. An order has been issued by the military authorities of the State of Missouri for the banishment of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service. The House passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Brazil is now engaged in hostilities with both Uraguay and Paraguay. The latter States have, according to last advices, declared war against Brazil.

Gold closed at New York on the 1st at 204.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5th.—Our Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be attained by unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that the slavery question had been disposed of by the action of the Federal Congress in adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States. It is understood that an official statement from the Commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5th.—The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in Gurney's front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force reached Vaughan's Road, and crossed Harper's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but there has been no engagement as yet. The object of this movement is not yet developed. The enemy's trains were running incessantly last night. It is supposed they were conveying troops. From 7 to 11 o'clock last night the heaviest cannonading that has occurred for weeks took place on our right—caused by the enemy shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on our side.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—The New York *World* of the 31st is received. Considerable space is occupied with the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors relative to the draft in that city, the quota having been increased from four to twenty-one thousand. Several Supervisors intimated that another riot was inevitable if the draft was enforced. The *World* says, "We counsel the people of the city to restrain their indignation, although we are well aware that they are intensely excited.

The draft takes place on the 15th. Another Committee has been sent to Washington to urge a reduction of the quota.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Messrs. Allston, Jordan, Patterson and Caldwell were yesterday declared duly elected directors of the Insane Asylum. One vacancy still remains to be filled.

In the *Senate* resolutions requesting his excellency the Governor, to investigate the circumstances in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter passed their third reading.

In the *House*, Mr. Peace introduced a resolution, which passed unanimously, declaring despite the negotiations for peace now understood to be in progress North Carolina would relax nothing in her vigorous prosecution of the war.—*Conservative 4th.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Trans Caucasia, the only province of the Russian Empire where that institution still exists.

L. Von Maltitz, a Dutchman, of Colesburg, in the Cape of Good Hope, has discovered a new industry. He says he can tame ostriches and keep them like poultry; and has actually bred seventeen. They want about ten acres of grazing land apiece, but each bird yields twenty-four feathers every six months, worth, with the small feathers, about £12 10s or £25 a year.

The number of persons who emigrated from France to foreign countries in 1863 amounted to 4,285.

"Peter's Pence," at Rome, produces less and less. At the commencement the product was about 4000 Roman crowns a month, it afterwards fell to 2000, and goes on decreasing. November only gave 700, including offerings from Tuscany.

The first iron-plated vessel for the Brazilian navy was lately launched at the Seine building-yard, near Toulon.

Two hundred and ninety-one million, five hundred and ninety seven thousand, two hundred and forty eggs have been imported into England in the first ten months of the present year.

The Swedish census, taken December 31, 1863, is published. The total population of Sweden is 4,022,564, and there are 105,940 more women than men. The increase of population during the last quinquennial period has been 1 2 per cent. About three and a half millions live in the country, and the rest in the towns, Stockholm containing nearly 150,000 inhabitants. The population of Norway is about 1,500,000, which would give the united kingdom about five and a half millions of inhabitants.

THE PIEDMONT LINES.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 1st says:

It is confirmed that the tories are in some force at Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, but have made no advance. Reports as to their numbers are conflicting.

On the same subject the Statesville *Express* says:

We understand that all the Classes of the Home Guard are ordered to report at once at Morganton to meet an anticipated attack from a body of Kirk's raiders. During last week the force stationed at Piedmont Springs were surrounded by about three hundred men, supposed to belong to the same command, and our men were compelled to fall back. Such is the news from the Western front.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.—The Missionary Society of the Mobile Methodist Episcopal Conference state, in their recent report that at the beginning of the war there were some 200,000 colored communicants in the fellowship of that church—a number sadly diminished by diabolical crusades from the pseudo friends of the African.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Mrs B L Phipps, Gaston; mrs J H Reed, Henderson; Jno Harrington, Harrington's; J A P Conely, St. Paul's; G W Graham, N Graham, Montrose; J A Baker, 42nd N C T; A H McNeill, Carthage; Dr A White, Hickory Grove S C; mrs H Albright, Graham; mrs F M Dixon, Haw River; miss H C Long, Long's Mills; miss I G Scales, mrs P M Scales, Madison; Dr W R Smith, N B Scales, Wayo; mrs B C Ennis, Salisbury; J H Gouger, Colemans's Turn Out; mrs J Hatchford, Stoneville; miss S Johnston, White's Creek; E B Clodfelter, Mask; E B Wilson, Crowder's Creek; mrs D Burgin, Marion; mrs D W Greenlee, miss S Hemphell, Pleasant Retreat; C Sanders, Dr B W Moore, mrs E McDowell, Rev W S Moore, J Johnston, mrs G Bryson, mrs L Moore, Franklin; G C Sellers, mrs S M McPherson, Skenah; L L Slagle, Wayah; J G Gray, Skenah; miss Ann Shaw, mrs M Banks, Dr McIlwain, Fayetteville; M L Venable, Scotland Neck; L M Bonner, Ft Anderson; mrs G H Brown, Tarboro; Jno Stevenson, Richmond, Va; C S Ray, 24th N C T; D McKnight, McConnellsville, S C; R H Scales, Lenox Castle; miss M C Miller, Newton; miss L E Murphy, miss M Matthews, Clinton; miss B Parker, Magnolia; Jno Munn, Macedonia; M C Clark, Jackson Springs; P Campbell, A McEachen, St Paul's; D A Ray, mrs J Ray, mrs J C Coit, M C Ray, B R Hall, Fayetteville; L D H Ray, Yadkinville; A Wilkinson, Cowper Hill; mrs H McMillan, Ville Borre; mrs M C Hall, Salisbury; mrs M J Young, Mocksville; J H Stewart, Ar Nor Va; mrs M Garrath, Charlotte; A McCormick, Randalsville; J S Osborn, Pigeon River; mrs L J Williamson, Rock Hill; mrs L A Watts, S W Reid, White Hall; Rev J C Chalmers, mrs D E Hutchison, Charlotte; Rev C N Morrow, Oaks; Mrs E J McCain, Albemarle; E P Moore, Moore's Creek; miss M E Collins, Burgaw; W W Anders, Gravelly Hill; T H McIntire, 1st N C T; Jno Cotter, Smithfield; Wm McRae, Queensdale; mrs Col Simpson, mrs Gen Logan, Rutherfordton; Rev W C Sutton, Alfordsville; A Sprunt, Queensdale; P Alford, McInnis' Bridge; A G Mellwaine, Petersburg; Rev R McIlmaine, Farmville; J Jones, J C Williamson; Rev J Doll, Mrs P A Gwyn, W S Long, J M Neal, N M Roan, W N Shelton, T D Johnson, Yanceyville; J N Richardson, News Berry; T F Green, Clarksville, Va; mrs R A King, E N Freeland, mrs W H Morrison, Statesville; P Tourston, High Point; mrs M E Utley, Chapel Hill; W S Rankin, Lostsville; H Scales, Madison; Dr O J Freeland, Hillsboro; R B Watt, Ruffin; C Wade, Kyle's Landing; N Ray, Jr, Fayetteville; D G Fleming, Jno Haynes, Hamptonville; Jno McNair, St. Paul's; W W Wharton, Col J Sloan; mrs L H Walker, J C McLean, J W Dick, J A Gray, Greensboro; mrs M L Scales, Cascade, Va; R Simpson, Summerfield; miss E Wiley, Young's Mills; mrs N L Coyle, Sandy Ford, Va; mrs W B Withers, Beattie's Ford; H McGeogan, St Paul's; J H Holt, Thomasville.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. J. B. Hardwick, Mr. J. T. SELLERS to Miss ANN ELIZA OVERBY.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In the Hospital at Fort Fisher, January 11th, 1865, HUGH McGOOGAN, aged 24 years. He was a member of Co. B, 26th Reg. N. C. T., and faithfully discharged his duty as a soldier until about two weeks before his death, he was taken with typhoid pneumonia, which soon ended his existence. In the death of Mr McGoogan, his family has met with a sad bereavement, but we hope he is now enjoying that rest prepared for the "people of God." He was for several years a member in the Presbyterian church, and died in the full triumphs of a christian faith. His piety was deep and abiding, and his consistent walk and conversation leave pleasing evidence that he was a meek and humble follower of the, blessed Saviour. A few days previous to his death, his Chaplain visited and conversed with him and he expressed himself ready and willing to die and we trust that he is now at rest where the "sound of cannon and the roar of battle will never disturb him," enjoying the blessed realities of a happy eternity. He leaves a mother, sister, wife and one little son to mourn his loss. A FRIEND.

Suddenly, in Lincoln county, N. C., on the night of the 12th of Jan., JACOB RAMSEUR, Esq, in the 65th year of his age.

The deceased was for many years an elder in the Ger. Ref. church. Of him it may be said in truth, that he ruled well. It was always pleasant to meet him in council, and interchange opinions relative to the interests of the church. His piety and experience, his tact for business, and the cheerfulness with which he always discharged the functions of his office, have enshrined his name in the hearts of his brethren, and will long associate with his memory many a pleasing reminiscence of the past. The death of Mr. Ramseur had occasioned a loss that must be sorely felt in all the relations (and they were many) which he sustained in life. It was remarked on the day of his entombment, "One of the pillars of the State has fallen." The remark is true—he did all he could to establish and uphold the Confederacy. He gave his four sons to fight her battles; while he himself administered to the wants and necessities of the widow and the orphan. Yet still his righteous soul often recoiled from the horrors of war; he longed to see the dawn of that day, which should bring tranquility and peace. But the Master ordered otherwise. At the silent hour of midnight the summons came, and he awoke from natural sleep only to "fall asleep in death." The summons though sudden and unexpected, had no terror for him; nor did he manifest any reluctance to obey. The Savior, who had been with him in life, was with him in death. His last words (he had not time to say many) are full of consolation and hope; they give us the assurance that as the film of death was fast gathering over his eyes, and giving an aspect of darkness to all by which he was surrounded in his earthly home—the eye of faith was on his home in heaven, and brightened the prospect of meeting those whom he was now leaving. He said, "All looks dark; you must all meet me in heaven—I am gone, I am gone." J. L.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

BACON	$6 00
BEEF, retail	$2 00
BEESWAX	$5 00@$5 50
BUTTER	$10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@$0 00
COTTON YARNS	$40 00@$45 00
COFFEE	$00 00@$4 00
COPPERAS	$0 00@10 00
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$250@$350 00
IRON	$0 00
LEATHER	$25 00
LARD	$0 00@$0 00
NAILS, retail	$ 0 00@$0 00
PORK	$0 00@$5 00
PEAS	$30 00
RYE	$30 00
SODA	$12 00@$15 00
SUGAR	$00 00
SYRUP	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@$00 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00@$5 25
SALT	$75 00@100
TALLOW	$0 00

RECEIPTS

Of A. McLean, Treasurer of Presbytery of Fayetteville, for January and up to, and including of Feb. 7, 1865.

From Galatia Church, for Domest. missions,	$ 00	
" " " Foreign do	4 00	
" " " Education,	2-00	
" " " Publication,	2 00	
		18 00
" Ashpole ch., for Publication,		146 20
" Miss A J Andrew, (Bladen county,) for Domestic missions,		50 00
" Mrs C Monroe, (Robeson) do. do.,		10 00
" Mrs K McRae, " do. do.,		5 00
" Centre Church, for Publication,		187 65
" Big Rockfish ch., " "		108 21
" Long Street ch., " Contingent fund		90 00
" Buffalo church, " "		90 00
" Tirza church, for Contin't fund,	90 00	
" " " For'n missions,	90 00	
" " " Domes'c missions,	95 10	
		295 10
Total,		780.16

A. McLEAN, *Treas'r Pby. Pres.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in my family, well qualified to teach the English branches, French and music. References required and given.
Address, R B WATT,
Rockingham co., N. C.
February 8, 4t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Music on the Piano, desires a situation.
Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C
Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.
Oaks, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1865.-3tpd.

ALMANACS!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Feb'y 1,-4t.

Mrs. Jacob Ottarburg

OFFERS FOR SALE:
Fine Chewing Tobacco;
Extra Smoking Tobacco;
Extract Logwood; Copperas;
Black Flax Thread;
Brown Windsor Soap.
Jan'y 25, 1865-3t*

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.
Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C.,
stating terms and qualifications.
Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.
J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

WARRENTON FEMALE COL. INSTITUTE.

THE 48th Session of this School will begin Feb 2nd, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.
JULIUS WILCOX, Pris.
Jan. 11.-5t.

$1000 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's stable, 4½ miles west of Fayetteville, on Sunday night last, a Bay Horse, 8 years old, very fine condition, a blemish in his right eye, medium size, shod all round, the tops of his hind shoes raised, a few white spots under the saddle.
$500 Reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and $500 for the thief with evidence sufficient to convict him.
GRAHAM D. BAKER.
Jan. 11.-3t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.
Applications for admission must be addressed to
Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
Jan. 11th, 1865.-tf.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE Next Session of Twenty weeks will begin on 1st of February. Circulars containing Terms, &c., sent, on application to
Rev. R BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
January, 11, 1865.-4t*

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.
Dec. 28, 1864.-3t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H. STEDMAN.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY FIVE cts per lb.; for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.
Dec. 14, 1864 tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 20th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 hank of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY,

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebaneville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb 1st, 1865. While the old course is retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars. Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Nov. 28, 1864-10 Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Miscellaneous Reading.

The following lines by Saxe are appropriate to the times:

"HOW IS GOLD TO-DAY?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There was a time when if we met
A friend upon the street,
He talked on common themes—the war,
The cold, or else the heat,
And took an interest in one's health;
That time has passed away;
Now, no one asks us how we do,
But "How is gold to-day?"

These words pervade the atmosphere,
At weddings, funerals, balls,
No matter where, upon our ear
The anxious question falls.
You go to see the girl you love,
To drive your cares away;
You kiss, and then she sweetly says,
"Oh! How is gold to-day?"

If gold is up or gold is down,
What good for me to know?
There is no jingle in my purse,
My funds are still in quo;
And so I hate the endless cry,
And long to soar away
To lands of peace, where no one asks,
"Well, How is gold to-day?"

A DOCUMENT SUITED TO THE TIMES.

The annexed letter from Gen. Washington to Col. Harrison—one of the signers of the declaration of independence—is found in the Army and Navy *Herald*. If the "Father of His Country" had been portraying the condition of affairs in the second revolution, now in progress he could not have drawn a more faithful picture.

To Benjamin Harrison:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen nothing since I came here, on the 23d inst., to change my opinion of men or measures, but abundant reasons to be convinced that our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war. By a faithful laborer in the cause; by a man who is daily extending his private estate, for not even the smallest advantages, not common to all in case of favorable issue to the disputes; by one who wishes the prosperity of America most devoutly, but sees it, or thinks he sees it on the brink of ruin, you are besought most earnestly, my dear Col. Harrison, to exert yourself in endeavoring to rescue your country by sending your ablest men to Congress. These characters must not slumber nor sleep at home in such a time of pressing danger. They must not content themselves with the enjoyment of places of honor or profit in their own State, while the common interests of America are smouldering and sinking in irreparable ruin, if a remedy is not soon applied, and in which these must ultimately be involved.

If I could be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of men, from what I have seen, heard, and in part know, I should, in one word, say, that idleness, dissipation and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most of them; that speculation and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better part of every consideration, and almost of every order of men; that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, while the momentous concerns of an empire, a great and accumulated debt, and want of credit, which in its consequences, is the want of everything, are but secondary considerations, and postponed from day to day, and from week to week, as if our affairs were the most promising aspect. After drawing the picture, which, from my soul, I believe to be a true one, I need not now repeat to you that I am alarmed, and wish to see my countrymen aroused. I have no resentments, nor do I wish to point at particular characters. This I can declare to you, upon honor, for I have every attention paid me by Congress that I can possibly expect, and I have reason to think that I stand well in their estimation. But, in the present situation of things, I cannot help asking where are Mason, Wythe, Jefferson, Nicholas, Pendleton, Nelson and another I could name.

And why, if you are sufficiently impressed with your danger, do you not, as New York has done in the case of Mr. Jay, send an extra member or two for at least a certain limited time, till the great business of the nation is put upon a more respectable and happy establishment? Our money, is now sinking, fifty per cent. a day in this city, and I shall not be surprised, in the course of a few months, if a total stop is put to the currency of it; and yet an assembly, a dinner or supper that will cost three or four hundred pounds will not only take men off from acting, but even from thinking of it, while a great part of the officers of the army, from absolute necessity, are quitting the service, and the more virtuous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure degrees into beggary and want. I again repeat to you this is not an exaggerated account. That it is an alarming one, I do not deny, and I confess to you that I feel more real distress on account of the present appearance of things than I have at any time since the commencement of the dispute. But it is time to bid you adieu. Providence has hertofore taken us up when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.

I am, yours, &c.,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE SILENT CONFLICT OF LIFE.—A triumph in the field is a theme for poetry, for painting, for history, eulogistic and aggrandising agencies whose united tribute constitutes fame; but there are victories won by men over themselves more truly honorable to the conqueror than any that can be achieved by war. True, of these silent successes we never hear. The battles in which they are obtained are fought in solitude, and without help, save from above. This conflict is sometimes waged in the still watches of the night, and the struggle is often fearful. Honor to every conqueror in such a warfare! Honor to the man or woman who fights temptation, hatred, revenge, envy, selfishness, back to its last covert in the heart, and then expels it forever. Although no outward show of honor accrues to the victors of these good fights, they have their reward, a higher one than fame can bestow. They come out of the combat self-ennobled.

THE HANDWRITING OF GREAT MEN.

The London Saturday Review, in an article on handwriting, says:

"If any foolish lad, or still more silly teacher should imagine that it is the sign of a vulgar and menial education to write a good hand, the sooner the schoolboy and pedagogue disabuse themselves of this mistaken idea the better. The highest circles of English society cultivate penmanship with care and success. The Queen's handwriting is beautiful, flowing, and elegant and feminine. Prince Albert's biographer compares the Prince to Goethe, who would take inordinate pains even in writing a short note, that it should be admirably written. He did not understand the merit of second best, but everything that was to be done must be done perfectly.

"The Prince Consort took the greatest interest in the caligraphy of his children, and few young people, we are assured, write more elegantly, and at the same time more distinctly, than the Princes and Princesses of England. Our highest statesmen have not thought it beneath them to cultivate a clear and distinct penmanship. Lord Palmerston's handwriting is free, firm, and considering his great age, by no means obscure. Lord Derby writes a capital hand, at once elegant and legible, an aristocratic hand, if there be such a thing. Earl Russell's is a smaller and more feminine hand, yet clear as his expositions of constitutional law and as incisive in its style as some of his dispatches are biting, though rash, in matter.

"The Lord Chancellor writes a beautiful hand—firm, solid and legal—such a hand as should have drawn up the Bill of Rights. Sir Hugh Cairn's is smaller and perhaps more elegant—a gentlemanly and clear hand. Mr. Cobden's hand-writing is round, bold and commercial—the hand of one who began life as a junior clerk in days when good penmanship was the rule, rather than the exception, among schoolboys of any ambition. Mr. Bright's is a somewhat smaller hand, rapid and flowing, yet legible. Mr. Gladstone's is a hurried and impetuous hand—the writing of a man whose thoughts flow so thick and fast that they outstrip the pen. Yet he holds the quill in a firm grasp, and his letters are large and well formed. Lord Stanley's writing is by no means elegant, yet it is as distinct as large print.

"The Duke of Newcastle's long, well formed and very distinct letters, would perhaps gain him the prize for caligraphy among living statesmen; yet his penmanship is inferior to that of the late Marquis of Wellesley, who wrote, perhaps, the best hand of his day. Considering how much writing the Governor Generals of India, during the last half century, had to do, it it has been fortunate for East India Directors, Boards of Control, and Indian Secretaries, that the vice regal penmanship has been so uniformly good. Lord W. Bentick's words and letters sometimes ran a little into each other yet his hand was fairly legible Lord Mindo's was a firm, good hand. Lord Mastings and Lord Amherst each wrote a somewhat picturesque hand, yet every letter of both was as clear as print. Lord Auckland's hand was singularly round and legible. Lord Ellenborough's was too ladylike and finical to be very distinct; but his successor, Lord Dalhousie, wrote an admirable model hand, and Lord Canning's was also an example of good penmanship. Every one remembers how plain and distinct were the notes beginning 'F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments,' although every one may not be aware that many of the communications so highly prized by autograph collectors were written by the Duke's secretary, Mr. Greville, who learned to imitate his hand. In all these instances, and we might bring fifty others, our present race of school boys can find no sanction or encouragement for indolent neglect of their penmanship."

THE CONTINENTAL ICEBERG.—Prof. Agassiz, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier worn on the very top, except a few points which were above the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summits, covered with loose fragments, just below the level at which glacier marks come to an end, tell us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for wherever the mountains are much below six thousand feet the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising on the heights are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions; granites were carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of man on this earth.

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly drawing, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and has taken us for its own.

A MODEL STATE.—The Floridian boasts that there has not been, within the past year, a conviction of any citizen of Florida for a capital offence in any of the Courts of that State; nor, so far as it is informed, any indictment for such offence, or for felony of a serious kind. This is not the result of impunity, but arises from a respect for law and a proper submission to authority, and it is a circumstance that illustrates the character of the people socially and morally.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

TO REMOVE CLINKERS IN STOVES.—Persons troubled with "clinkers" adhering to the lining of their stoves or furnaces may be interested in knowing that by placing a few oyster shells into the grate, while the fire is ignited, the clinkers will become loosened so as to be readily removed without the danger of breaking the lining. We have tried this remedy, and, while the chemical action is involved in mystery, it accomplished the result to our satisfaction. Who will explain the theory of the action of the gas emitted from the decomposition of the shells upon the clinkers?—*Scientific American.*

PRESERVATION OF MILK AND CREAM.—Put the milk into bottles, then place them in a saucepan with cold water, and gradually raise it to the boiling point; take it from the fire, and instantly cork the bottles, then raise the milk once more to the boiling point for half a minute. Finally let the bottles cool in the water in which they were boiled. Milk thus treated will remain perfectly good for six months. Emigrants, especially those having children, will find the above hint add much to their comfort while on their voyage.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM IRON UTENSILS.—Rust may be removed by first rubbing oil well into the article, and, in forty-eight hours, cover it with finely powdered lime; rub it well and the rust will disappear.

ON THE *preservation* of Iron from rust may be accomplished thus: Add to a quart of water half a pound of quick-lime; let this stand until the surface is perfectly clear; pour off the clear liquid, and stir up with it a quantity of olive oil, until it becomes a thick cream. Rub any articles which are to be put by with this mixture, and then wrap up in paper. If the nature of the article will not admit of their being wrapped up in paper, they will remain free from rust by covering them more thickly with the mixture.

TONGUE TOAST.—Take a cold smoked tongue that has been well boiled, and grate it with a coarse grater, or mince it fine; mix it with cream and beaten yolk of egg, and give it a simmer over the fire; having first cut off all the crust, toast very nicely some slices of bread, and then butter them rather slightly; lay them in a flat dish that has been heated before the fire, and cover each slice of toast thickly with the tongue mixture spread on hot, and send them to table covered. This is a nice breakfast or supper dish. For tongue you may substitute cold ham finely minced.

HAM TOAST.—Grate a sufficiency of the lean of cold ham; mix some beaten yolk of egg with a little cream, and thicken it with the grated ham; then put the mixture into a saucepan over the fire, and let it simmer awhile; have ready some slices of bread nicely toasted (all the crust being pared off) and well buttered; spread it over quickly with the ham mixture and send it to table warm.

TO WASH FINE CROCHET LACE THAT IT MAY NOT SHRINK AND BECOME THICK.—Cover a glass bottle with calico or linen, and then tack the lace smoothly upon it, rub it with soap and cover it with calico. Boil it for twenty minutes in soft water: let all dry together, and the lace will be found to be ready for use. A long piece of lace must be wound round and round the bottle, the edge of each round a little above the last, and a few stitches to keep it firm at the beginning and end, will be found sufficient.

TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.—The best method is to sweep off lightly all the dust, then rub the paper with stale bread; cut the crust off very thick, and wipe straight down from the top again and so on.

POT PIE.—Make paste with suet chopped fine; cut the paste in strips, and arrange at bottom of a pie dish; put a layer of fowl (nicely carved and seasoned), then a layer of potatoes, pared and cut in halves, then another layer of paste, another of fowl, and another of potatoes; last of all, at the top, a layer of paste (this should always be arranged in strips crossways); add a teacupful of water, and let it come to the boil at once, and be put to simmer gently for an hour and a half.

TALLOW CANDLES.—To two pounds of tallow add one tea cupful of good ley from good ashes and simmer over a slow fire, when a greasy scum will float on top; skim this off for soap, (it is almost soap already) as long as it continues to rise. Then mould your candles as usual, making the wicks a little smaller, and you have a pure, hard tallow candle. An ounce or two of beeswax will make the candles some harder.

ANOTHER RECEIPT FOR HARDENING TALLOW CANDLES.—Take one pound of alum dissolved in one pint of water and ten pounds of tallow; plabe them in an iron kettle; heat the mixture sufficiently for the scum to rise freely; after carefully skimming it, stir it for some time; then put it away for the tallow to get cold; when it is hard, remove all the sediment from the bottom of it. The tallow is ready to be made into candles.

HOT SLAW.—Cut a good cabbage in half, and, with a sharp knife, slice it finely; put it into a stewpan with a piece of butter, and salt and pepper to taste; pour in just water enough to prevent it sticking to the pan; cover it closely, and let it stew; stir it frequently, and when it is quite tender add a little vinegar, and serve it hot.

COLD POTATOES SCOLLOPED.—Bruise cold potatoes in a mortar or potato bowl. Beat well the yolk of an egg, and mix it with some warm milk, with some salt, and a small lump of butter; rub the potatoes perfectly smooth, and incorporate this mixture with them: put it into a scollop shell, score it over the surface, and put on it some small bits of butter, brown it in a Dutch oven, or with a salamander.

TOUGH MEAT.—Those whose teeth are not strong enough to masticate hard beef should cut their steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into a suitable thickness, and cook according to fancy. The same process will answer for any description of tough meat.

☞ It is stated that most of the Cotton captured by the enemy at Savannah belongs to the British Government and British subjects.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT TO HAPPEN TWO YEARS HENCE.

"The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1868. There is an ancient prediction, repeated by Nostradamus in his "Centuries," which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise Him, and St. John shall assist at his ascension, the end of the war shall come. In 1866, it will happen that Good Friday shall fall on St. George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, will also be the Feast of St. John the Baptist."

We clip this from an exchange for readers of the Courier who may wish to preserve it for reference or investigation. It is known to all intelligent readers versed in prophetic lore and interpretation, that according to the schemes and arguments of many expositors, widely differing otherwise, some important epoch in prophecy is about to open, and in many of these schemes the time fixed for some signal development, like the opening of one of the vials or seals of the Apocalypse, ranges from 1802 to 1868.

The looming up of this war now on us and its vast growth, and its vast enormity, so far beyond what was expected by either of the belligerent people during the first year of it, are attracting and directing increased attention to the subject of the "United States in prophecy," and the probable designs of Providence in permitting and overruling such a war.

A well known citizen and minister of this State since an early stage of this war has privately and to friends expressed his belief that we are approaching one of the prophetic epochs of the *Apocalypse* and of Daniel.

It will do no harm to accept as a theory any scheme or proposition which will direct any reader to the Bible for the first time, or with new attention and docility of mind. Of course all well disposed readers and students of the Bible will read with the respect due to the necessarily equivocal or doubtful significance of prophecy before its full solution in history.

One of the accepted tests and canons of prophecy is that it must be so clearly decisive as to leave no doubt after fulfillment, primary or secondary, and yet with such a margin of interpretation in advance as to leave human agency and responsibility apparently free.

To hundreds, if not thousands, who will read these lines, it will not make any difference whatever whether the world ends in 1868 or not. "The things that are revealed belong to us," and measure and mark out our duty and destiny with sufficient clearness.

SIGHTS IN SWITZERLAND.

While hunting after scenes and sights, it will be wise to take warning by the fatal accidents which occur amidst the Alps every summer. Switzerland occupies a certain small space on the map of Europe; but, practically, Switzerland is duplicate. There are two Switzerlands, the upper and the lower, the accessible and the hard of access, Switzerland on earth, and Switzerland in the clouds. The one may be agreeably journeyed through by ladies, elderly folk, and quiet people in general; the other is the haunt of chamois hunters and members of the alpine Club. Still there is an attractive mid-region (allowing a near approach to, and view of forbidden spots and unattained wonders,) which may be visited without imprudence by persons who relinquish perilous ascents and passages, which even if accomplished, lead to no useful result either practical or scientific, but merely add to the tourist's capital of brag.

Very good introductions to these wilder and yet not too hazardous scenes are given in Bakers' excellent manual. They are well worth seeing, for description fails to give any adequate conception of the effect of grand mountain scenery. While gazing at it, you experience a combination of sensual gratification to the eye, and intellectual excitement to the mind, which can no more be described in words than certain tastes or certain bodily sensations. The rocky wilderness is often rendered comfortable by the wooden hotels, which are on the increase. Some of them are by no means small: they are not houses, but three decker arks built to remain on dry land instead of floating. They are ships which are not prisons, and there is no chance of being drowned. The rooms are cabins, separated from the other cabins by wooden partitions, the ceilings are diaphragms of wood. Though you do not hear the sea waves splash, you may often listen to the waters rushing and the winds roaring in the rigging aloft, i. e, in the broad expanse of roof, weathercocks and spouts. These arks too, are ballasted like other vessels, with the difference that the load of stones is placed aloft instead of in the hold, without fear of making the ship capsize.

Among the Alps there is nothing like wood; everything (except tea kettles and frying pans) is supposed capable of being made of wood. Wooden houses, with wooden walls and wooden roofs, shelter men who eat with wooden spoons and forks, and whose virtues are recorded on wooden gravestones. A Swiss dandy will even show his patriotism by wearing wooden buttons on his Sunday clothes. Where the carriage road ceases in the Alps, there are two safe ways for traveling further—on foot and in the chairs carried by relays of men. The latter is expensive, and hardly to be employed for long distances. Saddle horses and mules are to be had in plenty. They will often carry you well and safely, but will occasionally fail you at the most critical point, especially if you are not used to their ways and weaknesses. When the stream of tourists is at its fullest rush, a horse which has performed a fair journey in harness, and has been so employed for weeks, with no rest but rainy days, will be taken out of a carriage, fitted with a saddle, and forthwith placed at your service. What can you expect from such a hack as that?—*London Society Magazine.*

THE ROSE.—The Ghebers believe that when Abraham was thrown into the fire by Nimrod, the flame turned into a bed of roses. The Turks have an idea that it sprung from the sweat of Mahomet, and they cause a rose to be sculptured on the monument of all the young women who die unmarried. The mythological writers say that Apollo caused Rhophant, Queen of Corinth, in consequence of her extreme beauty, to be changed into a rose. The rose is said to be given by Aypocrates to the God of science to engage him to conceal the unbecoming conduct of his mother Venus; and hence it was made a symbol of silence. A rose was always placed above the guest in a banqueting hall to banish restraint; and to denote that nothing said there should be repeated elsewhere; and hence originated the saying "sub rosa" where a secret was to be kept.

Rhodes is thought to owe its name to the immense number of roses it produced. At Salreay, in France, a curious festival is kept up, called the festival of roses. A young girl is selected from among three of the most distinguished for female virtues. Her name is announced from the pulpit. She is afterwards conducted to attend the vesper service. She was formerly accustomed to open the ball at night with the *signer*; now a present is bestowed upon her and she is called larosiere, because she is always adorned with roses. The perfume of the delicious flower is thus accounted for by the fabulous authors: "Love at a feast at Olympus, in the midst of a lively dance, overset by a stroke of his wing, a goblet of nectar, which falling on a rose, embalmed it with its rich fragrance, which it still contains."

FEMALE MEMORY.—A British captain whilst giving orders on the quarter deck of his ship at the battle of the Nile, was struck on the head by a shot, and immediately became senseless. He was taken home and removed to Greenwich Hospital, where for fifteen months he evinced no sign of intelligence. He was then trephined, and immediately upon the operation being performed, consciousness returned, and he immediately began busying himself to see the orders carried out that he had given during the battle fifteen months previously. The clockwork of the brain, unaware that it had stopped, upon being set a going again pointed to the exact minute at which it had left off. These sudden revivals of a lost intelligence almost rival in their dramatic effect the prince's advent in the palace of the sleeping Beauty, where, at the magic of a kiss, the inmates of the royal house, hold, who had gone to sleep for a hundred years, transfixed in their old attitudes, leaped suddenly into life and motion, as though they had only for a moment slept.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

BABY ANNA LEE.

A Christmas gift for baby dear!
What shall my gifts be?
Where shall I find an offering meet,
For little Anna Lee?
Her wants as yet are few and rare—
Mother supplies them all;
She's food, and drink, and shelter too—
Her baby's needs are small.

She needs not toys, nor books, nor gems,
Work-box, nor writing case,
Money nor clothes; ah, little one,
Would I were in thy place!
I have it. Baby's feet are bare,
Poor little dainty feet,
So waxen like, so ivory fair;
Some fleecy cov'ring I'll prepare,
For baby's little feet.

Of colors bright the wee things are,
Fleece from the sunny South;
Earnest she'll gaze, and baby like,
Will put them in her mouth!
That wee bit mouth, those earnest eyes,
That nose so *retrousses*,
Father and mother, how they dote,
Upon the little Fay.
Thus may it ever be, dear one,
That those, your wants who heed,
Will wander when they seek a gift,
To find a single need.
But thought flies onward—Time will speed—
Those baby feet must roam,
Sometimes untended thro' this world;
May they at last reach Home!
Where have those baby feet to rove,
Thro' this world's wildering maze,
In sunny South, or East, or West,
Still be they wisdom's ways.

LAURA L.

Langayne, Dec. 25th, 1864.

"I LONG TO SEE THE SUN."

There are salt mines at Willisks, not far from Cracow, deep under ground. The miners there have their families with them, and sometimes it happens that their little children, having been born there, never see the light of day. By the feeble light of the miner's lamp, they see such objects as a salt mine furnishes. On one occasion a boy who had been from his birth in these dark caverns was visited by a traveller, who began to talk of what he had seen and enjoyed under the warmth and rays of the sun, describing the sky, and the fields, and rivers, and innumerable objects presented to the view of those who live above ground, where the sun shines. The boy, whose name was Doerich, pointed the traveller to the vaulted galleries made of mineral salt, and to the dazzling splendor of the arches, from which the light of a thousand lamps was reflected, and asked, "If that was not a scene as brilliant as he could wish to see." The traveller tapped him on the shoulder, and told him that the gloomiest day above ground was brighter far than the most brilliant light that ever met his eyes in that abode, and again told him of the sun in the firmament. From that hour, Doerich's thoughts ran in a new channel. His former enjoyments grew wearisome, and he began to reckon the mine no better than a prison. His lamps, and their bright lustre reflected from transparent salt columns, lost all attraction. "*I long to see the sun!*" was the burden of his reply to any one who spoke to him of his changed look. When his mother asked the reason of his altered demeanor—"*I long to see the sun!*" replied Doerich. Nor would he rest till his eyes beheld what he longed for—namely, the sun, and all that the sun reveals as he shines over a gladdened world.

Young readers, may not this teach us? It is thus that the soul feels when told from above of something better than the glittering lustre of this earth, which is grand and attractive to those only who never have known aught higher and more glorious. The soul has discovered its native ignorance and degradation; it has heard of *Christ*, that better Sun; and now the burden of its desire is—"*I long to see the sun!*" And never till it sees Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, is it at rest.

Have you, young reader, seen this Sun? Will you not go down to the mine, and tell many a young Doerich that there is something far superior to his lamps, his idols, and poor earthly joys? Tell him, "You would think nothing of these any longer did you only see our Sun." It is this that ministers are doing: help them on. It is this that missionaries are doing: help them on.—*Children's Miss. Record.*

A BLIND MAN AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.—"One day," says Dr. Dawson, missionary at Rangoon, in Burmah, "a poor blind man, led by a little girl, stepped into the dispensary. He turned his sightless eyeballs towards me, a big tear standing on each eyelid, and said, "Teacher, I want to sell my child, this little girl by my side. I want to sell her for fifteen rubles: that is, about sever dollars and a half.

"You want to sell your child? for what?"

"I want to get money."

"Shocking! but what do you want to do with the money?"

"I wish to give it, to have these poor eyes cured."

"Never, never do so! Does Buddhism allow you to do this?"

"Yes."

"It is a wicked religion. God commands you to love your children, and, if you are able, to provide for them. You must not sell them. There are people who will help you if you ask them."

The little girl he wished to sell had no mother, and was about eight years old.

Dr. Dawson wished the blind man to send his child to Mrs. Dawson's school, and, after his eyes had been looked at and attended to, he left, promising to think of it.

It is very sad to think that the religion of these poor ignorant Burmese people gives them liberty to commit so wrong an action. It teaches a father to forsake and sell his child; while the gospel of Christ teaches us to love one another. Dear children, pray that God may open the blind eyes of their minds to see their ignorance and sin.—*Juv Miss. Herald.*

SITTING CLOSE.—A second mother was introduced to her new home. Earnest desires to fill wisely this responsible station, especially as regarded the one little child committed to her care, inspired her heart, and gave life to her prayers. He was an intelligent boy, full of thought and love. He drew near to the new friend who sought his welfare, for there was none to sow prejudice in his innocent mind.

She was once speaking to him of that happy world, where the good are gathered. He had been accustomed to hear it mentioned as the home of his departed mother.

"What will we do when we get up there?" said the sweet disciple. "I shall want to be with ma some, and with you some."

Then musing a moment, he seemed to find a happy thought as a solution of the difficulty, and asked with a radiant smile: "*Can't we all sit close up together?*"

SWEET RESIGNATION.—It was in Bordeaux, at a deaf and Dumb Asylum there, that the Rambler heard the following answer to the following questions from an inmate of that magnificent building. The boy was but seven years old and had been deaf and dumb from his birth:

Who made the world?

He took the chalk and wrote underneath, 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'

Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?

A smile of gratitude rested upon the countenance of the little fellow; as he wrote, 'This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.'

The third query was evidently adapted to call the most powerful feelings of the little fellow into exercise. It was, 'Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can both hear and speak?'

The look of resignation that settled on his childish features would have baffled the pencil of Murillo, as he again took the chalk and wrote, 'Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.'

O! to let me know this, that their salvation is of God! Swearer, swear not against him in whose hand thy breath is! And thou hypocrite, seek not to deceive him from whom salvation comes, and who therefore, knows right whether thy salvation come from him.

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $29,652.69 without any assessment; insurance average to its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,535,822.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. Y. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Pillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McLethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
H. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
R. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLauchlin,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'g'n,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. G. McCormick, travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. | WHOLE NO. 371.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

7 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

[illegible] with the request of a subscriber, [illegible] tribute to one of North Caroli[illegible] The poem is from the pen of a gifted lady of [illegible] and though not intended originally for [illegible] a wider circulation than the immedi[illegible]ate circle of friends and relatives for whose comfort and consolation it was first written.—Ed. N. C. P.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. S. D. RAMSEUR.

Harp of the South! whose melancholy note,
Mingled a sad sweetness through the ruins of time,
Bidding God's angels that around thee float,
Bear up on a holier, loftier hymn;
A hymn, which while creation yet was stilled,
Foretold that man was God
Indwelling in the sod.
And now, oh man! behold it all fulfilled;
Go read the life of him just sunk to rest,
And see in God a Christian patriot blessed.
We can but weep, the notes that sweetly ring,
Through angel notes, to us so plaintive are.
Seek notes as would night's chanting Pleiads sing,
To welcome back their lost, long wandering star.
But that orb in its other home a void must leave,
And from those distant spheres
Soft clouds collect the tears,
Where stars forevermore an absence grieve;
'Tis thus we mourn a star to earth once given,
'Tis thus *the angels* sing a star come back to heaven.

What pen of man may draw the patriot's soul?
What eye doth God permit to see its fire?
But its high thoughts in pealing anthems roll,
Struck from eternity's rapt lyre,
And forth his deeds go sounding evermore.
And when The dead that sleep,
[illegible]
Shall wake to walk their native, heavenly shore,
They too shall catch and chant the immortal song,
For to these and God this patriot's deeds belong.

Droop down ye Southern banners, while the gale
Sweeps with a moan around Virginia's hall,
Tell to the cruel world, ye winds the tale,
Of the warrior resting in his pall.
Just heaven, forgive the vengeance in our soul,
For the torn Southern heart,
Would with life freely part,
That the black clouds of destruction might unroll,
Break forth on the head of the merciless foe,
And crush him forever in pitiless woe.

Virginia, his blood on thy bosom was left,
As he fought for thy honor and life—
Weep mother of States! of thy guardian bereft,
In the dark hour of vengeance and strife,
But that blood which is staining thy breast,
Through thy veins shall flow
With a furnace red glow,
And thy being shall know never an hour of rest,
Till he be avenged whose knell has just tolled,
Who lies on earth's bosom *so helpless, so cold.*

Yes, Virginia shall give to thy foes,
A dread death more eternal than thine;
Her prowess shall gather thy enemy's woes,
And offer them up on Nemesis' shrine.
And her tearful eyes with a softened light,
Shall turn when *the* weeps,
That her loved early sleeps,
In deathless long, dreamless hours of night.
And that young bride shall yet love the soil where he fell,
Virginia, whose rich ankle his knight deeds shall tell,

Ye soldiers! whom Ramseur, the gallant, we lad,
Why weep that so noble a chieftain is gone?
Hark! list to the beckoning spirits' tread,
It wood ye to rise, be men, hasten on.
Ye men of his pride, ye men of his love,
Look at his native land,
See where her spoilers stand.
By the blows ye strike for her your sorrow prove;
Spirit of Ramseur! see they brush away the tear,
And the *hilts* tells how was thy memory dear.

Then old Carolina, fair State of his pride,
Where his fathers revered with patriot love,
Who may tell his warm prayers at leaving thy side,
He purposed thy unwasted valor to prove!
And the laurels that on the young soldier's brow lay,
As he sank to his rest,
Were as fair as those pressed,
In thine ancient, heroic, colonial day.
And the star of thy glory, that rose bright in that hour,
Brave Ramseur beheld reach its zenith of power,

Oh fair Southern land, for this hero why weep?
Wouldst thou call him to earth bid her tempest of wars!
Bid him break in the grave the sweet wishing sleep,
And tread where death's black river flows?
"Oh God," let each heart in hymns now proclaim,
We thank Thee for the call,
Which robed in death's pall,
The warrior, who leaving to us his bright fame,
Sought a chaplet away where the angels on high,
Stood to crown him immortal an heir of the sky.

S. B. V.

His body lies in the Capitol at Richmond.
Richmond, Va., Oct 1864.

PARTY SPIRIT.—More than a hundred [illegible], one of the most eminent men in [illegible], in the practice of Law, made [illegible]: "Party spirit seemed to [illegible] entire metamorphosis of [illegible]. It destroyed all sense [illegible], all equity and hu[illegible], all decency and regard to truth; [illegible], honor, decorum and veracity."

[illegible] to be seen on the [illegible] an angel [illegible] to God from the [illegible] of a [illegible] for mercy; [illegible] of a child.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

And the matrons, and the maidens, and the grey-haired men, gathered themselves together and asked of the "Presbyterian" that he would tell them of the days of the years of his pilgrimage, seeing that he was an old man and now well stricken in years. "Peradventure it may be," they said, "that we may learn wisdom from thy teachings, and hope for the future seeing that our young men are fallen by the sword, or smitten by the pestilence, or carried away captive into the hand of the enemy." Then the aged man shook his grey hairs, and heaved a sigh, and leaning upon his staff thus he spake, "Ye see my wrinkled and sallow cheek, and the changed tone of my voice. All my talk is of the sorrows and desolations this war hath wrought; and here I exhort you who remain to humble yourselves under mighty hand of God. More of you my men must go:—And ye my daughters faint not, neither be discouraged. Urge on your husbands, your sons, and your lovers; and still ply the distaff and loom, and when need be, lay the furrow and plant the staff of bread. Many have done virtuously, but ye my daughters, do excel them all. And ye would fain hear the old Presbyterian's story. The days of the weeks of my pilgrimage are three hundred and sixty-eight. And ye will bear me witness, O Fathers in Israel, that I have always striven to speak for the oppressed, to shame the oppressor, to uphold the right in all things and to rebuke the wrong. I have not sought to curry favor by sailing with the popular tide, nor feared to make my voice heard, when wrong and fraud were uppermost in the councils of our once united nation. I have seen many changes. My birth and early days were marked by rare prosperity. Our country had prospered as none other had ever done in all God's earth. State had been added to State, and city to city; fortunes were made in a day; until the kingdoms of the Old World wondered whereunto this would grow; and they envied us our might and power, and assisted to stir up strifes and jealousies among us. I need not remind you of the growth of this our ancient "Burg," how if any should return from far, after long pilgrimage, they could scarcely find the ancient landmarks. Some of you remember when the Iron horse first strode through our cities. And later still, ye remember when first *our* streets were lighted with strange fire, and night was made to rival day; and later still, when the lightning was wrested from its wonted course, and made to bring us news from far. I would fain take you to the house where I was born. Many of my old friends have gone the way of all the earth, and I have given warm tributes to their memory. And he who first presided over our household, the gentle, the gifted, the lamented McNeill; his sun went down while it was yet noon, and our tears are hardly yet dried. (I am distressed for thee my Brother—thy love for *me* was wonderful, passing the love of woman.) He who next filled his post, is now afar, doing battle valiantly for our bleeding country, for freedom of speech and of *press*. Another, who for years has spoken warmly and well to you my friends, duty has called to another noble and arduous post. We would not that he should forget us, and he will not. And now with the New Year, we have another head, who will bring all his time and talents to our aid. May his shadow never be less, nor his warm heart ever grow cold. Fe will-my friends bid him God speed. In this our home *we live well too;* for though others complain that they cannot afford *dessert* these blockade days, *we* often regale on *pi*, in addition to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul!"

But to return to graver themes. It boots not now to tell of changes of national policy in the past years, or who have ruled the councils of our nation, or how evil men and seducers, waxing worse and worse, sowed among us firebrands and death, and brought upon us these present evil days. The struggle must have come, it could not have been long deferred; and *we* had better meet it than to leave it for our children and our children's children. As a people we have sinned. We had grown proud and wilful,—we trusted in man and not in God. We looked around and said, "Is not this great Babylon which we have built?" We forgot the Lord who redeemed us. We sinned with a high hand and with a stretched out arm. We desecrated his Sabbaths by public legislation and by private sins. We mourned not that the shrill whistle was heard, and the voice of traffic on God's holy day. Mammon had become our God, for this we lived and toiled, and for this He has a controversy with us; and now we are two rival nations striving for the mastery. But in the midst of wrath He has remembered mercy. We believe we are his people, we believe He has fought for us, and we believe the day will come when we will stand forth, free and disenthralled, among the nations of the earth;—and that, our enemies themselves being judges, ours is a righteous cause. But watch ye, O ye people, the end is not yet. Humble yourselves in the dust, and go to Him in prayer that haply He may turn away his fierce anger from you. To your tents, O Israel; up and be doing. *Be united*, stop not to cavil when the enemy is at the door. Murmur not at our rulers, because they are men, and may err in judgment. Help not this muttering discontent. Let the heart of the South be as one man. Hold up the hands of our rulers, as did Aaron and Hur the hands of Moses, and all will be well. Make our noble soldiers who are standing between us and death. Feed the hungry, clothe the naked, send them the preached and the written word. Hoard not up treasures. Haste *to the front* all who ought and can, and God, even our own God, will bring us deliverance."

And the old man gathered his robe about him, and blessing the little ones and the maidens, and kindly greeting the matrons and the aged men, he departed from them, till another week should roll around, and bring again his welcome teachings.

LAURA L.

Selected for N. C. Presbyterian.

SELECTIONS FROM PAYSON.

Every person has some object which he loves supremely; and in every unrenewed man that object is self. Suppose, for illustration, that you have an image which is, in reality, extremely ugly, but which you think beautiful, and you spend all your time in polishing and adorning it. At length, however, you begin to see something of its deformity, but endeavor to conceal it from others, and if possible from yourself, by painting and dressing it. Notwithstanding all your efforts, it grows more and more ugly, till at last, in despair of amending it yourself, you pray that God would make it more lovely. It is evident in this case, that your prayers would not proceed from love to God, but from love to your idol; and, therefore, there would be no goodness in them. Suppose that, during all this time, a person was entreating you to look at a beautiful diamond statue which you refused to do; until wearied with useless efforts to make your image appear more beautiful, you turn and look at the statue. Immediately you see your idol in all its native deformity; you cast it aside and begin to admire and extol the statue. This idol represents self, and every unrenewed person admires and loves it supremely. When his conscience is awakened to see something of his sinfulness, he first endeavors to make himself better; and it is long before he finds that he cannot change his own heart. When he finds that, notwithstanding all his endeavors, his heart seems to grow worse and worse, he prays to God for help. It is not from love to God or because God has commanded him, that he prays; but because he is unwilling to see himself so sinful; so that his prayers arise merely from pride and selfishness. But if he will only turn and look to Christ, he sees his sins in a new light, and no longer loves himself supremely; all his affections are transferred to Christ. He then prays to be made better, not to gratify his pride, but because he sees something of the beauty of holiness, and longs to resemble his divine Master.

Selections.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CALL FOR PRAYER.

"Charleston saved by prayer," was the emphatic and grateful exclamation of many friends of this beleaguered city months ago, on learning the failure and disappointment of one of the attacks which the foe boastfully and proudly hoped would be the last, and successful.

"Charleston saved by prayer," is the motto and word of encouragement which supports and strengthens the faith of many in and out of this city—who daily or oftener present it before the Mercy seat.

Richmond, Petersburg, Macon and other cities, more or less closely threatened, have also been preserved in answer to prayer, as is devoutly believed by many who do not overlook or despise, but gratefully recognize the service and efforts of our incomparable army and their God-fearing chief. In fact, no citizens or soldiers, we venture to say, have a higher notion of the worth of prayer than our beloved Chief Captain, Lee, and his best lieutenants or assistants, who believe at all in prayer.

Were the choice now offered to General Lee, "take reinforcements equal to your present force, but without prayers continued for you, or go on with the prayers of mothers and wives, and sisters, and exempted citizens at home," he would, without hesitation say, "Give us your prayers without more men, rather than men without prayers."

Richmond, Petersburg and Charleston have severely and repeatedly been exposed apparently to greater dangers than Atlanta was—Macon was fearfully exposed, but Macon was, compared with others, a city of prayer, and Macon has been preserved almost wondrously and under apparent disaster in the loss of a bridge.

We need not, however, argue the duty or privilege of prayer, for we suppose we write for few readers that do not in some way, in theory at least if not in practice, recognize prayer.

We beg leave to urge on all however, who do believe in prayer and show their faith in works and words, the consideration of the special injunctions, and promises, and encouragements, with which public and social prayer are presented in Scripture. We have not time or space for a detailed reference to special quotations, which any Bible reader can seek and examine, but we ask attention to the fact that apart from the general duty of prayer and the promises made for the consolation of individuals, great and special effects and benefits are promised to and for public and special prayer.

God, who reads the heart, and who deigns to hear and bless even the prayer of the heart, or the half uttered sigh of the publican, or the solitary penitent strayed or ashamed to look up—the Great Hearer of prayer has condescended, in apparent deference to humanity, to offer special rewards and encouragements for public prayer, and for all acts and signs by which men recognize their allegiance to Him in their social and political assemblages as well as individually.

How earnestly and ardently, and frequently does David utter forth his longing desires for the court of God, the House of the living God, the place of God's earthly presence. It seems that no amount of private, or social or family privileges and acts of acknowledgment could supply for David the place of the sanctuary and of public worship.

His sense of gratitude, no less than duty to God and of example to men, impelled him to go forward to the sanctuary on all possible occasions.

How it gladdens the hearts of the soldiers when at home on visits of convalescence or recovery to see and be assured that friends at home are praying for them, as well as taking measures for their comfort and relief.

INCORRUPTIBLE INHERITANCE.—No poverty there! Millions of good men have left the earth poor; but has one entered heaven poor? Lazarus, the moment before he died, was a beggar at the gate, but a moment after his death his estate had grown so fast that the haughty worldling, still surviving in all his affluence, in comparison with him, was a penniless pauper. Oh poor believers! rejoice in the prospect of your great inheritance. It is really immense, incorruptible, unspeakable, and fadeth not away. Has it not been your endeavor to lay up for yourself treasures in heaven? Why not oftener think of results there? Fear not. There is good news from that far country. Unsuccessful as you may have been on earth, your heavenly schemes have all prospered. The treasury of God overflows with your wealth. And it is safe—perfectly safe. Neither "moth nor rust" corrupts it, nor can thieves break through and steal it. Moreover, it shall increase—forever increase. As long as you live on earth you add to the principal, and its interest will multiply beyond all computation, to all eternity. Croesus was rich, Solomon was rich. Lucullus was rich, but the humblest heir of God is richer far than all.—*S. W. Baptist.*

DOW RECOVERING HIS MONEY.—After Lorenzo Dow had retired to his room, after a hard day's travel in the western part of Virginia, a number of persons collected in the bar-room to enjoy their usual revelries; as was the custom in that part of the country. At a late hour in the night, the alarm was given that one of the company had lost his pocket book, and a search ensued.—Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that, if the money was there, he knew that Lorenzo could find it. The suggestion was instantly received with approbation, and accordingly Mr. Dow was aroused from his slumbers, and brought forth to find the money. As he entered the room, his eyes ran through the company with searching inquiry, but nothing appeared that could fix guilt upon any one. The loser appeared with a countenance expressive of great concern, and besought Mr. Dow, for heaven's sake, to find the money.

"Have any left the company since you lost your money?" said Mr. Dow.

"None," said the loser, "none."

"Then," said Lorenzo, turning to the land-lord, "go and bring me a large dinner pot."

This created no little surprise. But, as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his directions were unhesitatingly obeyed. Accordingly the pot was brought forward, and set in the middle of the room.

"Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken-cock from the roost."

This was also done; and at Lorenzo's directions, the cock was placed in the pot and covered over with a board or lid.

"Let the doors now be fastened, and the lights extinguished," said Mr. Dow; which was also done. "Now," said he, "every person in the room must rub his hand hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches, the cock will crow."

Accordingly, all came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot. But no cock crowed.

"Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo; "there is no guilty person here; if the matt had any money, he must have lost it some place else. But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, let us now examine the hands."

This was the important part of his arrangement, for, on examination, it was found that one man had not rubbed the pot. The others' hands being black with the soot from the pot, was a proof of their innocence.

"There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, "there is the man who picked your pocket."

The culprit, seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his guilt, and gave up the money.

A TESTIMONY AGAINST EPISCOPACY.—"Calvin on the New Testament has gone through an immense 2d edition under Tholuck's auspices. —— was told, by Prof. Rheinwald, of Bonn, that while almost every system of opinion had been deduced from the Bible by the speculations of modern Germans, no one had been wild enough to dream of episcopacy, which (he said) had not one adherent in Protestant Germany as being destitute of a vestige of authority."—*J. W. Alexander's Letters.*

THE GRACE OF GOD.—The grace of God in the heart of man is a tender plant in a strange, unkindly soil; and, therefore, cannot well prosper and grow without much care and pains, and that of a skilful hand, and which hath the power of cherishing it.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—A few days since, I happened to be present at a sitting of the Confederate Congress, when that body was considering the claims of the "clergy" with reference to their exemption from military duty. During the discussion a number of honorable gentlemen expressed their views as to the merits of this much abused class; but, without exception, every member testified to the vast power which the preachers are exerting for good in our great struggle. Not a man intimated that he would have them anywhere else than at the post to which the God of heaven has called them, preaching the Gospel of peace. I was particularly pleased with the speech of the Hon. Mr. Miles, the Chairman of the Military Committee, and one of the ablest and purest of our public men.

"I believe," said he, "that the clergy of the land have done more for the success of our cause than any other class. They have kept up the spirits of the people, have led in every philanthropic movement, befriended the widow and the orphan, and they have gone through our camps and hospitals, like ministering angels, encouraging our brave boys, and bringing home to them the consolations and hopes of the Gospel. I repeat, sir; no one has done more for the country than the earnest, self denying minister. Not even the bayonets have done so much as he."

I felt my heart glow with a livelier hope, that it will be well with my country, after listening to such words. Yes, it is true, deny it who may, the man of God who devotes himself wholly to his sacred work, is doing the best thing that can be done to save the country, to say nothing of the soul and the great concerns of the life which is to come. Especially is this true of the men who hold up Jesus around the camp-fires and in the hospital.

THE ARTIST AND THE PARSON.—Some years ago, an old sign-painter, who was very cross, gruff, and a little deaf, was engaged to paint the Ten Commandments on some tables in a church not five miles from Buffalo. He worked two days at it, and at the end of the second day the pastor of the church came to see how the work progressed. He looked at the tables, and then at the short pipe, as the reverend gentleman ran his eyes over the tablets. "Eh!" said the pastor, as his familiar eyes detected something wrong in the wording of the precepts, "why, you careless old man, you have left a part of one of the commandments entirely out; don't you see?" "No, no such thing," said the old man, putting on his spectacles, "no; nothing left out—where?" "why, there," persisted the pastor; "look at them in the Bible; you have left some of the commandments out." "Well, what if I have?" said old Obstinacy, as he ran his eye complacently over his work; "what if I have? There's more there now than you'll keep!" Another and a more correct artist was employed the next day.

The OPEN SMELLING BOTTLE.—Gotthold had, for some purpose, taken from a cupboard a vial of rose water, and, after using it, had inconsiderately left it unstopped. Observing it some time after, he found that all the strength and sweetness of the perfume had evaporated. This, thought he with himself, is a striking emblem of a heart fond of the world, and open to the impressions of outward objects. How vain it is to take such a heart to the house of God, and fill it with the precious essence of the roses of Paradise, which are the truths of Scripture, or raise in it a glow of devotion, if we afterwards neglect to close the outlet—that is, to keep the Word in an honest and good heart. (Luke viii, 15.) How vain to hear much, but to retain little, and practice less! How vain to excite in our heart sacred and holy emotions, unless we are afterward careful to close the outlet by diligent reflection and prayer, and so preserve it unspotted from the world! Neglect this, and the strength and spirit of devotion evaporates, and leaves only a lifeless froth behind. Lord Jesus, enable me to keep thy Word, like a lively cordial, in my heart. Quicken it there by thy Spirit and Grace. Seal it, also, in my soul, that it may preserve forever its freshness and its power.—*Gotthold's Emblems.*

ODDS AND ENDS.—Lord Lyndhurst was the intimate friend and companion of Goldsmith, the anti-Gallican projector, in the early parts of his fame, and who, to an excellent understanding, great forensic talent, and general learning, has added a good deal of his father-in-law's aphoristical manner of conversation, was a few years ago at the family seat, which commands a grand and very extensive view of the ocean. On this occasion he looked for some moments with awful admiration at the prospect, and then exclaimed, "The sea is His, and He made it, and His hand prepared the dry land!" Soon afterwards, coming to the bottom of a hill, which, in the course of seeing some improvements making on the estate, it was necessary to ascend, the Lord Chancellor (for he was then so,) who was then nigh seventy years of age began to demur a little. "Come, my dear," says Lord Lyndhurst, "the hills are His also, and He made them." "True," said his lordship—"very true; but not for me to climb them."

NON CHURCH GOERS' EXCUSES.—Over slept myself, could not dress in time; too windy; no other time to myself; letters to write to friends; no fresh air but on Sunday; got a headache; intend nursing myself to-day; new bonnet not come home; can't bear a written sermon, too prosy; nobody to-day but our own minister; can't keep awake when I'm at church, fell asleep last time I was there.

INSTANCES OF A CHARMED OFFICER.—Gen. Lee [illegible] is a captain who recently made a [illegible] soon as he found [illegible] see, he called [illegible] and told them that [illegible] where he had led them [illegible] know whether they were willing to follow him to the last of [illegible] in the paths of [illegible] learn—without a [illegible] fested a desire to imitate the example of their leader.

There is another company, in the same army, whose first captain was a wicked man. He carried an influence over his men, as all controlling officers do; but it was not for good. He was openly profane and never attended religious services. In those days the company was known as one of the most reckless in the [illegible] rolled by and another [illegible] to the command. His decorum and conversation indicated that he was a consistent christian, and a man of [illegible] deep piety. He [illegible] church, and in the [illegible] to learn that [illegible] He showed that [illegible] was well as their physical [illegible] the change [illegible] noted for its [illegible] held every night [illegible] some half [illegible] happy conv[illegible] almost [illegible] seen always [illegible]

These facts [illegible] tioned—teach an [illegible] show that the [illegible] an important and [illegible] they wield such a potent influence over their men. How careful should they be to secure this influence in behalf of truth and right.—*Recorder.*

THE BOOK OF JOB.—[illegible] agreed that our [illegible] ton in the East. [illegible] theories about it [illegible] ever written by [illegible] man's book! It is [illegible] grand in its sincerity, in its simplicity, in its epic melody, and repose of reconcilement. There is the seeing eye, the mildly understanding heart. So true every way; true eye-sight and vision of all things; material things no less than spiritual.

The Horse—"hast thou clothed his neck with thunder—he laughs at the shaking of the spear." Such living likenesses were never since drawn. Sublime sorrow, sublime reconcilistion; oldest choral melody, as of the heart of mankind; so soft and great—as the summer midnight, as the world with its seas and stars.—*Carlyle.*

TRUE SALVATION.—"Jesus Christ, the Lord, is a complete, all-sufficient Saviour. His invitation to the weary and heavy laden is general, without exception, condition, or limitation. He has said, 'Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out.' God not only permits, but commands us to believe in the son of his love. When Moses raised the brazen serpent in the wilderness, the direction to wounded Israelites was very short and simple. It was only, 'Look and live.'

"Thus the Gospel addresses the sinner, 'Only believe, and thou shalt be saved.' Why, then, does not every sinner, who is awakened to the sense of his guilt, danger and helplessness, and whose desires are drawn towards the Saviour, believe with full confidence even upon his first application for mercy? Is not the blood of Christ able to cleanse from all sin? Is not the word of the Lord of truth worthy of entire credit?

"Yet, with such a Saviour exhibited before the eyes of his mind, and with such promises sounding in his ears, he continues to hesitate, to hope, and to fear. Could he rely as firmly on the Word of God as he can on the word of man, who he thinks means what he says, and is able to make good his promises, he would immediately be filled with joy and peace in believing."—*Newton.*

THE INHERITANCE.—It is a soul-satisfying inheritance; he that hath it shall sit down and say, I have enough—I have all. "*The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage.* (Psalm xvi. 5, 6.) Will an inheritance of glory satisfy you? This you shall have! John xvii, 22: "*And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them.*" Col. iii. 4: "*When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory.*" Will an inheritance of power and dominion satisfy you? This you shall have. 1 Cor. iii. 21: "*All things are yours.*" Matt. xix, 28: "*Ye also shall sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.*" Will Abraham's bosom satisfy you? This you shall have, Luke xvi. 22: nay, you shall have a better, a choicer, a sweeter bosom to solace your souls in than Abraham's—namely, the bosom of Jesus Christ. Will it satisfy you to be where Christ is, and to fare as Christ fares? This you shall have. John xii. 26: "*Where I am, there shall also my servant be.*"

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' ASYLUM.—The Alabama Baptist Orphans' Home Association have purchased, and expects to get early possession of Shelby Springs, on the line of the railroad from Selma to Blue Mountain, for the purposes of such an institution during the war.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

To Send Presbyterian to Soldiers.—Johnnie, Frank, Willie, Bessie and Willie Anna, $50; Mrs. S. C. B. H., $50; D. W. K., $20; "Luola," for 53rd N. C. T., $10; M. L. V., $10; Mrs. J. R. M., $40; S. A. P., $10; Third Creek church, $180; Hillsboro' church, (additional,) $10; T. McG., $45; through Rev. J. N. Craig, $100; T. C. N., $20; J. H. C., $70; Presbyterian church, Statesville, $140.

SEND THE PRESBYTERIAN TO THE SOLDIERS.

We give a prominent place to the communication of "A Presbyterian and Subscriber," which will be found in another column. Its careful perusal is worthy of the reader's serious and prayerful attention. It may awaken some thoughts in the minds of many, and stir them up to a more active support of the cause of religion and piety in the land, by stimulating an earnest desire to do their part towards supplying one great need of our brave soldiers. It seems but a light thing, the sending of a few copies of a religious paper, to some friend or acquaintance in the army, or to the chaplain of a regiment for general distribution, but it may be the means of turning the wandering feet of some from the ways of darkness, to the path of the just that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. We have no doubt of the correctness of our correspondent's statement, that the same matter is more generally and more eagerly read when contained in a newspaper than when found in a tract, or in any other form in which religious truth is printed for general circulation. There is something about a newspaper which belongs peculiarly to itself; some charm which nothing else possesses, an interest of appearance and a promise of entertainment, which renders it influential in compelling the attention and attracting the perusal of the general reader, which the more stately volume or less suggestive tract cannot compel.

We well know how the monotony of the camp, the fatigue of the march, the loneliness of the bivouac are cheered and lightened by the enjoyment of pleasant reading. And many a gracious opportunity is then afforded for the sowing of that seed in the soil which, according to its character, shall germinate and bear fruit an hundred-fold for good or evil in the after time.

The fields are white already unto the harvest. We should remember that those who reap, as well as those who sow, shall gather wages unto life eternal. Others have labored; we may enter into the fruit of their labors, and the reward of diligence will be sweet, in proportion as we shall be found faithful workers in the Lord's vineyard.

What object can appeal to us, for active sympathy and relief, with a tithe of the force that lies in the mere suggestion that our soldiers are suffering for the want of that which can be supplied so easily. What amount, expended in charity, can bring such a quick and blessed return, as the small sum necessary to supply this want, not only suggested, but insisted on by those who are present where the destitution is felt. Now, while there is a little season of rest from active operations in the field, when soldiers suffer most from that want of occupation which not only produces ennui, but, if not improved, is prolific of every species of evil, there is a most inviting opportunity for showing our gratitude to those who stand in the breach for our protection, by manifesting our interest in their spiritual and eternal welfare. Our army list bears testimony to the liberality and affectionate regard of our people for those who have gone from our midst to fight, and perhaps to die, for our liberty and independence. And, while we honor those large-hearted men and women in our communion, who have contributed nobly of their substance to comfort and cheer the absent ones in their perilous service in the cause of our church and country, there are many who have not given to themselves the enjoyment which they might so easily make their own.

We are happy in being able to plead the cause of the soldier, and would that our appeal might meet with that hearty response which the importance of the subject demands of us, as christians and also as friends and relatives of these gallant men. They are to be our hope in the future, as they are our prop in this hour of our great need. From them must come, in large measure, the supply of our pulpits, when years shall have wasted the strength of our present ministry. From them we must henceforth look for rulers who will govern us, teachers who will instruct us, men who, in a thousand ways shall influence our destinies as individuals and a people to the latest generation. And now, while it is day, we should work, in whatever way we can be most useful, to mould these future instruments of good or evil into that form and pattern which shall secure the greatest amount of beauty and strength to the fabric of social government; and also make of them precious and "lively stones" in the temple of the Most High God.

AN OLD SERMON.

When the records of the olden time so closely resemble the history of the present that we can enter into the thoughts and feelings of the men of former days as though they were our associates and fellows; especially when we read how the men of past generations acted under similar circumstances to those in which we are at any time placed; when we know how they hoped and feared, suffered reverses and achieved successes in the midst of depressing and gloomy surroundings; these records come to us with a force and interest that make them doubly instructive and valuable.

But of all the transactions of the past, nothing so operates to place us face to face with the events which are narrated, as the speeches of those men who bore prominent parts, and were themselves actors in the scenes which history describes. It may be profitable for us to recall the acts and doings of our fathers in times of danger, and to look again at the evidences of that sturdy patriotism which bore them on through scenes of suffering and distress, to which the trials of the present hour are comparatively insignificant. We have in our possession a copy of an old sermon, preached on the evening before the battle of Brandywine, the 11th of September 1777, by Rev. Jacob Trout, in the presence of Gen. Washington and the main body of the American army. There, in the beautiful twilight of the autumnal evening, gathered those stern warriors who on the morrow were to meet in deadly conflict with the invaders of their country; with those who sought to reduce a proud and free people to a condition of vassalage and dependence; and the few short hours of night were all of time that lay between the peaceful worship of God and the murderous din of battle; between the solemn chant of thanksgiving and praise, and the noise of the captains and the shouting.

It was a solemn moment—the breeze had died away along the green plains of Chadd's Ford, the heights of Brandywine rose gloomy and grand beyond the waters of that stream, classic thenceforth, and nature paused in solemn silence, as it hushed and expectant of the strife which should break the stillness of the morrow's dawn.

Under circumstances such as these, how could the reverend man of God fail to discharge his high office with more than his usual eloquence and unction! Fearless in his own undaunted spirit, he sought to arouse in his hearers those feelings which burned in his own bosom, while at the same time he would turn away their thoughts from surrounding scenes, and fix them upon the heavenly glories that waited for the faithful, as their eternal reward, if death should claim them on the gory field of the following day.

The sermon was short, too short for a discourse of so much beauty, and for a time of such thrilling interest. It was founded on Matt. xxvi: 52, "They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword;" and is mainly devoted to a contrast of the causes which had induced the opposing powers to "take the sword." On the one hand is painted the cruelty, the revenge, the thirst for lawless power and the gratification of insatiate ambition, which characterized the British in the Revolution of our forefathers; and the picture stands out in bold relief as a faithful portraiture of the events which are now daily transpiring around us, as our present enemies pursue their march through those unfortunate portions of our country which have fallen under their power, even for a brief season. On the other had he presents a noble vindication of the rights of the Colonies, and justifies their acts of resistance; and these stirring words may well be repeated now, while the same struggle for liberty and independence nerves the arm, and steels the heart of every patriot with the stern determination to prove himself worthy of the name he bears, worthy of the high renown of his noble ancestors, worthy of the love and admiration of his latest posterity.

We give two extracts which will place this contrast in a strong light; and a remembrance of the issue of the battle of Brandywine, which, through [illegible] taught the invader to dread [illegible] of resistance which a free people were prepared to offer, will enable us the better to appreciate the truthful prophecy which then fell from the lips of the eloquent preacher:

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

And have they not taken the sword?

Let the desolate plain, the bloodsodden vallies, the burned farm house, blackening in the sun, the sacked village, and the ravaged town, answer; —let the whitening bones of the buchered farmer strewn along the field of his homestead, answer; —let the starving mother, with her babe clinging to the withered breast that can afford no sustenance, let her answer with the death rattle, the last struggle of her life; let the dying mother and her babe answer.

It was but a day past, and our land slept in the quiet of peace. War was not here; wrong was not here. Fraud and woe, and misery and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods, arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin, and golden fields of corn looked forth from amid the waste of the wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forest.

Now, God of mercy, behold the change! Under the shadow of a pretext, under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hirelings slay our people! They throng our towns—they darken our plains, and now they encompass our posts on the lonely plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

Brethren, think me not unworthy of belief when I tell you the doom of the British is near. Think me not in vain when I tell you that beyond the cloud that now enshrouds us, I see gathering thick and fast the darker cloud and blacker storm of divine retribution.

They may conquer us to morrow.

Might and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from this field, but the hour of God's own vengeance will come.

Aye, if in the vast solitude of eternal space, if in the heart of the boundless universe, there throbs the being of an awful God, quick to avenge and sure to punish guilt, then will the man, George Brunswick, called king, feel in his brain and heart the vengeance of the eternal Jehovah! a blight will be upon his life—a withered brain and an accursed intellect; a blight will be upon his children and on his people. Great God, how dread the punishment!

A crowded populace, peopling the dense towns where the man of money thrives, while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all its forms of terror; an ignorant and God defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and merciless nobility adding insult upon robbery and fraud; royalty corrupt to the very heart, and aristocracy rotten to the core; crime and want linked hand in hand and tempting men to deeds of woe and death—these are a part of the doom and retribution that is to come upon the English throne and the English people.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong or revenge. You have taken the sword for your homes for your wives, for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth and justice and right, and to you the promise is—be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God—and they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us may fall in the battle of to-morrow. God rest the souls of the fallen—many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to morrow, and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal night.

Solemn twilight advances over the valley; the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadow; around us are the tents of the continental host, the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to and fro among the tents, stillness and awe that mark the eve of battle.

When we meet again may the shadows of twilight be flung over a peaceful land. God in heaven grant it.

A Pastor's Visit.—A valued correspondent says he would be glad to see in our editorials our idea of what a pastor's visit should be. He thinks a few remarks on the subject would do good.

We will bear in mind this request of our friend, and may comply with it, perhaps, at some future time. But we should have to tread the ground so cautiously, and advance our views with so much diffidence, that we must have time to mature any article that we may write on the subject.

In the meantime, we would say that the subject is an important one for the consideration of both pastors and people. We would be glad to hear from the brother, who makes this request, what his own ideas of a pastor's visit are; and this may lead to a free discussion of the subject, to which we will willingly open our columns.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic.—We return our thanks to the obliging publishers, Messrs Branson and Farrar, of Raleigh, for a copy of a Common School Arithmetic, by L. Johnson A. M, professor of Mathematics in Trinity College. We have glanced at its contents, and must express our favorable opinion of the work as a school book well worthy of our extensive use at any time. In the present scarcity of treatises on any subject of learning, this arithmetic will prove a very valuable addition to our stock for the education of the young. Branson and Farrar are extensive publishers of books, both miscellaneous and scientific, and the prices shown by their printed catalogue appear to be reasonable enough. We bespeak for them an extensive patronage.

Col J. H. McNeill.—Our Colleague has been promoted. He has gallantly won his way to the command of his Regiment, and, while we honor him as one of our good soldiers in the field, he bears a higher title to our respect and esteem as a good soldier of the Cross. May his useful life long be spared to his country and the church of Christ in our land.

REV. M. B. GRIER.

The following paragraph taken from an exchange paper will exhibit this uncertain "Northern light" in a new aspect:

Rev. M. B. Grier, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wilmington, accompanied General Butler on his expedition to capture that city. As Mr. Grier, now one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian*, has declared in that paper his warm approbation of Butler's rule in New Orleans, it is but reasonable to suppose his presence with the fleet was due to an amiable anxiety to see his former flock securely under the heel of the "Beast."

The tender and affectionate regard which their former pastor evidently cherishes for them, will scarcely be appreciated by those who once constituted his flock. They may be pardoned, if they fail to see in this anxiety to visit the scene of his former labors, that touching interest in their welfare, which he doubtless persuaded himself was the only motive for his being found in such unwelcome company. And they would assuredly commend him to a more diligent study of this short exhortation "let us not do evil that good (!) may come."

But seriously, we doubt whether the history of this war can furnish a specimen of such unparalleled effrontery. In the unblushing impudence of the whole thing, there is a wanton disregard of those simple principles of religion which teach a man that, though he should be "mindful of the things of others," it must not be with that degree of solicitude that would lead him to reduce the "things of others" into his own possession. The congregation, to which this clergyman formerly ministered, have a large and commodious church, the society in which their minister moves is good, his people are attentive, appreciative, munificent! What greater attractions than these could possibly be held out to one, whose veins run thick with the reddest of Yankee blood. No wonder that he can talk so boastfully of the "unexhausted resources," the ample "pecuniary ability," the "theological seminaries," and "ecclesiastical boards" of the *Mother* Church, if their endowments are, even in part, derived from that "new regime" of "running the churches," of which we have heard so much and have latterly come so near to witnessing. How was it with the resources, and the pecuniary ability of the Reverend gentleman himself? We cannot forbear expressing the idea that, perhaps, these were not in that most desirable condition which we call unexhausted and ample; and that he, possibly, might have been intent on seeking to better those same failing resources by cultivating an intimacy with one who so profitably "farmed" the rich, because unreapt, fields of New Orleans, and the country adjacent thereto.

We cannot suppose that the intended visit was one of mere curiosity, to see the alterations which disastrous war had introduced into a community once so thriving and prosperous; nor can we, at all, believe that his active sympathy would lead this tender-hearted driveller, over the misfortunes which the war has brought upon the South, to come upon a mission of charity and benevolence to those from whom he went out so hastily that he stood not "upon the order of his going."

This, and similar instances, give us an insight into the character of the christian mind of the North, which may well lead us to deplore their degeneracy and the wide departure they have made from the pure teachings of earlier times. If they had any relish for homely truth, simply because it is true, we could teach them very much that it would be profitable for them to know, and pleasant for us to impart. We would be glad to send them missionaries to set up amongst them the worship of the true God, who has become almost an "*unknown God*" in their gorgeous temples. We would do them good, and not evil, by holding up for their acceptance some of the *humbling* truths of revelation; and thus, by rebuking somewhat of that proud spirit which says, "I am rich and increased in goods" they might perhaps be taught the benefits that flow from a meek and lowly mind. Without boasting, we think that it may be safely asserted of the type of Southern christianity that it is of a higher and more perfect character, and that its developments are more beneficial in their influence; that its tendency is far more towards the production of positive good to the souls of men than the intermixed, and too often hurtful religions of the North. We use the term, religions, advisedly; because the mind of that people has become so full of "isms" and "ologies," each taking the form and consistency of religious belief, that they give a very decided character to the religion that is preached from their pulpits, and, as practised in their daily lives, marks them as, at once, the most impious as well as most *religious* people on this continent.

We cannot be too thankful, that, in the providence of God, we are separated from them. Better, far better, would it be for our future spiritual welfare, to be even subjugated by their civil power, it so be that we keep ourselves distinct in matters of faith and church government, than ever to strike hands with them again in common ecclesiastical association. Then we should bind our souls with more than a three-fold cord to a system which teaches, and can teach, nothing that is profitable for the elevation of the soul in spiritual knowledge and understanding; and is not even capable of raising the social condition of a people to a higher level, than is indicated by the recent exploit of their very worthy representative, whose name is dignified by being placed at the head of this article.

Public Meeting on the State of the Country.—We give below the call for a public meeting on the state of the country, to be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and the response of a number of gentlemen who have consented to deliver addresses.

Let there be a full attendance of the people from town and county, and let them come with a full knowledge of the importance of the occasion, not to pass unmeaning resolves but to evince anew their determination to oppose, without faltering or hesitation, the efforts of the common enemy for their destruction or subjugation. Let them come to kindle again the fires of patriotism which have been burning low upon the altar of their country, and to offer a fresh sacrifice for our rescue and deliverance.

Our cause rests upon the love, confidence and co-operation of the people. If these be wanting, or scantily supplied, then indeed s the future hopeless and dark. If these be full, outflowing and generous, then, even in the darkness, the star of hope will shine with a steady and undimmed lustre, pointing to that shrine of eternal liberty and independence where alone freemen should offer their earthly homage.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1865.

Gentlemen: Deeming it important in the present state of the Confederacy that the people should be advised, enlightened and encouraged in the prosecution of our cause; the undersigned respectfully solicit you to attend and address a meeting of the people proposed to be held at the Town Hall, in the City of Fayetteville, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Your compliance with their request will oblige,

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. servants,
Arch'd McLean,
C. B. Mallett,
D. A. Ray,
H. McKethan,
W. J. Anderson,
E. J. Hale
and 48 other gentlemen.

To Wm. B. Wright, Esq., Hon. J. G. Shepherd, B. Fuller, Esq., Col. W. McL. McKay, Gen. A. D. McLean, Dr. Jno. McCormick, R. P. Buxton, Esq.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1865.

Gentlemen: We are in the receipt of your note of this date, requesting us to attend, and address a meeting of the people, to be held at the Town Hall, in this place on Thursday next. We are profoundly sensible of the importance of such a meeting at a time like the present, when all should advise freely together upon those high public matters that touch us so nearly, in order that we may manifest our hearty support of the government of our choice and the institutions which we enjoy as a precious heritage of right and liberty.

Whatever of advice, enlightenment or encouragement, therefore, we may be able to give for the prosecution of our cause, will be freely offered, and we trust that on this, as on every other occasion in the past, we shall prove that we are worthy of those inestimable rights of freemen for which we are struggling. Let us "face *together, and to the front.*"

With high respect,
Your ob't. servants,
W. B. Wright,
J. G. Shepherd,
B. Fuller,
Wm. McL. McKay.

Messrs. Arch'd McLean C. B. Mallett, D. A. Ray, H. McKethan, W. J. Anderson, E. J. Hale, and others.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

DR. DAVID P. WEIR.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb'y 7th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—This day one week ago, Jan. 31st, at 3 p. m., we laid in the grave our beloved and honored brother, Dr. David P. Weir. He died on the preceding day, at about 2 o'clock, a. m., in the 53rd year of his age. He had been in feeble health for more than two years, and for about four months preceding his death was confined to his room in bed. His disease was pulmonary consumption, complicated with other ailments. He declined and suffered and died as he lived. The text most frequently on his lips, and so expressive of his christian life and hope, and from which his funeral sermon was preached, was, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." He was at all times, I believe, willing and ready to die. He understood clearly the plan of salvation, and cordially embraced and clung to it as a helpless but believing sinner. He committed himself unreservedly to the disposal of divine providence, and humbly and calmly and hopefully awaited the divine will. I think the *only* regret was the thought of leaving his wife and his two children at such a troubled and dark time as this. He had reviewed, he said, while lying on his sick bed, all his past life, and saw it all full of the goodness and grace of God, and apologized for the tears and emotion with which he spoke. He expressed thanks to his physician and attendants, and invoked eternal blessings on their souls. To some of his oldest and most intimate friends, when barely able to articulate, he stammered out his hope and assurance of reunion and fellowship with them in the heavenly home. His whole sickness and death was a calm and beautiful triumph of the grace of God over sin and over death itself. I think the settled conviction of his own judgment, when unaffected by anodynes, was that he would never recover; and he was ready and willing to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. When very far gone he was heard repeating the Apostles' creed, and every now and then his lips, his gestures, and such expressions as "for Christ's sake," showed that he was dying and entering heaven with prayer. His mind, by the effect of stimulants and anodynes, was, towards the last, disordered and fluctuating, but his very wanderings of mind were religious and devotional.

It is hard to realize the sad truth that Dr. Weir is gone—never more to meet us on earth—never more to gladden the circle in which he so long moved. As an active business man, as an influential member of this community, as an enterprising citizen, as a friend, as a man of generous, refined and liberal impulses, as an active christian, as an efficient member and elder of the Presbyterian church—what a great public loss is sustained in his death! The memory of Dr. Weir calls up to all who were honored with his acquaintance, a combination of the rarest and loveliest traits, seldom united in such large proportions and in such beautiful symmetry. What affability of manners, what uniform pleasantness of temper, what refinement and delicacy of feeling, what elevated purity of taste, what liberal hospitality, what unvarying attention to all the claims of social courtesy, what natural cheerfulness of mind, what depth and fidelity of friendship, what patient and unwearied industry, what scrupulous regard to duty, truth and honor, what genuine tenderness of heart, what lofty and inflexible moral principle, what humble and unostentatious piety towards God, what devotion to the Church of Christ, of which for so many years he was a communicant and for some twenty-five years a ruling elder. Oh, how much and how many of all these have left us in the death of Dr. Weir! From his first arrival in Greensboro, more than thirty years ago, up to the moment of his death, he grew steadily, in the confidence, esteem and love of his associates and fellow citizens. He sustained no relation, assumed no responsibility whose duties he did not faithfully and honorably discharge. He entered no circle of life or of business which he did not honor, and retired from none which did not feel itself a loser by his withdrawal. The universal, the spontaneous expression every where, by every body is and will be, "what a loss to the community, to the State, to the Church and to his family." Throughout this State and elsewhere, with a very large and wide spread acquaintanceship extending through many years, there will be but one feeling, but one expression.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

I feel that this extended memorial notice is less than simple truth and justice to the grace of God, which made him what he was, and makes our comon loss what it is. The possession and exhibition of such a character so long was a rich blessing of divine providence and grace to this community, to the Church, and to the State—the memory of them is a rich and holy treasure, which we may and ought and will preserve. Their imitation is a duty which religion and our feeling of loss and need, enjoin on us to cultivate and exhibit in ourselves. May God sanctify to us all this great personal, domestic and social bereavement.

Pastor.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Lines in Front of Petersburg, Va., January 16th, 1865.

Mr. Editor: I learned through the Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, that the Synod, at its last Session, made necessary preparation or arrangements to furnish the soldiers in the army with a considerable number of copies of the *N. C. Presbyterian*; but for some unknown reason, it has nearly ceased to come at all, there being but few copies received, and those coming to subscribers. During the most of the year, 1864, whilst we were favored with a chaplain, we received religious papers and tracts in abundance, but at the very time we need them most (in the absence of the preached gospel) they cease to come. I certainly do not intend to insinuate that it is the fault of the Editor, nor do I pretend to say where the cause of this difficulty lies, but I do say that we need more religious matter to read, and I hope that our friends at home will remedy the evil, by furnishing each company of N. C. T., with at least five copies of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, weekly. If people at home knew how greatly the soldiers wish to get a religious paper, they certainly would use their best efforts to supply them with the word of truth.

There is a mistaken idea afloat, to which I take the liberty of calling your attention, viz: that of issuing tracts to the army instead of religious papers. Experience has long since taught me that the way to secure the attention, and realize all the benefits derived from religious teachings, to the soldier, is to send them a sufficiency of religious instruction through papers devoted exclusively to that purpose. While there seems to be a kind of indifference shown to the tract, he will read the same matter in the paper with eagerness; and thereby the purpose of the author, viz, the sowing of good seed, is not thwarted; but may eventually bring forth fruit to the glory of God, by turning sinners from the error of their ways, and leading them to repentance. There is more disposition on the part of the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia to hear the gospel and to yield to its precepts now, than at any past period since my connection with the army. But the laborers are indeed few, and the harvest is great. We have no chaplain in our brigade that I know of. Only think of it; over two thousand souls without the bread of life, and so many ministers at home, or at ease in Zion!

A Presbyterian and Subscriber.

Ministers made Prisoners.—We regret to learn, from reliable authority, that the Rev. Messrs. Buttolph and Mallard, of Liberty county, Ga., have been taken from their homes by the enemy, and it is supposed carried to Savannah. In all probability they will be sent to a Northern prison, and have to endure the sufferings with which our cruel enemies know so well how to torment the defenceless. Their many friends will heartily sympathise with them in this trial, and offer many prayers that they may be strengthened and sustained by God in their bonds.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

How all may Preach.—Elevated, religious literary institutions and a religious Press are admitted to be two necessary auxiliaries to the spread of the Gospel. It is also clear that those who aid in supporting these auxiliaries are preaching the Gospel through these instrumentalities.

Our Posture In Prayer.—The solemnity with which the devout engage in the worship of God and their reverent posture in prayer, tend greatly to impress on the impenitent the value and importance of the service of God. They get their views of the religion of Jesus more from the lives, than the words of Christ's representative on earth. What do they learn from our lives?

The death of the body no more interrupts the life of the soul, than the breaking of a crystal glass destroys the sunbeam that shines so bright in it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

The situation grows more interesting and more critical every day. Sherman is advancing in his march northward, and, so far, has not been checked. Threatening Augusta, Branchville and Charleston, he makes it necessary for us to concentrate our forces at some one point where the best resistance can be offered to his further progress. It may be necessary with that view to evacuate some important place, but if the final result of victory shall be thereby secured, the loss will be but temporary. Some activity has been manifested upon Grant's lines, but beyond an extension on his left, which he did not accomplish without severe loss, there is nothing worthy of special mention.

Below Wilmington, the enemy have been demonstrating, the fact of their presence by shelling our lines at Sugar Loaf, and a fitful bombardment of Fort Anderson, but without result.

The chief feature of the news is the new spirit which our people are manifesting in their determination to accept the present situation with that grave deliberation that the crisis demands; no spasmodic outbursts of patriotism, no insane ravings of excited politicians, mark their assemblies, but the stern utterances of grim. defiance give weight and form to these public resolves. Before this manifestation of a people's wrath, tories and tyrants must tremble alike, and, in the issue that is now tendered by our enemies and accepted by our nation, disloyalty must hide itse'f as under the rocks and mountains, if it would seek a refuge from the vengeance of a people, at length terribly in earnest.

Meanwhile, the northern press still preaches peace as nigh at hand, upon the basis of submission by the South. They cannot understand the recent action of our government, in sending commissioners, in any other light than as a preliminary move intended to prepare the people for the last final act of submission, and they are beginning, already, to discuss the disposition of their forces when the war is over.

Some troops, they say, must be left to garrison certain forts at the South, and many more will be needed for the regular army which the United States will be obliged to maintain "until the seeds of the rebellion are totally destroyed."

This they propose, but between the proposition and its execution there is a long interval, in which they may yet be taught the fallacy of the reasoning upon which they have built their hope.

Let all be united, and with steady voice and heart maintain our right to freedom and independence and all will soon be well.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The following was laid before Congress this forenoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

I recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with any unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace.

I requested Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed through the lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him.

I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantee than those which Congress may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than that of unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black populations.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendments to the Constitution which have been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: Under your letter of appointment of Commissioners, of the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the Message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to attain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done; and for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance in advance, of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever circumstances may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, must be accepted out and out. Individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit those pains and penalties, if peace be restored during such conference.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution, adopted by Congress, on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or in any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully your ob't serv'ts,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The following was received today:

HEADQUARTERS, &c., Feb. 6

Gen. S. Cooper:

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road—the infantry to Cattail creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie C. H., where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired in the afternoon.

Parts of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy, on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mills, but finding him entrenched thus withdrew after dark.

During the night a force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be recrossing this morning.

Pegram's division moved down to the right hand of the creek to reconnoiter, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinate and the contest lasted several hours, but Gen. Pegram being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred and the division was pressed back to its original position.

The division commanded by Gen. Gordon was ordered to the support of Gen. Pegram and charged the enemy and forced him back, but in turn was compelled to retire.

Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences at Hatcher's Run.

Our loss is reported small, that of the enemy not supposed to be great.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—Northern papers, including evening edition of the Baltimore *American* of the 8th, received. They admit a considerable loss in the battle of Hatcher's Run, but claim that the Confederates lost heavily. The object of the movement was not developed. Foote arrived at New York on Tuesday. He is still in custody. His destination is reported to be a military prison. He refuses to take the oath, and expresses a desire to emigrate to Sonora. Maj. Harry Gilmer was captured near Moorefield, Va., recently. The Governor of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the Confederate steamer Shenandoah from the ports of the Empire. Seward's answer in the Florida case had not been received. Birdie, the Lake Erie raider, has been surrendered to the United States by the Canadian authorities.

RICHMOND, Feby. 10.—Secretary Benjamin in the course of his speech yesterday, stated what followed in the interview between the President and Blair. The President gave him the following letter: SIR: I put down now in writing what I said to you in words. I am ready to confer for peace, if I had any assurance that any commissioner would be sent to meet and treat with them, I would send commissioners for the purpose—desiring peace for our two countries. The answer of Lincoln to Blair to the note was: "As you have shown me a note, brought with you from Richmond, you may say to Davis that I will send any informal agent to secure peace to our *one* country." Mr. Benjamin said he believed when Blair first came to Richmond he hoped it was an opening for a peace arrangement which might lead to an ultimate peace. Had the enemy had the same mind he still believed there might have been some ground upon which they could have settled the question. Mr. Benjamin advocated the immediate employment of negroes to reinforce the army, and was loudly applauded by the meeting.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House adopted a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th. It concurred in the Senate resolutions of thanks to Lancaster, owner of yacht Deerhound.

Barksdale submitted a bill for the employment of negro troops. A motion to reject the bill was lost, yeas 21, nays 58. The bill was then referred to a select Committee. The tax bill was further discussed until adjournment. In the Senate the House resolution of adjournment was rejected by a tie vote. During the debate, Wigfall and Maxwell expressed their unqualified opposition to negro troops. Subsequently Oldham introduced a bill to provide for the raising of two hundred thousand negro troops. It was referred to the Committee on military affairs. The House exemption bill was debated and amended before final action. The Senate then went into secret session.

CHARLESTON, Feby. 10.—A force of the enemy believed to be about two to four thousand strong appeared at Grimball's, on James Island about 8 o'clock this morning and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but they are believed to be feints. A force attacked our troops on the Salkehatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed. They also advanced upon the Charleston road near the Blue House, and opened on us with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence from the roads to-day reports that the enemy crossed the Edisto at Bermaker's bridge. The enemy are moving on Augusta.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—The Senate passed a bill changing the time of holding the election for Representatives in Congress in Missouri to the first Monday in November. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the office of provost marshal except within the lines of the army. The Senate then went into secret session. In the house a communication from the President was read stating that the number of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters in the Confederate service is 1316 on post duty and 818 on the tax in kind. The tax bill was further considered until adjournment.

RICHMOND, Feb'y 11.—Northern papers of the 9th received. In the late fight beyond Petersburg the casualties in the 5th corps [yankee] are estimated at about five hundred, and on the 2d two hundred and fifty. Arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners have been completed. A terrible conflagration occurred at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. Two thousand barrels of coal oil and fifty dwellings, were burned. The burning oil poured through the streets, spreading destruction on all sides. A number of people were roasted alive in the streets. The draft in New York will probably be postponed.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Gen. Lee has issued a General order, offering pardon to all deserters and men improperly absent, who return to their commands within twenty days from the publication of this order at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. No general amnesty will again be granted and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or shall hereafter desert, shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained. The order closes as follows: "Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources will be vigorously employed, and are ample; and with the army sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, can not be doubtful. The advantages of the enamy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity; fortitude to suffering; courage to danger; with a firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 10th, received. They contain very little of interest. The St. Alban's raiders are to be delivered up to the United States authorities. Operations against Wilmington will soon be commenced. Lincoln's report of the conference at Fortress Monroe would be submitted on the 10th. The news of the peace movement caused much talk in England, and had a depressing effect in the cotton market. Gold unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—There was considerable skirmishing on our lines at Sugar Loaf on Saturday. Three attacks in force were made, all of which were handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss to the enemy. During the attack, the enemy's whole fleet opened on Hoke's left. Our casualties about 20. On the same day one Monitor threw several shells at Fort Anderson, killing one and wounding one. All quiet since.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 11th, received. They publish Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads conference, including all the letters and telegrams on the subject. Also a letter from Seward to Minister Adams. Lincoln says: After Blair returned from Richmond he left with him a letter from Davis expressing his willingness to renew the effort to enter into a conference with the view of securing peace to the two countries. Lincoln by way of reply, addressed a note to Blair expressing his willingness to receive any agent informally sent with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country. The subsequent correspondence explains the detention of the Commissioners at Petersburg and City Point. In his absence, Grant received their application to pass through our lines, and telegraphed, to Washington for instructions. Lincoln sent Maj. Eckart with a message to be delivered to the Commissioners, allowing them to pass the lines for an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's note to Blair. In the meantime the Commissioners applied to Grant who had returned, for permission to pass through the lines with a view of ascertaining upon what terms the war might be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by Lincoln in said letter to Blair. Grant allowed them to pass the lines and they proceeded to City Point, where they were detained until the arrival of Eckart. Before his arrival the Commissioners addressed another note to Grant expressing no desire to go to Washington to confer informally with the President in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Blair. Eckart delivered his message to the commissioners and says he received an unsatisfactory reply.

He notified the Commissioners that they could not proceed any further until they complied with the terms expressed in his letter. At this juncture Grant telegraphed Stanton that he was convinced of the good intention of the Commissioners and their sincere desire to restore peace and union; that their letters to him were all that Lincoln's instructions contemplated. Lincoln replied, requesting Grant to inform the gentlemen that he would meet them at Fortress Monroe. While Lincoln was *en route* the Commissioners sent another note to Eckart expressing their willingness to proceed to Fortress Monroe to have an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's letter to Blair, or upon any other terms he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self government and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded.

They further expressed their anxiety to establish an honorable peace without the effusion of more blood, promising their utmost efforts to accomplish such a result. Lincoln's statement of the interview was confirmatory of the report of the Commissioners as to his ultimatum, and says they seemed to desire the adoption of some course that might lead to reunion.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, the bill for raising 200,000 negro troops was reported back with amendments. Pending the further consideration of the exemption bill, the Senate went into secret Session. In the House, the appropriation bill was perfected and passed. The tax bill was referred to a special committee.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA!

This being the point of great and absorbing interest now, we surrender a considerable portion of our space to the annexed extracts from the South Carolina papers:

The dispatches and rumors relative to the movements of Sherman are extremely meagre. The most reliable intelligence we can obtain, and this is based upon dispatches received in the very highest military circles, is that Sherman's advance was, at last account, seven miles from Midway. The position then occupied by the enemy was about 21 miles from Branchville; and our troops were then confronting him.

The alarm respecting the obstruction to travel between this place and the west is, therefore, so far as the past sensation rumors are concerned, needless. Whatever restriction has been placed upon travel in that direction was the result of a wise military policy, justified fully in the eyes of our military authorities.

Sherman's plans have not been sufficiently developed, as yet, to enable the formation of an opinion as to whether his immediate destination is Columbia, Augusta or Charleston. The latter place in their possession would, in the eyes of all Yankeedom, compensate for any loss which might accrue to the Federal forces in obtaining it, because of its noble, heroic and defiant resistance, successfully maintained against the most determined and elaborate siege known to history. Augusta in their hands, and they would naturally suppose that the principal channel of communication with the west was stopped up, to say nothing of the necessity of removing government establishments and workshops, to a certain extent necessary in the continuance of the war. Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, is a most tempting prize, and would probably excite the energies of a man less enterprising than Gen. Sherman.—*Guardian, 9th.*

It is gratifying to know that in our present emergency the authorities of the State, as well as the military heads, are availing themselves of talent and experience which have too long been permitted to remain inactive. Not least among the officers here is Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, whose sound practical judgment and military training come into most timely use. His voice in council will be found as valuable as his ready and excellent management in battle, and no one who has served under him will doubt the worth of either. He has already given and is still giving the benefit of his experience in the preparations for our defence, and we expect to see again an exhibition of that fine military judgment which contributed almost, if not entirely, to the safety of Van Dorn's army, when it was forced to fall back from Corinth in the autumn of 1863.—*Ibid, 10th.*

The main body of the enemy's infantry crossed Edisto river at Binnaker's bridge on Thursday. Intelligence from the road on Friday evening reports them moving towards Augusta. No demonstration as yet had taken place on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Rail Road. It is reported, however, that the Yankees have been very busy destroying the track between Augusta and Branchville.—*Courier, 11th.*

GEN. PEGRAM.—Brig. General John Pegram, killed near Petersburg last week, was a native of Richmond, and early in the war was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel, and marched with the 20th regiment Virginia Volunteers to Northwestern Virginia under Brig. Gen. Garnett, captured at Rich Mountain, he spent a long imprisonment in the hands of the enemy, and upon his exchange was promoted to Colonel and assigned to engineer duty in the West. Promoted soon to Brigadier General, he commanded a cavalry brigade during the Kentucky campaign, and afterwards was transferred to the army of Virginia, and assigned to the brigade formerly commanded by Brig. Gen. Smith; he was wounded in the Wilderness, and since his return to duty, commanded a division in the army of Gen. Early. He fell at the head of his division, repelling an assault of the enemy, and died a few hours after. Less than a month ago he led to the altar his young bride, now left an early widow.—*Rich. Examiner.*

A TABLE OF DISTANCES OF INTEREST JUST NOW.—From Branchville to Charleston, 62 miles; from Branchville to Kingsville, 45 miles; from Branchville to Florence, 108 miles; from Branchville to Columbia, 68 miles; from Branchville to Augusta, 75 miles; from Branchville to Wilmington, 216 miles; from Branchville to Charlotte, 174 miles; from Charleston to Florence, 103 miles; from Wilmington to Florence, 107 miles.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOCALITIES.—Rivers' Bridge is over the Big Salkehatchie, in the Southeastern part of Barnwell District. Broxton's Bridge is a few miles lower down on the same stream, near the boundary line of Barnwell and Beaufort Districts. From Rivers' Bridge to Midway is about 21 miles, to Branchville about 30 miles. Midway is the first station next to and West of Branchville in the direction of Aiken.

SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—Entire commands of the army are daily expressing, in public meetings, their determination to maintain this war for independence until that grand end shall be accomplished.—*Petersburg Express, 4th.*

THE STORY THAT [illegible].—An exchange says that [illegible]: In one division [illegible] seventeen men [illegible] rank down and shoulder their muskets and marched off, leaving their officers alone. Maj. W., seizing the colors and called upon the men to follow. Soon the staff was struck from his hand by another shot, and was left too short to be held in the usual manner; but, nothing daunted, he snatched the bonored symbol from the dust, wrapped it around his own body, and exclaimed "they must shoot down this flag staff before it falls again."—*Macon Confederate.*

THE NEGRO SOLDIER SCHEME.—The Confederate Senate, in secret session on Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority, voted down Mr. Brown's resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negro soldiers in the army. This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time. *Rich. Dispatch, 10th.*

The *Sentinel* says the vote was first taken on a proposition to so modify the resolution as to make it a resolution of inquiry, and not of positive instruction. The amendment was rejected. A vote was then, after debate, taken on the resolution, and it was rejected—yeas 3, nays 13. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Henry and Vest. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baker, Caperton, Graham, Haynes, Hunter, Johnston of Mo., Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Semmes of La., Walker, Watson and Wigfall.

GALLANTRY OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—Editor Charlotte Democrat: You will please publish the following order from Maj r Gen. McLaws, complimenting privates W. M. Underwood and P. C. Rea of Co. D, 10th N. C. Battallion, for their gallantry displayed in burning the bridge across the Salkehatchie River, S. C., under fire of the enemy. It was a daring deed, and but few men under the circumstances would have undertaken such a perilous undertaking. It is an honor to the patriotic county that sent them forth, which is Union. It is due to these men to state that they were among the first to volunteer in the State, and Mr. Underwood was a participant in the various hard fought battles in the Army of Northern Virginia, with the gallant 26th N. C. Volunteers during '61 and, '62. A people inspired with such determination, it is the height of folly to entertain such an absurd idea as subjugating them.

J. M. T.

HEADQ'RS SALKEHATCHIE, Jan. 18, 1865.

General Order, No. 1,

The Major General Commanding is gratified to announce to the command the gallantry displayed yesterday by privates Wm. M. Underwood and P. C. Rea, Co. D, 10th N. C. Battallion, Hardy's Brigade, who, immediately under the fire of the enemy, burned the Salkehatchie Bridge, at a time when the enterprise was attended with much hazard. Such conduct is worthy of the imitation of all brave soldiers, and the attention of this Division is especially called to it.

By command of Maj. Gen. McLaws.

R. W. H. ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

ANSON County has but twenty four Justices of the Peace—seventeen of whom are between the ages of 50 and 75, and none of the remainder under 35. All of them were appointed previous to 1861. If she has any more, they must have been appointed at the present session of the Legislature, or [illegible] of them made to the County Court Clerk's office.

At the beginning of the war the voting population of the county was about 1,000. With so large a population we doubt if another county in the State can show a better record in regard to the number of its Magistrates.—*Argus.*

Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, of this State, has been made a Major General and assigned to the command of Rodes' Division, Ewell's old Corps. Gen. Grimes is a brave and accomplished officer and we record his promotion with much pleasure.—*Progress.*

In the Kentucky Senate, on the 27th ultimo, resolutions in favor of the abolition of slavery and of the constitutional amendment for that purpose were introduced and discussed. Finally, a substitute for them was adopted by seventeen to fifteen votes. This declares it to be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as will so dignify labor as to induce free white labourers to settle in the State.

A SAMPLE OF SAVANNAH RULE.—We find in the New York Commercial the following paragraph, which will show how delightful the Yankee rule in Savannah is becoming:

"A Savannah belle stepped off the sidewalk the other day to avoid walking under the American flag, which hung in front of an officer's headquarters. Gen. Geary, military commandant of the city, immediately gave orders to have her promenade back and forth under the hateful symbol for an hour, as a warning for similar offenders."

The sewing women of Philadelphia and New York are in great distress, as their scanty earnings are insufficient to support them. For soldiers' pants, they get from seven to eight cents in paper money; and for shirts, one dollar per dozen, including button holes and all complete. For tents, with sixteen button holes, they get fifteen cents per tent. These women have held large meetings, both in New York and Philadelphia, but a deaf ear had been turned to their remonstrances.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CONWAY.—The Richmond papers announce the death of Dr. James H. Conway, Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College of Virginia. This melancholy event occurred at his residence in Richmond on Saturday last. Professor C. died in his very prime, having only reached the age of forty four years. He enjoyed a most extensive practice.—*Express.*

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

G Donnell J Donnell, P P Dick, Greensboro; mrs M L Sloan, Bloomingdale; S O Robinson, Erasmus; Rev Wm Graves, Mill River; J R Lawrance, Miranda; Dr M A Locke, N F Hall, Capt S A Sloan, mrs M A Krider, Rowan Mills; C Bolton, Leasburg; E C Forrest, Mocksville; T W Watkins, W W Taylor, miss E Pittard, Milton; J A Pritchett, Gilmer's Store; J H Lamb, Herringville; mrs M Garland, Danville; S Bethea, Manchester; Geo M Thew, Augusta, Ga; M S McAuley, Houston, Fla; Jno Culbreth, Fayetteville; Robt Phifer, 35th N C T; mrs M M Bine, Sharon; T N Alexander, Charlotte; miss M Black, Morganton; miss L J Parker, Monticello; mrs M McPhail, Argyle; Rev S H Isler, Goldsboro; mrs H B Robbitt, Raleigh; mrs R F Gibson, Gibson's Store; Chas Stover, W Hollister, High Point; miss O P Hall, Hallsville; Capt R Southerland, 51st, N C T; Geo N Hall, 3rd Bat Artly; mrs R A Thomas, Bill's Creek; miss M E Atkinson, Boon Hill; Jno Reid, Bethel Hill; Dr A Wilson, Rev A Milan, Melville; mrs A E Melver, Orange Creek; mrs B F Revere, Washington; mrs E J Warren, Greenville; mrs W B Bell, Montgomery; H Rea & Newborn, Ala; I G Scholfield, Alamance; mrs T H Pearson, Fayetteville; D McLauchlin, Argyle; R McDonald, Centreville; mrs H B Mason, mrs S B Heed reon, mrs V W Alexander, Charlotte; K A Black, Carthage; D B Campbell, McKenzie's Bridge; W P Graham, Rowan Mills; J Pagecstecher, Sapona Iron Works; R H McGaha Macon, Ga; mrs F A Bates, Marion, Ala; W W Neely, 17th N C T; miss K J Bulo; Philadelphia; E A McQueen, Queensdale; mrs I Nicholson, Lethe; E Murray, sr, Pleasant Grove; mrs Ann Taylor, mrs H Hall, P Southerland, Magnolia; D Shaw, Villa Berry; R C Carr, Kenansville; miss C E Newton, R C Murphy, Morrell's Store, miss B McMillan, Bk Fl Chapel; H A Colvin, Colvin's Creek; H Black, Carthage; J L McRae, Beet Hills; M Marchbanks, Wadesboro, Mr A D McLean, Malta; miss M W White, Raleigh; A B McDermitt, Allordsville; mrs E Ames, Spontus Fork; F Smith, Wadesboro; M Hughes, Belfast, S C; W L McDermid, Mrs E McNeill, mrs J McLeod, Montrose; miss E J Morris, Tayler's Bridge; J A Murphy E H Murphy, C W Murphy, Moore's Creek; T H Tate, Hill's Creek; mrs F Patterson, Harrington's; mrs M Smith, Allordsville; Thos McGehee, Cunningham's Store; S A Sterfield, N M Lewis, J Wilson, Sr, S Watkins, mrs L M Walker, D Patterson, E J Smith, mrs M Comer, B Hines, mrs A Howard, Milton; K M McDonald, Currierville; J D Brown, Salisbury; H Hicks, Troy; A McRae, Sr, Queensdale; W C Johnston, Melville; mrs Dr K Foust, Graham; mrs B Mayo, mrs M Franklin, miss V Stith, Wilson; J J Whitehead, Kensensville; mrs M L Sullivan, High Point; Wm Maxwell, J H Carron, Charlotte; mrs L R Roberts, White Pine; E Alexander, Dr T C Neal, Query's; J H Clark, White's Creek; mrs E Lassely, Oak Forest, J M Forney, J Erwin, Shelby; mrs R C Johnston, Dav College; Maj J W Wilson, mrs S A McEwen, mrs W P Caldwell, Statesville; mrs J F Chambers, Enola; H A Query, A Grier, mrs E C Hart, White Hall; N Gillis, Troy; M McKinnon, Fayetteville; miss F McKinnon, Kyle's Landing.

MARRIED.

At La Grange, Tenn., on the 25th Dec., 18 4, by Rev. James J. Vanix, Dr. WILL. D. SOMMS, Assistant Surg'n P. A. C. S., to Miss MARIA H. EWELL, youngest daughter of Mrs. Emily M., and the late James B. Ewell, Esq., formerly of Prince William county, Virginia.

On the 31st January, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. P. Robinson, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Capt. W. E. AVERY, Co. K, 26th N. C. T., to Miss M. MAG. ROBINSON.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 2nd of January, 1865, in Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C., in the 61st year of her age, Mrs JANE STITT, consort of N. M. Stitt; and on the 14th January, 1865 in the same place and in the 64th year of his age, N. MORRISON STITT.

These beloved christians lived together pleasantly on earth, and we have the best reasons to believe, they have both gone to a better world. Hard, hard indeed, it is to think we shall never again see their faces in the sanctuary! Many friends weep with their children over their loss. They were both old and feeble, having raised two large families, before they each, lost a companion. Mr Stitt was a widower when he was married to Mrs Stitt, then the widow of Thos. Oliver. Although they both had a number of children grown, the families were united in love and interest as very few such families are in this life. Their children have all married and left the old homestead, but settled mostly in the same community, and worship in the same church. May a kind Providence favor them and make their households also fountains from whence streams shall flow to gladden the church of God. Mr. Stitt was one of the oldest and most faithful citizens of Mecklenburg county, and for many years served as an elder in Providence church. Owing to bodily infirmities, he was not often present at the meetings of Presbytery and Synod; but no minister ever visited Providence church without knowing and loving the venerable uncle Morrison Stitt. His house was a home for the weary traveller, the tired soldier and the minister of the Gospel. He was one of those happy spirits made such by Grace, who could appreciate a christian motive. As an elder and christian, he was exemplary, always present with his beloved and confiding wife in the church on the Sabbath, to worship God and encourage the Pastor. But God has taken them away from us, and we, a whole community, young and old, neighbors and servants, are weeping over their loss. Friendship and affection could speak many things to their praise; but suffice it to say, they died the death of the righteous. Although their sufferings were severe, they bore them with christian fortitude and often expressed their readiness to die. Thus has the always merciful God removed one of the pillars of our beloved Zion in a day of darkness and trouble, to his own glory, that others may take their places and serve with more efficiency in His holy temple.

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Session of Providence, viz:

"WHEREAS, An Allwise Providence has removed from time to eternity our beloved brother, N. M. Stitt; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Session of Providence church, that in the death of Bro. Stitt, we have lost one who has served as an elder for thirty years with distinguished fidelity and zeal.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the congregation in the loss of one so exemplary in piety, benevolence, and punctuality.

Resolved, That as an elder, parent, master and citizen, his praise is justly acknowledged by all. May the Spirit who made him so wise, lowly and useful, inspire us with greater zeal for the Master's cause, and sanctify his melancholy death to numerous mourning friends and a stricken community."

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Mod'r and Clerk of Session.

Providence Church, Jan'y 16th, 1865.

At a meeting of the Session of Ben Salem church, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Head of the church has, in His inscrutable providence removed from our midst JOHN R. CURRIE, a highly esteemed member and office-bearer of this church, we deem it proper that we leave on record some testimonial of the high regard which we entertained for our departed brother.

The deceased died on the 22nd Sept., A. D., 1864, in the 52nd year of his age. About a week previous to his death, he was seized by the hand of disease; his sufferings were great, yet he murmured not, but seemed willing to drink of the cup which his Father gave him.

He has left behind him a wife and five children to mourn their loss, together with a large circle of friends and relations.

In his death our church has lost one of its most exemplary members, and one of its most efficient officers, and the community one of its most excellent citizens, but we bless God that we mourn not as those who mourn without hope, for we rejoice in the belief that our brother has been transferred from the Church militant to the Church triumphant.

Resolved, That the above be spread upon the minutes of the Session, and a copy be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian* for publication.

DAN'L B. CURRIE,
Clerk of Session.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In the Hospital at Richmond, in the 20th year of his age, on the 23rd of May, 1864, from wounds received on the 11th May, Mr. ROBT. DAVIS KERR.

His sufferings were great, but a tender mother and kind sisters could not be at his side to minister to his comfort; they, with an aged and feeble father, must weep bitter tears over the loss of the dear absent soldier-boy. He joined Sharon Church in September, 1863, and he told his Pastor, who visited him shortly after in camp, that he "never regretted his becoming a Christian." 'Tis well with the righteous when he dies.

PASTOR.

At Madison, N. C., on the 11th Dec'r last, Mrs. EDMONIA F. AKIN, widow of the late Bernard G. Akin, in the 34th year of her age.

Mrs Akin was for several years a resident of Henrico county, Va., but when McClellan advanced upon Richmond with his embattled hireling hosts, she was forced to leave her once sweet and happy home, and seek refuge in the city of Petersburg. She had been there but two years, when, in consequence of the terrific shelling to which the city was exposed, she deemed it prudent to leave with her little family, and at once came to Madison, where she was soon stricken down by that most fatal disease, consumption. Although far away from home, she was not without kind friends; for God in his mercy raised up friends for her in the hour of trial. The good people of Madison did all in their power to alleviate her sufferings; and it is rarely ever the case that an utter stranger becomes the recipient of such kindness and attention as she received at their hands. In the death of Mrs. Akin, the church has lost an humble pious and zealous member, and her children a kind, tender and loving mother. But their loss is her eternal gain. She is now [illegible] and we hope to meet her [illegible] where the storm of war shall never beat upon the shore. In peace of God, love with the cloud washed in the blood of the Lamb of God.

R.

At Manchester, on the 9th inst., of Scarlet Fever, JOHN MURCHISON, son of Rev. David and Mrs. Jane Fairley, aged two years, nine months and ten days.

In Raleigh, on Sunday last, Mr. EVANDER MONROE, son of Peter Monroe, of this county, and member of Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry. His remains will be brought home and buried at Sandy Grove Church, on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

At his residence, on the 25th January, in the 85th year of his age, Capt. JOHN H. ROBERTS. He was to our County court, and his removal will be felt to be an ordinary occurrence to a large circle. He was truly an affectionate husband and father, and a humane master. "commanding well his children and household after him." As a magistrate, he was judicious; as a citizen, public-spirited and patriotic, and as a beloved member and deacon of the Presbyterian church of Long Creek, he was exemplary and energetic. He loved the church, supported it liberally, and was blessed in his family. He was ready to die, and ripe for heaven.

R. R. D.

In the service of his country, in the Hospital at Fort Fisher, Dec'r 5th, 1864, Mr. NEILL C. McEACHERN, of Robeson county. He was 43 years old on 26th of August last. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian church at St. Pauls. May the God of providence and grace comfort the heart of the bereaved widow, and nourish and bless the four fatherless children. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

F. M. D.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

BACON	$6 00
BEEF, retail	88 50
BEESWAX	90 00
BUTTER	$10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$7 00@$8 00
COTTON YARNS	$60 00@$65 00
COFFEE	$20 00@$10 00
COPPERAS	$2 00
EGGS	$4 00
FLOUR	$475@$525 00
IRON	$6 00
LEATHER	$30 00
LARD	$5 00@$6 50
NAILS, retail	$5 00@$5 25
PORK	$4 00@$5 00
PEAS	$30 00
RYE	$80 00
SODA	$12 00@$15 00
SUGAR	$00 00
SYRUP	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$9 00@$10 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00@$5 25
SALT	$75 00@100
TALLOW	$8 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in my family, well qualified to teach the English Branches, French and music. References required and given.

Address, R. B. WATT,
Rockingham co., N. C.

February 8, 4t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Music on the Piano, desires a situation.

Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.

Feb'y 1, 1865-5tpd, Oaks, N. C.

ALMANACS!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Feb'y 1, 4t.

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.

Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.

Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.

J. M. H. CALDWELL.

Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be addressed to Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-tf.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS COLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN.....WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
**

Miscellaneous Reading.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

The rage for decorations is like all other rages. It increases with age. When, by dint of labor, journeyings, prayers, and sometimes sacrifices, a man possessed by a mania for decorations has obtained his first bit of ribbon, he wants another, then another, then another still, until he has exhausted all the patterns of St. Etienne. Just as a merited decoration is honorable, so a decoration obtained by solicitations and importunity is ridiculous.

How much these bits of ribbon of foreign orders are worth, is known only to those who give and those who receive them. For many of the donors it makes an item in the receipts of their budget. For many others it is real economy. How many petty princes have created orders of chivalry simply for the sake of the fees to be paid by the decorated. These fees vary from 300 to 1,500 francs. But this is a trifle. In England, the fees paid by each knight of the Order of the Thistle amount to £348 sterling, or $1,740; each knight of the Order of St. Patrick pays £175 sterling, or $870; each Knight of the Bath, £283 sterling, or $1,415.

There are in Europe one hundred and twenty-four orders of knighthood, properly so called. Besides these, there are three in Brazil, two in Turkey, and one in Persia. Beside the grand orders, there are in many countries inferior crosses and special insignia to the number of about one hundred and sixty. Lastly, there is a large number of medals, worn with a ribbon of the order, attached to the button-hole. Among these medals there are some highly prized. Such are those that the emperor of Russia gives especially to merchants. When a merchant having obtained a first medal, obtains also a second, the latter is adorned with the emperor's cipher in diamonds.

Prussia has six orders of knighthood, and twelve secondary crosses. The grand duchy of Baden has three orders of knighthood, and two secondary crosses; Saxony, three orders of knighthood; Russia, ten; Denmark, two; Sweden, five; Wurtemberg, three; Bavaria, five: Austria, five for the empire, and four for the kingdom of Italy; Spain, eleven, beside sixty secondary crosses; the Two Sicilies, five; the Grand Duchy of Hesse, four; the Roman States, five, and one military cross; Hanover, two; Belgium, two, counting the iron cross; Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenburg, one between them; Brunswick, one; Saxe Weimar, one; Holland, five; Portugal, six; France, one, and the military medal (the Revolution of July extinguished five orders); the Ionian Islands, one; Greece, two; England, four; Parma, one; Lucca, one; Nassau, three; Oldenburg, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Coethen, and Anhalt Dessau, one among them; Brazil, three; Turkey, two; and Persia, one.

The first of the Prussian orders is that of the Black Eagle. When Frederick I., then only prince, established it, he named it the order of generosity. Those who receive it have the rank of lieutenant-general. The ribbon is orange, and the cross has four branches, enamelled in blue.

The order of Military merit of Baden is hard to obtain. There is one excellent condition; the decoration is refused to any one that asks for it.

The two grand Russian orders are the order of St. Andrew, founded by Peter, I., and distributed for the first time on occasion of the massacre of Strelitz, and the order of St. George. The order of St. Andrew gives the rank of lieutenant-general. The order of St. George is given only to one who has captured a vessel, a battery, or a difficult position. To obtain the first class, one must have gained a battle. Only two foreigners have received this order—Wellington and Blucher. The emperors Alexander I, and Nicholas only had the cross of the third class. The Russian order of St. Vadimir is given to savans and artists.

Russia has an order for women—the order of St. Catherine, of which the Empress is the Grand Mistress, and which Peter the Great founded in honor of his wife's conduct at the battle of the Pruth. The decoration is in diamonds, supported by a red ribbon, and the motto, 'For love for the country.' It is an exquisite ornament of the dress.

The king of Sweden has the order of Gustavus Vasa, for farmers.

Among the not easily obtainable, are the four English orders of the Garter, the Bath, the Thistle, and St. Patrick; the Austrian order of Maria Teresa, the knights of which are named barons without fees, and may obtain an audience of the sovereign without the intervention of the chamberlain; the Lion of Dannebrog, in Denmark; and the Teutonic order in Prussia.

France used to have an order of the same nature, comprising all the others, and given among foreigners, only to sovereigns; this was the order of the Holy Ghost. To obtain it, it was necessary to be noble. Nevertheless, there were certain exceptions. Thus when the king asked the candidate, 'Are you noble?' if he answered, "I am, and will prove it,' the king said, 'I give you a hundred years to prove it.' Vauban would not lend himself to this rather harmless falsehood, and did not get the blue ribbon.

In Spain there is an order of women—the royal order of Queen Maria Louisa, created by Charles IV.—a blue and white ribbon, worn as a scarf, with an eight-pointed cross. Austria also has an order of the Starry Cross, attached to the left side by a black ribbon. Spain has also another order of women. It is worn as a bracelet, but it is reserved for ladies who belonged to the Junta of Women in Cadiz, in the insurrection there.

The Emperor Don Pedro I. created in Brazil the order of the Rose. It was established on occasion of the Emperor's marriage to the princess Amelia of Leuchtenburg. Everything is rose-colored in this order; the ribbon, the six-pointed star surrounded with roses, the decoration of the grand dignitaries, represents a bouquet of roses; the grand cross is supported by a chain of enamelled roses. It is, moreover, not an order of gallantry, but of civil and military merit.

Those persons afflicted with a mania for decorations are referred to Spain, with its sixty crosses; to Bavaria, Saxony, &c.

SCENE IN THE LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.

"On the momentous morning of Friday, June 27th, 1862, as the different corps of the patriot army were moving to their respective posts, to fill parts of the mighty combination of their chief, after Jackson had held his final interview with him, and resumed his march for his position at Cold Harbor, his command was misled, by a misconception of his guides, and seemed about to mingle with, and confuse, another part of our forces. More than an hour of seemingly precious time was expended in rectifying this mistake; while the booming of cannon in front told us that the struggle had begun, and made our breasts thrill with an agony of suspense, lest the irreparable hour should be lost by our delay: for we still had many miles to march. When this anxious fear was suggested privately to Jackson, he answered with a calm and assured countenance, "No; let us trust that the providence of our God will so overrule it, that no mischief shall result." And; verily—no mischief did result.

Providence brought us precisely into conjunction with the bodies with which we were to co-operate; the battle was joined at the right juncture, and by the stars appeared the right wing of the enemy, with which he was appointed to deal, was hurled in utter rout across the river. More than once, when sent to bring one of his old fighting brigades into action, I had noticed him sitting motionless upon his horse with his right hand uplifted, while the war-worn column poured on in stern silence close by his side. At first it did not appear whether it was mere abstraction of thought, or a posture to relieve his fatigue. But at Port Republic, I saw it again; and watching him more narrowly, was convinced by his closed eyes and moving lips, that he was wrestling in silent prayer. I thought that I could surmise what was then passing through his fervent soul; the sovereignty of that Providence which worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and giveth the battle not to the strong, nor the race to the swift: his own fearful responsibility, and need of that counsel and sound wisdom, which God alone can give: the crisis of his beloved country, and the balance trembling between defeat and victory; the precious lives of his veterans, which the inexorable necessities of war compelled him to jeopardize; the immortal souls passing to their account, perhaps unprepared; the widowhood and orphanage which might result from the orders he had just been compelled to issue. And as his beloved men swept by him to the front, into the storm of shot, doubtless, his great heart, as tender as it was resolute, yearned over them in utterable longings and intercessions, that "the Almighty would cover them with his feathers, and that his truth might be their shield and buckler."—*Dr. Dabney.*

BELOW THE ATLANTIC.

Soundings in the Atlantic have been particularly pushed forward, and have excited, on account of the telegraphic cable, more general interest than any yet taken. They have revealed the fact that at least two hundred miles from Ireland the water is still shallow; or in other words, that there is another Ireland only waiting to be raised—thus reversing the famous panacea for keeping the country quiet. It is just beyond this that the true Atlantic begins, the gulf suddenly sinking to 9000 feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is paved with a soft sticky substance, called haze, nine tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and many thousands of them could float with ease in a drop of water, some resembling toothed wheels, others bundles of spine or threads shooting from a little globule. Some, however, are endowed with the property of separating flint from the sea water—which is more than any chemist could do; and there are hundreds of square miles covered with skeletons of these little creatures. Part of this haze is doubtles, from the clouds of rain of dust which rises from the vast steppes of South America in such masses as to darken the sun, and make the animals fly to shelter, and which after sweeping like a simoon over the country, lose themselves in the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been found of the larger animals, so that the kraken and sea serpent might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, not a block or strand, not a coin or keepsake has been found to testify to the countless gallant ships and more gallant men who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.—*All the Year Round.*

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as way marks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity, when people are engaged in worship.

Never resent a supposed injury, till you know the views and motives of the author.

Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never think less of another on account of his differing from you on political or religious subjects.

Not dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor with an enthusiast.

Nor affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

A SIBERIAN WINTER IN FRANCE.—The winter this year has been so severe in France as to freeze the Loire and Seine, and make good skating upon them. The Emperour has skated on one of the lakes in the Bois du Boulogne, and his example has rendered the recreation the order of the day as long as the ice lasts. The Empress did not trust herself on the slippery steel.

DEATH OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.

Jules Gerard, the famous lion killer, has been drowned in attempting to cross the river Jong, in Africa. He was born of poor parents, at Pignan, Var, June 14, 1817, so that he was in his forty-eighth year. Gerard was fonde of sport from his youth; at ten he chased cats and monkeys; at sixteen he carried a rifle and was a bit of a pugilist. He was a volunteer for the Algerian campaign in 1841, and commenced the life of adventures which has been terminated in so untimely a manner.

He describes, in his well known work "Le Tueur de Lions" (1857 and 1858), how it came to pass that a poor dwarf of a creature like him ventured to declare war against the giant of the woods—"one against one; chance for chance; God alone being a witness of the fight." Not long after his arrival at Bona he heard of the terrible lion of the Archiona, which had committed unheard of devastations among villagers and troops alike. Said Gerard magnanimously, "If it pleases God, I who am not an Arab, will kill the lion and he shall not devour you any more." His heart, he tells us, bounded for joy at the coming fight. "Soon this all powerful lord, the terror of the country, will bite the dust under the ball of a dog of a Christian." The villagers were incredulous, and intimated to Jules that, if he killed the Lion, they would kiss his feet and become his slaves; meanwhile they would mind their own business.

Of the twenty-five lions which have fallen victims to Gerard's rifle we are told the appalling stories of "El Haib," the lame one, *alias* Bon-Acherin-Radiel, the murderer of twenty men; the lion of Krou Nega, the lion of Mejez Amar, the lion of Zerazer, the lioness of El Hanout, &c. He was called by the Arabs "The Terrible Frank." The Duc d'Aumale had given him a brace of pistols, and on his return to France, in 1847, he had an interview with the Duchess of Orleans and the youthful Count de Paris, who, unsolicited, left the room for five minutes, and returning said artlessly, "This good hunter must be a good soldier. You must be preserved to the army. Accept these pistols to preserve you."

In 1855, Gerard returned once more to France with the rank of sub lieutenant, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He had within the last year or two left France on another expedition into Africa, and he has unfortunately perished in the course of it by a sad accident.—*London Paper.*

ONLY BEGIN.—Little Fred had a strong repugnance to early rising, though he saw very well how much time he lost by lying in bed, and often intended to cure himself of the fault; yet this intention was not carried into effect, because he had not resolution to conquer his disinclination to do right.

It was now summer, and one morning he woke about five o'clock. Suddenly his intention occurred to him, and he thought within himself, "I must once for all make a beginning."

With this thought he sprung out of bed; but a shiver ran through his whole body, so strongly did his indolence rebel against his determination.

He dressed himself quickly, but it seemed to him all the time as if he could not help lying down again. Once or twice he was on the point of it, but happily he resisted.

After he had clothed and washed himself and offered his morning prayer, he sat down and prepared himself upon his lessons, and he observed with pleasure, that everything went better with him than usual. His teacher was uncommonly well satisfied with him through the day, and his parents, who heard of this, loaded him with caresses. He was himself cheerful and happy. It seemed to him as if he had begun a new life.

Then he bethought him, the trifling self-conquest which early rising cost me to-day, has brought its own reward. I should be a fool indeed, if I did not do the same other days.

So he did; and every morning it was easier to him to rise early. At last it became so much his habit that he could not have remained in bed and slept, even if he had wished it.

It is just so with everything that is hard to us at the outset. Right at it, young friends, and conquer the difficulty; and I'll be bound it will come easier to you every day, and at last yield you pleasure.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.—On landing at Macoa, the first object that attracted my attention was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered petticoat, with a string of beads round his neck, and who, besides, carried a fan. It was with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse. On my way to the house my attention was drawn to several old Chinese on stilts, some of whom had gray beards; and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles; they were delightedly employed in flying kites while a group of boys were gravely looking on and regarding the innocent occupation of their seniors with the most serious and gratified attention. Desirous to see the literature of so curious a people, I looked in at a book store. The proprietor told me the language had no alphabet, and I was somewhat astonished, on his opening a Chinese volume, to find him begin at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication, the "fifth year, tenth month, twenty third day." "We arrange our dates differently," I observed, and begged that he speak of the ceremonials. He commenced by saying, "When you receive a distinguished guest do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honor, and be cautious not to uncover the head, as it would be an unbecoming familiarity." Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume and read with becoming gravity: "The most learned men are of the opinion that the seat of human understanding is the stomach." On arriving at my quarters I felt that a cup of Young Hyson would prove refreshing, feeling certain that, in this, at least, I should meet with nothing to surprise me; imagine my astonishment when I observed that the favorite leaf that the Chinaman was about to infuse looked different to any I had ever seen, it being in color a dull olive, having none of the usual bloom on its surface. I remarked on its appearance, when my attendant quietly said, "We never use painted tea ourselves, but as the foreign merchants will pay a better price for it when the brown leaves are made of one uniform color, we of course have no objection to cover them with powders, especially as it makes the common withered look like the best tea." On drinking the infusion made from the pure uncolored leaf, I at once resolved to become a convert to this fashion, leaving the other Chinese customs for future consideration.—*Travels in China.*

WHY BUTLER WAS REMOVED.—General Butler made a real, ranting speech to the people of Lowell. He says he is at home on a letter from General Grant, "but no word of Fort Fisher or word of Wilmington was assigned as the reason for" his removal. "What the true reason was, he had not received permission to divulge." We were satisfied on this point some time ago. We think the true reason of his removal will shortly be developed by investigations now going on at Norfolk.—*Alexandria (Va) Gazette, January 30.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

EXCELLENT DIRECTIONS FOR STEWING.—Stewing consists in subjecting meat for a considerable time to a very moderate heat in a small quantity of water. No good stew for an early dinner can be made the day it is wanted. The plan recommended is, to cut the meat in pieces of the required size, pack them closely together, covering them with cold water, or what is preferable, broth; place the stewpan where it will gradually warm, and keep it for some hours at a heat considerably short of boiling. The albumen is thus dissolved, and the fibres so far softened and separated that the toughest parts become tender and digestible. The stew should be put away in an open vessel until the next day, when the fat should be removed from the top, vegetables and seasoning added; it may be thickened with flour or meal, if required. Vinegar is sometimes employed in the process of stewing; it acts by softening the fibrin, and so renders the meat more tender and digestible.

TO DESTROY WARTS.—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. Keep the water in a bottle and repeat the washing often, and it will take away the largest warts.

TO CEMENT BROKEN CHINA.—Beat lime into the most impalpable powder, sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin: put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same, and unite them exactly.

Or: Dissolve 1 ounce of isinglass in 2 wineglassfuls of spirits of wine. It will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will be almost imperceptible. The greatest care must be taken that the spirits of wine shall not boil over into the fire.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—In Ireland potatoes are boiled to perfection. The humblest peasant places his potatoes on his table better cooked than could half the cooks in America, trying their best. Potatoes should always be boiled in their "jackets." Peeling a potato before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it, and making them waxy and unpalatable. They should be thoroughly washed, and put into cold water. In Ireland, they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot; the water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling; and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are done; the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potato is thoroughly dry before peeling.

TO MAKE PRIME VINEGAR.—Mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain-water, and one pint of yeast; let it ferment and stand four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar.

ANOTHER WAY.—To a gallon of water, put two pounds of coarse sugar; boil and skim it about half an hour; put it in a tub, and, when almost cold, add to it a slice of bread soaked in fresh yeast. In a week, it may be put into stone bottles, or a cask, and kept uncorked either in the heat of the sun, or near the fire, for six months. To keep out insects, paste a bit of crape or gauze over the bunghole.

AN IRISH STEW.—One pound of meat, cut in bits; three or four pounds of potatoes, peeled and scalded; three or four large onions, chopped up; a tablespoonful of salt; a teaspoonful of pepper; a quart of water, or liquor from boiling meat; put in a saucepan over the fire, being careful to stir it about, to prevent its burning; at the bottom, put a layer of potatoes, then some of the chopped onions, with salt and pepper, then half the meat, and a little more seasoning, then another layer of potatoes, then seasoning and meat, and seasoning again, then the rest of the potatoes, and, last of all, the liquor; shut it closely down, and let it boil moderately for at least an hour. This is very good, done with parsnips instead of potatoes, or part of each; it makes a savory dish, and requires very little bread.

TO DYE WHITE GLOVES A BEAUTIFUL PURPLE.—Boil 4 ounces of logwood and 2 ounces of roche-alum in 3 pints of soft water till half wasted. Let it stand to be cold after straining. Let the gloves be nicely mended; then do them over with a brush, and when dry repeat it. Twice is sufficient, unless the color is to be very dark. When dry, rub off the loose dye with a coarse cloth. Beat up the white of an egg, and with a sponge rub it over the leather. The dye will stain the hands, but wetting them with vinegar before they are washed will take it off.

FROST-BITTEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Such fruits and roots as pears, apples and potatoes, as have been penetrated by frost, may be recovered by putting them into cold water when a thaw approaches, and letting them remain in the water for some time, till by the plumpness and fairness of the fruits and roots it appears that the particles of frost are extracted. This method has often been tried, and found to answer.

THE VIRTUES OF PARSLEY.—The physicians of Paris have published a very important memoir, the object of which is to make known the immense resources which the healing art may draw from the use of Parsley. The common indigenous plant possesses incontestible febrifuge properties; the decoction of its seed may be substituted for that of Cainchona, and the active principle which has been drawn from it, is equivalent to Quinine in the treatment of local intermittent fevers.

TO TAKE OUT MILDEW.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half as much salt, and the juice of lemon; lay it on the part on both sides with a brush. Let it lie on the grass day and night till the stain comes out.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF SILK OR STUFFS.—Take a lump of magnesia, and rub it, wet, over the spot; let it dry; then brush the powder off; the spot will disappear.

Or: Take a visiting or other card; separate it, and rub the spot with the soft internal part, and it will disappear without taking the gloss off the silk.

ST. PETERSBURG POLICE.—A letter from St. Petersburg tells this story: A great local land-owner had a large sum, 43,000 silver roubles, to receive through the police office of the town of Orel. On applying for the amount he was told that the money could not be handed over to him unless he presented the office with 5,000 silver roubles. He refused and immediately reported the case to St. Petersburg, and the money was paid over to him. But on the evening of the same day, as he was quietly smoking in his study, a loud ring was heard at the bell. The servant, on opening the door, was instantly pinioned, and four men, their faces covered with black crape rushed into the room. The land-owner asked them what they wanted; they plainly told him he must hand over his 43,000 roubles. With the greatest coolness he went over to his strong box and opened it, seized a revolver, which was laid on the top shelf, and shot two of the robbers dead, the other two immediately taking to their heels. He then sent for assistance, the police, &c., and on the crape being removed from the faces of the dead men they were recognized as the head of the police and his secretary.

WHAT THE YANKEES THINK OF TRAITORS.—A yankee letter from Savannah says:—

A large number of citizens have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, or have already done so. Mr. G. B. Lamar, one of the most prominent, as he was one of the earliest rebels has applied to be permitted to take the oath, but permission has not as yet been granted. He is too ready to change his coat, as all his interests lie in town. He has a quantity of cotton he may desire to save: but he will be unable to accomplish his cherished design. His record is too clear and conclusive to promise success in his efforts to pull the wool over the eyes of the authorities.

Nearly all the traders in town have taken the oath, and have promised to open their places of business and carry on trade as before. The Hebrew persuasion is well represented in this class, and not one has presented himself who has not from first to last, remained a firm Union man—a regular Gibraltar, against which the waves of secession and rebellion rolled and broke in vain. They were never cajoled into the rebel ranks, nor driven into it by threats. Such a band of pure, unselfish patriots, and honest, straightforward men never existed before; and Savannah feels honored I doubt not to-day, in being the asylum for these spotless patriots to pass their last days in. One, an Alderman, is accused by many of raising the rebel flag in the city; but this accusation cannot be true, because he says he is a Union man. Others have been unfortunate enough to place their autographs to little documents, suggesting in vestigations into charges of disloyalty to the rebel Government, which documents are now in military hands, to be used in good time.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE LITTLE MINERS.

BY LUCLA.

Near a little cottage old and brown,
Surrounded by a pleasant shade;
Two little boys in summer time,
With busy hands their garden made:
And when the wintry days were come,
The forest's deeper shades they sought,
And homeward at the evening time,
With cheerful hearts their faggots brought.

Patched were their clothes, and poor their fare,
Oft times their little feet were bare;
But home was sweet, a mother's smile,
A mother's love made sunshine there.
And though the world might call them poor,
And tender hearts might for them mourn,
They only smiled: for do you know,
They had a *mine, all for their own!*

A mine of priceless, untold wealth,
Sparkling with gems of purest light;
With richest gold and diamond points
Of topaz, and the opal bright,
'Tis true but little time they had,
To work this precious mine of theirs;
An hour at dawn—perchance at night—
Yet each the other's labor shares.

And every day *one* jewel rare,
At least they find and place it where
No mould may dim, nor rust destroy,
Nor prowling thief to enter dare.
'Tis theirs by right, for long ago,
Their Father gave to them this mine,
And told them where the richest veins,
The rarest jewels they might find.

And more, he bade them work it well,
And as they older grew, dig down,
And they would find a narrow way,
Where richer jewels might be found.
And farther on 'twould lead them to
A country, oh! so rich and fair!
That should be theirs, and each of them
Should have a crown and kingdom there.

Oh! would you love to be like them?
Oh! would you labor in that mine?
My child, you can, you have the skill,
The same rich field is surely thine!
The Bible holds these priceless gems,
The Bible keeps this precious gold,
Make it thy study—go and dig,
And it will hidden wealth unfold,
'Twill lead thee to a Saviour's love,
'Twill lead thee to the world above.
A crown of glory thou shalt wear,
When Jesus bids you enter there!

"Oh what a happiness it is to have Jesus with us! His presence can change scenes of sorrow into joy! I am persuaded that Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, when cast into the fiery furnace were never happier in their lives than at that moment. I remember once to have seen a poor woman, on the banks of the Rhine, who had been confined to a bed of suffering for the last thirty years. She had never left it in that period, except on one occasion when the French, coming into that part of the country, threw her into a cart and conveyed her into a distant village. And yet I never saw a person so peaceful and so happy. It was because Jesus was with her—in that home where she dwelt, as formerly in the fiery furnace: "Jesus," said she, "is my Savior: and this thought continually filled her mind with new joy. Such dear children will be your case in those moments when you pass through great trials, if Jesus be with you."—GAUSSEN.

God sends his word first, and then his providence to seal and stamp it.

BE TRUTHFUL ALWAYS.

This little story, copied from an exchange paper, is excellent. Read it boys, and take its lessons well to heart:

"Two country lads came at an early hour to a market town, and arranging their little stands, sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruits and vegetables of the boy's own raising, and the other supplied with clams and fish. The market hours passed along, and each little merchant saw with pleasure his stores steadily decreasing, and an equivalent in silver bits shining in his little money cup. The last melon lay on Harry's stand, when a gentleman came by, and placing his hand upon it, said: "What a fine large melon; I think I must have this for my dinner. What do you ask for it my boy?"

"The melon is the last I have, sir; and though it looks very fair there is an unsound spot on the other side," said the boy turning it over."

"So there is," said the man; "I will not take it. But," he added, looking into the boy's fine open countenance, "is it very business-like to point out the defects of your fruits to customers?"

"It is better than being dishonest, sir," said the boy modestly.

"You are right, my little fellow; always remember that principle, and you will find favor with God, and man also. You have nothing else I wish for this morning, but I shall remember your little stand in future." "Are those clams fresh?" he continued, turning to Ben Wilson's stand.

"Yes, sir; fresh this morning I caught them myself," was the reply; and a purchase being made, the gentleman went away.

"Harry, what a fool you was to show the gentleman that spot in the melon. Now you can take it home for your pains or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those clams I caught yesterday? Sold them for the same price I did the fresh ones. He would never have looked at the melon until he had gone away.

"Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one either, for twice what I have earned this morning. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one."

And so it proved, for the next day the gentleman bought nearly all his fruit and vegetables of Harry, but never invested another penny at the stand of his neighbor. Thus the season passed; the gentleman finding that he could always get a good article of Harry, continually patronized him, and some times talked to him a few minutes about his future hopes and prospects. To become a merchant was his great ambition, and when the winter came on, the gentleman wanting a trusty boy for his store, decided on giving the place to Harry. Steadily and surely he advanced in the confidence, of his employer, until, having passed through various gradations of clerkship, he became at length an honored partner in the firm.

CHRISTIAN HEROISM OF A CHILD.—The young daughter of Lady L——, in England, had a complaint in her knee, and the surgeons decided that the limb must be taken off. Her mother told her all the facts, and asked whether she would submit to the operation, or take the risk of death. "O! mamma," the child at once replied, "I would much rather die, because I should then be so happy; but then God does not call for my life, but for my limb; and if I were to choose to die rather than to have it taken off, it would be doing my will and not God's will." When the operation was performed her mother, being in another room, heard one loud scream, and supposed it was just begun, but it was over; that being the only complaint she uttered. When the surgeon praised her fortitude, and said something about her. "good sense," "Oh no," said she, "but I will tell you what it was: it was two verses in the Bible—'Through much tribulation we must enter the kingdom of Heaven;' and, 'if we suffer, we shall also reign with Him.' I thought of these, and that helped me to bear the pain."

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILE, N. C.
March 12.'64.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 12, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $28,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.36
DIRECTORS.
Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan,
John McRae, J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly, Jas. G. Cook,
H. A. Steedman, A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale, Jas. Kyle,
T. R. Lutterloh, Hon. J. C. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown,
C. E. Mallett, A. E. Hall, Wilm'g'n.
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary*
[illegible] and C. C. McCuiston, travelling A[illegible]
[illegible] Company have appointment.
[illegible]

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carol[ina] Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD F[AST THAT WHICH IS GOOD]."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 8.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WE[DNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.] [WHOLE NO. 372.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, ONE DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, Three Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Advertisements not marked with the desired number of insertions, will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Selected Poetry.

RUTH.

I.

In the land of Bethlehem Judah,
Let us linger, let us wander!
Ephrath's sorrow, Rachel's pillar,
Lieth in the valley yonder;
And the yellow barley harvest
Floods it with a golden glory;
Let us back into the old time
Dreaming of her tender story,
Of her heart's true strong devotion,
From beyond the Dead Sea water,
From the heathen land of Moab—
Mahlon's wife and Mara's daughter.

II.

On the tereomth and fig-tree
Suns of olden time are shining,
And the dark leaf of the olive
Scarcely shows its silver lining;
For still noon is on the thicket,
Where the blue-necked pigeons listen
To their own reproachful music;
And the red pomegranates glisten.
As a queen a golden trellet,
As a maid might wear a blossom,
So the valley wears the cornfields
Heaving on her fertile bosom;
And the wild gray hills stand o'er them,
All their terraced vineyards swelling
Like the green waves of a forest,
Up to David's mountain dwelling.

III.

Lo! the princely-hearted Boaz
Moves along his reapers slowly;
And the widowed child of Moab
Bends behind the gleaners lowly,
Gathering, gleaneth as she goeth
Down the slopes and up the hollows,
While the love of old Naomi
Like a guardian angel follows.
And he speaketh words of kindness,
Words of kindness, calm and stately,
Till he breaks the barriers of gladness
That lay cold and frozen lately;
And the love-flowers that had faded
Deep within her bosom lonely,
Slowly open as he questions
Soon for him to blossom only—
When that spring shall fill with music,
Like an overflowing river,
All his homestead, and those flowers
Bloom beside his hearth forever.
Mother of a line of princes,
Wrought into that race's story,
Whom the Godhead breaking earthward
Marked with an unearthly glory!

IV.

Still he walks among the reapers,
And the day is nearly over,
And the lonely mountain partridge
Seeks afar his scanty cover;
And the flocks of wild blue pigeons,
That had gleaned behind the gleaner,
Find their shelter in the thicket;
And the cloudless sky grows sheener
With a sudden flush of crimson,
Sleeping in a fiery lustre
Every sheaf top in the valley,
On the hill-side every cluster.

V.

Slowly, slowly fade, fair picture,
Yellow lights and purple shadows,
On the valley, on the mountain,
And sweet Ruth among the meadows!
Stay awhile, true heart, and teach us,
Passing in thy matron beauty,
Care of elders, love of kindred,
All unselfish thought and duty,
Linger, Boaz, noble-minded!
Teach us—haughty and unsparing—
Tender care for lowlier station,
Kindly speech and courteous bearing,
Still each softest, loveliest color
Shrine the form beloved and loving,
Heroine of our heart's first poem,
Through our childhood's dreamland moving,
When the great old Bible opened,
And a pleasant pastoral measure,
As our mothers read the story,
Filled our infant hearts with pleasure,

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

PUNCTUALITY.—Mr. Scott, an inhabitant of Exeter, traveled on business, till about eighty years of age. He was one of the most celebrated characters in the kingdom, for punctuality, and, by his methodical conduct, joined to uniform diligence, he gradually amassed a large fortune. For a long series of years, the proprietors of every Inn he frequented in Devon, and Cornwall, knew the day, and the very hour he would arrive.

A short time before he died, a gentleman, on a journey through Cornwall, stopped at a small Inn, at Port Isaac, to dine. The waiter presented him with a bill of fare, which he did not approve of; but observing a fine duck roasting, said:

"I'll have that."

"You cannot, sir," said the landlord, "it is for Mr. Scott, of Exeter."

"I know Mr. Scott very well," replied the traveler; "he is not in your house."

"True, sir," said the landlord; "but six months ago, when he was here last, he ordered a duck to be ready for him, precisely at two o'clock;" and to the astonishment of the traveler, he saw the old gentleman jogging into the Inn-yard, just about five minutes before the appointed time.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

OUR PIOUS DEAD.

Most men, perhaps the majority of christians, find little pleasure in thinking about death. To an eye of flesh, it is the wreck of all earthly hopes, a mysterious, dark, stern fate, to which all must sooner or later bow. No created intelligence has ever pierced the darkness of the tomb and seen light beyond, so as to prove to us that the dead will ever live again. Men have reasoned well, that we *ought* to live again. The mother who beholds the flowers spring upon her infant's grave, *hopes* that her child will one day rise from its lowly bed. A possibility—a hope was all that men had to sustain and cheer them until Christ triumphed over death. Then it was made certain that we *shall* be raised, and that all who die in Jesus shall appear in glory with their risen Lord. This is the blessed consolation now afforded us amid our tears. But meanwhile, are we wholly cut off from all intercourse with those who have gone before us? They have entered into rest, and are now with their Saviour, whom not having seen, in the flesh, they loved. We know nothing of the place of their abode, in space; and it is a pleasing thought, that the departed at times see us, and are present with us, though we know it not. The reason why we do not see them, is among the secret things that belong to God; but the same reason may not exist to prevent them from beholding us. We are limited to sensible vision; but they may have sight for viewing both material and spiritual things.

Change of state, from life to death, does not require change of *place*, nor does immortality imply distance from us. "Now we see through a glass darkly," but when death shall break this medium of fleshly vision, we may behold very near us our departed of long ago, and then we may realize that their spirit-state is consistent with this nearness. The abodes of our pious dead may be close around us; their spirits ever near us, and these may be the very beings the dying often tell us they behold. We are assured that the angels are "all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister to them who shall be heirs of salvation;" and may it not be true, that our pious dead are *as* the angels in such a sense that *their* spirits are near and ministering to us! Surely there is rare comfort for the bereaved in such a belief. It ought to purify our thoughts, make us circumspect in all our conduct; for though our wrong-doing may be so observed by them as to cause them no pain, yet their nearness to us should have a purifying effect upon our life. Nearer than we think, may be those whom, with earthly vision, we see no more, yet in solitude they may be our companions; in the silence of night they may watch over our slumbers and interpret our dreams. When they lived with us, it was our pleasure to make them happy; now that we see them no more, let it be our care to give them no pain; for if they are capable of grief, that grief is felt for the misconduct of those they still watch over and love. If our dead are not far from us, then we should be "looking steadfastly toward heaven." We have had our long farewells, our family partings, and the departure of those who were ready before us to enter into rest, and all this to incite us to seek more diligently a better country. If this world is not our home, why should our friends stay always here? We need the discipline of these sad partings, to teach us that this is not our rest.

It is creature-like, natural, to sorrow for the dead; to murmur over their departure, this is sinful. We speak of their *untimely* end, but we know not what we say. While they were with us, all our relations to them were pleasant. Had they tarried here a little longer, our relation to them might have changed, some element of discord might have come between them and us, something might have happened, to make us rue the day we ever knew those on whose grave affection still drops a tear. No, their end was *not* untimely. [illegible] we think of so much that was good in them, and we love to cherish their memory; but a few more days added to their score, and they might have left us cause to wish that we could forget them forever. So then, in the hand that takes away, let us recognize the hand of our loving Father, who gave us the blessing of objects we cherished in life, and who has only changed the form of that blessing, by permitting us to love them still though gone from us.

This view of our relation to the pious dead, should teach us how to conduct ourselves toward the living. It will only be a few more years at best, and our places will be vacant on the earth, and for us there will be weeping eyes and weary hearts. We have failed in many kind offices to our departed, and our repentance now will avail nothing, unless it prompt us to do our duty to the living. There are those still with us to whom we should show no unkindness, whom we should always meet in friendship, and part from them in peace. We cannot be together a great while, at the longest, and as we must soon separate, we should so live that our parting may be peaceful. Why should men's bosoms burn in anger toward one another, seeing the flowers will shortly bloom on their common grave, and their dust will keep friendly neighborhood together! Why should we permit the sun to go down upon our wrath, since our place may be vacant among the living when the morning comes! The state of our departed, wherever it may be, is certainly not distant in time. It will not be long, ere those who now worship God in spirit and in truth, and through temptation and trial and manifold cares and sorrows pursue the path to their Father's house, shall be residents in that better country, where trial and sorrow come not. A few years more of toil, a few Sabbaths more on earth, a few trials and bereavements and temptations more, and this troublous scene will be ended, and the tired soul will be at rest on the arm of its Redeemer—on the bosom of its God. And, as one after another, our friends depart and we begin to feel lonely, and like strangers on the earth, so there are more in heaven who know us and are waiting for us there. It will not be long, if we are faithful, ere we join them: "For now is our salvation nearer than when we believed."

Selections.

DIVISION OF THE DAY ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE.

In the Old Testament, the only parts of a day we find mentioned are Morning, Noon, and Night. In later times, the Jews divided the space between the rising and the setting of the sun into four parts, consisting of three hours each. The hour was thus a twelfth part of the time which the sun continued above the horison: and as this time is longer in summer than in winter, their summer hours were longer than their winter. The first hour began at sun rising; noon was the sixth; and the twelfth ended at sun-set. The third hour divided the space between sun rising and noon; the ninth, the space between noon and sunset. And it is with relation to this division of the day, that Christ says, "Are there not twelve hours in the day?"

The first hour corresponded nearly with our seven o'clock, and the knowledge of this will illustrate several passages of Holy Scripture; such, for example, as the Parable of the Householder, who hired laborers into his vineyard. The Jews never ate or drank until the Morning Sacrifice and the first public prayers were over, at nine o'clock; so that there is great force in St. Peter's assertion on the day of Pentecost, "These are not drunken, seeing it is but the third hour." In addition to the early Sacrifice, the Priests went to perform their sacred duties, to offer the evening Sacrifice, in the temple at the ninth hour, or three o'clock in the afternoon; at which time we are told that Peter and John went up to pray.

The night was divided into four parts, called watches: all of which are mentioned in Mark xiii, 35: Even, Midnight, Cock-crowing, and Morning. Even continued from six to nine; Midnight, from nine to twelve; Cock-crowing, from twelve to three; the Morning, from three to six.

Our blessed Lord was apprehended about midnight on Thursday; and was on His trial before Pilate at the cock-crowing, when Peter denied Him. The mockery and the scourging, the dolorous journey to Calvary, and the nailing to the Cross, occupied the space until the third hour, when the Cross was placed erect, and the Lamb of God was lifted up on the tree. At the sixth hour, or twelve o'clock, the thick darkness came over the earth, when Jesus exclaimed, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me!" At the ninth hour, or three o'clock in the afternoon, He cried, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My Spirit," and gave up the ghost. It was at some time before sun-set, on Friday, that Joseph begged the body and embalmed it, and laid it in his own new tomb; where it remained all Saturday, until very early on Sunday morning.

This period is called in Scripture *three days*. The Jews reckoned from one sun-set to another; and called all the time between them a *day*. Moreover they counted any part of the day of twenty-four hours as a whole day, and spoke of this portion as "a day and a night." Reckoning, then, that the first day began on our Thursday, at sun-set,—and, because our Lord yielded up His Spirit about three in the afternoon of that day, reckoning that part for a whole day,—we have one day. Saturday is another. And as the third day began on Saturday, at sunset, and our Saviour rose up the morning following; that *part* of a day is computed as the third day. And so our blessed Saviour's prediction is fulfilled,—"Destroy this temple, and in *three* days I will build it up;" and "As Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." And this further explains the sayings of the two disciples on the journey to Emmaus, "*To-day* is the *third* day since these things were done."

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.—Hostilities between nations are often suspended by truce and terminated by treaty. Far away from tented fields, commissioners hold audience and a peace is contracted. There, all points of collision are adjusted, where national banners are not drenched in the blood of slaughter, where no sword is drawn. It was not the triumph of Yorktown but the pacification of Paris, which brought to a close the first war between Great Britian and our fathers. The second war between them found its period, not amid the carnage of New Orleans, but the debates of Ghent.

But remember—no compacts affect our spiritual warfare. The enmity which drives the parties into opposition is irreconcilable. There cannot be a treaty between them. God will know none. Satan will know none. The world will know none. The church must know none. "Peace is her war," or utmost disaster. At every stage of the conflict, its progress and its issue are decided, always and only, by battle—by hot and sore and furious battle.

Let us rise to the height of this demand upon our valor in the cause of right. Let us seek to make the scene of every day's conflict a Bethel, Manassas or Shiloh.—*Religious Herald.*

an extended roof. We felt lonely in daylight was approaching. The cars were evidently delayed, and business of importance called us that day to the next town. It was now about the hour of sunrise and still no car was in hearing. Our restlessness and discontent increased. We could no longer sit, and we arose and walked from one end of the platform to the other, meditating upon earth's disappointments.

A lone man approached us, bearing two baskets, confined together by a narrow strip of cloth, which he wore over his neck, and enabled him to endure the weight of the baskets. He stooped and let down his burden on the platform, and bade us "good morning." We returned his salutation and entered into conversation with him, by inquiring what he carried in his baskets. He raised a cloth and we saw it contained peanuts, pipes and stems, and in the other he had spool cotton, sewing silk, pins, needles, razors, thimbles, &c., &c. He then informed us that he peddled in these things, and by the profits arising from the sales, he realized his only living. "All that I am worth," said he, "is contained in these baskets." And then, he continued, "once I had a good property—a wife that I loved, and God gave us a sweet little daughter. I did not appreciate his blessings, was unhappy and discontented, I became deranged and was unkind to my family, I was sent to an Asylum, my wife forsook me and my little girl ceased to love me. After three years I came to myself and returned again to my native place, without friends, without money, without anything. I sought and obtained the pardon of my sins, and am now a christian. I commenced peddling on a capital of one dollar and twenty-five cents, and have increased my business to what you see. I am happy, sir, a happy and contented man. They charge me but little to travel on the cars, and people are [illegible] go. I have no enemies, and I love everybody." "You," said he, "seem anxious about the coming of the cars; I do not care when they come or which way they go. Thus ought the christian to live, to be satisfied, to be happy. There is a better home above. why should we be unhappy during the little time we stay here."

We looked upon the poor peddler, noticed his countenance and listened to his words. We then looked at his baskets, and his thread-bare coat and pants. We compared his situation in life with ours, and learned wisdom. It was a morning lesson that we thought we would never forget. We thought the position of the basket peddler was right. A christian ought to be contented, to be happy; and in view of the better country to which he is journeying, why should he let the little disappointments and trials of life annoy him and destroy his happiness. A christian ought to carry in his bosom a fountain of happiness, the consciousness that he is accepted of God, and is journeying to a better and glorious country.

Christian reader, learn, with us, a lesson of wisdom from the poor basket peddler.

DO YOU SEE IT IN YOUR OWN HEART?—When, in the winter of 1816–17, Robert Haldane visited Genova, he found the city, which had been one of the strongholds of the great Reformation, sunk in the slough of Socinianism and Arianism. Vital godliness was unknown. Even the theological students were ensnared by these errors and denied the doctrines of original sin, human depravity and the atonement of Christ. Of course the evangelical lectures of Haldane excited bitter opposition among such a people. A public meeting was held and resolutions were adopted to prevent the spread of gospel truth in the city. Foremost among these men was Merle d'Aubigne, then a young man and a theological student. But by some means he was induced to attend the lectures, and they were blessed of God to his conversion. He himself has told us how it was done. He says: "Ah, I well remember that time, forty years ago, when Haldane, pointing with his finger to the passage in my French Bible, showed me the fifth chapter of Romans. 'Yes,' I said, 'I see that original sin is proclaimed in the Scriptures.' Then, raising his hand and pointing to me, he said: '*But do you see it in your own heart?*' That was the thunderbolt which sent me to the foot of the cross of Christ."—*Biblical Recorder.*

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.—The colporteurs laboring in South India find a readiness on the part of the natives, both Mohammedan and heathen, to examine the Word of God, with a view to obtaining spiritual light. Many, conscious that they are enveloped in darkness, are giving heed to the Scriptures, "as unto a light that shineth in a dark place.

The martyr cannot be dishonored. Every lash inflicted is a tongue of fame; every prison a more illustrious abode; every burned book or house, enlightens the world; every suppressed or expressed word reverberates through the earth from side to side. Hours of sanity and consideration arrive to communities, as to individuals, when the truth is seen and martyrs are justified.

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is a very remarkable fact too, that the higher the nature the less is the uniformity. If you go to the lower grades of animal life, the uniformity is complete. The molluscas and zoophytes, that are in the lowest possible states of life, are very like each other; but when we ascend to the birds and higher animals, and lastly men, we find great diversity of outward feature. The human face is not only the most striking evidence of God's inexhaustible stores of wisdom, but it seems also the finest type of what ought to exist among christians. Look on any number of faces—they have certain characteristic features in every instance, and yet there are no two faces so alike that I should for a moment mistake the one for the other. In the Romish church they secure uniformity by having the prayers all in one language; but ascend to heaven, and we find there that all worship the Lamb, but in many tongues, and belonging to many nations and kindreds and people. The unity of the church of Rome is unison; but in Protestantism we have harmony, which is much more noble and beautiful. Christ gives the key-note, each denomination takes up its own part, and all constitute harmony, the form of the jubilee that will be forever and ever.—*Cumming.*

TO BECOME UNHAPPY.—In the first place, if you want to be miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of your self and of your own things. Do not care about anybody else. Have no feeling for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy; but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous, lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off, in any respect, than yourself; think unkindly towards them, and speak ill of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a dime; for your "rights" are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness, in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you. And if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

BE STEADFAST.—Beware how you trifle with temptation. The first step from God may fix your eternal destiny. Declension generally begins in the closet. Be instant, therefore, and earnest in prayer. Make no Saviour of your feelings, resolutions, or past experiences, and have no confidence in the flesh, but abide in Christ, the living, personal, and ever present Saviour. Be firmly persuaded that he knoweth your frame, and things that you stand in need of, and that He will supply every want of soul and body in the fullest measure, at the best time, and in the best way consistent with your greatest good, and therefore with your deepest peace and joy. Accept all things from Him, enjoy all things in Him, return all things to Him, "and go on your way rejoicing." But think not that when you please, to return, or that should you return, the loss which you have sustained by so sad a departure can ever be so made up in this world as that it shall not be a constant deduction from that sum of character, of usefulness, and of joy, which otherwise would have been possessed by a "patient continuance in well doing."—*Dr. McLeod.*

AN ARAB'S MODE OF CURSING.—A Frenchman, residing in one of the Oriental cities, while once watering some flowers in the window, accidentally filled the pots too profusely, so that a quantity of water happened to fall on an Arab who was below basking in the sun. The man starting up, shook his clothes, and thus gave vent to his feelings respecting the offender. "If it is an old man who has done this I despise him; if it is an old woman I forgive her; if it is a young man I curse him; if it is a young woman I thank her." The young Frenchman, who had managed to keep out of sight, laughed heartily on hearing the malediction that fell to his share for his carelessness.

DIFFICULTY is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, and he loves us better, too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial."

GOOD TEMPER BRINGS BEAUTY.—"I have seen many an excellent matron, who could never, in her best days, have been handsome, and yet she had a packet of yellow love-letters in a private drawer, and sweet children showered kisses on her sallow cheeks. Yes! thank God, human feeling is like the almighty rivers that bless the earth: it does not wait for beauty—it flows with resistless force, and brings beauty with it."

The Christian religion is the loftiest wisdom descending, without any parade of condescension, to commune with the deepest ignorance—lifting up its voice not merely in the schools of learning and science, but in the highways of human intercourse, in the very streets and market places.

WHO TURNED DOWN THAT LEAF!

A gentleman said: I was called to visit a person in very serious state of mind. She was a young woman, who had lost a pious mother by death. I had been urged by a third person, though a perfect stranger to me. I was invited into the parlor, and while waiting for her to come, I took up a Bible from the table, with a corner of the leaf turned down, pointing to these words: "Be not afraid, only believe."

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

dying mother."

"Well, have you ever trusted, according to these words, in the Author of these words?" I asked.

"Never," she replied.

"Not in Jesus?"

"Not even in Jesus," she replied calmly.

"Could you do anything better?" said I.

She did not answer but the slow tear stole down her cheek.

"Your mother must have had a design in this; what could it be?"

"I suppose, a standing direction to the child she was leaving, who meant it to be."

"And you have never followed it?"

"Never," and the tears fell fast.

"This is the first thing to be done—believe," said I.

"I know it," she answered. "But how am I to believe, when I do not believe?"

"What if they had said so in coming to the Saviour in the days of his flesh! What an insult would it have been to his mercy and his power! Who then would have said it?"

"I know it all. And yet I have been afraid to trust Him."

"Be not afraid; only believe," I repeated, pointing to the passage in the Bible. "The Saviour says it; and your dying mother has left this finger post, pointing to the path in which she would have her child go. Will you walk in it?"

She trembled all over like an aspen leaf. I could see that a mighty struggle was going on, as she stood a moment hesitating to answer. At length she said slowly and solemnly, "I will."

"Will what?" said I.

"Will not be afraid, and will believe."

"Let us pray," said I, and we dropped upon our knees. I thanked the Lord Jesus from a full heart for His encouragement and resolution wrought by the Holy Spirit, and I prayed to Jesus to manifest Himself to this young woman as a Saviour, saving to the uttermost, and saving her now, and to lead her to renounce everything for Him, and to put her trust wholly in Him.

GOD'S HEROES.—Here are God's heroes, the heroes of the sick chamber and the vigil by the cradle-side; the heroes of poverty and of the work-shop; of silent, patient endurance, having learned, through much tribulations, that waiting and suffering are destined work; the heroes of long suffering, forbearance, and charity, or of victory over pain, of the unostentatious self-denials of the households; the lowly toiling nion, and women climbing mounts of sacrifice, under heavy crosses, without a human hand held out in sympathy; the noble army of martyrs who have found and followed the Master's foot-prints in the daily round of humble duties, transfiguring that despised, circumscribed, care-encumbered life of theirs into a living testimony to the truth of Christ's evangel; the lonely sufferers, priests by a heavenly consecration, offering the sacrifices of praise, in garret and cellar; men and women, far from animating delights of successful activities, as workers with Christ, sowing in hope the seed whose increase they shall never reap; "the sacramental host of God's elect," ever ascending with songs most jubilant from the faithful performance of earth's lower ministries to the perfect service of the upper sanctuary, with its perennial and unhindered praise. They are passing up through the gates of the morning, into the city without a temple, and it is for other fingers than ours to weave the amarantus around their lowly brows.—*North British Review.*

DIGNITY OF THE MINISTRY.—When the celebrated George Herbert informed a court friend of his resolution to enter into the holy orders, he endeavored to dissuade him from it, as too mean an employment, and too much below his birth and the excellent abilities and endowment of his mind. To whom Herbert replied, "It hath been formerly judged that the domestic servants of the King of Heaven should be of the noblest families on earth. And though the iniquities of the late times have made clergymen meanly valued, and the sacred name of priest contemptible, yet I will make it honorable, by consecrating all my learning and all my poor abilities to advance the glory of that God who gave them, knowing that I can never do too much for Him that hath done so much for me as to make me a christian. And I will labor to be like my Saviour, by making humility lovely in the eyes of all men, and by following the merciful and meek example of my beloved Jesus."

AFRICA.—Over 150 churches, says the *Episcopal Recorder*, have been built on the Western Coast of Africa; nearly 200 schools are in operation; 20,000 children have been instructed in English; 30,000 baptized persons are members of different bodies of Christians; 28 dialects have been reduced to writing; between 60 and 70 settlements, centres of Christianity, civilization, agriculture and commerce, have been formed; and commerce has increased from $100,000 to near $20,000,000.

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John M. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

A CITY OF HABITATION.

At the advance of the army under Sherman, the inhabitants of Columbia are fleeing from their homes, that they may find a place more secure from his presence, and more safe from the depredations of that hireling horde which follows him as their chief and leader.

So fled the true and loyal citizens of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Nashvilla, Atlanta and Savannah. They felt how little hold they possessed of the places they once called their own, and how feeble was their tenure of that dear spot around which the memories of long years clustered; where they were born and where they had listened to the first sweet prattle of their own children; that one hallowed resting-place, apart from all others which they called home, and which the enjoyment of a lifetime had led them to cherish as a fixed and certain habitation. Houseless and homeless, almost forlorn and helpless, many of them are wandering this day, bereft of all that is hopeful and pleasant—left in the bitterness of their grief to mourn the loss of earthly good, and to find in their own hard experience the hollowness and falsehood of human sympathy.

We labor and strive, we give the strength of our years to purchase and adorn some desired spot where we can repose in peaceful quiet when the day is done; where we may surround ourselves with family, comfort, ease and plenty; where we can shut out the world with its troubles and cares, that vex and harass us in our daily life, and where in the full and free outflowing of our better natures, we may gather strength for the mind and heart that have been sadly wasted and worn in their rough contact with the outer world. If satisfaction, with its hearty glow, should steal upon us, and contentment, joyous and sincere should take possession of our souls, the season of such delights is short, and the presence that is so lovely and pleasant is quickly, darkly, shaded by the advancing gloom of that certain separation which awaits us all.

Change, change alone is the immutable law of nature, as it is of our being. It is written on all our enjoyments and our fondest hopes; it is found as a constant quantity that can never be eliminated from the problem of our future. It must come. Unforeseen, oftentimes, it mars our best laid plans, and brings to nothing the understanding of the wise and prudent. It should admonish us of our weak and foolish ignorance, and lead us to the rational conclusion that, here, we have no continuing city. A temporary dwelling, a place where we tarry for the night, a wayside home, is all that we can claim, all that an immortal soul should wish or seek for in this transitory, shifting scene which we call life.

But there is within us a yearning for *rest*—for a safe and secure retreat which may not be disturbed—an enjoyment that can neither be marred, nor broken, a home where no change can come, a certain, fixed and permanent abode, a continuing city, a city of habitation. This intense desire is in itself an earnest of a rest that remaineth; and we linger upon those passages of Holy writ which tell us of a place fair and beautiful, which no human eye hath seen, the glories of which no human heart hath conceived, peerless in its own intrinsic loveliness; but doubly appreciated and longed for when it is described as a place of rest. We cannot understand the rapturous language of the Apostle, when he would describe the appearance and attractiveness of the celestial city. Our imagination is all too weak to picture the supernal excellence of the new Jerusalem, which he saw coming down out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. Bewildered with the wealth of imagery which he exhausts in endeavoring to find a symbol fitted for our comprehension, we rise from the perusal of his sublime vision awed into very helplessness by the exceeding glory of those things that he was permitted to see and hear.

But when he tells us of that peaceful river which flows out from under the throne, of the quiet and shady trees whose leaves are for the healing of the nations, of those pleasant fields where the redeemed of the Lord shall walk in perfect security from all that could molest or make them afraid; when he tells us that sorrow and sighing shall flee away, that the sun shall not smite by day, nor the moon by night, and that into this holy place nothing shall ever intrude to disturb its perfect repose; our souls then begin to catch some definite ideas of that happy state and place, and we long with well-defined desires for a positive good which we not only need, but understand.

A city of habitation! Rest, weary soul, from all your wanderings. Cease, fond heart, your grief for the passing joys of earth. Dry those tears that fall when loveliness, here, is shattered. Mourn not for the pleasures that have fled from your embrace, forever. There, in that heavenly home you shall find your richest treasures—they shall never again elude your grasp, nor shall you be rudely torn away from their enjoyment. There moth and rust do not corrupt; nor thieves break through and steal. There you shall find the loved and lost, over whose early departure your heart had well-nigh burst, happy in the possession of a mansion, an abiding-place, a home well furnished and prepared, and, hard-by, another is ready and waiting for you. When the toils and labors of earth are done, ye shall be received into "a city of habitation," whose builder and maker is God.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

The failure of the last attempt to secure from our enemies any proposition for the cessation of hostilities, or the ennunciation of any terms that might lead to peace, coupled with their haughty rejection of such measures as were advanced in good faith by our Commissioners, leaves us nothing to hope for as proceeding from them.

The course of events now hastening to an issue, and the inexorable logic that they teach, must be our only reliance, in a human point of view, for deliverance from the countless evils of war and a restoration of peace and prosperity, together with our national freedom and independence. We have bought a stern lesson in the dear school of experience within the last few weeks, and we trust that we are wiser now than at any former period in the history of this war. We have certainly had our way marked out with a clearness that cannot be mistaken, and if that way be steep and narrow—at least it is straight. There need be no groping hereafter, feeling for uncertain signs of discontent amongst our enemies—eager lookings and longings for financial crises under which their resources must suddenly collapse and render them powerless to prolong a contest so expensive. All these delusions have been swept away, and the naked question of continued resistance, or abject submission, is the only one that is left us to consider. Calmly, and with stern deliberation, the voice of the people in these Confederate States is uttering their deeply settled purpose never to yield to the dishonor which our enemies seek to fasten upon us, and the steady light of a determination, resolved and unswerving, beams in every eye. The hands no longer hang down, the knees are not feeble now; the sword and the musket are grasped with a firmer hold, and the step grows elastic under the bidding of a strong will and an undaunted heart.

The note of war and of busy preparation for the ontburst of renewed strife rings throughout the land, and everything betokens the fierceness of that campaign that will be opened, when the spring winds shall have sufficiently dried the ground for the movements of large armies. And now, while we await thus defiantly the onset of our foes, while there is a short breathing-spell before the work of death commences, what is the duty of the Church? Let us prayerfully consider this important question, and truthfully answer it, in the light of God's dealings with us, as a people whom He has taught to feel almost the extremity of His anger.

In the time of trouble, we should seek the Lord. We should go to Him for those things which He alone can give. We should cry unto Him for the spirit of grace and of repentance to be poured out in large and increasing measure upon our people, so that with one heart they may turn, every one from his evil way, and seek the paths of holiness, which are the paths of peace and safety. In times like these, the preaching of the Gospel should be more plain, practical and earnest than at other periods, and men should be more constantly pointed to the claims which Christ has upon them, and the interest which they hold and possess in Him, as the only and all-sufficient Savior of men. We can well afford to discard all other teachings, if this be well and faithfully done.

We should also approach God, in our solemn assemblies, and in our private worship, with deep and earnest pleadings of those exceeding great and precious promises which He has been pleased to give us in His word, wherein He has graciously revealed to us how dear the interests of His Church are to Him, as the purchase of the blood of His eternal Son. We should remind Him, so to speak, how the altars of God in our land have been profaned by the polluting hand of our invaders, how the Churches dedicated to His worship have been desecrated, how his faithful followers have been slain with the sword, or made to wander homeless and friendless amid scenes of desolation, penury and want. The cause of the meanest of His flock is dear to Him, He marks their tears, and He treasures up their groans for a mighty and vengeful retribution in His own good time. But it is a solemn thought that we can make God's time *our time*, if we will but study those things that please Him, and conform our ways unto the requirements of His divine will as contained in the Scriptures of truth.

But there is a specific direction for times of war, when our enemies are in the land, and battles must be fought to drive them from our borders. The Holy Spirit has not left Himself without a clear and distinct witness on the sacred page for the guidance of His people in such disastrous times. The injunction is short, explicit and to the point, it is a light shining in a dark place, and we shall do well if we take diligent heed thereto. "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, *then* keep thee from every wicked thing."

The injunction is to individuals, then keep *thee*—and it is the duty of the Church to see that this command is heard and obeyed. At least, she cannot hold herself guiltless if she neglects to enforce its teachings and its binding authority upon her members, by expostulation and entreaty, as also by the stern denunciations which the word of God authorizes her to pronounce against those who come not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Who can tell how much of the evil that is upon us is justly chargeable to the remissness of the Church in this matter—how much of sin lieth at the door, because she has shrunk from her duty in this hour of trial, and failed to discharge her high commission, paltering with the dearest interests of the State, while neglecting the higher and holier interests of Christ's kingdom upon the earth!

It is lamentably true of us as a Church that we have not kept us from every wicked thing. Even in those solemn moments when our hosts have gone forth to meet our enemies, we have given ourselves up to work all manner of wickedness, and have not restrained ourselves of the evil that seemed *good* in our sight. We have burdened the services of the sanctuary with confessions of guilt, and, in an abstract way, have acknowledged that God is just in bringing such sore punishment upon us; but the terrible charge that we have to bring against the Church is that she has not kept herself from every wicked thing. The teachings of the pulpit are, in the main, right, but the life of the Church is sadly in need of reformation.

Let us then acknowledge, with prof und penitence, our guilt before God, and let the sincerity of our repentance be manifested in a better life—so shall our enemies be quickly subdued, and we be brought forth into a wealthy place. "Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways! I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand hand against their adversaries."

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.—We have received from the corresponding Secretary of this humane enterprise, a pamphlet review of its plan and operations, from which we make the following extracts for the information of any who may be interested in the supply of artificial limbs for themselves or their friends, and also to extend the knowledge of the pecuniary wants of the association, so that those who are charitably disposed may have an opportunity of contributing to a cause that appeals most strongly to their patriotic sympathy:

It is probably correctly estimated that more than 10,000 men have lost limbs by casualties of battle, during this war, and the sight of empty sleeves, and of men hobbling on wooden pegs, or swinging on the galling crutch, is now familiar, and should suggest to all observers the necessity for organization for the relief of these sufferers, and for the encouragement of proper manufactures. As is not known to all, artificial limbs can be made so perfect in symmetry, motion and color, that the loss supplied, can scarcely be detected by the observer. Considerable sums are required to buy these, and thousands of the maimed have no means to purchase; others cannot obtain for want of necessary information, while many more manufactories than now exist, are required to furnish these substitutes of human contrivance to those needing them.

Relying principally upon the contributions of individuals, by public notices in the papers, the Directors have called upon the clergy of the Confederacy, to use their influence for the objects of the Association, by encouraging the formation of Auxiliary Societies, by receiving collections from their congregations and benevolent individuals, and forwarding them to the nearest general agent, or to the Treasurer of the Association.

This association has for its object the supply of artificial limbs—arms as well as legs—gratuitously to the soldiers of the Confederate States, who have become thus disabled.

They have given orders for such relief to six hundred and sixty-nine of our brave men who have suffered the loss of limbs in the war, and the persons who are charged with the management of this humane and truly christian undertaking, are worthy of the confidence and esteem of the country. The president of this association is Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Miss.; Treasurer, Wm. H. McFarland, of Va.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Wm. A. Carrington; Medical Director, C. S. A., Richmond, Va., to whom all applications for relief or information should be made.

THE FAYETTEVILLE MEETING.

We present below, the resolutions adopted by a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this town and county, held in accordance with the call which we published last week.

It was pleasant to notice that all signs of despondency and depression were absent. Men looked and talked as if they had taken a new hold on vitality and energy, as the remembrance of fresh wrong and insult at hands of our enemies was recounted by the speakers, and in their hearts and eyes we could read the record of a manly heroism. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and to their glowing utterances of patriotism all were agreed. We commend them to the thoughtful consideration of our readers, and to their cordial endorsement. They have nothing of the swell and bluster about them, but are calm in expression, bold in statement and truthful in each and every part. What we can do in this awful hour of trial to support our authorities, to give confidence to our soldiers, to help on the good cause in which all should be workers, should be, and we trust will be, freely given for that object.

The people are aroused and in earnest. Let them manifest their spirit, and place on record their acts and doings, that posterity may admire and reverence their memories, as we cherish the men and names of that illustrious era which gave us the hope of liberty for all coming ages.

WHEREAS, The people of the Confederate States are now engaged in a gigantic struggle with the people of the United States of America for life, liberty, honor and property; and whereas, the essential principle for which the people of the Confederate States are contending, is the right to govern themselves and to regulate their institutions and domestic affairs; and, whereas, North Carolina, by the unanimous resolution of her Convention, on the 20th day of May, 1861, did dissolve all connection with the Government and people of the United States, and, by the solemn declaration, did pledge life, fortune and sacred honor to the holy cause of freedom; and, whereas, through four years of desolating and destructive warfare, the plighted faith of the State has been kept, and men and treasure have been freely given; and, whereas, through all this carnage and shedding of most precious blood, bringing woe, tribulation and sorrow to the land, the earnest desire of the people has been for peace—permanent and honorable peace—which could be secured alone by the independence and nationality of the Confederate States of America; and, whereas, the State of North Carolina has uniformly resolved, that any peace short of this, would be dishonoring to her people, and a surrender of the great principle for the maintenance of which such large sacrifices have already been made; and, whereas, during the present month the President of the United States and the Secretary of State did meet with three citizens of the Confederate States, informally sent forward by the President of the same to confer in reference to the question of peace; and, whereas, in the said conference, the only terms proposed by the President of the United States were those of unconditional submission to the authority and laws of his government, and such policy, however offensive, as the said Government may, in the future adopt, accompanied by the taunting declaration that the Federal Congress had already provided for such amendments to the Constitution as would entirely abolish the institution of slavery in the States; and, whereas, President Lincoln did then declare that he would make no treaty with the people of the Confederate States, or of any separate State, upon other terms than these, and would allow no armistice or temporary recognition; therefore,

Resolved; That the terms thus offered to the people of the Confederate States are such as cannot be accepted, and are regarded as conditions which an insolent and malignant conqueror might impose upon a down trodden and subjugated nation.

Resolved; That, with the contemptuous rejection by the Federal Government of the efforts and offers of the Government of the Confederate States to treat for peace upon terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the latter, there is no alternative now left but unmanly and ruinous submission on the one side, or a struggle, to the death, if need be, for honor and independence on the other.

Resolved; That with this alternative presented, the citizens who are here assembled, do not hesitate to declare their choice: and now in view of greater sacrifices yet to be made: of heavy burdens yet to be borne; they will bear all with patience and steady endurance, to vindicate the high principle involved in this struggle. And feeling that their cause is right, and that the success of that cause is connected with the best hopes and with the highest happiness of themselves and their posterity, they pledge to each other life, fortune and sacred honor in this holy purpose.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, we understand, has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Baltimore, and returned to New York, as the Associate Rector, with the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of the Church of the Annunciation. Doubtless his faithful devotion to the South has again caused his removal. The last accounts from him, in Baltimore, were that the Federal authorities were harassing him. His great popularity and power, as an orator, made him especially obnoxious to the Administration, and the result seems to have been what his friends, for some time, have feared. The Associate Rectors are in sympathy, each with the other, in regard to both their ecclesiastical and political views. Dr. Seabury is the author of one of the ablest works, in defence of American Slavery, ever published—probably the very ablest. Both are men of great power; and the congregation to whom they minister, is blessed "far above the common walks of men."—*Church Intelligencer*.

A Scotch blacksmith being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained as follows: "When a party that listens dis na ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks dis na ken what he means himself—that is metaphysics."

This blacksmith merits a doctorate of laws, divinity, or philosophy better than many Doctors; and a moderate share of his good sense would scatter a great deal of learned fog, produced by some men of excessive ambition to be exceeding wise.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. Dr. Hooper, in the absence of the Pastor, will preach in the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Sabbath morning next.

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD PARSONS.

As to the origin of this word, Selden says in his "Table Talk"—"Though we write parson differently, yet, tis but person, *i. e.* the individual person set apart for the service of such a church; and 'tis in Latin *persona*—and *personatus* is a personage."

In England, parsons were commonly called "Sir." Many instances of this might be given. Sir John Hawkins says that anciently Sir "was the common designation both of one in holy orders, and of a knight." Fuller in his *Church History*, says, that "anciently there were in England more sirs than knights, and so lately as the time of William and Mary, in a deposition in the Exchequer, in a case of tithes, the witness, speaking of the common curate, whom he remembered, styles him "Sir Giles."

I. H. S.

St. Bernardine of Sienna is said to have been the inventor of these initials, to denote the name and mission of our Saviour. They are to be found in a circle above the principal doors of Santa Croce in Florence, and are said to have been placed there by the Saint after the plague of 1347, after which time, these letters were very soon commonly introduced into churches. These letters have had assigned to them the following significations: *Jesus hominum Salvator*, "Jesus the Saviour of men;" or, *In hoc salus*, "In him is salvation."

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.

The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make, instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross (†); and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance: anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for, amongst the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of persons signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or *clerk*, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its holy associations, generally, *the mark*. On this account, the editor of the *Pictorial Shakspere* explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

The Christian Era was first used about the year 527 by Dionisius, surnamed "Exiguus," but better known as Denysile Petit, a monk of Scythia and a Roman abbot, in consequence of which it is sometimes called "Recapitulatio Dionisii." It was not introduced into Italy until the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh, it was not universally established there till about the eighth century. An instance of the use of the Christian era in England is supposed to have occurred as early as the year 690; it was generally adopted in the eighth century, and it was ordained by the Council of Chelsea, in July, 816, that all Bishops should date their acts from the year of the incarnation of our Saviour. In Spain, the Christian era, though occasionally adopted in the eleventh, was not uniformly used in public instruments until after the middle of the fourteenth century, nor in Portugal until about the year 1415. In the Eastern Empire and in Greece, it was not universal until after the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453.

The years of the Christian era are described in ancient documents as the years "of Grace," of "the Incarnation," of "our Lord," of "the Nativity," of "the Circumcision," and "annus Trabeationis."

CANONICAL HOURS.

The Catholic Church divided the twenty-four hours into seven parts, termed Matins or Laude, Prime, Tierce, Sext, Nones, Vespers, and Completorium or Complin, to each of which proper services were assigned. These divisions, together with others called watches, were generally used by ecclesiastics, instead of the usual hours of the day. The following is an explanation of them. Matins or Matutina or Laude, from midnight until Prime. The morning service commenced at about 3 a. m. and was called Matins, or Laude-Prime or Prima from 6 a. m. until Tierce. The service immediately succeeded Matins. Tierce or Tertia, from about 9 a. m. to Sext. Sext or Sexta, from about 12, or noon, to Nones. Nones or None, from about 2 or 3 p. m. to Vespers. Vespers or Vespera, from about 4 o'clock to Complin, or second Vespers. Completorium or Complin second Vespers, about 7 o'clock.—*Sir Harris Nicholas*

PROMPT BENEVOLENCE.—The benevolent Dr. Wilson once discovered a clergyman at Bath, who, he was informed, was sick, poor, and had a numerous family. In the evening he gave a friend fifty pounds, requesting him to deliver it in the most delicate manner, and as from an unknown person. The friend said, "I will wait upon him [illegible] morning." You will oblige me, sir, [illegible] directly. Think of what importance [illegible] at's rest may be to that poor man."

LAST WORDS.—"Speak to me now in Scripture language alone," said a dying Christian. "I trust the words of God; but when they are the words of Man, it costs me an effort to think whether I may trust to them." This was the testimony of one who died in the morning of life.

"Charles, bring me the Bible," said a dying father. The weak sufferer laid his thin pale hand on the blessed book, and said, "I rest in Christ."

"I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul; they are past expression. The consolations of God are so abundant that he leaves me nothing to pray for. My prayers are converted into praise. I enjoy a heaven already in my soul.—*Toplady*.

DEACONNESS.—The ancient office of deaconness has been revived by the Episcopal Bishop of Alabama. The rules of the order indicate that its members are to be a sort of Protestant Sisters of Charity, charged with the care of orphan asylums, hospitals, schools, &c. They are to assume a uniform, but they take upon themselves no pledges of perpetual virginity or any such nonsense, and may leave the order at their discretion. In view of the great diminution of our male population, the movement will doubtless attract attention. Something similar may be done by other denominations, and pious and charitable women may be employed in doing good.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

HOW GOD IS HIDDEN FROM US.—We read, in ancient fable, of an enchantress who had power to obscure the sun. But her incantations were fruitless, without the use of certain baleful herbs that grew upon the earth.

This fable is but the shell; the kernel hidden in it is momentous truth.

It is the Beneath that darkens the Above. The Terrestial furnishes the clouds which shut it out from the Celestial. The Finite puts a veil between itself and the Infinite. It is from Man that he should know little of God—that God should be unknown, that God should ever wax unknowable. He meets the thought of the Divine with a spirit not willing to learn—a spirit, therefore, that repels it. He will not have Faith as his teacher; he demands Vision. The Carnal Enmity that shuns instructions, the Proud Philosophy that scorns it—these are baleful herbs, which, cast into the fire of Unbelief, fill the heavens which smoke, and will not suffer us to see that Great Illuminator.

And what shall break this spell of Sin, the dread enchantress? A sigh of genuine penitence, a breath of honest, earnest prayer, avails to scatter the clouds of smoke—to clear the air, to give us Vision, not without, but through Faith—to make the Soul's only Sun, the Face of God, shine out, and clothe us with power to look on it, and walk in its light, and doubt no more.

Oh, seek these gifts of prayer and penitence. You shall find in them the knowledge of God. You shall find the joy of His Fellowship in them.

Christ alone can give them. Seek them before His cross where His death procures the life of his holiness for us. Seek them before His throne, where His life accomplishes the death of sin in us.—*Rel. Herald*.

MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This organization of European Christians holds its annual meeting this year in Edinburg, in the month of July, under the Presidency of Lord Benboline. The German Conference was held in Berlin on the 10th of March, in the hall of the Evangelical Verein, and was numerously attended. Dr. Hoffman, the general superintendent, delivered an address on the Protestant Armenian Churches in Turkey. The attendance is thus described by the *Evangelical Christendom*:

"Among those present were his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Prussia; his Highness, Prince Henry XIII, of Reuss; Count von Sedlnitzky formerly Roman Catholic Prince Bishop of Breslau, and now one of the most zealous promoters of all evangelical operations in Berlin; General Von Wildenbroch, formerly Prussian Ambassador in Constantinople; Gen. Von Stern; Rev. Dr. Nitzsch, Provost of Berlin; Rev. Dr. Krummacher, beside a large number of the clergy both of the city and its vicinity. Above all, the meeting was signally honored by the presence of her Majesty the Queen, who, on her reception by the committee, assured them of the lively interest and sympathy which she had always felt in the Evangelical Alliance."—*Independent*.

A CHRISTIAN CAPTAIN.—A missionary to the Army of Tennessee, mentioning the death, in the battle at Nashville, of Rev. L. M. Davis, (Methodist,) captain in the 12th La. regiment, says: "His regiment was composed of high spirited young men, most of whom were wild and reckless; but he began to hold prayer meetings, then organized a Bible class in his company; his fidelity and earnestness won the confidence of the soldiers; and soon a revival was prevailing in the regiment, and over 100 professed faith in Christ. The regiment is now noted for its deep piety. He preached and labored a great deal in the brigade, and was instrumental in bringing many of the soldiers to the cross. He was shot, sword in hand, by the enemy after they entered our works, and fell, exclaiming, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit,' and instantly breathed out his noble life."

ELECTION.—When the Rev. Geo. Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity, Lord Clare, who knew that his influence was considerable applied to him by letter, requesting his influence at the ensuing general election at Bristol. Mr. Whitfield replied that in general elections he never interfered but he would earnestly entreat his lordship to use diligence to make his own particular calling and election sure.

ANOTHER CHURCH HISTORY.—It is stated that a History of the Church, from the pen of the late Dr. Hasse, is in course of publication at Leipsic. The first volume, comprising the first four centuries, will be followed by a second, embracing the period of the Middle Ages, and a third bringing the history down to our own times.

CONTENT.—How can any sincere Christian doubt that where he is there Providence has placed him? In deciding where we will go and what we will do, we decide as if human prudence were everything; but having so acted, we cannot but know that Providence, at the least, permitted our determination; and then, and thus, it appears impossible for any true Christian to be out of his place.

NO MAN A LOSER BY GIVING HIMSELF TO GOD.—Æschines said to Socrates, "Because I have nothing else to give, I will give thee myself." Do so," said Socrates, "and I will give thee back again to thyself better than when I received thee." So says God, "Give thyself to me, in thy prayers, in thy heart, and in all thy actions, and I will give thee back thyself, and myself too: thyself in a holy liberty to walk in the world in thy calling; myself in giving a blessing upon all the works of thy calling, and implanting in thee holy desire to do all things to my glory."

MISSIONARIES.—Within the past year the Foreign Mission Committee of the Northern Episcopal church appointed, as missionaries to Africa, Rev. S. Suss, formerly of the German Mission at Akropong, Revs. B. Hartley and T. Burrows, graduates of the Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, Miss Phebe Burt, and (conditionally) Rev. W. Durr, recently pastor of the German Reformed church, Mansfield, Ohio.

SACRILEGE.—While the Federalists affect to regard themselves as *par excellence*, the Christian and civilized party to this struggle, their forces, in passing through Georgia, camped in the graveyard adjacent to the Ebenezer Lutheran church, drove their wagons over it, burned the palings, broke into the church itself, and stole the massive communion service.

FOR THE PARENTS.—Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember, that an impious or profane thought, uttered by a parent's lip, may operate upon a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after effort can remove.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.—The sales of the Book Depository of the Georgia Methodist Episcopal Conference, for the year ending Oct. 1st, amounted to $212,320,29, with a nett profit of $40,470,23; making the nett capital of the Depository $97,614,84.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

We have received no official confirmation of the rumor that Columbia has fallen. We cannot doubt, however, but that this place must be added to the list of our captured cities. There seems to be a little difference in the statements concerning its fall. Some accounts would lead us to suppose that it was "successfully" evacuated without much fighting, other reports tell of quite a stubborn resistance by our troops.

Gen. Beauregard has fixed his head-quarters at Winnsboro, thirty-eight miles from Columbia, and we may hope that he will be able to dispute successfully the further advance of the enemy in that direction. In the emergency which threatens our State, the Governor has called out the Home Guard from all the counties east of the Blue Ridge, and we may look for a different reception of our foes from that which they met in Georgia, and have, so far, experienced in South Carolina.

Fighting has been going on about Wilmington, but at present, we are not advised of any results. We may look for great events in the next few weeks; everything denotes the greatest activity amongst the enemy, and the signs of the times would seem to favor the idea that there is a pressing necessity upon him to "give the finishing blow to the rebellion" before the middle of March shall disclose any unfavorable designs of the great foreign power. But let us be patient as well as active in doing our duty. A short time will decide the issue of events.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines, on James' island, all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—All quiet along our lines. The enemy, this morning, are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree river to-day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—The House passed several Senate bills, including the bill to provide for the remission of the penalty for the non-delivery of tithe bacon due in 1864; also the bill exempting maple sugar from tithe. The bill from special Committee providing for the employment of negro troops was taken up, when, upon motion, the House resolved itself into secret session by a vote of yeas 49, nays 35.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—General Lee's General Order No. 1, on assuming command of the armies of the Confederate States, contains the following passage: "Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, and humbly invoking the favor of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of heaven, will secure peace in due time."

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—Northern papers, of the 14th, including the evening edition of the *American*, have been received. Much space is devoted to the proceedings of the great war meeting in Richmond. In the House of Representatives Dawson offered a resolution requesting the President to use all honorable means to bring about peace, with every proper guarantee which shall protect the Southern States in the enjoyment of their rights. The resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 73 against 42. Williams offered another resolution, declaring that it would be inconsistant with the honor and dignity of the U. S. government to offer further terms to the rebels. This was also tabled, yeas 80, nays 72. Senator Morgan was nominated as the successor of Fessenden, but the nomination was withdrawn. A Cairo telegram of the 9th says, the immense fleet that went up the Tennessee river, has reached there crowded with troops and war material. It numbers 56 steamers. Gen. A. J. Smith's force are on board, bound down the Mississippi river. Twenty one vessels laden with cotton from Savannah, arrived at New York on the 14th.

Gold 208.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—In the Senate the exemption bill was recommitted to the Committee on military affairs. The Senate bill to provide for the re-organization of troops was taken up. Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, moved to transfer the bill to the secret calendar; pending which the Senate went into secret session.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon nearly all night and this forenoon.

It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on at 1 P. M. No particulars.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—New York papers of the 16th say that the draft did not take place on the 15th. A Washington telegram says preparations for the draft will be consummated as rapidly as possible. If volunteering is active it may be indefinitely postponed. Gold in New York 208.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 20.—The raiding party that were threatening Tarboro have been driven back.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 20.—The *Bulletin* has reliable information that Sherman's army, numbers not known, reached Winnsboro and skirmished with our rear guard this morning. It is supposed to be a portion of the column which left Columbia to the right and crossed the river at Alston. Winnsboro is 38 miles from Columbia on the Charlotte Railroad.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—the New York *World*, of the 18th, says Lincoln has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 4th of March. The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that the rebel debt or loan can never be recognised by the United States in any part or way. The reprieve of Capt. Ball, sentenced to be executed on Saturday was considered certain.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—Yankee papers of the 17th received. Gen. Edward Johnston has been sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange. He is nearly blind. Four hundred guerrillas were within 6 miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike on the 10th. A Cairo telegram of the 16th says late news from Kirby Smith's army says his troops are very much scattered for the purpose of obtaining food and forage and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season. Price is reported gone to Mexico on an important Confederate mission under orders from Kirby Smith. The Imperial forces under La Vega were badly defeated in Sonora. La Vega was captured and shot as a traitor.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 21.—The information from below is meagre. Our army is between Chester and Winnsboro. The best information places Sherman's force at 32,000 of all arms. Arrangements to check his advance are culminating, but the details are contraband. Prisoners taken report the general treatment of the citizens, by the yankees, as good.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Last night, about 7 o,clock one of the Government warehouses, in Campbellton, was destroyed by fire. It contained only a small quantity of forage. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Our citizens must be watchful.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Fort Anderson has fallen. We have no particulars except that the Fort was evacuated without loss of prisoners. The Yankee forces are said to be within three miles of the city. Their barges are in the river removing the obstructions. It is difficult to get anything reliable from Wilmington, but we think the city has probably been evacuated. If not, it must be very soon. It is evident that the authorities have not expected to hold it, or 4000 troops would not have been relied on for that purpose. Everything of value to the Government was removed long since.

LATER.—We learn that on Monday Gen. Hagood was falling back on the city, while Gen. Heke held his former position. The Monitors and gunboats were then engaging our batteries at the obstructions. We have every reason to believe that Wilmington is now occupied by the yankee forces, though last night at 11 o,clock it was still in our possession. They have not been allowed to gain the city without paying dearly for it. A lot of yankee prisoners—doubtless captured at Wilmington—were at Goldsboro last night.—*Telegraph.*

THE FORT FISHER PRISONERS.—The Wilmington *Carolinian* of the 15th says:

A friend in town is in receipt of a letter, just received by flag of truce, from his son at the North, who was captured at the fall of Fort Fisher.

It appears that our gallant boys are all in Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, in New York harbor. They are comfortable and well treated. Fifty prisoners are assigned together in one room. Gen. Whiting is with the boys in Fort Columbus and is slowly recovering from his wounds. Col. Lamb, whose wounds it would seem were of a severe nature, was left in hospital at Fortress Monroe. Our friend has the thanks of many anxious parents and relations of the brave captives who languish in a foreign land, for this timely information.

NEGROES ARMING.—We clip the following from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 15th.

The bill to put a number of negroes in the military service to be used in such employments as the Commander in Chief may determine, will be taken up in the House of Representatives this morning.

Some local interest has been manifested in this measure since it was known yesterday that quite a military fever had broken out among the negroes employed at the various hospitals here, and that they are already organising volunteer companies to take the field against the Yankees. Several hundred of them have professed an anxiety to volunteer; and at one of the hospitals, yesterday, 52, out of 74 negroes employed there agreed to enlist "for the war," and organized themselves into a military company in view of legislation now pending.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The brokers' combination in Richmond is still working on the gold market, and having things its own way. In Montgomery, February 1, gold sold one for twenty-five. In Mobile on the same day it sold one for twenty-four. Why is it that a dozen men in Richmond are allowed to make the price of gold in this city one for sixty? The thing on its face is a fiction and a fraud, and an outrage; and it is high time for law and for public opinion to act upon this matter.—*Examiner.*

CAPTURED.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Col. W. J. Clarke has just received intelligence of the capture of Col. Clarke. He was at Dinwiddie Court house, on his way to Richmond, to report for orders and intending to pass by his Regiment, (24th N. C.) While he was at Dinwiddie, a party of Gregg's yankee cavalry came suddenly upon the place, and Col. Clarke, with others, was made prisoners.—*Ral. Confederate.*

DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY.—The Delaware Legislature, now in session, has lately rejected the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, by a three fourth vote in the Senate, and a two-third vote in the House.

The Governor of Kentucky advises the Legislature and the people to yield to the proposed amendment, and recommends its ratification, but thinks the Yankee government should pay Kentucky $34,000,000, the estimated value of her slaves in 1864.

FROM BRAZIL—MOVEMENTS OF CONFEDERATE VESSELS.—The New York *Herald* contains the following correspondence:

RIO, Dec. 14, 1864.—As the mail boat is about to close, and I have a few items of news, I forward them to you for publication. A notorious rebel spy, late 2d Lieutenant of the Tallahassee, is now here trying to charter some vessels to load with coffee for Bermuda for the rebel government. He has already succeeded in getting two English vessels, or ships sailing under English colors. He came here from St. Thomas, West Indies.

There are three privateers off this coast, destroying and bonding all American vessels that fall in their way. It seems that our ships of war at Montevideo do not know of the presence of these vessels on the Brazilian coast. The English man-of-war Curlew escorted an American brig last week into port. She had been chased by one of the privateers. The American Government ought to have some ships here to look after their interests.

FOR THE TIMES.—In connection with the enemy's advance into our State, the Sumter *Watchman* learns that immense quantities of corn fell into his hands, which had been hoarded and denied to the needy, and at last it fell into the hands of the Yankees. And a soldier informs us, that his regiment was for some time near a plantation whose owner refused even to sell any of his bacon to our troops, although he had a large quantity on hand, and not until the enemy advanced and our men became engaged, did he offer to sell. It was then too late, and no doubt the enemies of his country fell heir to his bacon. All this is humiliating, and should not be repeated. Those who have surplus provisions should share them with their less fortunate neighbors, for who knows how soon the whole of it may be swept away by the ruthless foe.—*Courier.*

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—A second steamer load of one thousand and forty exchanged Confederate prisoners of war, from Point Lookout, Maryland, reached Varina yesterday, and the great bulk of them came up to the city last evening on board the Confederate flag-of truce steamer William Allison. Main street, for half an hour, was vocal with their shouts and songs, as they passed along on their way to quarters at Camp Lee. All that we saw were healthy looking, and brimful of enthusiasm and humor. This arrival at Varina is in addition to a steamer load of one thousand and eighty odd exchanged prisoners who were landed at the same point on Saturday last. The consecutive arrivals revive the hope, so often doomed to disappointment, that the exchange is at last fairly resumed.—*Examiner.*

PARISIAN SPIRITUALISM.—At Paris there are no less than 60,000 men whose only religion is spiritualism; thoroughly organised as a sect, with disciples, priests, altars, papers, reviews, editors, booksellers of its own.

The most reliable estimates we have heard from persons within the lines, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee sources, give Sherman only fifty odd thousand men, including the corps of Gen. Foster, now co operating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after reckoning his loss by sickness, wounds and death, we incline to the opinion that the Federal commander has not forty thousand effective men in the four corps now scattered between the Savannah and the Edisto.—*South Carolinian.*

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

H. Sechler, H Clodfelter, Miranda; T P Grier, White Hall; Rev R B Anderson, Concord; T H Smith, mrs E McCutchan, Thomasville; B J Smith, 10th N C T; J P Irwin, Charlotte; miss K McDowell, Asheville; miss M Woodside, Coddle Creek; mrs E J Mabry, mrs M Weir, Lexington; Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury; miss J Kerr, Kenansville; mrs A Finley, Rev F N Whaley, (Clarksville, Va; Rev D Fairley, Manchester; mrs L A Makepeace, mrs B McNitt, Asheboro; D W Kerr, Mebaneville; W J Kerr, 6th N C T; Rev J W Montgomery, Statesville; miss M E Williamson, A B Williamson, Locust Hill; A Bosbee, Raleigh; F Shaw, Shaw's Mills; N Shaw, Fayetteville; J Murphy, Gravelly Hill; Rev O K Caldwell, Pittsboro; Dr J B Witherspoon, Sumter; Dr A Patterson, Col O Malloy, mrs A E Sneed, Springfield; H Graham, Bockhorn; O Woodson, Salisbury; miss A H Whitaker, Iron; Wm Peace, miss G Ryan, miss M D Towles, L E Hearst, O Hood, mrs H Whiting, F Bates, mrs N B Smith, Raleigh; mrs J G Kerr, Rowan Mills; E Allen, Elm Grove; S Harris, Harris' Depot; miss M A Matthews, Charlotte; T K Murphy, Kenansville; Beckett's Mills; miss M M McFarland, Jackson's Springs; W K Cromartie, Cypress Creek; D O Mebane, Ar Nor Va; W K Chesnutt, Magnolia; H McAden, Laurinburgh; W A Lamb, Colrin's Creek; mrs M A Fuller, Fayetteville; mrs E O Brown, Jerusalem; Rev A W Miller, Talcott's Va; P B Hodges, 35th N C T; J D Weir, Greensboro; J H McClellan, Mill Hill; R P Wilcox, 26th N C T; mrs Z M Gould, Tuskaloosa, Ala; M Nicholson, Jonesboro; J A Smith, miss E Smith, mrs E McLean, Dundarroch; A E McLean, Starr's Battery; J D McLean, 46th N C T Don McDonald, Crane's Creek; miss S J Sloan, mrs I Brown, Miranda; W L Ledbetter, Rowan Mills; miss A V Houston, Beattie's Ford; miss J E Johnston, Casthia Grove; S H Wiley, Salisbury; mrs S Pharr, Harris' Depot; Rev J W Jenkins, Winston; mrs S Ray, D H Woods, Hillsboro; mrs O J McInnis, Gill's Creek; M Kelly, Carthage; M McKay, A B Horton, Summerville; mrs C Douglas, Chesterfield C H, S C; J A Dixon, 6th N C T; D O McRae, Little Rock, S C; Nancy Johnson, Davidson College; W H Hanks, Fayetteville; mrs B F Hanks, Tarboro.

IN MEMORIAM.

The announcement of the death of CHARLES W. SMYTHE, has, doubtless, carried sorrow wherever the sad tidings have reached a friend or an acquaintance. A brief sketch of his life, as embodying an example of earnest piety and active usefulness, both as a man and a christian, will not, we trust, prove barren of interest to any one who reads these lines affectionately inscribed to his memory.

Charles Winslow Smythe, was one of that numerous class of our fellow-citizens, who, though not "to the manor born," have cast in their lot with the people among whom they settled and formed the most intimate ties and associations of life. He was a native of New Hampshire, and received his collegiate education at Bowdoin college, Me. In the fall of 1854, soon after graduating he removed to this State by invitation, and become principal instructor in Catawba college, Newton, N. C. The following spring, he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Chas. W. Harris, of Cabarrus county. He remained in his position at Newton, until the spring of 1860, when he settled with his family in Lexington, and established an independent English and classical school, which he was still conducting up to the period of his death. Mr. S., is best known, probably, to the public as the author of a series of English Grammars, for the use of schools. This is not the place, nor is it our purpose, to offer any criticism on the merits of the works which are already submitted to the judgment of teachers and the public generally. They afford, however, ample testimony to more than ordinary ability, and thorough mental discipline and acquirements in the author. But few, we dare assert, in this country have made themselves as familiar with any special department of science as he had with that of Language—his favorite study. His researches were quite extensive, mastering in the original and making use of the thoughts and results of the labors of the most eminent literati and philologists of Europe, as the contents of his library show. He was an indefatigable student and a man of very scholarly tastes and attainments. Modesty is ever the trait of the real scholar. Mr. S. would, in all probability, have remained the quiet, unobtrusive village school-master, not dreaming of authorship and still less of competing with the numerous rivals of the day for the public patronage of an English Grammar, had not a sense of patriotic duty and the leadings of Providence in the present war impelled him to do what he could for the good of his country. As soon as the necessity for text books was felt, he addressed himself to the task of supplying it, and of encouraging others to do the same. With great spirit and characteristic zeal, Mr. S. exerted an active influence in the cause of education. In this respect he was one of the most prominent and efficient members of the State Educational Association, which has thus, and through it the whole State, by his death, lost, the one an ornament, and the other a most valuable citizen. His labors in the cause, also, proved too much for a naturally feeble constitution. He taxed his mental powers and his time heavily, in the preparation of his Grammar, and this in addition to his regular and confining professional duties. It was this devotion to labor which looked in its results to the advancement of his countrymen, morally and intellectually, that doubtless laid him in a premature grave. In his character of a private citizen and a christian, Mr. S. will live in the memory of hearts that knew and loved him. His most attractive qualities were gentleness and cheerfulness. He was instructive at the same time that he was entertaining in conversation, and withal he was modest and humble. His native energy of character, sanctified by the presence of divine grace, became a prominent feature in his piety. He was active, zealous, liberal-minded, and liberal-handed as a christian. He was ready to help any who needed help. He gave it cheerfully to the extent he could. We believe he first made a profession of religion while he was a College student, but he was not connected with the Presbyterian church until his removal to Lexington, in 1860. In January, 1861, he was ordained a ruling elder, and in this capacity he illustrated the precept of St. Paul, "he that ruleth with diligence." In his early and unexpected death, the church in which he was an overseer has met with a sad loss, not easily reparable. He was the Superintendant of the Sabbath School, and an instructor of the colored people. He exhorted in the congregation on Sabbath days and in the prayer-meetings on week days whenever his Pastor was absent. His unpretending piety commended itself to the imitation of all. His faith was remarkable for its simplicity and was strikingly illustrated in his last sickness. Fortitude, patience, happy resignation to the divine will through divine and triumphant grace, an exemplification truly edifying to behold. His last words expressed an unfaltering trust—precious reliance on the redemption of sinners. And so he passed away from earth leaving behind him the savor of a useful life, spent in his master's service. He fell asleep in Jesus on the 3rd of Nov. 1864, in the 26th year of his age.

Lexington, Feb. 11th, 1865.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Lee Dalton, Esq., Rockingham co., N. C., on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. E. Mann, Mr. RICHARD H. CALDWELL, of Madison, N. C., and Miss KATE HOWARD, of Richmond, Va.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Peter E. Hines, Capt. H. F. PRICE, 37th N. C. Troops, to Miss LAURA S. CORDON, all of Pitt county, North Carolina.

In Fair Bluff, on the 9th of Feb'y, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. T. Anderson, Lieut. J. D. GRISSETTE, of Conwayboro, S. C., to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. J. B. Fleming, of Sumter, S. C.

***Fayetteville Observer please copy.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, N. C., on the 14th inst., by Rev. M. McNair, Mr. D. C. MALLOY, to Miss M. ALICE COBB, daughter of Col. S. J. Cobb.

Near Lumber Bridge, on the 31st ult., by A. McDonald, Esq., Mr DUNCAN MONROE, to Miss NELLIE C OCHRIN, all of Robeson.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line.* The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In the General Hospital, at Goldsboro, N. C., January 2nd, 1865, Mr. MARTIN LEACH.

The deceased was a member of the Home Guard company from Moore county, which was on duty at Kinston. He remained in the trenches near Kinston during the cold night of Dec. 11th, while the enemy were threatening the place. He there contracted the disease which terminated in his death. Thus is added another name to the many thousand whose lives have been sacrificed in our country's cause. He was in the 25th year of his age. He left a wife and one child, a large circle of relatives, and many friends to mourn their loss. As a husband and parent, he was kind and affectionate—all his relations were devoted to him; as a neighbor he was accommodating and generous. The needy never appealed to him in vain; the poor never turned empty away from his door. As an officer he discharged his duty with conscientious scruples. The death of such a man would at any time be a sore calamity, but especially is it now most sensibly felt in this community, where so many families are left without any male member, to whom none was more ready to render assistance and advice than he whom God in His mysterious providence, has taken away from us. Yet, while we mourn the death of one so amiable and worthy, we sorrow not even as others which have no hope. For ours is a glorious hope, that our departed friend has been transferred from the troubled scenes of earth to a blessed immortality beyond the grave. He indulged a hope in the Lord Jesus Christ more than seven years ago, under the ministry of Rev. D. McGilvary. He connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and ever adorned the profession which he made, by a godly walk and conversation. And we fondly hope that while his body quietly sleeps in the tomb near Union church where he loved to worship God, that his emancipated spirit is among the saved on high, engaged in the songs of redeeming love. J. K.

At Manchester, on the 9th inst., of scarlet fever, JOHN MURCHISON, son of Rev. David and Mrs J. Fairley, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Weep not, fond parents, for your little Johnnie; you shall go to him but he shall not return to you. His dust sleeps in Jesus, and his spirit dwells in the bosom of the Saviour.

"No chilling winds nor poisonous breath,
Can reach that healthful shore;
Sickness, and sorrow, pain and death
Are felt and feared no more. G. A. R.

***Town papers please copy.

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst., at the residence of his mother, CHARLES W. MILLER, aged 24 years, son of the late O. C. Miller, and member of Company B, 56th Regiment N. C. T.

On the night of the 20th of January, at Piermont, the residence of Col. Alex. Murchison, little SALLIE, daughter of Mrs C. and Mr Elias Bryan, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Let me go to sleep, Aunty, let me go to sleep,
She whispered soft, distinct and low;
Sweet one, she little thought how deep
The sleep she was passing through.

Never died a sweeter child,
One more intelligent, meek and mild,
Than was this, our darling one,
Sweet bird so bright—now gone.

Oh, what is life? but yesterday
Our little Sallie bright and gay,
Was singing her sweet little song,
Of "happy land, far, far away."

She wanted to be an an angel too,
With bright laurels on her brow,
There she would sing, and oh, 'tis true,
Our dear one is an angel now.

Yes, her angelic spirit now,
With golden little harp in hand,
Is making sweeter music low,
In that bright and better land.

We weep for thee, our darling one,
Who brought gladness round our hearth,
'Tis altered now. Thy presence gone,
Hath silenced all our mirth.

Our table hath its vacant chair,
The little toys put by,
And thoughts of thee, young flower,
Doth make our full hearts sigh.

Cold the moon-beams now will keep,
Its constant vigil on thy sleep,
God will protect thy precious dust,
And leave thee, oh, we must, we must.

May not fancy fondly paint,
That the souls of those we love,
Those that now are perfect saints,
Yet remember us above?

Deathless as the immortal soul
Is affection's sacred flame;
Space may part and years may roll,
Yet this, changeless, is the same.

Hearts that beat for us while here,
Cold for us affection bear.
Heaven will make the love more pure
But we think it will endure.

A bright little form in heaven to-night,
Whose eyes see the great white throne,
Whose voice is singing its first song of praise,
And angels welcome it home.

paid]

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

BACON	$6 00
BEEF, retail	$2 50
BEESWAX	$3 00
BUTTER	$10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@$3 00
COTTON YARNS	$60 00@$5 00
COFFEE	$00 00@$ 00
COPPERAS	$0 00@10 00
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$325 00
IRON	$6 00
LEATHER	$30 00
LARD	$4 00@$ 50
NAILS, retail	$ 5 00@$6 00
PORK	$4 00@$5 00
PEAS	$30 00
RYE	$30 00
SOAP	$12 00@$15 00
SUGAR	$00 00
SYRUP	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@$0 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00@$ 5 25
SALT	$75 00@10-
TALLOW	$6 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,
and CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF,
For sale by
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Feb. 22nd,-2t.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS TEACHERS (permanently, preferred) by a gentleman and lady, collegiately educated, and of 10 to 15 years experience in teaching—in male and female schools and colleges—Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French; English branches including History, Mental, Moral and Natural sciences.
"BROUSSALS"
Charlottesville, Va.
Feb. 22nd,-1t*

TEA SEED.

THESE SEED are from the genuine China Tea plant, now growing in perfection in this vicinity. They are packed in bottles to keep them perfect, and should be planted as early as the 1st of April, (the sooner the better.) The price is $25 per bottle—which contains enough seed to make 100 plants. Full directions for cultivating will accompany each package.
They can be sent by Express. The Express charges must accompany the order.
Address S. J HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 22, 1865.-1*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY to teach in a small family, well qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, and Music on the Piano. A pleasant home for a refugee. References required and given.
Address JAS. F. RODGES,
or Mrs. WM. T. SMITH,
Averasboro, N. C.
February 22d, 1865.-4t

Concord Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1865, will commence on the second Monday of January.
J. M. H. CALDWELL.
Statesville, January 4th, 1865.-4t*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, N. C.
Raleigh, February 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

1. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE, RATIFIED THE 7th DAY OF JULY 1863.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for home defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil and Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such Ministry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects for exemption. * * * *

SEC. 5th. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers may be exempt from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. *Provided*, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the acts of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATON. RATIFIED THE 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as either non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies. That the rank and file shall elect their field officers and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner in each county, appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors, physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified to an oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundries regular public millers, and blacksmiths, and wheel wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each country: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and were employed in the same prior to the 1st of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone to themselves to evade the service, then such owners not so to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under the act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and, *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of law coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

II. In addition to the exemptions granted in the foregoing acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence all Rail Road officers and the necessary employees, the commanding officers of each Brigade and Regiment of North Carolina Militia, and one Druggist to each Drug Store: *Provided*, that there is no druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing act and orders must be established by the affidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which the individual belongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a certificate of exemption.

IV. The Commanding officers of each Regiment and Battallion of the Guard for Home Defence will immediately assemble their commands at their respective county seats, and at once proceed to consolidate the companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified February, 7th 1865, and under the following regulations viz: When a regiment or Battalion is assembled as above directed, its commanding officer will divide it into two classes, all able bodied officers and men liable to active service in the field beyond the limits of the county, will constitute the first class and all officers and men exempt from duty except within the limits of their counties will constitute the second class.

When the first class does not exceed ninety men or falls below forty five men, it will be organized into one company—when it exceed ninety men, but does not exceed one hundred and sixty, it will be organized into three companies, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held; when the first class falls below forty-five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty-five, but more than thirty five men, a Captain and a first Lieutenant and a second Lieutenant, of a company of twenty or less number of men, one second Lieutenant.

The second class will be organized into companies not to exceed seventy-five men each, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held, when the number of men does not fall below forty-five. But when it does fall below forty-five the same rule will be followed as in the first class.

The elections for company officers will be held under the direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, who will, as soon as the organizations are completed, immediately forward a report of the same to this office, together with the certificates of election.

V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into Regiments and Battalions, the Field Officers now in commission will continue to exercise command as heretofore.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE.
R. G. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

HEAD'QRS, RESERVES OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

General Order, No. 2.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS in the State of North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and to restore them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer Reserves, N C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are not as effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organised troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender them in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid right can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to such ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Department at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with the army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E LEE
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to stamp upon the face of the duplicate receipt given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. Stevens, Bich'd Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton Va.
Major E. A. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Gatty, Lynchburg Va.
Capt. Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. CORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.
Official:
J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Feb. 16. 188-3t.

WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in my family, well qualified to teach the English branches, French and music. References required and given.
Address, R. B. WATT,
Ruffin, Rockingham co., N. C.
February 8, 4t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Piano on the Piano, desires a situation.
Address Rev. JACOB DOLL,
Yanceyville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.
Oaks, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1865-6tpd.

ALMANACS!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c. Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Feb'y 1,-4t.

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.
Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE OLD MAN'S DREAMS.

"Oh for an hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring,
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a grey-beard king.

"Off with the wrinkled spoils of age;
Away with learning's crown,
Tear out life's wisdom written page,
And dash its trophies down.

"One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame,
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life, all love and fame.'

"My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling, said:
'If I but touch thy silvered hair
Thy hasty wish hath sped.'

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid these fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished for day?'

"Ah! fruitful soul of womankind,
Without thee what were life?
One blisa I cannot leave behind:
I'll take my precious wife!

"The angel took a sapphire pen,
And wrote in rainbow dew,
'The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!'

"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember all thy gifts have fled
With those dissolving years."

"Why, yes, for memory would recall
My fond parental joys;
I could not bear to leave them all,
I'll take—my—girls—and—boys?

"The smiling angel dropped his pen:
'Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again;
And be a father too!'"

"And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise—
I wrote my dream when morning broke
To please the grey-haired boys."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

LESSONS FROM OTHER DAYS.

"They are driven to the wall—treat them as criminals craving mercy." This was the coarse counsel of a New York journal to Abraham Lincoln, as he set out to meet our Commissioners. We all know how well he acted his part, in accordance with the admonition. Who expected to find him imbued with a loftier spirit than had thus hissed its paltry venom, by way of advice? Can any one have contemplated a single phase of the gross presumption which governs the motives, as it guides the movements of our foes, without being persuaded that they are a people radically different from ourselves? He and his *fidus Achates* came with a blustering "woe to," as their commentary on the aim of those who represented "Peace on earth—good will to men." It was a Frankenstein meeting a Good Samaritan; it was the *ruat cœlum* of a Marsnatha, to answer the *Pax vobiscum* of a Paul—a *vae victis* to blur a *te Deum;* a Bombastes Furioso, face to face with Humanity. And, in all this, it was thoroughly characteristic and thoroughly representative.

"They are driven to the wall—treat them as criminals craving mercy." Hectoring, insolent words, worthy of their source! Worthy of the doom that awaits them, as, in all time, it has awaited, and fallen heavily on bravado. It was so, in effect, that the *London Mercury* (long since defunct) spoke to George III, a few months before he had to treat his "rebel criminals" as honored equals. It was precisely so that his Imperial Master spoke to the tyrant Gessler, in the January of 1308; and, yet, Switzerland has survived the threat to this hour: a threat far less audacious in the mighty voice of Germany, under the circumstances of the Confederate Swiss, than it is in the Gascon of the day to us. It was almost exactly so, that Francis of Carrara spoke to the Genoese, to crush, forever, the "wicked republicans of Venice"—"shattered, hopeless, and at our mercy."

There is something significantly applicable to current events in this coincidence, and for that reason it is worth recounting. Our foes have utterly ignored the many noble lessons of homo history, and have wilfully closed their eyes to even the most glowing pages in what were once our common records. As this that we have here to offier, is of purely foreign extraction, it would, doubtless, affect them more than any paraliels of history which are merely of native growth. Not for any possible effect on them, however, but for what it teaches ourselves, do we choose now to present one of the most suggestive answers of history to such braggart advice as cheered Lincoln on his way to City Point.

Toward the end of the year 1379, the Venetians had been reduced to such extremities that not a solitary ray of hope lightened the dense gloom then hanging over their destiny. The battle of Pola so shattered their armies and the fall of Chioza so crippled their power, that despair laid its unnerving grip on the whole Republic. The united armaments of Genoa and Padua had effected all this distress by a succession of brilliant victories in an aggressive war. On the 16th of August, 1379, Francis de Carrara wrote to his capital that the gallant Venetians "were pushed to the wall and must be treated without mercy."

There were croakers in those days, as there have been ever since; and these croakers were, suddenly, so numerous throughout the Venetian Republic, as to include nearly all its civilians. Less on behalf of humanity than of their remaining interests, these caused an Embassy to visit the triumphant enemy—not to sue for peace "on honorable terms," but on *any terms*. A panic was on them, and, in its paroxysm, they gave their embassadors a blank sheet of paper: let the leaders of the united armaments fill it up as they pleased: only allow them a shadow of the substance they were too ready to surrender—and that was all. But, that shadow required the recognition of the nominal Independence of Venice. This was a slight boon, but it could not be tolerated.

The arrogant Genoese were full flushed with victory, and panting to complete the ruin of their rival. "My foot is on their necks," wrote Peter Doria to Genoa, "they are suing for mercy in the guise of peace; but I am deaf." Nothing seemed easier than to push on and crush them; suppliants in his camp with a "blank paper," were proof positive not only of the humiliation, but of the destruction a few days or weeks would finish forever. Therefore he replied to the ambassadors in these words: "On God's faith, gentlemen of Venice, *you shall have no peace* until we first put a rein upon those unbridled horses of yours that are on the porch of your Evangelist, St. Mark. Your *subjugation a certainty*, we shall keep you quiet. Take back the prisoners you would give me up. I shall presently come and let them and all the others out."*

Do not imagine that we are here describing, slightly disguised, the speech which was heard the other day at Fortress Monroe. The words and policy of the insatiable and short-sighted tyrant, of five centuries ago, might, indeed, be confounded with their modern reproduction. But we are speaking of the veritable Peter Doria, commander of the Genoese, and not of Abraham Lincoln: of the spirit with which they said, and the manner of saying, ages ago, away in Italy: "They are driven to the wall—treat them as criminals craving mercy." These words were then precisely what they are now—insolent bravado. The Venetian Commissioners carried them back, for the consideration of their despairing comrades. They repeated to them the bold, merciless words. It was a mighty electric shock! The dark gloom was at once illumined by a flash of patriotic lightning, and there was not one Venetian craven enough to hug the torpor he was so lately eager to embrace; dismay and distrust, as if by magic, fell from their hearts, and instantly they girded themselves for the strife. They would nobly *do* or bravely *die* for Venetia and Independence.

It was well that their preparations kept pace with their rekindled ardor. The united armaments were quickly upon them to achieve the victories that were to make good their haughty and inexorable threats. Many terrible and uncertain conflicts succeeded; but, there was no more dismay in the Venitian ranks or people. All was bright, deep-set, harmonious determination. It triumphed. They would not be conquered—and they *were not*. Within five months of his fearful threat Peter Doria paid with his life a retributive penalty for his insolence, before the walls of Chioza. In five months more, the all-but vanquished Venitians dictated their own terms to their premature exultant foes.

It was the despotic and heartless answer of the Doria which saved Venice, not only from her relentless enemies, but from what was unworthy of her, within herself. That was the spark that lit her expiring hope, and revived her whole being. Resolute in her reanimation, she stepped forth self reliant, and only drew back victorious. The peace her foes scornfully denied her, she compelled them humbly to sue for on such terms as he pleased to allow. Behold! history is re-enacting one of her sublimest spectacles this very day, on this very soil!

*Chronica della guerra di Chioza.—Tom. xv., p. 705.

A MIXED UP AFFAIR.

Edwin C. Chase, a man now about forty-four years of age, in Needham, Mass., where they lived for some time in moderate circumstances. Removing to Pennsylvania, he was one of the fortunate seekers after oil, and amassed quite a fortune—perhaps seventy five or eighty thousand dollars. Last July Mrs. Chase, who is described as a fair looking woman wearing curls, went to Europe to visit her friends there, taking a considerable sum of money with her.

During her absence it appears, her husband managed to procure a divorce, through the Indiana courts for the reason, he says that she is a vixen," and "he couldn't live with her and that "she went to England against my wishes." About two weeks ago Mrs. Chase returned from her visit, and proceeded to Needham, Mass, her former home, where she learned that her husband was writing soft letters, and making agreeable visits to a young lady, "scarcely eighteen," who lived in Fitz Williams, New Hampshire. This was a stunner because, as she says, Mr. Chase had written her frequently during her absence, each time giving the flow of his ink a remarkably affectionate turn. She immediately started to investigate the matter, and was a day or two afterwards in Keene, New Hampshire, bound for Fitz Williams. It so happened, that at the Eagle Hotel in Keene, where she stopped, she was surprised, the morning after her arrival, to learn that her husband was in the same hotel; and there too, on his bridal trip, having been married on the previous day to the fair maiden aforesaid. She kept her own counsel and went to procure more, which she did, in the shape of two lawyers, who speedily came to Keene from Boston, bringing a couple of physicians connected with the Insane Asylum at South Boston. Consultation was had, which resulted in Mrs. Chase No. 1 going to the room of her husband and pulling him out of bed, much to the surprise of Mrs. Chase No 2. Then the lawyers and the doctors were brought in, and there was much confusion. A court of some kind was speedily convened, if it was not already in session, and in a quiet way Mr. Chase was brought before it in the character of an insane man. Mrs. Chase No. 1 swore he was; and for so being, he was taken to the South Boston Retreat, of which he now is an inmate. His friends claim to know that he never has manifested any signs of insanity, has always been a good business man, and that he had over $40,000 in Keene with him.

The inhabitants of Keene are very much excited over the matter—they don't understand it—and hence gossip is rife. The poor girl of Fits Williams was sent to her home to ponder. The senior Mrs. Chase is still "at large," enjoying, likely, the punishment she has inflicted.—*Northern Paper.*

GRIND STONES.—The Deep River region of North Carolina, is now furnishing large numbers of this indispensable article. Some of them measure more than six feet in diameter. The Fayetteville Arsenal is supplied from that quarter, when probably it could get them from no other place.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT!—Prof. James E. Johnston, of Scotland, says: Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent,) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt,) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.

"It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it, than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise when they become 'salt hungry' they may take more than is wholesome."

GOOD YEAST.—A half pint corn meal, make into a batter with equal parts of sweet milk and warm water; add a large spoonful of brown sugar, and a little yeast; when well risen, add corn meal sufficient to make it almost dry; then spread on a large dish and put in the shade to dry. Keep in a close bag. One handful is the quantity to be used when you make up bread.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—Take equal parts of olive oil and lime-water, which when well mixed, forms a white ointment which may be spread with a feather upon the part affected, and a thin linen rag laid over it. Two or three dressings will generally take out all the fire; after which, apply a little healing ointment. Families ought always to have this remedy by them, that it may be applied immediately after the accident.

Another dressing for burns, furnished by a skillful physician, is, a simple application of Castor oil. Saturate lint of cotton batting with the Castor oil and lay on the part affected, it will be found efficacious, if renewed frequently.

RED PEPPER CATSUP,—MRS. Mary L. Purifoy, of Mount Meigs, Ala., sends the following to the Montgomery *Mail:*

As our patriotic ladies are preparing many good and useful things for the soldiers, many of whom have been sick and need something to give them appetite and strength, allow me, through your valuable journal, to offer them a recipe for making Red Pepper Catsup. I have used it in my family, and think it is the best article for flavoring soups and fresh meats, that I have ever used.

"Take 4 dozen pepper pods (ripe or green); 2 quarts of vinegar; 1 quart of water; 3 tablespoonfuls of grated horse radish; 5 onions; one handful of garlic; boil until soft, then strain through a sieve. And add two tablespoonfuls of salt; 1 do spice; 1 do mace; ½ do cloves. Then boil ten minutes, and seal for use."

RUST IN WHEAT.—It has been long known and the idea acted on among the Spanish agriculturists in Texas and Mexico, that the rust in wheat is produced by a certain state of heavy dews followed by a hot sun, during that period of vegetation when the wheat is in bloom and milk. The effect of the sun upon the wet plant produces the rust. To avoid this result, two men take a heavy rope, say twenty or thirty feet long, or longer, and walking at that distance apart, draw it over the wet grain, thereby shaking off the drops of rain, or dew and thus prevent the usual effect of the sun upon the plant.

After a heavy dew the rope should be drawn over the wheat early in the morning. Wheat planted on hills or in windy positions, generally escapes rust; when in low, flat ground, where there is less wind, the rust takes effect. Smut is probably produced in the same manner. The people of the cotton States should notice this.

TO PICKLE PORK.—Dredge it with salt pounded nearly as fine as flour; place upon four sticks crossed upon a dry, cold flagstone, or in an earthenware dish; let it remain to drain from eighteen to twenty-four hours; then rub it well with brine, consisting of one pound of salt, half a pound of coarse brown sugar, two ounces of saltpetre, and a quarter of an ounce of salt prunel; the last, if the pork is delicate, may be omitted. If many pieces are being salted, put them into a tub, and pack them closely, filling up the interstices with common salt; place a weight upon the top to keep the meat down, as well as to prevent the admittance of any air, and, when taken out for cooking, scrape off the salt; wash the pork in several waters, or place it under a water-tap, letting the water run upon it two or three minutes, turning it occasionally, or it may lie in soak half an hour; it should be put to boil in cold water, and, when the rind is tender, it will be done enough.

BOILED PORK OF ALL KINDS.—The leg you must skin the same as ham, and dish its back part upwards, and glaze it; place a ruffle at the knuckle; sauce, sourcrout or stewed red cabbage; peas pudding to all pork when boiled.

TO PREVENT SMOKE FROM A LAMP.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

WASHING PAINT.—The best method to wash paint is to rub some bath brick fine, and when you have rubbed some soap on the flannel, dip it in the brick. This will remove the grease and dirt speedily, without injury.

TO CLEAN CHINA AND GLASS.—The best material for cleaning either porcelain or glass ware is fullers' earth, but it must be beaten into a fine powder and carefully cleared from all rough or hard particles, which might endanger the polish of the brilliant surface.

CHEAP AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR ROACHES.—A friend furnishes the following simple receipt for the expulsion of these household nuisances, the season for whose appearance is now at hand: Take pulverised borax (which can be had at any drug store) and scatter it wherever any of them may be seen, It is perfectly innoxious to anything but them, but so excessive is their dislike to it that they will forthwith vacate the premises in disgust.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE GOLD AND STOCK MARKET.—There is every reason to believe that a crash in the gold market must soon ensue, to the great detriment of the half-dozen persons in Richmond who have speculated in the precious metal, and to the manifest advantage of all others in the community. We have before referred to the scarcity of Confederate money as exercising a persistent influence, which must soon succeed in bringing gold down. That scarcity is now in a short time to become extreme; as we learn that the present policy of the Treasury is to issue no more paper money, not even to the limit assigned by act of Congress; and that, indeed, the Department has already discharged a large body of clerks heretofore employed in signing Confederate notes. The paper money market is now so pinched that the banks have cut off their loans. Gold is now held at a purely fictitious price, on the strength of a rumor that the Treasury had taken in some of its currency at forty-five for one in gold; yet it cannot be pretended that the Treasury is doing this now, or that if hereafter it chooses to take in any more of its currency, it will do it at the standard rate of forty-five for one, and not at whatever rate it can get in the market. So that the government operation has no effect whatever on the price of gold; except its general effect, by narrowing the circulation, and periodically supplying the market with specie, to take the price of gold down by successive steps, until at last there is a healthy relation between it and the currency.

It needs but a little reflection to show how purely fictitious is the present price of gold in Richmond. This is at once understood by comparing it with the current value of government stocks. The Yankees have succeeded very well with a stock that bears interest in gold. Now, our fifteen million loan—the only *loan*, properly speaking, that our government has ever made, and that from its own citizens in specie and at par—is practically equivalent to a gold interest bearing stock. Take ten thousand dollars of this; twelve months interest on it is eight hundred dollars; multiply it by forty five, the present rate for gold the brokers' shops in Richmond, and we have thirty six thousand dollars in Confederate money as one year's interest on a government stock of ten thousand—the interest, in fact, paying the principal more than three times over in twelve months. Now, this is fictitious and monstrous; but solely so from the fact that we rate gold at forty-five for one. This rate has in fact, nothing to sustain it but a close combination of speculators; and when that combination is broken, as broken it must be by influences now at work in the money market, gold must come rapidly and surely down.—*Examiner.*

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—The yankees have prohibited the publication of "Personals" in the New York News, which had made an arrangement with the Richmond *Enquirer* by which information as to prisoners, &c., was conveyed to friends in either country. The prohibition is on the ground that the "Personals" have afforded opportunity of political communication in cypher. The *News* corrects the notion and says that such communication would be made easier and safer through an advertisement for a servant, or a lost pocket-book or stray horse in the columns of the *Herald* or *Tribune*—a remark which the Richmond *Enquirer* sustains by the following statement of curious facts:—

"The expedition for the relief of the prisoners on Johnston's Island was planned, organized and arranged through the *Help* column of the *Herald*; and that for the capture of the Chesapeake was also planned through the same medium of communication. The privilege of advertising in behalf of humanity which the enemy's government permitted through the columns of the *News* protected that paper from any advertisements which communicated information. This last and little act of despotism may inflict some pecuniary loss upon the *News* at the expense of unnecessary sorrow and affliction to innocent persons, but it will not close the great channel of communication offered by the *Herald* to all who choose to pay for them. The *Herald* has reaped more of the reward of treason, and given more "aid and comfort" to the enemy of its country than any ten papers in the United States. We suggest to the *Herald* to employ Gen Scott to take and administer the oath to every person offering an advertisement, as the only way to choke off the Confederate allies in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places in the U. States."

A COLORED LAWYER ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.—A novel scene was witnessed in the Supreme Court room to day, J. S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Massachusetts, being admitted on the motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, as a practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a singular commentary on the progress of events that a colored man should be admitted to the bar of a court where, a few years ago, was pronounced the celebrated Dred Scott decision.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S OPINION.—General Beauregard, in private conversation, says one of the main causes of the defeat of our army at Nashville was the want of bayonets. The bayonet is something on which a soldier can rely with confidence, and which in turn infuses confidence in the soldier.

The General also stated (says the "Constitutionalist") "that it was impossible to have an efficient army—one with which anything could be done—unless the troops are well clothed, well shod and well fed.

Many years of service brilliant and fraught with honors—have taught this distinguished officer what are the causes which give *morale* to an army.

In 1778, when the British forces occupied almost all the cities of the struggling colonies, Washington wrote: "I am convinced that the enemy, long ere this, are perfectly satisfied that the possession of our towns, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little. It involves us in difficulties, but does not by any means insure conquest to them. They well know that it is our arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to subdue before they can arrive at the haven of their wishes, and that, till this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise, 'like the baseless fabric of a vision,' falls to nothing." These words may be profitably reflected upon by the few Southrons who are disposed to be despondent now.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful sentiment:

Never desert a friend when enemies gather round him. When sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from a scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They deny its worth who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN PARIS.—I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments of females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine tenths of the retail stores in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a coffee-house in the city, the counter of which is not presided over by a woman. The box offices of the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box-openers and audience-seekers are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted for them, but even in groceries, hardware shops, wood-yards, fruit shops, butcheries, etc. In three places the book-keeper is a woman, fenced in and separated from the rest by a framework of glass. The ticket sellers at the railway stations are principally women.

Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange every afternoon after the Bourse hours; and more numbers of the newspapers are disposed of by women than by men. I never saw yet a newsboy in France. In the porters' lodges in the city there are as many portresses as porters, and a landlord would prefer to take for this service a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses, where only one person is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their waybills at the transfer offices to women for inspection and ratification. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorency, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to the price, and you find them quite as responsible as men.—There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street sweepers contains an equal number of males and females.

WEIGHT OF HEAVENLY BODIES.—One of the most interesting of the results of astronomy is the accuracy with which the weight of heavenly bodies is ascertained. The mass of Jupiter is found to be more than 322, and less than 328 times the mass of this globe—so accurately has this work been accomplished. The mass of the sun is 359,551 times greater than that of the earth and moon, and 700 times greater than the united masses of all the planets. The planet Saturn is composed of matter only half as heavy as water. Mercury is heavier than quicksilver.

DEATH OF A VERMOLD NEGRO.—A very old negro woman, Charlotte, recently died in Davidson county N. C. She had reached the venerable age of one hundred and twenty five years, a longevity that very few attain in these degenerate times. She was the property of M. C. Pendleton, and was long a faithful servant in that family.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The skin of a boiled egg applied to a boil will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

Children's Department.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

TO LITTLE EDITH.

Dear little one, so loved, so prized,
Upon thy natal morn,
Tears, and not smiles, did welcome thee,
The hour that thou wast born.
Thy youthful mother mourned for him,
The husband of her choice,
Her soldier-love—his country called,
He hastened at her voice.

That manly form, and eagle eye,
And gentle, loving tone,
So dear to thy young Mother love,
Were gone, forever gone!
Thou'lt never lisp thy father's name,
Nor prattle at his feet,
Nor ever nestle in his arms,
And offer kisses sweet.

Sweet baby! may the little life
So frail and yet so brief,
May it be spared to comfort her,
And soothe her bitter grief,
Thy cooing laugh and clasping hands,
Thy earnest, asking eyes,
Thy sleeping smile, so seraph like,
How dearly does she prize.
That ruby lip and loving gaze,
Thy silken, glossy hair,
That taper hand and cherub foot,
Oh! they are sweet as fair.

And many prayers ascend for thee,
Unconscious as thou art,
That He, who little children blessed
May bless thy earthly lot.
We leave thee, darling, in His hand,
And humbly at His feet,
Pray, that in yon bright home above,
Parents and child may meet.

Lone mourner, dry thy bitter tears,
For in thy baby's face,
The features thou didst love so well,
Thou now mayest joy to trace;
Thy cherub babe, a precious boon
To light thy lonely way,
To comfort and to cheer thee on,
And point to heavenly day.

L. L.

THE PRECIOUS BOOK.

A little Sunday School boy was one day sent by his mother to a shop for some soap; when the shop-woman, having weighed it, took a leaf from a Bible that was placed on the counter for waste paper, at which the boy was greatly astonished, and vehemently exclaimed,

"Why, mistress, that is the *Bible!*"

"Well, what if it be!" replied the woman.

"It is the *Bible*," repeated the boy, "and what are you going to do with it!"

"To wrap up the soap," was the answer.

"But, mistress, you should not tear up that book, for it is the *Bible!*" cried the boy with peculiar emphasis.

"What does that signify!" said the woman sharply; "I bought it for waste paper to use in the shop."

The boy, with still increasing energy exclaimed:

"What, the *Bible!* I wish it was mine; I would not tear it up like that."

"Well," said the woman, "if you will pay me what I gave for it you shall have it."

Thank you," replied the boy, "I will go home and ask my mother for some money."

Away he went, and said:

"Mother, mother, please give me some money!"

"What for!" said his mother.

"To buy a Bible," he replied, "for the woman at the shop was tearing up the Bible, and I told her she should not do it; then she said she would sell it to me. O, mother, do give me some money to buy it that it may not be torn up!"

His mother said:

"I cannot, my dear boy; I have none."

The child cried, still begged for some money, but in vain. Then sobbing, he went back to the shop and said:

"My mother is poor and cannot give me any money; but O, mistress, don't tear up the Bible, for my teachers have told me that it is the *word of God!*"

The woman perceiving the boy to be greatly concerned, said:

"Well, don't cry, for you shall have the Bible if you will go and get its weight in waste-paper."

At this unexpected, but joyful proposal, the boy dried up his tears, saying:

"That I will, mistress and thank you too."

Away he ran to his mother and asked for some paper; she gave him all that she had, and then he went to all his neighbors' houses and begged more, and having, as he hoped, collected enough, he hastened with the bundle under his arm to the shop, and, on entering it, exclaimed;

"Now, mistress, I have got the paper."

"Very well," said the woman, "let me weigh it."

The paper was put in one scale and the Bible in the other. The scale turned it in the boy's favor and he cried out, with tears of joy sparkling in his eyes:

"*The Bible is mine!*" and, seizing it, he exclaimed:

"I have got it! I have got it!" and away he ran home to his mother, crying as he went, "I have got the Bible! I have got the Bible!"

"LITTLE LULU.—"Little Lulu finds much pleasure in building houses of corn cobs. The other day while building them in the open air, the wind would blow them over as fast as she set them up. Clasping her hands and raising her eyes as with a child's simplicity and reverence she said, 'Please, Good Father in heaven, make the wind stop blowing down my houses,

"Birdie, our Birdie, so we call her, is very fond of flowers. A few weeks ago she went into the garden early in the morning to gather some roses. A heavy dew had fallen. She came back without any, and said to her mother, 'Oh, mamma, I couldn't bear to pull off the pretty roses—they are crying so—the big tears roll right down out of their eyes!'"

LITTLE BOYS SHOULD PRAY.—A little boy, only four years of age, said to his mother while, undressing for sleep; "Mother, why cant I make a prayer for myself? I think of a great many things I want to ask God for, which is not in the little prayer I always say. There is my little cousin William who is too small to pray for himself; I want to ask God to make him a good boy. There are other things, too, I want to say." What mother would not rejoice to hear this! Parents, however early your children come to God, teach them to ask as early for spiritual blessings.

MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY.—Send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm good-night kiss as it goes to the pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father—my mother loved me!" Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

A TENDER REPROOF.—A little boy had one day done wrong, and was sent, after maternal correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents, she heard him ask to be made better, and never to be angry again, and then, with childish simplicity, he added, "*Lord, make ma's temper better, too!*"

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '62ly1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March. 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, am counting to $28,662.69 without any assessment, insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,636,828.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 247,668.24

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	E. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Steedman,	A. W. Steel,
R. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. R. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCrimmon, travelling Agents.
For the Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860y1

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 9.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 373.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, TEN DOLLARS.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Advertisements not marked with the desired number of insertions, will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Selected Poetry.

MY OLIVE PLANTS.

BY WILLIAM CLAND RUFFNER.

Round my table growing green,
In my quiet cottage home,
Rare young Olives may be seen.

Love's delicious fruit they bear,
Making glad my worn-out heart,
For they seem so bright and fair.

Leaning on the parent tree,
Till their strength is firm and bold—
Leaning lovingly on me.

And I watch them day by day,
Pruning here and grafting there,
While they catch the heavenly ray.

Watering from the crystal stream,
Flowing from a living spring,
There I often sleep and dream,

Dream of seeing them in prime,
And the precious fruit to come,
In their glorious autumn-time.

And I fondly think that when
Holy hands shall pluck the boon,
They will bud and bear again.

And my dreams are not at night,
For I know—and Faith hath seen,
They shall bear, if trained aright.

Where the fountain's welling up
From the soul's divinest depths,
There I fill my golden cup.

O, what PEACE my OLIVES bring!
When my heart with life-storms tost,
Seeks relief, near them I sing!

How they bind me, heart and hand!
How they lure my Hope and Faith!
How they cheer my sterner land!

For around me growing green,
In my heart's embalming home,
Rare young Olives may be seen.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LOST CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

It is to be feared that many, these times, have not only lost confidence in man, but also in God. Yes, *lost confidence in God*, especially in regard to the public affairs of the country. Frequently persons say, "I don't believe God has any hand in this war—that God has nothing to do with it." Whatsoever and how much soever *guilt* there may be connected with it, God doubtless is wholly free from *that*. He is light, and with him there is no darkness—no sin, at all. He not only created but upholds and controls—working hitherto, and all things after the counsel of his own will. Not a sparrow or a hair of our head falls but in accordance with his will, yea his working; not however independent of, but in correspondence with, laws of his own devising. The wrath of man—of the king, of rulers as well as subjects, is in God's hand and under his control—to restrain or turn as he does the rivers, each according to the laws thereof.

But many, even Presbyterians, are rather (we fear) disposed to doubt, or slur over the above truths, since they cannot comprehend how God can work or concur with the creature in the substance or material part of a sinful act, and not be partaker of the sinfulness thereof. Men may differ here, but to put sinners or their wrath beyond God's control, and say he simply permits or suffers them and stands with hands off, is a discouraging and injurious doctrine. The doctrine of our church (and the belief of most churches) on this point, such would do well to ponder, with the cited proof texts. It is in the following language:

"The almighty power, unsearchable wisdom and infinite goodness of God, so far manifest themselves in his providence, that it extendeth itself even to the first fall, and all other sins of angels and men, and that not by a bare permission, but such as hath joined with it a most wise and powerful bounding and otherwise ordering and governing of them, in a manifold dispensation, to his own holy ends; yet so, as the sinfulness thereof proceedeth only from the creature and not from God, who being most holy and righteous, neither is nor can be the author or approver of sin."

It is not a simple or "bare permission"—the wrath, the "sins of angels and men," one and all, are in God's hands—now as well as in the past, in this war as well as all other wars. So it is folly, yea worse than folly, for any to say that God has no hand in this war, because of the wickedness evolved out of the human heart and manifested in the antagonistic powers, North and South. Read's God in History, or Wiley on National Trials, they and all would do well to read, yea to study.

By their fruits or lives we are to know what men really believe. It is important what men believe, not only as it concerns the glory of God, but as it affects the lives and happiness of men. It is discouraging to believe that God has no hand in the present war. It leads men to despair and restrain prayer before God. As many said concerning David, "There is no help for him in God;" so many now are saying there is no hope, no help for us in God. But, whether from despondent friends or malignant enemies, it is the worst of temptations. For, as Luther well says, "all the temptations in the world and in hell too, melted together into one, are nothing when compared with the temptation to despair of God's mercy." God is able, yea, and willing too. "If thou canst believe; all things are possible to him that believeth." Only believe, and then shalt see the glory of God. He loves to save extreme cases because more to his glory and their happiness. In answer to believing, confiding prayer, he saved a Lot out of Sodom, a Jonah out of the fish's belly, and a Daniel out of the lion's den.

But there are some individuals, and churches too, that lament but do not fast and pray for their country. It is almost as inhuman or unnatural as not to love or pray for one's family. They pray not—not because they do LOT want God to bless, as Jonah the uncovenanted, heathen Ninevites, (though that may be too,) but perhaps chiefly because some might think they approved of the war or the way it was conducted in toto. How vain and how foolish. My family, my country, mine still though diseased; yea felt nearer and dearer, and each should most earnestly cry as exiled Ney on his dying bed, Oh! my country, my country; or rather as John Knox in agonizing prayer, "Oh! Lord, give me Scotland or I die." The guilty Queen of Scotland (who in dying, in vain would give half her kingdom for an inch of time to prepare to meet her God) dreaded the prayers of John Knox more than all the armies of Europe, because they availed to engage the great God of heaven and earth on his side. Israel's prophet Elijah, by his prayers, was a better defence than all their armies and munitions of war; hence Elisha's exclamation at his ascension. My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof. Better without all such than without such as Elijah. True Elijah is gone, but is there no hope? Say not so. Elisha is left with the spirit of Elijah, yea, the God of Elijah is with him, and endowed him with the first-born's double portion for his station.

The pillars of society seem (but we trust only seem) to give way; the foundations of social order and religion seem about to be destroyed, and with many the question arises, What have the righteous done? The responsibility rests primarily with them and what have they accomplished towards staying the tide of wickedness that cometh in like a flood? The answer is much, much every way, yet naught of what ought to have been done. If the salt of christianity has lost its savor (which God forbid ever should be,) what else will answer or avail to salt and season the land, the earth? Are there no Aarons or Hurs these times? Say not so. Many (we trust but few) are ready to write Ichabod on our banners (of church and State) and say, The glory has departed from Israel; instead of raising, as they should do, their Ebenezers and saying, Hitherto the Lord has been our helper. Are there no Elishas now, crying, Where is the Lord God of Elijah—our fathers God.

The worse affairs are, or are conceived to be, the more need of God's blessing and of prayer for it. The gospel is for sinners, even the chief. For such Christ prayed and labored, and so will we do if like him. Yea and God will more likely and certainly bless, because it implies more faith, simple, naked faith in God, despite all merit of man, and is more for his glory and the creature's good. As Gen. Ewell, when in Pa., being asked by the federal ministers, whether they might pray for the President, replied—Of course, for I know no man more in need of your prayers. Pray for all, especially rulers, even the worst, as was Nero, who martyred christians. 1 Tim. 2: 1: 3. Yes, (as was said to a sea-captain who was about to eat without asking God's blessing,) If we are not beyond God's dominion, we should ask a blessing. Many seem much like the Priest who, when going over the field to bless it, only pronounced a blessing where it was rich. Thus many pray only when God smiles—their confidence in God and the justness of their cause is graded by success; like the heathen in their idols, which amounts to none at all. Many now are like some in Jeremiah's time, when God told them *he had* framed evil and devised a device, and called on them to repent, they replied: "There is no hope; but we will walk after our own devices and we will every one do the imagination of his evil heart." Jer. 18: 12. Thus iniquity abounds and the love of many waxes cold. Many are ready to think and say of some that they are sinners above all others, because they do such things, whereas the accuser may be more guilty in God's sight because of greater knowledge and striving of the spirit. Such forget or heed not that God is looking at home and hearing all that is said. Says he, "I hearkened and heard, but they spake not aright; no man repented him of his wickedness, saying, What have I done? Every one turned to his course, as the horse rusheth into the battle."

Our still abounding and, with some, increasing wickedness and impenitency, are the most alarming symptoms of the times. As the Jews said, so we may say, If the nation would repent one day, Christ would come—not bodily, as of old, but spiritually. Oh! for a baptism of repentance. Many, yea, the mass, have committed two evils; we have forsaken the fountain of living waters, and hewn out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water. And God is much displeased with the sin of having any other God. Having forsaken God and his sure word of prophecy in church and State, each one takes his own way, and behold the thousand and one isms, ruining church and country. Hence in the language of Wiley, "The first duty of the church in this great crisis is to impress on the public mind the fact that God reigns." The watchman on Zion's walls should be like the public crier (called muezzin) in Mohammedan countries, every day and night, in season and out of season, heralding the great truth, "God is great, God is great—come to prayer." Thus he would be esteemed the greatest, who exalts God the most in the eyes of the people—enabling them to rejoice with those on high in the glorious truth, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

R. A.

Selections.

THOUGHTS ON INFANTS GONE TO HEAVEN.

BY THE REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.

Assuming the fact of the salvation of infants, it will follow, that, of the multitudes which no man can number of human spirits in heaven, a large proportion went there in infancy or early childhood.

How interesting, then, to God and angels, is human infancy and childhood! if from those in this condition of life the company before the throne is in so great a proportion multiplied.

Christ may, therefore, have had in mind the relation which infants thus bear to the society of heaven, when He gave as a reason why they should be brought to Him, *Of such is the kingdom of God.*

Having been familiar with the fact of the increase of that society, to a great extent, by accessions of infant souls, is it strange that, when He came on earth, He took such notice of infants and young children?

Many interesting reflections arise in the mind, in connection with this subject. What consolation does it afford in thinking of the horrid sacrifices of infants in heathen countries, where hundreds of thousands perish every year! The practice of infant sacrifice has probably been the means of saving multitudes, who, had they lived longer on earth, might have perished for ever. What an illustration of the truth, that God will bring good out of evil!

Does any one question the justice or goodness of God in destroying the infants of the old world with their parents, or the infants of the cities of the plain, or those who in all ages have been partakers of the scenes of war, pestilence and famine? Is goodness and mercy that took them from the world; mercy to them, though a judgment to others, and in its outward appearance a terrible expression of God's hatred of sin, and of its effects, which involve the innocent with the guilty. But the temporary sufferings of the infants were not worthy to be compared with the glory which was, and is now, revealed to them in heaven.

One of the most painful and mysterious dispensations of God, as it has appeared to many, is the destruction of the infants by Herod, who sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, hoping to cut off the infant Jesus. This must have been a terrific and distressing slaughter; though, judging from the probable population of those places, the number of infants was not so great as many suppose. But still, what is there to alleviate the feeling of horror that rises in the mind at the seeming incongruity of the slaughter of helpless children with the nativity of the Saviour of the world? Much, very much. Here were a company of infant souls that went to heaven together, as the first fruits of the Saviour's incarnation. They were unconscious martyrs in the cause of Him who died for them. Perhaps they compose a band of glorified spirits, and are associated in the minds of angels and of the redeemed with that most interesting event, the incarnation and the infancy of the Lord from heaven! Their sufferings were brief; their salvation was made certain; and in view of their intimate connection with the entrance of the Saviour upon his work of redemption, their sufferings and early death were an honor and privilege, rather than a calamity.

It is delightful to think that the ravages of the great destroyer may have been the means of saving so large a part of the race, and especially of the heathen, from endless ruin. What wonders in God's providence and government of the world will burst upon our minds in connection with this and similar subjects, when we look behind these scenes of suffering and death!

It is not impossible that angels, even now, have now and more perfect views of the wisdom and grace of God as often as they are sent to heathen shores, or into our dwellings, to watch a dying infant, and to bear the unconscious, immortal spirit, from its exposure to certain suffering and liability to eternal misery, to the presence of its God and Saviour.

It must follow, moreover, that we shall probably find the company of the redeemed consisting in a large number of souls who have grown up in heaven from infants and young children to the measure of the stature of prophets and apostles. Who, then, can look upon an infant without thinking of the words of Christ, Of such is the kingdom of God!

Parents who meet their children in heaven, will be more than consoled for their early death. You cannot imagine what happiness is in reserve for you from this source. The child perhaps was taken to heaven before it could tell its father from a stranger; or it was cut off like a beautiful bud, when the embracement of the leaves is breaking to let forth its bloom.

When you have entered heaven, you will probably be met by a youthful spirit who will call you father! mother! Is this my child! you will say, at whose death my heart was broken, and God's justice and goodness were almost disputed; in whose little grave I buried all my hopes! As you wipe the tears of joy from your eyes, you will say:—The light affliction, which was but for a moment, works out for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Have any of you lost children who are not yourselves pious? The mind of each of those children has been unfolding in heaven, and has probably grown faster than if on earth. It has been made acquainted with salvation to you, and perhaps it watches every soul that comes up from earth to heaven, to greet its father or mother. Soon you must appear at the bar of God. You may there have an interview with your child; and suppose that you are there separated from that spirit who has been growing in the knowledge of God and of the universe, anticipating the delightful employment of telling you about heaven, and leading you among its glorified society, and along its celestial plains!

Perhaps you have a little family there, expecting your arrival. Can you bear the thought of being separated from them in eternity?

Are you an impenitent parent? and have you impenitent children who are growing up without religion? and has God taken away one or more of your children in infancy or early life? Perhaps it was because He saw that your example or neglect would ruin all the family, if they lived to grow up, and He has, therefore, rescued some of them from destruction by an early death.

But let the joy of meeting those that have gone to heaven excite you to save your own soul and the souls of your surviving children. Then, though you mourn over their early graves, you shall not sorrow as they that have no hope. "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." Their early death may prove, if you are saved, a source of the richest joy and praise!—*The Baptized Child.*

SEND FOR THE MINISTER.—I am not gray-headed, but the case I now give is only a sample of many more that have come under my own eye. In making a number of pastoral calls one day, I knocked at the door of a widowed lady. I found that she had been very unwell for more than a fortnight, but was convalescing. We were living within five minutes walk of each other, but I had not heard of her illness. She told me her case, and I expressed my sympathy. I soon perceived, however, that her chief ailment now was mental. "All the time I was ill, my minister never came to see me." I tried to soothe her mind, but she began again:—"I had the doctor attending me nearly a fortnight; I was very ill; and it was unkind of Mr. —— not to come near me." "You had the doctor a fortnight? I suppose he was passing one day, and happened to call in and find you ill." "No; I sent my servant for him, of course." "But you don't mean to say that you sent for the doctor!" "Yes, I did; we always call in medical men; else how should they know we are ill?" "Exactly; when you are sick, and need a doctor, you very reasonably send for one; and when you are ill, and wish to see your minister, why don't you send for him? St. James says, 'Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church.' I reasoned with the lady at some length in this style, and succeeded, I think, in convincing her that it would have been as reasonable to lie in bed ill day after day, expecting the doctor to come without being sent for, and grumbling at him because he didn't come, as to be ill a fortnight and complain that her minister did not visit her, when she had not even let him know that she was ill.

THE KORAN.—The Koran was written about A. D. 610. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry, and the Jews and the Christians, in the worship of one God—whose unity was the chief point inculcated—under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mohammed as the prophet. It was written in the Koreish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of Paradise. Mohammed asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of the volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise; and where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sometimes sublime. Mohammed admitted the divine mission both of Moses and of Jesus Christ. According to Gibbon, the leading article of faith which Mohammed preached, is compounded of an eternal truth and a fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mohammed is the apostle of God. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143, and into English and European languages about 1762. It is a rhapsody of 3,000 verses, divided into 114 sections.

HAPPY TEMPER.—Dr Hugo, Bishop of Worcester, had a weather glass, which cost thirty guineas; his servant was ordered to bring it into the room to show it to some company, who, in handing it to his lordship, let it fall, and broke in pieces. The good old man desired they would not be uneasy at the accident. "I think," said he, 'it is a lucky omen; we have had a long dry season, now I hope we shall have rain, for I do not remember ever to have seen the glass so low before."

ALL THINGS WORKING TOGETHER.—Looking up at the weathercock, says the Sage of Vanity, "Woe's me for this weary wind! There it was south this morning, and now it is north! How many ways it blows, and never long the same! What's the use of all this whirling?" And if it were only to make the vane spin round, the air as well might stagnate; there were no need of such wasted power. But whilst the valetudinarian is looking at the vane, the wind is careering over a continent, and doing the Creator's work in a hundred lands. It has called at you city, fetid with miasma, and groaning with pestilence; and with its besom of brisk pinions it has swept the plague away. It has looked into yon haven and found a forest of laden ships sleeping over their freights, and it has chased them all to sea. And finding the harvest arrested in a broad and fertile realm—the earth chapped, and the crops withering—it is now hurrying with that black armament of clouds to drench it in lifesome irrigation.

To narrow observation or to selfishness, that wind is an annoyance; to faith, it is God's angel forwarding the mighty plan. 'Tis a boisterous night, and Pictish savages curse the noisy blast which shakes their peat hovels round their ears; but that noisy blast has landed the Gospel on St. Andrew's shore. It blows a fearful tempest, and it sets some rheumatic joints to aching; but the morrow shows dashed in pieces the awful Armada which was fetching the Spanish Inquisition to our British isle. The wind blows east, and detains James's ships at Harwich; but it guides King William to Torbay. Yes; "the wind blows south, and the wind blows north; it whirleth about continually, and returneth, again according to its circuits." But in the course of these circuits the wind has blown to our little speck of sea girt happiness the Gospel, and Protestanism, and civil and religious liberty. And so, not of our islet only, but of our globe entire, and its continuous population. So far as the individual is concerned, so far as it affects the weather index, in the wind there may be little seeming progress; nay, so far as concerns any plan which society purposes to itself, the favoring gale may shift and shift again, and the story of a nation be little better than the register of a stationary vane pirouetting on its windy pivot; but so far as affects the scheme of God, there is an *aura* in the universe which always drives one way. Predestination is a vane which never vibrates, and Providence a wind which never whirls about. The breath of God's Spirit and the strength of God's purpose are steadily wafting our world, and all the worlds, in one mighty convoy toward God's appointed haven in the distant future.—*Dr. Hamilton.*

MR. SIMEON AND MR. WESLEY.—Mr. Simeon, about three or four years after he was ordained, had an opportunity of conversing familiarly with the great and venerable leader of the Arminians in England; and wishing to improve the occasion to the uttermost, he addressed Mr. Wesley nearly in the following words:

"Sir, I understand that you are called an Arminian; I have been sometimes called a Calvinist, and therefore I suppose we are to draw daggers; but before I consent to begin the combat, with your permission, I will ask you a few questions, not from impertinent curiosity, but for real instruction."

Permission being very readily and kindly granted, the young minister proceeded to ask: "Pray, Sir, do you feel yourself a depraved creature—so depraved that you would never have thought of turning to God if God had not first put it into your heart?"

"Yes," says the veteran, "I do indeed."

"And do you utterly despair of recommending yourself to God by anything that you can do, and look for salvation solely through the blood and righteousness of Christ."

"Yes, solely through Christ."

"But, Sir, suppose you were at first saved by Christ, are you not, somehow or other, to save yourself afterwards by your own works?"

"No; I must be saved by Christ from first to last."

"Allowing, then, that you were first turned by the grace of God, are you not, in some way or other, to help yourself by your own power?"

"No."

"What then! are you to be upheld every hour and every moment by God, as much as an infant in its mother's arms?"

"Yes, altogether."

"And is all your hope in the grace and mercy of God, to preserve you unto his heavenly kingdom?"

"Yes, I have no hope but in him."

"Then, Sir, with your leave I will put up my dagger again; for this is all *my* Calvinism; this is *my* election, *my* justification by faith, *my* final perseverance; it is in substance all that I hold, and as I hold it; and, therefore, if you please, instead of searching out terms and phrases to be a ground of contention between us, we will cordially unite in those things wherein we agree."

NORTHERN INFIDELITY.—According to a writer in the *N. Y. Observer*, in every part of the United States there is, to a great extent, a distaste for Biblical preaching, in consequence of which the pews are deserted in the afternoon in churches where such preaching is maintained; and "under the formal respect for religion, a real infidelity exists in the majority of those who attend church."

The day is coming when, if you had a thousand worlds, you would give them all for a "hiding place."

THE DEAD NEVER GROW OLD.

The dead never grow old. Your little brother or sister who died long years ago, remains in death and in remembrance the same young thing forever. It is fourteen years this evening since the writer's sister left this world. She was fifteen years old then—she is fifteen years old yet. I have grown older since by fourteen years, but she has never changed as they advanced; and if God spares me to four-score, I shall never think of her as other than the youthful creature she faded. The other day I listened as a poor woman told of the death of her first born child. He was two years old. She had a small washing green, across which was stretched a rope that came in the middle close to the ground. The boy was leaning on the rope swinging backwards and forwards, and shouted with delight. The mother went into her cottage and lost sight of him for a minute; and when she returned, the little boy was lying across the rope dead. It had got under his chin; he had not sense to push it away, and he was suffocated.

The mother told me, and I believe truly, that she had never been the same person, but the thing which mainly struck me was, that though it is eighteen years since then, she thought of her child as an infant of two years yet; it is a little child she looks for to meet her at the gate of the Golden city. Had her child lived he would have been twenty years old now; he died and he is only two. He is two yet; he will never be more than two. The little rosy face of that morning and the little half articulate voice, would have been faintly remembered by the mother had they gradually died into boyhood and manhood, but that day stereotyped them; they remain unchanged.

Have you seen, my reader, the face that had grown old in life, grow young after death?—the expression of many years since, lost for long, come out startling in the features, fixed and cold? Every one has seen it; and it is something strange how rapidly the change takes place. The marks of pain fade out, and with them the marks of age. I once saw an aged lady die. She had borne pain for many days with the endurance of a martyr; she had to bear sharp pain to the very last. The features were tense and rigid with suffering; they remained so while life remained. It was a beautiful sight to see the change that took place the very instant of dissolution.

The features, sharp for many days with pain, in that instant recovered the old aspect of quietude which they had borne in health; the tense tight look had gone. You saw the signs of pain go out. You felt that all suffering was over. It was no more of course than the working of physical law; but in that case it seemed as if there was a further meaning conveyed. And so it seems to me when the young look comes back on the departed Christian's face. Gone it seems to say, where the progress of time shall no longer bring age and decay. Gone where there are beings whose life may be reckoned by centuries, but in whom life is fresh and young, and always will be so. Close the aged eyes! Fold the aged hands in rest! Their owner is no longer old!

DUTIES OF THE MINISTRY.—In early life Chalmers coveted the chair of mathematics, vacated by the death of the illustrious Playfair, in the University of Edinburgh. No man who knew him doubted his competency; but many clergymen objected to any plurality of offices in the church. At that time he undervalued the duties of the ministry, and wrote a pamphlet, in which some sentiments were contained which he afterward regretted. Though he wrote in defence of his profession, there was a seeming disregard of its duties. Among other things, this remark was used: "After the satisfactory discharge of his parish duties, a minister may enjoy five days in the week of uninterrupted leisure, for the prosecution of any science in which his tastes may dispose him to engage." Twenty years after this publication, when his own views had changed respecting pluralities in the church, before the General Assembly of Scotland, an opponent quoted this flippant remark of his youth, in reply to Chalmers. He at once plead guilty to the charge. "I was at that time," said he, "more devoted to mathematics than to the literature of my profession; and feeling grieved and indignant at what I conceived an undue reflection on the abilities and education of our clergy, I came forward with that pamphlet, to rescue them from what I deemed an unmerited reproach, by maintaining that a devoted and exclusive attention to the study of mathematics was not dissonant to the proper habits of a clergyman. Alas, sir! so I thought in my ignorance and pride. I have now no reserve in saying that the sentiment was *wrong*, and that in the utterance of it I penned what was most outrageously wrong. Strangely blinded that I was! What, sir, is the object of mathematical science? Magnitude and the proportions of magnitude. But then, sir, I had forgotten *two magnitudes*. I thought not of the littleness of time—I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity!" This was one of the sublimest moments in the history of his life. Here a noble magnanimity in the confession of an error was robed in the very highest style of manly eloquence.

NEW ORLEANS CONGREGATIONS.—A letter to the N. Y. *Church Journal* says: "Church matters in this city are reviving slightly. The return of citizens from the North, and the increasing readiness of some to attend services, even where their peculiar political views are not in the ascendant, are adding to our congregations."

The N. C. Presbyterian.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, Barth'w Fuller, } Editors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

☞ Communications and letters on business, should be addressed to "Editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*."

☞ The business affairs of the paper are conducted by the Proprietors by an Executive Committee, consisting of Rev. A. Baker, Fernandina, Florida; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Greensboro', N. C.; Messrs. Geo. McNeill, David Murphy, G. W. Williams, Esqrs., and the Editor, *ex-officio*.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. John N. Waddel, *Stated Clerk*, LaGrange, Tenn.
Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Augusta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. J Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. J. Woodrow, *Treasurer, pro-tem.*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., *Sec'y*, Columbia, S. C.
Rev. James Woodrow, *Treasurer*, Columbia, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

AGREE WITH THINE ADVERSARY.

We very well know, in these days, what it is to have an adversary. Fierce, unrelenting and cruel, our national adversary is seeking our destruction. Not because we deserve punishment at his hands, or because we have rendered ourselves justly obnoxious to any penalty for the breach of laws which were binding upon us, but out of his own malignant hatred of whatever opposes his designs or casts itself in the way of that headlong course in the administration of national affairs which he considers a triumphal progress towards perfection in government.

With such an adversary we can never agree. Co-operation in a common cause is no longer possible, and between us and him there is a great gulf, fixed and impassable, which has become wider and deeper as the torrent of blood, shed in this tremendous war, has poured along its gloomy sides.

It is not of this adversary that we would speak. There is another, far more dreadful because far more powerful; one from whom we cannot escape; who takes his place by our side as soon as our life begins, and who never leaves his post. Sleepless and unremitting in his vigilance, we can gain nothing from even a temporary relaxation of his watchfulness and we seek, in vain, for an entrenched position from which we may be able to defy his attacks. If we cannot find assistance from some power superior to our own, we must succumb, must yield to all his demands, however rigorous they may seem, even though he should shut us up forever in that gloomy prison-house of despair, from which none can ever return to tell the dreadful story of their sufferings. But, what is worse for us, he is in the right and we are altogether wrong. His demands are just, and true, and holy, and we are found to be rebels against his rightful authority and government. His laws have been broken by us, and there is no provision for mercy to the offender. Shut up in our helplessness we cry aloud for deliverance, but none appears; for help, but none is near; for pardon, but no answering voice is heard. Save the dreadful reiteration of the sentence of death, all is silent, all is still.

This fearful adversary is the law of God. Under it we are born; under it we are travelling on our way to the final consummation of that great day when its demands must all be met, when the heavy debt which lies so grievously upon us must all be paid, even to the very last mite. But we are not allowed to travel alone; in the way with us, our adversary also walks. Like an officer, he keeps close to our side, ready at any moment to inflict summary punishment if we attempt to escape from his custody, or to flee from his presence. And, all the time, he is thundering in our ears the story of our guilt. Prejudged already, we are hastening to the bar, only to receive the sentence of a condemnation already prepared—a judgment final, complete and irreversible, when once our presence there shall authorize the Judge to pronounce it against us. But, though there is no escape, though we cannot resist the sentence if our adversary shall drag us before the ultimate tribunal, there is yet hope for us if we can agree with him in the way.

And, while prudence would suggest this reconciliation, if it be possible, there are very powerful motives and arguments to impel to the adoption of this course. More than this, at our side there walks, ever and always, unless our perverse refusals of his advice should compel him to depart, a heavenly form, all light and joy and love, who is whispering in a still small voice, almost resistless in its earnest pleading, be reconciled, agree with thine adversary quickly; so shall you escape the doom that is certain otherwise, so shall you secure richer blessings and rewards than your loftiest hope has ever led you to desire. But you hesitate between a sullen, obstinate defiance of your adversary, and a half-formed purpose to obey the injunctions of your adviser. You begin to feel conscious that you may not be entirely clear of the multitudinous offences of which you are accused, and are almost willing to confess that deliverance from the dread consequences to which you have exposed yourself would come as a welcome blessing. But still there is an objection which appears very forcible. How can I expect that my adversary will be willing to agree with *me*. Will he, can he, if there be truth in his assertion of my guilt, consent to lay aside his threatened vengeance and acquit me of my dread responsibility? If the case rested alone between the two parties to the strife, this objection could not be answered. Your adversary is indeed implacable, he will allow no abatement of his demands; all his requirements must be met. You must pay the uttermost farthing of a debt already terrible in its accumulation. Then you despair in your helplessness. You cannot even promise the payment, if he should have patience with you. Your resources do not extend so far as to leave the faintest hope that you will ever be able to discharge a tithe of that which is charged against you. Hopeless, as well as helpless, you can but look foward in utter despair as you hasten to the seat of judgment.

But your kind companion on the other side suggests a remedy. He says, what if I pay your debt? Your adversary cannot require more than this. He must be satisfied to have what is his own, and he is obliged to release you upon the tender of a full equivalent for all his demands. I have wherewithal to meet your indebtedness; nay, I shall not be impoverished if you accept my offer, were your necessities tenfold greater than they are. Ask him. If he is willing to accept it, you go free from him; are no longer subject to his authority, his threat of a gloomy imprisonment at the hands of the Judge will no longer affright you, and you will then be able to walk forth happy and free. Free from a galling servitude, indeed, but then you will become the property of your purchaser—of him who shall pay your ransom. Yet his service will not be burdensome, he will not lay upon you a yoke that you will not be able to bear; so far from this being the case, you shall find his service an ever increasing delight, and, if you walk with him in the way that he shall lead you, you shall be crowned as a prince, as a king, when your faithfulness has been fully proved.

Fearful lest this gracious offer should not be real, you turn your eyes to behold the person of him who makes it. You behold a countenance all radiant with goodness; in his hands you discover untold and countless wealth. You can but try this method of satisfaction. You can but test the sincerity of the offer which has been made. It would be folly, worse than madness to continue in bondage any longer, and your spirit earnestly longs for freedom. You think it but a light thing if you can purchase it by the acknowledgment that your adversary is just in his requirements, and by humbling yourself sufficiently to ask him if he will receive the price of your deliverance, after the insult and defiance that you have heaped upon him in the way. But, oh joyful surprise! What can equal your grateful emotion, when you see him turn quickly at your half-uttered offer of the payment which you have ready, and see upon that face, lately so forbidding, the smile of reconciliation, hear that voice so often heard before, but only in denunciation, now declaring that "the righteousness of the law," that is the righteousness which the law demands, is all fulfilled in those who purchase their own acquittal with the righteousness of another.

What a wonder do you become unto yourself that you had never turned to this refuge before, that you had ever hesitated to accept such easy terms of deliverance. How does your wonder increase, with your gratitude, that any one could be found who was willing to undertake for you what you could never hope to accomplish, and how does your desire burn to make known to all, in like condition with your former self, how the old things have passed away and all things have become new.

Truly this is a wonderful thing, yet how easy! Grand, yet almost incomprehensible in its very simplicity. The wisdom of the world is confounded, the understanding of the prudent stumbles; to the one it is foolishness, to the other it is a rock of offence. But there is no other way of escape, all others are barred and forever closed against your entrance, though you should knock with never so much earnestness and importunity. This way is open, the satisfaction which you can tender is ample, all-sufficient; it is the obedience and righteousness of Christ. He pays all your debt and lets you go free, if only you will accept the offer. Take it, be thankful for it, purchase your release and be forever blest. "Agree with thine adversary QUICKLY."

A Good Use for Religious Papers.—A highly esteemed minister remarks in a recent private note to the editor—"It has been my custom for a year or two to mail my religious papers after reading them to friends in the army"—and suggests that we call attention to this facile way of contributing to the moral and religious intelligence of our soldiers. It has been practiced for many years, we understand, by a number of our subscribers, (we know not how many,) and we hope that others will adopt it.

By a recent act of Congress, all papers can in future be mailed to soldiers—*postage free*—affording their friends ample facility for communication with them.

A LIBATION TO LIBERTY.

At a meeting of the people in a neighboring county, but a short while ago, an aged man, with hoary locks, feeble with the weight and pressure of his more than three-score years, was seen conspicuous on the speakers' stand. As he supported himself by the railing, to gather from its friendly strength the assistance which he needed, his eye wandered over the crowd of faces, upturned to him for counsel and guidance in the dark hour that had settled itself upon the land. Youth and middle age sought from the sage of many years that wisdom and direction which might avail them much in the day of trial, doubt and temptation; nor sought in vain. In impassioned words, "the old man eloquent" reviewed the history of the past, and drew thence the lessons that he would impress upon those who had come to him for counsel. He told them that continued resistance, to the efforts of our enemies for the subjugation of the South, offered to us the only hope of liberty and freedom. That in view of greater sacrifices yet to be made, in view of yet more distressing tidings of disaster and gloom, there was but one path open for us to tread, but that was the path of honor and safety. He rebuked that spirit which would seem to be content, if life and property alone were spared, and which would accept any condition if only these were left for our enjoyment. He appealed to the records of Poland, Hungary, Ireland, Venice, for illustrations, which might serve to show our fate as an "oppressed nationality," if in this last and bitter contest for the civil and religious rights of man, we should be compelled to yield ourselves to the mercy of a conqueror.

One might have thought that this venerable man, whose feet had almost taken hold on death, needed here a little season of rest which he might enjoy before he should go the way whence he should not return, and, tired of the strife of war and its rude alarms, that he would counsel his neighbors and friends to the adoption of measures that would secure peace—peace upon any terms. But not so! His voice rings out in trumpet tones, and his eye beams with its wonted fires as he exclaims: "I am too old to render my country much service in the field, but whatever I have is at her command. One of my sons has offered a libation to liberty with his blood."

Ah, here is the true secret of much of that lofty disdain of the peace our enemies would offer; of that proud and defiant patriotism which laughs to scorn the threats of tyrants; of that unbending, uncompromising love of country that would prefer to sit a mourner amidst the ashes of her greatness, rather than walk a slave amidst the temples where once he worshipped at the shrine of liberty. That martyred son binds this aged patriot to the cause of his native South, as no cords or hooks of steel could fetter him. His buried boy, filling perhaps a nameless grave, is honored in that parent's memory because he freely poured out his young life in the sacred cause of liberty. And the country for which he bled is doubly honored by the bereaved father, because his beloved son offered himself as a sacrifice upon its altar.

And thus it is throughout the length and breadth of the land. Men and women who have freely given everything that they held dear, who have even poured out their blood, as well as their treasure as a "libation to liberty," are not willing to yield lightly the boon for which we are, and have been so long and nobly battling. With them the cause has higher claims than are found to reside in abstract notions of the sweets of liberty, or the horrors of subjugation. With them, to abandon the struggle now is to leave their departed ones to a future of ignominy, nay to be, themselves, the instruments of their disgrace. From this they recoil in natural loathing and disgust, and they accept any of the possibilities of the future, rather than the one which calls upon them to consent to such a deed of wickedness.

These are the men whom history will delight to honor; these are the women whose heroism shall inspire our future poets as they sing the final triumph of the South, and theirs is the spirit which generations yet unborn shall catch as they carry forward to new and ever-increasing greatness this young nation, whose foundations and superstructure have been cemented with the best blood of a race of heroes and conquerors.

The Situation.—We are not about to offer our views as to what may be the precise value of military movements that are now being made, nor to criticise the action of our authorities, either State or Confederate, in what they have done or left undone in the emergency that every one recognizes as pressing upon us.

There are certain thoughts which may profitably be indulged and expressed at such a time as this, and they may serve, in some sort, to draw our attention away from whatever is untoward in the aspect of public affairs and fix them upon the elements of hope that still abound, if we will but look for them and use them for our comfort when they are discovered.

In the first place, we are not conquered—very far from it. The successes of the enemy are not such as usually determine campaigns and lay a country prostrate at his feet. The loss of our cities on the seaboard, the only places that he can retain in his permanent occupation, will not affect to any considerable degree our means of indefinite resistance. The garrisons that we have been compelled to keep in them have been safely withdrawn, and are now to be found swelling the ranks of that sturdy host which disputes with Sherman his attempted march through the borders of our State. As long as there was a chance of holding these places, it was a point of honor to make every effort for the accomplishment of that object; but the advantages of concentration are so obvious, and have been so frequently pressed upon our authorities and the attention of our people that, in some aspects of the case, the loss of our sea-board towns may soon prove a real benefit.

In the next place, we are still strong and powerful in the possession of well-appointed armies and resources that are ample for our present purposes. Our soldiers fully comprehend the necessities of their position, and like the noble men that they are, they utter with united voice their determination to conquer in this bloody strife, if only the people at home will not allow themselves to be subjugated before they hear the roar of the cannon or the hiss of the murderous bullet. If a proper home sentiment can be created and maintained so that we may show to those who stand as living ramparts between us and our enemies, that we are worthy of their gallant defence, then may we expect to see all the energy of our government and people utilized and made efficient for the accomplishment of that high purpose to which we have already given so much, the purpose to transmit untarnished to our posterity the blessings of liberty which we have enjoyed so long.

To these considerations may be added another, which is worthy of consideration and may serve as matter for profitable reflection. Our enemies have determined to leave no cause or pretext for division amongst our people. Not only do they promise nothing, but with a perverse madness, for which we ought to thank them, they are constantly adopting such measures, and enunciating such principles as must serve to weld our people into perfect union and identity upon the question of final and complete separation. There is a practical value in this thought, and from it we may expect great advantage. When men have thrown away the scabbard in their deadly quarrel, when all means of retreat are cut off, then they exhibit a desperate courage which breaks through every obstacle, and by its very boldness often accomplishes that which they had sought in vain by more prudent but less effective means. Let us take heart—let us be firm and self-reliant—above all, let us commit our cause to Him who cares for us, and seeking his guidance and his blessing in all that we do, let us prove ourselves worthy of those great benefits that he has in store for us, and that great work which he intends to commit to our hands, when he shall have proved us and found us to be fit instruments for the accomplishment of his high and holy purposes.

The Past and the Present.—In the commencement of the year 1781, says the Richmond *Dispatch*—that year which terminated with the capture of Cornwallis at York and the cessation of hostilities—the affairs of the colonists had never worn so gloomy an aspect. Not only Savannah, but Charleston, was in the hands of the enemy. Gates had suffered a defeat, which had caused the almost entire dispersion of his army. What remained of it seemed fit for nothing but a prey to the enemy. The traitor Arnold had come suddenly into James river with a strong force, naval and military, and on the 2d or 3d of January he captured Richmond, where there was no force to oppose him. To crown the public distress, in the army immediately under command of Washington, the Pennsylvania line mutinied for want of pay, and it was for a time supposed that the whole force would disband. This mutiny had no sooner been suppressed, that the New Jersey line followed the example. The public at large, and even Washington himself, feared that the example had been contagious, and greatest anxiety prevailed. Never had the affairs of the colonies seemed so near destruction. The weak-kneed shook in their shoes. Even men of firm courage and consistent temper began to despair.

But Washington never suffered his hopes to abate, or his courage to shrink, or his firm resolve to be shaken for a moment. Others might tremble, but he knew not how to fear. Placing a firm reliance in the justice of his cause, and in the goodness of Providence, he never doubted for an instant that all would turn out well, and his country would emerge from the trial greater and more glorious than it would have done had it never been subjected to them. The country caught the contagion of his example as men catch the plague. Its fears were allayed when it saw the commander-in-chief calm and confident. It proved to be the dark hour just before day. The light soon began to break. On the 17th of January, Morgan defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens—a blow from which Cornwallis never recovered—and on the 19th of October, Cornwallis surrendered.

Precedent for Prayer.—The *National Preacher* gives an instance of Divine interposition in answer to national prayer, occurring in the history of this country. In 1746 a French fleet was fitted out under the Duke d'Anville, of forty ships of war and destined for the destruction of New England. This fleet was of sufficient force to render that destruction, in the ordinary progress of things, certain; and it sailed from Chebucto, in Nova Scotia, for that purpose, but was entirely destroyed by a terrible tempest on the night following a day of general fasting and prayer throughout New England.

Prediction of an Infidel Statesman.—When the law requiring every person to pay something for the support of religion was repealed in Virginia, [illegible] exultingly said, "The death-blow is given to Christianity. In fifty years from this time, there will not be a Bible in the United States." How wonderfully different has been the result.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

Socinian writers claim that the word translated eternal in Matt. 25: 26, and in similar passages where the duration of future punishment is spoken of, "is often used to express a long but indefinite duration," and "is rather favorable to the more *pleasing* and more *probable* hypothesis of the ultimate restitution of the wicked to virtue and happiness." The word eternity and eternal, as every Greek scholar knows, is composed of an adverb, *always*, and the participle of the verb to be, *being*; equal to "*always being*," which is certainly as strong a term as can be made to denote endless duration. And then to intensify it, in some places, especially in Paul's writings, it is followed by the genitive of the same in the plural, as in Gal. 1: 5, literally, "unto the everlastings of the everlastings," Rev. 14: 11. "The smoke of their torment ascends up unto eternities of eternities," So. 19: 3 and 20: 10. It is not our purpose at present to go into an extended discussion of this point, but to call attention again to the fact that Aristotle, 500 years before Christ, used the word as critics have shown in the same way. Of the highest heavens, the residence of the Gods, he says: "It is therefore evident that there is neither place nor time beyond. Wherefore the things there are not by nature adapted to exist in place, nor does time make them grow at all. Neither under the highest heavens is there any change of any one of these things, they being placed beyond it; but unchangeable and passionless, having the best, even the self-sufficient life, they continue through all *eternity*, (the same word as in the Bible.) For indeed the word itself, according to the ancients, divinely expressed this; for the period which comprehends the time of every one's life, beyond which according to nature nothing exists, is called his *eternity*. And for the same reason also, the period of the whole heaven, even the infinite time of all things, and the period comprehending that infinity, is eternity, deriving its name from *aei* always, *einai* to be, *always being*; immortal and divine. Whence also it is applied to other things; to some indeed, accurately, but to others in the lax signification of being and even life," Dr. Coelo, chap. 9.

It certainly cannot be amiss to call attention to this subject now, when so many forget their responsibility to a higher power, and cast off the fear of God. There is an eternal judgment to come.

One of the greatest minds in the country being asked what was the most sublime thought that ever entered his mind, with great solemnity replied, "Man's responsibility to God for all the actions of his life." It is too great a risk for men to run, to follow their own way, under the belief that this word does not mean absolute eternity, but is "more favorable to the ultimate restitution of the wicked to virtue and happiness."

E. F. R.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A CIRCULAR TO FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground in the church, that, as the door to the heathen across the waters is closed against us, and the Treasurer of the General Assembly reports funds on hand, it is unnecessary to contribute to the cause of Foreign Missions. To remove this opinion, two thoughts may be suggested.

1st, While we are nearly excluded, for the time, from the heathen of the Old World, still, we have over a hundred thousand heathen upon our Western border, who have peculiar claims upon the Southern Church. As the Indian tribes have cast in their lots with the Confederacy, and most of their men stand shoulder to shoulder with our troops in defence of our cause, of course they are cut off from all missionary labors from our enemies, and can look only to us for the glad tidings of salvation. The field for Foreign Missionary labor is therefore large enough for all the energies of our church, and surely no part of the heathen world has so great a claim upon us as the Indians have. Laboring in that extensive field, we have only seven white Missionaries and one female teacher, and three native ministers and one licentiate; all these must be supported by our church.

The second thought is, that while the Secretary of the Assembly reported funds on hand last spring, he also stated that, owing to the difficulty in transmitting funds to the Missionaries, the Treasurer, out there, was under the necessity of borrowing money to meet the immediate wants of the Missionaries, and to give in exchange drafts upon our treasury in Columbia. These drafts had not been presented, and of course they were not paid, neither was their amount known. Hence we have not sufficient evidence that there is an overplus in our treasury, to withhold our contributions from it. But, if we knew that there were more funds on hand than enough to supply the immediate wants of our Missionaries in the field, still, we should not allow the missionary spirit to decline in our churches, but we should cherish and cultivate it, by taking up our usual contributions, hoping that, in the providence of God, the time may soon arrive when we may go forth to the full work of sending the glad tidings of salvation to those who are dying in ignorance of the only plan of salvation provided for perishing men. In view of these facts, our last Assembly passed the following resolution with regard to contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions:

"That the General Assembly recommend to all our churches to continue their systematic contributions to, and earnest prayers for this cause, so that, when it shall please God to open to us the way, we may be prepared to do our duty to God and man in sending the gospel to the distant nations of the earth."

We hope that our churches will obey the voice of the highest court of our church, and be prepared to report their usual and enlarged contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions at our next meeting of Presbytery.

M. M. Q.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THOUGHTS AT EVENING.

It is night. The last lingering ray of light has faded from the evening sky. Darkness covers the face of the earth. "The queen of night," and her accompanying myriads look smiling down from their far off realm; but alas! those smiles meet not our anxious gaze, being intercepted by the dark lowering clouds intervening between us and them. The winds howl mournfully, as if sighing a funeral dirge. All without is gloom. But we forget awhile the howling storm, the lowering clouds, the gloom without, and give the hour to pensive thought.

And how suggestive the scene around us? We think of our childhood days—we think of the happy fireside, around which, in youth, we met with father, mother, sister, brother, and called it home. How painfully do we recall those bright sunny scenes of earlier life? How sad to think those joys are gone forever; that we have deserted that home of sunny scenes and early joys to return no more. Why did we leave it? Why severed we the ties that bound us to home and its endearments? The love of Christ constrains us, and

"Away from our home and the friends of youth,
We hasted the herald of mercy and truth!"

We have said adieu to all the associations of departed years. But oh! how sad to think that we mingle no more in the joys of home; that we seek no more its pleasant retreat, when the day's toil is done, to greet the smiles of loved ones there; that we gather no more around the family altar erected before our birth, and from which so many earnest prayers have ascended to the dwelling place of the Most High; but that in days to come we are to be a pilgrim and a stranger in this cold cheerless world of ours. But we would not murmur. Gladly do we suffer and toil, cheered by the promise that they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and forever.

Dear reader, in whose breast the emotions expressed may find a response, be not discouraged. Let us bear aloft by a godly walk and conversation, the banner of the cross. Let us unfurl it to the winds of heaven, and bid dying men look and live. And if we fall, let us determine to fall nobly; and be it ours with our last expiring breath to bid success to the glorious banner whose inscription was first heralded by rejoicing angels, to the watchful shepherds on Judea's plains: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men."

Jasper.

The Wonders of Prayer.—Abraham's servant prays—Rebekah appears, Jacob wrestles and prays—the angel is conquered, and Esau's mind is wonderfully turned from the revengeful purpose he had harbored for twenty years. Moses prays—Amalek is discomfited. Joshua prays—Achan is discovered. Hannah prays—Samuel is born. David prays—Ahithopel hangs himself. Asa prays—a victory is gained. Jehoshaphat prays—God turns away his foes. Isaiah and Hezekiah pray—one hundred and eighty five thousand Assyrians are dead in twelve hours. Daniel prays—the lions are muzzled. Mordecai and Esther fast—Haman is hanged on the gallows in three days. Ezra prays at Athava—God answers. Nehemiah darts a prayer—the king's heart is softened in a minute. Elijah prays—a drought of three years succeeds. Elijah prays—rain descends apace. Elijah prays Jordan is divided. Elisha prays—a child's soul comes back. The Church prays—Peter is delivered by an angel. Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises—the doors of the prison were opened and every man's bands were loosed. Prayer has divided seas, rolled up flowing rivers, made flinty rocks gush into fountains, quenched flames of fire, muzzled lions, disarmed vipers and poisons, marshalled the stars against the wicked, stopped the course of the moon, arrested the rapid sun in his great race, burst open iron gates, recalled souls from eternity, conquered the strongest devils, commanded legions of angels down from heaven. Prayer has bridled and chained the raging passions of men, and routed and destroyed vast armies of proud, daring, blustering atheists. Prayer has brought one man from the bottom of the sea, and carried another in a chariot of fire to heaven. What has not prayer done?—*Ryland.*

Man's Plans and God's Purposes.—The following illustration of human folly and Divine power, is worthy of public attention:

There is one circumstance connected with the Napoleon family which historians have not, as yet, observed, but which is well worth mention. Napoleon the Great set aside his own best friend and counsellor, to obtain an heir to the throne of France. He married a princess of Austria, and by her had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died an exile—and his son also. Who succeeded to his name, his fame, his power? The child of Hortense, who was the child of Josephine. In the person of the Emperor of the French we find not the offspring of Napoleon the Great, but the offspring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage, "That it is man who proposes, but God who disposes."

A Prussian Sabbath.—On a recent Sunday morning the King of Prussia, then on a visit to Vienna, and some of the members of his suite, attended divine service in the Lutheran Church in the Dorotheer Gasse. In the evening a comedy was performed in the theatre in Schonbrunn, and between the second and third acts his Majesty held what is called a "Circle." After the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the dignitaries of the Court had been presented to the king, his Majesty returned to his box in the theatre.

Rev. J. Cox, a Wesleyan missionary travelling in China, found in several places a strong antipathy toward foreigners, arising from the strange proceedings of Roman Catholic priests. In not a few places they had seized land on which to build their churches, without any payment for it, alleging that it was to indemnify them for persecutions and confiscations of the property of their native converts one hundred and fifty years ago. The present generation of Chinese, knowing nothing of the truth of such assertions, denounce such seizures of their land as downright injustice. A large parcel of ground in Canton, formerly used as the site of the Governor's palace, which was burned in 1857, has been taken by the French Roman Catholic priests under the same pretext, and a large cathedral, with the usual accompanying buildings, is now going up.

Disabled Soldiers.—Professor Maupin, chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, gives notice that disabled Virginia soldiers will be admitted into the institution without charge for matriculation, tuition, or room rent, on testimonials of their inability to pay the same. Disabled soldiers from the other States will be received on the same condition.

An Ecclesiastical Event.—The London Times mentions that Mr. Spurgeon has announced his intention of withdrawing from the Evangelical Alliance. The cause is not stated.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

Since our last issue, we have to announce the evacuation of Columbia, Charleston, and Wilmington, by our forces, and their occupation by the enemy.

The forces under Sherman advanced along the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad as far as the Catawba river, their picket line having been pushed, according to one account, to within fifteen miles of Charlotte. Finding from this reconnoisance, that the disposition of troops by our generals was such as to prove a formidable obstacle to his further progress in that direction, or possibly because it was not his intention to advance very far on that line, the yankee general has turned off to the right, and is reported to be moving on Cheraw. The latest account that has reached us places him at Lynch's Creek, twenty two miles from Cheraw, and gives us the gratifying intelligence that we have a respectable force at that place to check his advance. If this be true, it is probable that a considerable battle was fought there on yesterday, or is in progress at this time. We shall look for stirring news before the day closes, and will endeavor to give our readers the latest reliable intelligence that may reach us before going to press.

The whole of this portion of our State is involved in this movement of Sherman, and no little anxiety is felt about the issue of events that must necessarily transpire in a few days. The enemy have not advanced from Wilmington, on the line of the W. & W. Railroad, further than to the bridge across the North East, about ten miles. We hear rumors of small parties moving about the country on the West bank of the Cape Fear, but nothing of a reliable character.

But little news is to be had from Virginia, so lately the focus of interest. The theatre of war has been suddenly transferred to our State, and one of our contemporaries has already been speculating upon the probability that the closing battle of this revolution will be fought within our borders. God grant that it may come speedily, and that the results may be such as to accomplish our final and happy deliverance from the presence of our enemies, henceforth and forever.

CHARLOTTE, Feb'y 24.—We are indebted to the Southern Express Co. for Augusta papers of the 20th. No important movement mentioned. Capt. Dickinson captured several Yankee officers and men during the late raid. Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the district embraced in Miss., La., and West Tenn. His first general order promises a reorganization and renewed discipline, and the extermination of Confederate stragglers, robbers and deserters. Thomas' troops were being mounted for a supposed march through Ala. Raids have been made from Hernando, Miss., towards Senatobia. There are many complaints of Kirby Smith in the West. Wofford is in command at Atlanta. Reorganization in Georgia has already commenced.

Reinforcements from Northern Miss. have been sent to Grant. Large bodies of troops are moving in the West and important movements are reported. The Legislature of Miss. is about to convene in extra session, for the purpose, it is rumored, of calling a State Convention. The message of Gov. Brown, of Ga., comments on defence of the State against the attack of the Press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State, and says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities; and while her army of able bodied soldiers were held from the defence of the State and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost forever through Sherman. Had he been resisted in the State and forced to fight and exhaust his munitions, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a military system to be in no case turned over to the Confederate government, but retained for home defence. He says there are only 1450 exempts in the State, and these are mostly over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate gov't who refuse to sell their surplus to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate gov't can look the corn cribs and smoke houses against State purchasing officers. Referring to the Penitentiary, he says more than half the convicts released to fight have since deserted. He recommends death punishment for robbing, horse stealing and burning. He opposes the arming of the slaves believing them more valuable in agricultural pursuits than they would be in the army. The principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave the enemy will make them fight. If we compel them to take up arms they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition and interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds of valor when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children. It is not reasonable to demand it of them. When we arm the slaves we abandon slavery. He complains of usurpation of the Confederate Congress in the disproportionate taxation, and says much more objectionable legislation has been imposed upon us by the votes of men who act without responsibility to a constituency. He takes the government to task for various alleged abuses, such as illegal impressments, arrest of citizens, without authority, by provost guards, the passport system and the practice of the government of keeping men of wealth out of the army who are giving a nominal portion of their property; while poor men are forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely in general. He speaks of the President and traces his military career during the war. He claims that our government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy; and that if the President does not change his policy it will end in reconstruction with or without subjugation. Brown states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either he would give his earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirits of our people and driving them in despair to seek a refuge from a worse tyranny by placing themselves under a government they loathe and detest.

In view of existing evils, he recommends a repeal of the Conscript law and a return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by the States; the observance of good faith with the soldiers by promptly paying them; abandonment of impressments; and no more representation without a constituency. And finally, taking from the President his powers as Commander-in-Chief. He calls for a convention of the States to amend the constitution, and closes in the following language: My destiny is linked with the country; if we succeed, I am a free man by obstinacy and weakness. If we fail, common ruin awaits us all. The night is dark; the tempest howls; the ship is lashed by turbulent waves; the helmsman is steering it into the whirlpool, and we must restrain him, or the crew must sink together, buried in irretrievable ruin.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 24.—There is no alarm here. The enemy are reported moving in the direction of Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville. It is thought that raiders, but not the main column, will visit this city. During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars, filled with ladies, broke down. The enemy threatened its capture.—Hampton, with his cavalry, threw himself in front, promising to defend them with the life of every man in his command. Hampton, Butler and Wheeler did most of the fighting on the retreat, our main force not being generally engaged. The best information is that the Western portion of Columbia was burned—supposed to have resulted from cotton ignited in the stores. It is said the fire extended from Main Street to the Charlotte depot, nearly three fourths of a mile. It is doubtful as to the magnitude of the fire, but positive as to some fire. The people are preparing to return to Columbia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25th.—Northern papers of the 23rd received. They are filled with details of news heretofore given, and accounts of recent successes. They say the entire Union loss at Fort Anderson was between 30 and 40. The *Herald* says Gen. Singleton left Washington on the 22nd, on a second excursion to Richmond, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims. They received passes through the lines from Lincoln. The object of their mission is not stated. The *Tribune* contains a report that the French Minister to Washington will not be sent away for the present.

Gold 201.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25th.—In the Senate, the bill abolishing the office of Depot Quartermaster, &c., was considered and the amendment of the House concurred in. The resolution from the House responsive to the message of the President, relative to the peace mission, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Nothing of interest was done in the House in open session.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26—The following order is published this morning: Charlottte, Feb. 25—Gen. Order No. 1. In obedience to the order of the General in Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Tennessee, and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position with strong hopes, as he will have in council and in the field the aid of the high talent and skill of the distinguished General whom he succeeds. He expects all absentees of the Army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments, and again confront the enemy they have so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assures his comrades of the army, with their comrades, that the confidence in their discipline and valor, he has publicly expressed, is undiminished.

(Signed) JOS. E. JOHNSTON, General.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25—No additional news from the front. It is still supposed that the enemy are making their way North via Cheraw and Fayetteville. News from Columbia corroborates former reports of kind treatment of the citizens. The Ursaline Convent is protected by a guard. No public property is allowed to be burnt. Sherman's headquarters on Monday were at Nickerson's Hotel. The large fire reported in the Western end of the city has partly subsided. The weather is bad and the roads heavy; interfering with rapid military movements.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27—Northern papers of the 24th received. Wilmington was occupied by the Yankees on the 22nd. Gen. Palmer commanding in Kentucky announces that his policy will in no material degree differ from that pursued by Burbridge. No State troops will be allowed. A Memphis telegram says guerrillas are becoming troublesome on the Arkansas river. It is reported that they have burned the steamer Dane. The bill repealing that portion of the confiscation act providing for the forfeiture of rebel land titles beyond the life of the present owners, passed by one majority. A Washington telegram says the Government has reliable advices that the Ram Alcende has put into Corfauna for repairs, which there is reason to believe she will not be allowed to receive. The New Orleans *Times* says the French, at Matamoras, complimented our flag, and passed the American colors with contempt. The Kentucky Legislature refuses to ratify the anti-slavery amendment. Gold unchanged.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The House, in secret session, has passed the bill authorizing the employment of negro troops, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 37. The bill authorizes the President to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may desire. If a sufficient number of troops are not raised by this call, the President may call upon each State for its quota, of 300,000. Nothing in the act is to be construed to authorize any change in the relation which said slaves shall bear to their owners as property, except by consent of such owners, and of the States in which they may reside.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Nothing of importance was done in the Senate to day. The House passed the Senate bill establishing the flag of the Confederate States. It also passed the House bill providing for payment for horses killed or lost in service; also passed House bill abolishing the elective system in filling vacancies occurring in the several grades of commissioned officers in army. The bill provides for nominations and assignments when the nominations are approved by the Generals commanding. The resolution expelling Foote was unanimously adopted. It is understood that both Houses of the Virginia Legislature passed a resolution instructing the Senators from that State in the Confederate Congress to vote for the bill putting negroes in army.

Col. W. J. Hoke, commanding Post at Charlotte, addresses the following card to the citizens:

It is not impossible that the enemy may succeed in reaching this town in his progress. In that event, I urge you to be calm, and to remain quietly at your homes. From such information as I have received, I am of opinion that you will not be disturbed, and that the rights of person and of private property will be respected by the enemy.

If his officers take possession of your houses or only enter them, treat them with politeness and respect. If there be any attempt to rob, or plunder, or to commit other outrages, apply promptly to the commanding officer for redress, who will doubtless furnish you with a safeguard.

With these precautions, if you should be so unfortunate as to fall within his power, I have every reason to hope that your sufferings will not be unendurable.

WM. J. HOKE, Col. Commanding Post.

The Confederate States steamer Chickamauga was destroyed by her crew, at Gray's Point, near Indian Wells, on Saturday last. It being impossible to get her up the river, the gallant tars who had so often guided her over the stormy deep, gave her a prey to the flames, and left her a complete wreck.

RECEIVING PART PAY.—We are glad to learn, that the troops of this army are receiving a portion of the money due them as wages by the Confederate Government. They are being paid up to the first of October, 1864. Though our currency has been depreciated largely since this money became due, still it is some source of comfort to the men.—*Pet. Express, 21st.*

WHAT WAS SAVED AND LOST AT COLUMBIA.—The following statements in the Richmond *Enquirer* seem to be based on official information:—Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie, deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting of nearly all the rolling stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the government were there, one half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed.

The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishment of Evans & Cogswell and Keating and Ball were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

PAROLED FORT FISHER PRISONERS.—Two paroled prisoners, H. W. Harrell and A. J. Carlyle, from Robeson county, captured at Fort Fisher, and fortunately selected for exchange, left Point Lookout on the night of the 13th inst., and arrived here on Saturday last, on their way home. They ask us to return thanks to many citizens on the road from Raleigh for many acts of kindness, especially to Col. A. S. McNeill, of Harnett, who not only furnished them with an excellent dinner but sent them 12 miles in his carriage.

They fared pretty well whilst in prison at Point Lookout, except for wood and fire; but after being selected for exchange they were kept for a week in an open pen, with mud, water, ice and snow, with scarcely any fire, and in that condition they were kept standing in line for hours at a time. The consequence is that they became severely frost bitten. Mr Carlyle fears that he will lose his toe-nails.

Mr. Harrell belongs to Co. D, 1st Battalion, and requests us to say that he left Serg'ts Shaw and T. A. McNeill, Corp'ls Buie and McCormick, and privates D. W. Graham, A. McMillan, L. McNeill, A. McNeill, J. C. Smith, W. J. McMillan, D. Baxtly, J. Ausley, all of his company, there and well.

Mr. Carlyle belongs to Co. E, 40th N. C. T., and he left there, of his Co., Serg't D. C. Buie, privates D. McCallum, D. McKinnon, McKay McKinnon, J. Hodges, E. D. Bass, S. Bass, K. M. Biggs, J. T. McNeill, C. C. Mercer, J. T. Paul, J. Q. Adams, all well. N. T. Munroe died at Point Lookout on the 29th Jan'y, and G. A. Wilkinson and Sergeant McCallum were killed; Wm. Roberts missing supposed to be killed. There were 16 killed and wounded in his Company.

BUTLER'S COTTON SPECULATIONS.—A singular circumstance connected with General Butler's cotton speculations has come to light. It seems that the chief of General Shepley's staff, C. H. Johnston, resigned several months since to enter, as Butler's chief agent, into the business of buying cotton from the rebels in North Carolina. He remained at this long enough to make over $200,000 as his share, which he deposited in the First National bank of Norfolk. A few days ago the Military Commission, instituted by General Grant to investigate the proceedings of General Butler relative to cotton, got wind of Mr. Johnston. He heard that they would call upon him soon, but not intending to be outdone by them he drew all his money from the bank and decamped in the Baltimore boat. They telegraphed to the authorities at Baltimore to arrest and send him back to Norfolk, but the shrewd Johnston did not go on the boat farther than Fortress Monroe, where he took the Washington boat, and landed at Annapolis. No one knows his whereabouts, although he is anxiously awaited here.

YANKEE ITEMS.—In the United States Court at Trenton, New Jersey, E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark Journal, was fined $100 for publishing articles against the United States enrolling act. He pleaded guilty, and made a statement to the court which mitigated the penalty.

A staff officer of the Ninth corps writes that, as the Confederate Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of the yankee lines, one of them turned to Gen. Grant and said: "General I am anxious to have peace, and I would be willing to leave the settlement to you and Gen. Lee." "Well, said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this summer."

Two younger sons of the late Duke of Newcastle, who, it will be remembered, accompanied the Prince of Wales during his American tour, had a fight with carving knives recently in a London Club House, when the youngest, nineteen years of age, was killed by his brother, Lord Arthur.

In connection with the enemy's advance into our State, the Sumter *Watchman* learns that immense quantities of corn fell into his hands, which had been hoarded and denied to the needy, and at last it fell into the hands of the Yankees. And a soldier informs us, that his regiment was for some time near a plantation whose owner refused even to sell any of his bacon to our troops, although he had a large quantity on hand, and not until the enemy advanced and our men became engaged, did he offer to sell. It was then too late, and no doubt the enemies of his country fell heir to his bacon. All this is humiliating, and should not be reiterated. Those who have surplus provisions should share them with their less fortunate neighbors, for who knows how soon the whole of it may be swept away by the ruthless foe.—*Chas. Courier.*

THE VETERANS OF WATERLOO.—There are still one hundred and twenty military officers above the rank of captain holding the Waterloo medal. Of these eighteen are generals, 92 lieutenant generals, 24 major-generals, nineteen colonels, 24 lieutenant-colonels, and thirteen majors. Three or four years since the number of officers wearing this medal (above the rank of captain) was one hundred and fifty.

Rev. B. F. Long, of the N. C. Conference, has accepted the Chaplaincy of the 4th N. C. Regiment, Cox's Brigade, now near Petersburg.

The 55th Regiment N. C. Troops, heretofore in Davis' Brigade, has been transferred to Cooke's Brigade.

The Louisville Press, of the 10th, says that Quantrell, the noted Kansas guerrilla, who has long been supposed to be dead, is now operating in that State.

The Banks of South Carolina have advanced one million of dollars in specie to purchase horses for the cavalry in that State.

We learn that the remaining statues, intended for the Washington Monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond have been long since completed. Their execution was entrusted to Mr. Rogers, a young artist of no ordinary promise, resident in Rome, who, we dare say, has fulfilled his work in a manner which will enhance his high reputation, and be every way worthy of the subject. But there is no possibility of removing the statues to Virginia till the war is over, and, by that time, they will have acquired, in addition to their other attractions, the mellowing touches of age.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Col. Hatch, the Confederate agent of exchange had communication with the Yankee authorities at Wilmington on Friday last, and we are glad to learn ar agreement was made for the delivery of all the Yankee prisoners in our hands in this State, at that point, at the earliest practicable moment.

Some three or four thousand were paroled in Goldsboro on Saturday, and were to be sent yesterday morning to the enemy's lines. Seven or eight hundred passed this place, from Salisbury, on Sunday morning for the same point; and we learn that all that are here are to be sent through as soon as transportation can be furnished. Several hundred were sent off yesterday.—*Conservative.*

THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY COMMITTEE of Fayetteville Presbytery, will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, on Saturday, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

March 1st, 1865.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Ebenezer,	$37 00
Franklin,	21 00
	58 00

S. C. PHARR, Treas.

RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

Maj W A Banks, Fayetteville; J Barchett, J Jones, G W Ferrill, mrs M A Davis, G A Harriss, J H Webb, Tally Ho; Jno Wilkerson, J Riley, A Currie, Hillsboro; T G McLean, mrs R A Denny, Graham; A Bruce, mrs P Dodson, Milton; R Thorp, Oak Hill; W B Pressly, Elk Shoal; R J McDowell, Catawba Grove; S Frost, T Maxwell, mrs Dr Brown, Mocksville; mrs J M Neal, mrs M M Neal, Marion; mrs M Satterwhite, Dysartville; miss M L Clement, Mocksville; Capt W A Clement, 42nd N C T; Co E, 42nd N C T, Wilmington; Jno Finley, A S Barber, Wilkesboro; miss E E Retcliff, W L Fowler, Weutworth; J Harper, Lenoir; B F Harper, Ar No Va; mrs S A Moore, Linville River; A J McAlpine, Newton; miss M H Koonce, Richlands; J W Munro, mrs E A Steger, Goldsboro; D S Morrison, Malta; A McBryde, A Wilkison, D H McLean Jas McLean, mrs F E Nash, Gilopolis; R McLeod, mrs S McNeill, Bane's Level; W D Pine, Reedy Branch; Danl Clark, Centre Grove; M Grady, Albertson's; mrs A S McNeill, Averasboro; M Shaw, Dundarroch; mrs O Peterson, Fayetteville; M M McLean, Lillington; J A Pritchett, mrs A Forbis, Gilmer's Store; J B Holmes, mrs M Foust, Greensboro; G Cannon, Young's Mills; Saml Rankin, McLeansville; mrs M T Bennett, Charlotte; mrs R B Hunter, Graighead; J W Cromartie, White Oak; S M Furr, Coddle Creek; P Scales, Mayo; J Thompson, Lt Kimbrough, 16th N C Bat, Lt Clement, 42nd N C T; Lt Jones, 4th N C T; J L Adams, 5th Cavalry; 4th N C T, 18th N C T, Ar No Va; mrs S E Wallace, Oak Lawn; mrs M L Finley, Wilkesboro; Rev S C Pharr, Hopewell; Jno Avres, Warrior Creek; mrs M Ray, Hillsboro; mrs E Rountree, Caldwell.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 26th ult., by Rev. H. T. Hudson, Mr. ISRAEL BOND, to Mrs. MARY C. FULLER.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

At the residence of Mrs. A. Alexander, in Mecklenburgh county, on the 24th of December, 1864, Miss SARAH D. ALEXANDER, in the 59th year of her age.

The subject of this notice was one of the daughters of Mr. William Bain Alexander, and from early youth was brought up under the influence of religion. Though a great sufferer, she expressed a submission to the will of her Father, and at the same time, her readiness to depart whenever divine wisdom should order it. Enjoying every attention, both medical and spiritual which was needful to her comfort, she deliberately and calmly disposed of her temporal affairs, and fell asleep in Jesus.

J. C. P.

At the residence of her son, Mr. Robert Whitley, in Mecklenburgh county, on the 22nd ult., Mrs JANE WHITLEY, in the 70th year of her age.

This estimable lady was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church in Alabama and North Carolina. Her character was widely known among her friends as not only irreproachable, but worthy of all praise and universal imitation. It would not be enough to declare that she believed the Bible for she prized it above every other book, and most confidently, yea, triumphantly reposed her trust in the Great Redeemer. "Her last end was peace." S. C. P.

At his residence, in Cumberland county, on the 26th of October, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa, Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, a member of Co. D, 1st N. C. Battalion, in the 41st year of his age. The subject of this notice went into the service of his country about two years ago, and, although his health was delicate, he performed his duty as a soldier faithfully and punctually, until physical debility rendered it utterly impossible for him to serve any longer. He was then sent to the hospital at Fort Caswell, where he lingered and suffered for several months. He at length succeeded in getting a furlough to come home, but his strength was so nearly exhausted, that it was with very great difficulty he made the journey, and lived only one week after coming home. He was calm and resigned to the last, uttering not a murmur or complaint even in his greatest sufferings, and expressing a full hope in a blissful immortality beyond the grave. As a citizen he was modest and unassuming, neither making nor willing to make any display in the world. His intimate acquaintances alone could fully appreciate him as an unyielding advocate of right and justice, as a friend to the needy, as a man of a benevolent, generous and noble disposition, and of intrinsic worth. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, at Sandy Grove, where his loss will be deeply felt. Besides a sister and brother, he left a wife in feeble health, and a blind and infirm father, who was dependent on his care and exertions. May God comfort the bereaved and enable them to bow to His will with humble resignation. A FRIEND.

In the way-side Hospital, at Weldon, N. C., Feb. 19th, BENJ. C. NELSON, aged 20 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Mr. Nelson was a member of Co. I, 5th Regiment N. C. Cavalry. He faithfully discharged his duties as a soldier. But he was more; he was a soldier of the Cross. For some time he had been deeply thoughtful on the subject of his soul's salvation. About four months since, when at home last, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church. His views and experience on the subject of religion were highly gratifying. Hence we mourn not as those who have no hope. He was an aged mother's earthly all. She has been, in a short time, bereaved of her husband and three children. He was her last—the hope of her declining years. How severe the stroke! Yet it was a Father's rod. He did it, whose mercy is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him—He doeth all things well. In the death of Mr. Nelson, the community has lost a peculiarly useful citizen, the country a good soldier, and the church a promising member. He was a dutiful son, a kind husband, and an obliging neighbor. We trust that he has entered on the joys of his Lord, where the "sound of cannon and the roar of battle," will never disturb him. May the grace which we humbly believe prepared him for his solemn change, comfort his afflicted mother and companion, and all sorrowing friends. S. N. R.

On the 6th of December, 1864, in the 53rd year of her age, Miss JANE E. LOWRANCE.

This dear Aunt was long an invalid, but bore her suffering with christian submission. She was surrounded by weeping friends who had learned to love her with an almost maternal love. In her death the community of which she was an honored member, and the church which she so much loved (Thyatira) and for which she labored with an untiring zeal, have sustained a very great loss. May we learn by experience sweet though mingled with sorrow, that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord.

At his residence in Cleveland county, N. C., on the 6th of February, C. A. HUFFSTETLER, Esq. He was a ruling elder of Olney church, and was an exemplary christian. He died in the 39th year of his age. We sorrow, but not as those who have no hope. May his death be sanctified to the bereaved family and to the church of which he was an elder. J. J. K.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD'QRS, RESERVES OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

General Order, No. 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS in the State of North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and to restore them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordinance officer Reserves, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes:

JOHN W. HINSDALE, Asst. Adj. General.

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles and other accoutriements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are not as effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid right can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to such ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Department at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with the army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipt given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. Stevens, Etch'd Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Gatty, Lynchburg Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Feb. 16. 188-3t.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolutions from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have, but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order. R. E. LEE, General.

March 1-6t.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

March 1-2t.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
CONTAINS THE
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, REPORTS OF MARKETS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms: For 1 month - - - - - $ 8 00
For 2 months - - - - - 15 00
For 3 months - - - - - 20 00

Address, W. H. BERNARD, *Editor and Proprietor.*

March 1st, 1865.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, and CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF, For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Feb. 22nd,-2t.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS TEACHERS (permanently, preferred) by a gentleman and lady, collegiately educated, and of 10 to 15 years experience in teaching—in male and female schools and colleges—Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French; English branches including History, Mental, Moral and Natural sciences.

"BROUSSAIS,"
Charlottesville, Va.

Feb. 22nd,-1t*

TEA SEED.

THESE SEED are from the genuine China Tea plant, now growing in perfection in this vicinity. They are packed in bottles to keep them perfect, and should be planted as early as the 1st of April, (the sooner the better.) The price is $25 per bottle—which contains enough seed to make 100 plants. Full directions for cultivating will accompany each package.

They can be sent by Express. The Express charges must accompany the order.

Address, S J HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

February 22, 1865.-5t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in a small family, well qualified to teach the English branches Latin, and Music on the Piano. A pleasant home for a refugee. References required and given.

Address JAS. P. HODGES, or Mrs. WM. T SMITH, Averasboro, N. C.

February 22nd, 1865.-4t

WANTED!

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in my family, well qualified to teach the English branches, French and music. References required and given.

Address, R B. WATT, Ruffin, Rockingham co., N. C.

February 8, 4t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who has had several years experience in teaching the English branches and Music on the Piano, desires a situation.

Address Rev. JACOB DOLL, Yanceyville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-4t.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L. Oaks, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865-5tpd.

ALMANACS!!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, containing very valuable statistical information, &c, Also, Farmers' and Planters' Almanac. For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Feb'y 1,-4t.

Wanted.

A TEACHER to take charge immediately, of a small neighborhood School.

Address D. D. McBRYDE, at Averasboro', N. C., stating terms and qualifications.

Jan'y 25, 1865-4t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be addressed to Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-tf.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec. 14, 1864-tf

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO, Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r and Genl Trans. Ag't.

Feb. 10tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY-FIVE cts ₰ lb, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Dec. 14, 1864-tf

Cotton Yarn for Woof.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1863.-tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING
ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebanesville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the

Miscellaneous Reading.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

More than building showy mansions—
More than dress and fine array—
More than domes and lofty steeples—
More than station, power and sway;
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's luring glare—
More than mammon's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare;
See that home is made attractive,
By surroundings pure and bright,
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a Little Eden,
Imitate her smiling bowers,
Let a neat and simple cottage,
Stand among bright trees and flowers;
There, what fragrance and what brightness
Will each blooming rose display!
There, a simple vine old arbor
Brightens through each summer day.

There, each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or if roaming, still will cherish
Mem'ries of that pleasant home;
Such a home makes man the better,
Pure and lasting its control—
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

HOME.

Two birds within one nest;
Two hearts within one breast;
Two souls within one fair
Firm league of love and prayer,
Together bound for aye, together blest.

An ear that waits to catch
A hand upon the latch;
A step that hastens its sweet rest to win;
A world of care without,
A world of strife shut out,
A world of love shut in.

THE FOLLIES AND FOIBLES OF PARIS.

Man never was guilty of as many follies as he is at this time. There is not a "fast" young man here—and you know we are all "fast"—who has not his hair dresser to go with him everywhere. All the huntsmen who have quitted Paris to shoot the birds during ornithological St. Bartholomew, which custom sanctions this month, have carried their hair dressers with them. Go into a fashionable barber's shop and have your beard shaved, Figaro will ask you at the end of the operation: "Shall I make your face, sir?' Make means paint—a little touch of rouge on your cheek to heighten it with health's glow.

We shall see men wearing as many rings as lorettes yet, already everybody has signet-rings; diamond shirt buttons are on every wristband. If you look attentively, two or three costly rings may be detected among the charms on our watch chains. We wear veils when we return from races. Some bold fellows have ventured on parasols and fans. The other sex are not one whit behind us. The etruscan ear-rings they wear are like Alexander Dumas' novels—they have no end. Every woman makes her point of honor to wear at least three new dresses a day. There is a little actress from the follies Dramatique, who went down to Tronville, and she displayed one hundred new dresses in the ten days she was there. A hundred dresses in ten days! I see you stare unsophisticated eyes! Impossible!

Wait a moment. Hold up your fingers. Count. She wore one dress in the morning, when she went to take her ante-breakfast airing. One, isn't it? She wore another to breakfast. Two, eh? Another to after breakfast walk. Three, eh? Another to the bath. Four that makes? Another to the postulation walk. Hold up your thumb for five! Another to luncheon. Give us your little finger and call it six. Another for the walk after luncheon. Ain't that seven! Another for horseback exercise before dinner. Sing out eight. Another for dinner. Pray, isn't that nine? Another for the ball. Give us your thumb and say ten; and look you, never again pretend to fathom a lady's handbox and trunk. "But she did nothing but dress!" Silence, sir! That is none of your business. Besides, isn't it better a woman's whole time should be taken up by her dress than by gossiping, or getting her husband into hot water?

Would that dressing and undressing were the only follies of our women. The mode now is for them to imitate the color of the Empress' hair. We laugh at the courtiers who had operations for imaginary fistulas performed because Louis XIV was so afflicted, and here all the women are imitating the Empress' Spanish walk and color of hair. I dont wonder that so many people are carried to the madhouses—the wonder that some *monstre* commission *d'lunatico inquirendo* be not sued out against us all, and result in all of us being sent to Charenton, where the Paris Bedlam is situated. Would you know the process by which jet black hair is transformed into golden hair? for our fair dames of Court and all our lorettes (they rather began it) sacrifice their beautiful hair as freely as a red head with you sacrifices his carrot. You wish to hear how the metamorphosis is obtained? At the appointed hour the candidate for golden honors enters the dressing-room, attired in a long white dressing gown. Her hair floats loosely over her shoulders, unsecured by comb or pin. The "artist" is there.

He begins by seeing that the hair is thoroughly separated; then he, by degrees pours over the head a phial of some water (which probably holds in solution corrosive sublimate, or some deadly poison,) and he takes hair by hair and saturates it with water from one end to the other end. This takes two hours. He allows fifteen minutes to elapse, and then he soaks the whole hair in the water; next he pours another phial of his "water" upon the hair, and kneads the hair with his hands. Another respite of a quarter of an hour is given, which is followed by soaking the head in ice water which is succeeded by a new phial of "water" These processes take two hours and fifteen minutes more.

The "artist" then takes two tailor's "gooses" heated to a high degree of temperature. The chamber maid holds the ends of her mistress' hair, and the "artist moves backward and forward the "gooses" with a few inches of the hair until the hair becomes red. This ends the operation, which has lasted five hours, and then leaves the lady with red hair, an intolerable head ache, jangled nerves and eighty dollars less in pocket. I say not eighty francs, but four hundred francs. Felix, the hair dresser, who invented the operation, is making more money than ever, and before he resorted to this method he was literally coining money. So we go! The city is not only changing its appearance and even its names, but the women themselves are undergoing metamorphoses. You quit your brunette in Ruede Cinny in an old fashioned house—be absent a few months—you find her living on the same spot, but the street is called the Rue Victor Consin; the name has been changed, the house has been pulled down, and a vast caravansary erected on its site, and she has become red headed. Wonder after this that so many of us are going mad.

CROMWELL'S HEAD—QUININE.

One of the Southern papers gives some interesting information concerning the skull of Cromwell. It seems that it is not known where the remains of the "Protector"—one of the greatest of the sovereigns of England—were buried. His countrymen only tortured his dead body, or what they supposed to be it; but there has never yet been any certainty as to whether they struck the right carcass, or were "wreaking their vengeance on the body of a "loyal" man. But, at all events, there has been most earnest desires among the showmen and others of that kind of people to get hold of the great man's skull, in order to exhibit at sixpence, more or less, per head. The writer we allude to says:

For a long time after Cromwell's death the fate of his head remained in obscurity. But at last speculation seized upon an object soon likely to become a great attraction and soon not one, but a whole number of heads appeared, until the countryman, who asked in vain for the Protector's head, at the British Museum, could reply with indignation: "No head of Cromwell here! Why, they have one even in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford."

Numerous Professors exhibited the genuine sknll, invariably well embalmed, and with an iron spike still fastened to it. One of them fell upon a new and unanswerable proof of the authority of his head. "No one looking at the remarkable roundness of this head," he said "can doubt for a moment that it must have been of the chief of the Roundheads." If the ashes of Alexander the Great might stop up the bunghole of a cask, and the mummified body of a Pharoah be given in powders to credulous patients, we ought not to complain of the vile uses to which Cromwell's head may have been put. His name is one of those that requires no glowing inscription in marble or bronze to live forever in the memory of men.

But the illustration of this was not our purpose. Our object was chiefly to extract the following in relation to the prejudice against Quinine, from which even to-day many sensible men have not emancipated themselves:

A curious feature of the last disease of so great a man was the violent prejudice against the use of quinine. About three years before, Jesuits had imported this invaluable medicine into England, but as an alderman had died soon after taking it, all good Protestants looked with horror upon the Jesuit's bark. Even as late as 1679, a little boy with quinine was carried thro' London in solemn procession and finally burnt with the image of the Pope. It was not until the following century that Sir Hans Slone succeeded in making it popular among the masses.

NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF JULIUS CÆSAR.—A London paper has the following literary paragraph:

"M. Henri Plon is busily engaged at the Imperial printing office superintending the printing of the forthcoming "Life of Cæsar." A magnificent edition of one thousand copies has been ordered to be got up for the purpose of presentation to crowned heads, foreign embassadors and literary or political celebrities. A popular edition, however, will appear about the middle of February. The Emperor, it is stated, has ordered the work to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the proofs himself.

"There is a good deal of speculation in English literary articles as to the probable translator of the French Emperor's *Vive de Cæsar*. It is said that several eminent authors have gone from London to Paris to apply for the permission, but that up to the present moment no appointment has been made. The day of publication for the first volume is fixed for the 10th of next month, and, as it is the Emperor's wish that it should appear simultaneously in French, German and English, there is not very much time left for the task. M. Frobner, Conservateur of the Library at the Louvre, has done the German translation. Volume one will be devoted to the geographic and archæologic description of Cæsar's campaign in Gaul."

THE ASH TREE.—In the Highlands of Scotland, at the birth of a child, it is said that the nurse takes a bunch of the ash tree, one end of which she puts into the fire, and while it is burning, receives into a spoon the sap which comes from the other end; this she gives to the child to be mingled with its first food. It is supposed to impart wonderful virtues. In a certain part of Scotland, near Kenetry Church, is a famous ash, the trunk of which is now twenty-feet ten inches in circumference. When a funeral of one of the peasantry passes by this tree, the procession pauses, the body is laid down for a few minutes, while all offer a few words of prayer. Then each person casts a stone to increase the heap which has accumulated over its roots. This is imagined to benefit both the dead and the living. —*Scottish Life.*

CURIOUS FACTS IN LIVES OF AUTHORS.

Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knees; Milton, before commencing his great work, invoked the influence of the Holy Spirit, and prayed that his lips might be touched with a live coal from off the altar; Chrysostom meditated and studied while contemplating of St. Paul.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Bentham composed after playing a prelude on the organ, or while taking his "ante jentacular" and "post-prandial" walks in his garden—the same by the way, that Milton occupied. Saint Bernard composed his Meditations amidst the woods; he delighted in nothing so much as the solitude of the dense forest, finding there, he said, something more profound and suggestive than any thing he could find in books. The storm would sometimes fall upon him, there, without for a moment interrupting his meditations. Camoens composed his verses with the roar of battle in his ears; for the Portuguese poet was a soldier, and a brave one, though a poet. He composed others of his most beautiful verses, at the time when his Indian slave was begging a subsistence for him in the streets. Tasso wrote his finest pieces in the lucid intervals of madness.

Rosseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at mid day; Byron at mid-night. Hardouin rose at four in the morning, and wrote till late at night. Aristotle was a tremendous worker; he took little sleep and was constantly retrenching it. He had a contrivance by which he awoke early, and to awake was with him to commence work. Demosthenes passed three months in a cavern by the sea-side, in laboring to overcome the defects of his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the Pope. He worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate in his brain, he would take his flute or his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy (for he was a skillful musician,) when the ideas would flow upon him again as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed Luther did not hesitate to say, that after theology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, is the art of prophets; it is the only other art, which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great gnarled man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts and papers carried to him there and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again to continue his studies. In his latter years he dictated his writings to secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt his facility of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his out door duties for days, weeks and months together. But so soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him again, he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Cujas, another learned man, used to study when laid all his length upon carpet, his face towards the floor, and there he revelled amidst piles of books which accumulated about him. The learned Amyot never studied without the harpsichord beside him; and he only quitted the pen to play it. Bentham, also, was extremely fond of the piano-forte, and had one in nearly every room in his house.

How fastidious was the temperance of Milton! He drank water, lived on the humblest fare. In his youth he studied during the greater part of the night; but in his more advanced years he went early to bed—by nine o'clock—rising to his studies at four in summer and five in winter.

He studied till mid day; then he took an hour's exercise, and after dinner he sang and played the organ, or listened to others' music. He studied again till six; till night he engaged in conversation with friends who came to see him. Then he supped, smoked a pipe of tobacco, drank a glass of water, and went to bed. Glorious visions came to him in the night, for it was then, while lying on his couch, that he composed in thought the greater part of his sublime poem. Sometimes when the fit of composition came strong upon him, he would summon his daughter to his side and commit to paper that which he had composed.

Milton was of opinion that the verses composed by him between the autumnal and spring equinoxes were always the best, and he was never satisfied with verses he had written at any other season. Alfieri, on the contrary, said that the equinoctial wind produced a state of almost "complete stupidity" in him. Like the nightingales he could only sing in summer. It was his favorite season.

Pascal wrote most of his thoughts on little scraps of paper, at his by-moments of leisure. He produced them with immense rapidity. He wrote in a kind of contracted language—like short hand, impossible to read, except by those who had studied it. It resembled the impatient and fiery scratches of Napoleon; yet, though half formed, the characters have the firmness and precision of the graver. Some one observed to Faguere (Pascal's editor,) "This work (deciphering it) must be very fatiguing to the eyes." "No," said he, "it is not the eyes that are fatigued so much as the brain."

A great deal might be said about the first failures of authors and orators. Demosthenes stammered, and was almost inaudible, when he first tried to speak before Philip. He seemed like a man moribund. Other orators have broken down like Demosthenes, in their first effort. Curran tried to speak for the first time, at a meeting of the Irish Historical Society; but the words died on his lips, and he sat down amid titters—an individual present characterizing him as *orator Mum*. Boileau broke down as an advocate, and so did Cowper, the poet. Montesquieu and Bentham were also failures in the same profession, but mainly through disgust with it. Addison, when a member of the House of Commons, once rose to speak, but he could not overcome his diffidence, and ever after remained silent.

A highly respectable lady in Baltimore, and the mother of a family, was approached by a Federal detective, and under the pretence that he was about to go South, he offered to convey anything she might wish to send to her friends. The unfortunate lady fell into the trap, and entrusted him with letters and some presents, which he duly turned over to his employers. She was lodged in the common jail, subsequently tried by a military commission, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The way to avoid great faults, is to avoid small ones.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

FRENCH MUSTARD.—One ounce of mustard and two pinches of salt are mixed in a large wineglassful of boiling water, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours. Then pound in a mortar one clove of garlic, a small handful of tarragon, another of garden cress, and add to the mustard, putting vinegar according to taste.

WORTH KNOWING.—Horace Walpole wrote: "Use a little bit of alum twice or thrice a week, no bigger than half your nail, till it has all dissolved in your mouth, and then spit it out. This has so fortified my teeth they are strong as the pen of Junius. I learned it of Mrs. Grosvenor, who had not a speck in her teeth till her death."

TO REMOVE MARKS OF RAIN FROM A CLOTH MANTLE.—Take a damp cloth, and damp the place marked with the rain; then take a hot iron and iron the mantle all over, and the marks will be removed.

TO CLEAN CANE CHAIR BOTTOMS.—Turn up the chair bottom, and wash well, so that it may become completely soaked. If very dirty, use soap. A slight washing of the upper part with sponge, or flannel and water, will suffice. Let the chairs dry in the open air, if possible, or in a place where there is a thorough draught, and they will become as tight and firm as when new, provided they be not broken.

TO PRESERVE MILK.—We have heard that the following simple method for preserving milk from turning may be depended upon, and that by means of this process it can be kept sweet for a considerable time: Take any quantity of really fresh milk, put it into a bottle well corked, and plunge into boiling water for a quarter of an hour.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One egg, one cup of milk, two and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cup of white sugar, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. To be eaten with sauce.

GINGER SNAPS.—Two cups of molasses, one of lard, a tablespoon of ginger, a tablespoon of saleratus, dissolved in as little hot water as possible; flour; roll very thin.

THE POCKET BOOK.

"Tom Jackson says he does not believe there is a God; he says he never saw him. And I don't know as I believe; I never saw him," said John Clary, just come in from the society of Tom Jackson.

"I do," replied his mother; and said nothing more.

A week or two after this, John burst into the kitchen, with Tom Jackson at his heels. "O see, mother," he cried, "what I have found—such a handsome pocket book."

"Where did you find it?" asked his mother.

"In Pine Grove Now, whom do you suppose it belongs to?"

"Did it not grow there?" said his mother.

"Grow there!" exclaimed John, lifting up his eyebrows with great surprise. "A pocket book grow in the woods! Who ever heard of such a thing? It could not be."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Why not?" replied the boy: "the pocket book was made on purpose. Look here!" opening it; "here is a place for the bank bills; and here is a little out of the way spot, with a snug fastening, for gold dollars, and a memorandum book, and a pencil case, and such a beautiful gold pencil. Look, mother—with a pen and gold both, it was made for a man to use."

"Some contrivances, here, certainly," said his mother, putting down her work, and taking it in her hands for examination. "It is one of the most useful pocket books I ever saw. If it did not grow there, perhaps it made itself."

Both boys stared at her more and more.

"Why, mother, you talk foolish!" said John, with a puzzled and sober air. "There must have been a man with a mind to have made this."

"A man that knew how—a pretty neat workman," added Tom Jackson.

"How do you know? You never saw him," said Mrs. Clary.

"No, but I've seen his work; and that's enough to convince me. I am just as certain that somebody made it as if I saw him."

"You are?" said Mrs. Clary, "how so?"

"Why, mother," said John, very much in earnest, "you see the pocket book had to be planned to a certain purpose. Now, it must have had a planner; that's the long and short of it; and I know it just as if I saw it planned and done. It's foolish to think otherwise."

"Now," said his mother, "it is just as foolish, when you see the wonderful contrivance of the beings around you, and the design with which they are put together, for you to doubt or to deny there is a God who made them. Who planned your eyes to see with, your ears to hear with? Can eyes make themselves? Can a man make a bird? Who created the sun, and planned the day and night? Did your parents plan your fingers and make them grow? You know perfectly well, that a Great Being thought beforehand, designed and contrived the eye, the ear, and the sun, and your fingers—all things and all being, that is God, the eternal Mind, the great Maker of us all."

THE ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.—The nearest approach in ancient times to the newspaper was the Acta Diurna (proceedings of this day), a kind of gazette, published daily at Rome, under the authority of the Government. It contained an account of the proceedings of the public assemblies, of the law courts, of the punishment of offenders, and a list of births, marriages and deaths. The proceedings of the public assemblies and the law courts were obtained by means of reporters called actuaries. The proceedings of the Senate were not published till the time of Julius Cæsar, and this custom was prohibited by Augustus. An account of the proceedings of the Senate was still preserved, though not published, and Tacitus informs us that some Senator was chosen by the Emperor to compile the account. The Acta was frequently consulted, and appealed to by later historians.

Macauley, in the twenty-first chapter of the fourth volume of his history of England, has given a highly entertaining and instructive sketch of the rise and progress of newspapers in England.

WELL SAID.—A noble saying is recorded of a member of the British House of Commons, who, by his own industry and perseverance, had won his way to that high position. A proud scion of aristocracy one day taunted him with his humble origin, saying, "I remember when you blacked my father's boots" Well, sir," was the noble response, "*did I not do it well?*"

It was a curious circumstance in the history of the French Revolution, that after the system of *assignats* had utterly broken down, and the people had begun to amuse themselves by papering the walls of their houses with those exhausted promises of the Republic; when the system of *mandats* had also run its course, and this last form of paper money had become worthless as the first; all at once, to the surprise of the people at home, and still more of their enemies abroad, France found herself in the enjoyment of an abundant and spontaneous specie currency. The great effort of Mr. Pitt and the English financiers for many years had been to break down the finances of the Revolutionists. They had promised themselves that the day in which they should succeed in accomplishing this object, would see France at the feet of England humbly petitioning for the return of the Bourbons. But to their utter astonishment they found that, in destroying the paper system of France, they had conferred all unawares, the happiest boon upon the Revolutionists which they could have desired. In labouring at this work England had imposed upon herself a paper currency equal in volume to four hundred millions of dollars, in the form of bank paper; and her financiers saw, to their infinite amazement and chagrin, the French people enjoying a healthy specie currency, while their own country groaned under an inflated circulation, amounting, all told, to eighty millions of pounds sterling.—*Examiner.*

THE RUSSIAN NEW YEAR.—New Year's day in Russia is the 13th of January of our calendar, and as it is usual for the officials of the Empire to pay their respects to the Czar on that day, the Russian Embassador to France, after paying his respects to the French Emperour, set out for St. Petersburg to make his annual bow to his sovereign.

Children's Department.

THE LAMBS OF THE FLOCK.

BY LILLIAN.

The little ones at play!
The sporting lambs, that softly press the sweets
From thornless flowers wherever they may stray,
The morning sunshine of my pilgrim way.
The sweetest earthly smile my spirit greets,
The dearest boon of life are they.

I love them, and I bless
The God who gives them to this world of ours,
So pure, so full of Heaven's own blessedness,
Akin to angels seem they; and I press
Them to my heart as gifts from Eden bowers,
To thrill me with their warm caress.

So near the jasper wall,
So very near seem they the gates of pearl,
I deem they hear the angels when they call,
Deem flashes of celestial glory fall
Upon their foreheads and each sunny curl,
To waken dreams of heaven in all.

How much of joy they bring!
How much of love and guileless innocence!
How much of trusting faith in everything!
How sweet the simple melodies they sing!
They are the fountains at the hearthstone whence
Unnumbered pleasures daily spring!

Then, mother, guard them well!
Oh, lead their little feet in pleasant ways!
Charm their young lives with love's enrapturing spell,
Make home the bower where they shall love to dwell!
With heavenly armour shield their morning days,
And every rising passion quell!

They need thy watchful care.
Oh, give the influence of a loving life,
The lifting up of many a fervent prayer!
So mayst thou keep them free from every snare,
So strengthen for the field of manly strife,
And win them glorious triumph there!

KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.

And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, and the head artificers, and cunning workers in silver and gold, and in wood, and in ivory, and stone—yea, all who had aided in rearing the Temple of the Lord—and he said unto them:

"Sit ye down at my table, I have prepared a feast for my chief workers and cunning artificers. Stretch forth your hand, therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Is not a skillful artificer deserving of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land, the oil thereof, were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festal chamber. Then Solomon, the king, was wroth, and said:

"What manner of man art thou?"

And the man answered and said:

"When men wish to honor me, they call me Son of the Forge; but when they desire to mock me, they call me blacksmith; and seeing that the toiling of working in the fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and in truth, thy servant desires no better."

"But," said Solomon, "why came you thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the Temple are invited?"

"Please ye, my Lord, I came rudely," replied the man, "because thy servants obliged me to force my way; but I came not unbidden. Was not it proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were invited to dine with the King of Israel?"

Then he who carved the cherubim said:

"This fellow is no sculptor."

And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said:

"Neither is he a workman in fine metals."

And he who raised the walls said:

"He is not a cutter of stone."

And he who made the roof cried out:

"He is not cunning in cedar wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting pieces of strange timber together."

Then said Solomon, "What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee to be plucked by the beard, scourged, and stoned to death with stones?"

And when the Son of the Forge heard this, he was in no sort dismayed, and, advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a glass of wine, and said:

"O King, live forever! The chief men of the workers in wood, and gold, and stone have said that I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am their superior: before they lived was I created. I am their master, and they are my servants." And he turned him round, and said to the chiefs of the carvers in stone:

"Who made the tools with which you carve?"

And he said:

"The blacksmith."

And he said to the chief of the masons:

"Who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?"

And he said:

"The blacksmith."

And he said to the chief of the workers in wood:

"Who made the tools with which you hewed trees on Lebanon, and formed them into the pillars and roof of the Temple?"

And he said:

"The blacksmith."

Then he said to the artificer in gold and ivory:

"Who makes your instruments, by which you work beautiful things for my lord, the King?"

And he said:

"The blacksmith."

"Enough, enough, good fellow!" said Solomon, "thou hast proved that I have invited thee, and that thou art men's father in art. Go wash the emut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men—thou art more."

So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and the blacksmith has been honored ever since.—*London Magazine.*

A FABLE FOR THE YOUNG.

THE SPIDER.

Earnest had accompanied his father into the vineyards, which were rich with promise for the coming autumn. There he found a honey bee struggling in the web of a large garden spider which had already opened its fangs to seize upon its prey; but Earnest set the bee at liberty, and destroyed the glistening snare.

The father observed what had passed, inquired of his son how he could so lightly esteem the skill and ingenuity of the little artist, as to annihilate its work in a moment.

"Didst thou not see with what beauty and order those slender threads were interwoven? How could'st thou then, be at the same moment so pitiful and yet so hard-hearted?"

But the boy excused himself, saying: "Is there not evil in the spider's art? for it tends to destruction; whereas, the bee gathers honey and wax within its cell; so I gave freedom to the bee, and destroyed the spider's web."

The father was pleased at the decision of a simple child, who saw no beauty in ingenuity, when its aim was destruction.

"But," continued the father, "perhaps you have been unjust towards the spider. See how if protects the ripening grapes from the flies and wasps, by means of the net which it weaves around the branches."

"Does it do so," asked the boy, "with the intention of protecting our grapes, or merely that it may satisfy its own thirst for blood?"

"Truly," replied the father, "it troubles itself very little about our grapes."

"Wherefore," inquired Earnest, "does the spider sit so solitary in its web, whilst the bees live sociably together, and work in union? Why might not the spider also make a huge web, and use it in common?"

"Dear child," answered his father, "a good object alone can ensure friendly co-operation. The bone of wickedness or selfishness contains within itself the seeds of dissolution. Therefore, wise nature never attempts that which men too often learn by their own experience to be vain and impracticable."

On their way homeward the father observed: "Hast thou not learnt somewhat from the spider to day, my boy? Remember that in this world we shall often find good and evil mixed together—our friends and foes side by side, so that what is good may, from the contrast, appear all the more beautiful. Thus we may learn a lesson even from what is evil in itself.—*From the German.*

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES &
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 12, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '621y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.
Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.
THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $20,662.60 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.
Amount of property now insured, $1,535,698.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26
DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
M. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,
E. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall, Wilm'g'n.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President,*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President,*
C. A. McMILLAN, *Secretary,*
John Collins and C. C. McCrimmon, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June 16, 1860tf.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carol

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD

VOL. VIII.--NO. 10. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS, for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular accounts must be accompanied by the money.

Advertisements not marked with the desired number of insertions, will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

LUCILE'S VOW.

BY LUCILA.

I saw her in her childhood,
A gentle, pensive child,
Her low, sweet tones and sunny smile
Did many an hour beguile.
I loved her for her gentleness,
I loved her for her truth;
She was the fairest flower that bloomed
Along the path of youth!

I saw her in her girlhood—
Her brow serenely fair—
And folded were the massy braids
Of her dark auburn hair;
Her form was lithe and graceful;
Oh, how the heart did cling
To that sweet, joyous bird of song,
That fair and girlish thing!

I saw her in her loveliness,
Her bloom and early youth,
Before the altar consecrate
Unto the God of truth;
And through the long church windows,
Came down a heavenly ray,
And *fairer* was that marble brow,
And *purer* from that day.

I saw her as a maiden,
When round her braided hair,
Was bound the wreath of orange buds,
With waxen petals fair;
I heard the low vow spoken,
Which made her *his* for life,
And I knew the deep, the deathless love,
Of that young, trusting wife!

Trusting, her heart was made to *trust*—
She knew but to confide—
And what a wealth of love was given
By that sweet, girlish bride!
Given to one whose fervent vows
Were registered in heaven,
To *love*, to *cherish* as his *life*,
To *him*, that wealth was given.

[illegible]
Then her gaze soon turned
To that sweet nestling on her breast,
And o'er it fondly yearned;
More fondly still, because her heart
The bitter truth had learned,
That HE who sought its priceless store,
Its depth of feeling *spurned*.

I saw her dying, *dying*—
Beside her couch I stood—
They said consumption's fevered glow
Consumed her young life's blood;
But I *knew* her heart was broken,
And I am weeping now,
That death and tears and sorrow,
Were in that maiden's vow.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CITIZENS OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM.

When our Saviour was brought the second time before Pilate, the Roman Governor, one of the charges adroitly preferred against him was, that He claimed to be king of the Jews, and was therefore the enemy of Cæsar. Hence the interrogation of Pilate, "Art thou the king of the Jews?" To which our Saviour replied, "My kingdom is not of this world." Disclaiming all pretensions to a temporal kingdom, still he acknowledged that he had a kingdom and was born to be a king. Possessing all power in heaven and on earth, He is "King of kings, and Lord of lords." And although he does not wield a temporal sceptre, still by him "kings reign and princes decree justice." But distinct from this influence which he exercises over temporal rulers, he has a spiritual kingdom, over which he reigns supreme. This kingdom does not consist of worldly riches and honors, nor of pomp and carnal pleasures. "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." It is fellowship and communion with Christ, who is the source of all spiritual joy. Disregarding the external condition or rank of men, he sets up his kingdom in their hearts, and, enthroned in the hearts of his subjects, he sways their affections and rules over them, in love and mercy. "A bruised reed will he not break, and smoking flax shall He not quench." And his kingdom will endure through all time and eternity. Nations may rise and fall, kingdoms may be dashed to pieces, and empires crumble into dust, but of this kingdom there is no end. "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation."

What a high privilege it is to be a citizen of such an everlasting kingdom as this, which consists in "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." But all men do not belong to this kingdom, only those who have been "born of the Spirit" and adopted into the royal family of heaven are citizens of this spiritual kingdom. And as the children of this kingdom have not entered upon its full possession, they only enjoy a foretaste of its everlasting felicity while on their earthly pilgrimage. Their union with Christ and their spiritual joy is but an earnest of what awaits them. And yet they often feel in their souls that Christ's kingdom is set up within them, and that heaven has begun on earth. But the King has not disguised the fact "that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." Hence while on their earthly pilgrimage christians are to expect trials and sorrows and afflictions. They are only children in their minority who have not obtained their inheritance. But by grace they will triumph over all their enemies, and rejoice in all their afflictions and at last enter into the kingdom of heaven. Their King is their strength and comfort through all the sorrows and troubles of life, and when they are called upon to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death, he will still be with them as a rod and staff to comfort them, and will enable them to exclaim, "O death where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory!" Having triumphed over the last enemy death, the King will then say to them, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of world." The saint will then conclude with the Apostle, "that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which will then be revealed in them." What a comfort to the christian's heart in these times of war and perplexity, and when so many are driven from their homes, to feel that they have a home in heaven, that the door of their Father's house of many mansions is still open to them, and that their kingdom is not disturbed by these earthly conflicts, but still stands unmoved in its everlasting peace.

It is surely comforting to know that every citizen of that kingdom, however poor or persecuted in this world, shall yet enter into the full possession of that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for them. But we can neither describe nor comprehend all the glories and joys of that everlasting inheritance. We might speak of their being like their King, of their reigning with him, judging angels and sitting with him in his throne, as he sits in his Father's throne. We might speak of their crowns of glory, the golden harps and the palms of victory and the song of redeeming love, but every heart should be satisfied with the declaration of the Apostle, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

[illegible] BROUGHT TO DIE BY.

[illegible]ve me a great thought," said a distinguished naturalist in his last moments, "A great thought to soothe and strengthen me." So, his attendants spoke to him of the sea with its rolling billows, and the sky with its broad dome. For the same purpose, to soothe and strengthen us in the dying hour, we all shall need some great thought. Grand as the thought suggested above is, it will not suffice; for there will be a day when the heavens shall be rolled up as a scroll and pass away, and there shall be no more sea. Thus will vanish the subject of a great dying thought, when invisible hands shall stop the machinery which moves the present suns and systems.

The ambitious man's great dying thought may be that he gained the pinnacle of "Fame's proud temple." But time will consume the marble intended to perpetuate his memory. The avaricious man will think of the treasure he has heaped up. But he knows not for whom he gathered it, and of all his possessions he can carry nothing with him, and now he must pass into eternity poor and wretched. The proud man may think of the eminence attained among his fellows, and the homage he received from them. But very soon, men will neither know nor care that he ever lived, while his dust lies as low as the meanest.

The lover of pleasure may think of the enjoyment he has had. But what comfort is this, seeing it is all past, and only suffering and wo before him! The scholar thinks of his great store of knowledge. And yet how much remains that he never learned, and how little he knows of the untried future on which his spirit is about to enter!

The warrior thinks of his conquests and renown, and the fame which his valor purchased for his country. But the day may come, in which an insulting foe will dance upon his grave, and the name of that country, for which he bled, be a hissing and reproach among the nations.

It is pleasant to turn from the emptiness of all earthly subjects, to the christian's great dying thought, which is Christ, the hope of glory. Would you soothe and comfort him in his last moments? Then speak to him of Jesus, of that Friend who sticketh closer than a brother, who was constant to those he loved, even unto death, who now and ever liveth to intercede for his followers, and has promised never to forsake them. Speak to the expiring christian of a Saviour's dying love, and of all the blessings it has purchased for him. Speak to him of the comfort he has had amid his trials; of strength imparted in his weakness; of escape granted from temptation; of deliverance vouchsafed from danger; of patience begotten in him under disappointment; of light shining on his darkness; of the songs that were given to him in the night. Speak to him of the safe journey he has made through a wilderness of dangers; of protection in a fierce conflict; of sufficient strength imparted to run with patience the race set before him, and now almost ended. Speak of all these things, though they be now past, for they are gifts from his Saviour, and they will calm his fears as he approaches the gates of death. And speak to him of the rod and staff that will comfort him in passing through the dark valley.

Repeat to him: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

Fail not to speak to him of the joys that are at God's right hand, of the bliss that awaits him beyond the grave. There stands his [illegible], that shall not be moved; there is his [illegible] not; there he shall [illegible] rest [illegible] glory.

[illegible] possible that yourself should now know much—for eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, what things the Lord has in store for them that love him. Still speak to the dying christian of what the Scriptures tell us of the saints' inheritance. It will surely be a great thought, and it will strengthen him to feel that this blessedness is now so near—that very soon he will wave the victor's palm and sing the victor's song—that in a little while he will be with the spirits of just men made perfect, with all the redeemed who, in every age have gone to be forever with the Lord, with his own friends and kindred who crossed the flood before him, and, above all, with Jesus, *to see Him as he is, and to be like Him*. A mortal can ask no more—no greater thought to die by.

Selections.

From Tract No. 410 of the London Rel. Tract Society.

TEN THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Reader, where will you be, when, in reference to the scenes of the present world, you will have to utter these words? "Ten thousand years!" How vast such a duration seems! So many years have not passed since our first parents were created. You have lived but a few short years, yet a period will come when you shall have lived thus long in the unseen world. Perhaps you look back on events that took place ten or twenty years ago, and even these are of small importance. How little the pleasure you enjoyed, or the pain you suffered, twenty years ago, now concerns you! but what will be your estimate of present things, and what your feelings, when all [illegible] of mortal life shall be over, at the [illegible] of a hundred centuries, and when [illegible] here interested, pained, or pleased, you will have to say, "It is ten thousand years ago!"

Come, look forward to that distant period, and think of views and feelings that will be cherished then.

Survey the present world: How brightly shines its sun! How fair and lovely are the bloom and verdure of spring, the richness of summer, and the abundance of autumn! How glorious the splendors of the noonday sun, and the softer splendors of a star-light night! What will all this be to you, when you say, "I saw that sun with pleasure, and the starry firmament! Spring, summer and autumn I welcomed with delight, but it is ten thousand years ago since, for the last time, I beheld earth, sun, and moon, and saw the changing seasons pass along."

Think of the charms of domestic life; a mother's fondness and a father's affection. Think of the marriage union, with all its tender anxieties, and all its pleasures; of the friendly fireside, of the social home, where the weary rested and comfort dwelt. All has long ended. Of every domestic delight and anxiety you may say, "It is ten thousand years ago since I left my long-loved home, to enter it no more, since I formed one of an affectionate circle there, smiled when they smiled, and sorrowed when they wept. The last of those smiles was lighted up, and the last of those tears was dropped, ten thousand years ago."

Think of the scenes of public agitation, the strife of parties, the tumult of nations. All will long have ceased, and events that now agitate millions will be faintly remembered, and utterly disregarded, while of each it may be said, "It is ten thousand years ago."

Think of the day of death. You have to die. Your heart must throb for the last time, and your spirit struggle with the agonies of dissolving nature. After this you will lie a lifeless corpse, and soon, among the ruins and silence of the grave, be quite forgotten. Ages will roll along, but at length will come the period when you may say, "It is ten thousand years since I lay languishing in pain on the bed of death, since the last struggle came, and my spirit quitted its clay-built tabernacle till the resurrection morning. That hour so long dreaded has long gone by, even my dying hour is now ten thousand years ago."

The solemnities of eternal judgment are now before you. "The Lord himself will descend from heaven." "The heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. "Before the King "will be gathered all nations," and he will pronounce the final doom of all. At length that great day will close. Eternity will roll along till you will have to exclaim, even of the judgment day, "It is ten thousand years ago." Ten thousand years ago I stood before the Judge's awful bar; I heard Him welcome the blest, and doom the lost to utter misery. I heard the triumphant anthems of the saved, and the shrieks and wailings of the condemned. Ten thousand years have passed since the Judge left his judgment throne, and ascend[illegible]

Once did I deplore the evil I [illegible] all [illegible]. Once did I deplore the evil I felt within, and sorrow for the ravages of sin witnessed all around. But all has long since ceased. Ten thousand years has healed by sixes I ended my last conflict, endured my last sorrow, and struggled with my last foe. A hundred centuries have passed since I left the church below, but they have known no fear, no pain, no conflict. My latest grief, my latest toil, was ten thousand years ago."

ROWLAND HILL'S FOUR HEADS.—Very few ministers ever regarded order in their sermons less than did Rowland Hill. His sermons were generally of the slapdash kind. When he once went to Edinburgh to preach a Sabbath, one of the elders, after the morning sermon, gently hinted that they were in the habit of hearing sermons with heads and particulars in them. "Very well," said Rowland, "I will endeavor to remember that." After reading his text to some three thousand in the evening, he began, "I understand that you did not approve of my sermon this morning, but want to hear 'four heads,' and I know not yet how many particulars.' First, I shall go round about my text; secondly, I shall come up to my text; thirdly, I shall go through my text; and fourthly, I shall go away from my text." It is said that he managed the last head decidedly the best.

Once, preaching on the importance of the union of Christians, he said, "I do not wish the walls of separation between the different bodies of Christians to be entirely destroyed, but only *lowered* that we may more easily [illegible] hands over them."

One Sabbath when preaching for Mr. Jay, of Bath, he read the words, "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." [illegible] from the book, as though [illegible]

A man once applied to Mr. Hill for admission to his Church, and began an account of his religious experience by relating a dream. Mr. Hill replied, "We will tell you what we think of your dream after we see how you go on now you are awake."

COWPER WILL.—Manhood will come, and old age will come, and the dying bed will come, and the very last look you shall ever cast upon your acquaintance will come, and the agony of the parting breath will come, and the time when you are stretched a lifeless corpse before the eyes of weeping relatives will come, and the coffin that is to inclose you will come, and that hour when the company assembled to carry you to the churchyard will come, and that minute when you are put in the grave will come, and the throwing in of the loose dirt into the narrow house where you are laid, and the spreading of the green sod over it—all, all will come on every living creature who now hears me; and in a few brief years, the minister who now speaks, and the people who now listen will be carried to their long homes, and make room for another generation. Now all this, you know, must and will happen—your common sense and common experience serve to convince you of it. Perhaps it may have been little thought of in the days of careless, and thoughtless, and thankless unconcern which you have spent hitherto; but I call upon you to think of it now, to lay it seriously to heart, and no longer trifle and delay when the high matters of death, and judgment, and eternity are thus set so evidently before you. And the sidings wherewith I am charged—and the blood lieth upon your own head and not upon mine, if you will not listen to them—the object of my coming amongst you is to let you know what more tidings are to come; it is to carry you beyond the regions of sight and of sense, to the regions of faith, and to assure you, in the name of Him who cannot lie, that as sure as the hour of laying the body in the grave comes, so surely will also come the hour of the spirit returning to God who gave it. Yes, the day of final reckoning will come, and the appearance of the Son of God in heaven, and his mighty angels around Him, will come, and the opening of the books will come, and the standing of men of all generations before the judgment seat will come, and the solemn passing of that sentence which is to fix you for eternity will come."—*Dr. Chalmers.*

MARRIAGE.—The intervention of a priest, or rather ecclesiastical functionary, was not deemed indispensable to a marriage until the Council of Trent, in 1600. The celebrated decree passed in that session interdicted any marriage, otherwise than in the presence of the priest and at least two witnesses. But before the time of Pope Innocent III. (1118) there was no solemnization of marriage in the church, but the bridegroom came to the bride's house and led her home to his own, which was all the ceremony then used. Banns were first directed to be published by Canon Walter, in the year 1200.

There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion within is counsellor and friend. The cloud can darken it for its twin stars are mantled in the soul. No storm can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor.

[illegible] Esther, 8th chapter and 9th verse, having 20 words and 127 letters; shortest verse, 1st Chronicles and 25th verse, having 3 words and twelve letters.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times; the word reverend occurs but once in the Bible, namely, Psalms 111th and 9th verse. The first record of a burial in a coffin was Joseph, in Genesis, 5th chapter and 26th verse. The 19th chapter of 2d book of Kings and 37th of Isaiah are alike. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the alphabet, I and J being as one and the same. The book of Esther has ten chapters, and neither Lord nor God is to be found therein. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike; each verse of the 136th Psalm end alike. There are no words or names in the Bible of more than six syllables. The two finest chapters in the Bible to read are the 2d chapter of Job and the 26th of Acts.

The Apocrypha (not inspired) contains 183 chapters, 6081 verses and 152,185 words.

The New Testament contains 26 books, 250 chapters, 7,950 verses, 181,253 words, 838,380 letters. The middle book of the New Testament is the 2d Epistle to Thessalonians; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of Romans. The middle verse is Acts 17th chapter and 17th verse. The longest book of the New Testament is Matthew, having 28 chapters; the shortest book, 2d Epistle of John, having 1 chapter; longest chapter, Luke the 1st, having 80 verses; shortest chapter, 1st Epistle of John, having 10 verses; longest verse, Rev. 20th chapter and 4th verse, having 276 letters and 65 words; shortest verse, is John, 11th chapter and 35th verse, having 9 letters and two words. The word "and" occurs in the New Testament 10,684 times. Nowhere except in the 2d Timothy, is the name grand-mother mentioned in the Bible. The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words, and 2,566,480 letters.

The middle chapter or division of the Bible is the 117th Psalm, the middle verse in the Bible is Psalm 118th, verse 18; the middle line is 2d Chronicles, 4th chapter and 10th verse. The first division of the divine oracles into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the 19th century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand in the present translation. In 1861, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses, as we now have them. Robert Stephens, a French printer, had previously (1551) divided the New Testament into verses as they now are. A Bible in the University of Gottingen is written on 5,476 palm leaves.

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.—A late number of *Frazer's Magazine* has the following:

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily dressed, with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edge, and a glaring yellow silk pocket handkerchief, broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard, in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous songs leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit.

A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets; or eating or drinking with disgusting voracity. If ever Oliver Goldsmith had been married he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man you know little about, oddly dressed or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manners, you may be tolerably sure he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men. The wife's advices are like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. These are wholesome though painful shears, snipping off little growths of self conceit and folly.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—An Alabama Methodist has pledged $100,000, to be equally divided between the two Orphan Institutions proposed by that denomination in that State.

[illegible] increase. The more wide our field of observation, and the closer our scrutiny, the more will instances of moral excellence, as fruits of faith in Christ, brighten on the vision, as new tracts of stars come into view in galaxies and nebulæ, under the penetrative power of the telescope. All believers are thus God's witnesses, by a holy life; and this to the confounding of Infidelity, which can show no such seals. Our very familiarity with this class of facts deadens our susceptibility of their just force. We almost weary of seeing men made better by Christianity. But let us see how the account will read, if we reverse the statement, and imagine such things recorded of Infidelity. Let me feign the history of such inverted revival thus: A man well known as a liar, swindler, and profane swearer, has lately been convinced of the falsity of Christianity, and has consequently abandoned all his evil course. A riotous, drunken ruffian, the scourge of his family and terror of his neighborhood, has lately become quiet, pure, and temperate, and has closed his den of madness, all as the fruit of Deism, to which he has been converted. Two miserable debauchees ascribe their return to a life of virtue to having embraced the doctrine of universal salvation, and express great comfort that Judas Iscariot passed immediately to glory. An entire community has just sustained a transformation from litigious conflict and angry feud to concord and humanity, from yielding to the belief that there is no God. You are startled, and justly. Infidelity bears no such fruit, and summons no such witnesses; while the religion of the Bible exhibits them with uniformity, splendor, and inculpable interest.—*J. A. Alexander.*

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—[illegible] in a letter to her sister [illegible] 1862, relates the following interesting incident:

"The other morning, the captain of one of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes breakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's, and related the following: One day he went out of his own ship to dine on board of another. While there, a storm arose, which in a short time made an entire wreck of his own ship, to which it was impossible for him to return. He had left on board two little boys, one four and the other five years old, under the care of a poor old black servant. The people struggled to get out of the sinking ship into a large boat, and the poor black took his two children, tied them in a bag, and putting in a little pot of sweetmeats for them, slung them across his shoulders and put them in the boat. The boat by this time was quite full, and as the black was stepping in himself, he was told by the master that there was no room for him—that either he or his children must perish, for the weight of both must sink the boat. The exalted, heroic negro did not hesitate a moment. 'Very well,' said he, 'give my duty to my master, and tell him I beg pardon for all my faults,' and then guess the rest—plunged to the bottom, never to rise again until the sea shall give up her dead.

"I told it the other day to Lord Monboddo, who fairly burst into tears. The greatest lady in this land wants me to make an elegy of it, but it is above posey."

FAITHFUL STEWARDS.—A nobleman advised a French bishop to make an addition to his house of a new wing in the modern style. The bishop immediately answered him:

"The difference my lord, that there is between your advice and that which the devil gave to our Savior is, Satan advised Jesus to change the stones into bread, that the poor might be fed; and you desire me to turn the bread of the poor into stones."

Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the times of Edgar, sold the sacred gold and silver vessels belonging to the church, to relieve the poor people during a famine, saying: "That there was no reason that the senseless temples of God should abound in riches, while his living temples were perishing with hunger."

Butler, Bishop of Durham, being applied to, on some occasion, for a charitable subscription, asked a steward what money he had in his house. The steward informed him there were five hundred pounds. "Five hundred pounds!" said the bishop; "what a shame for a bishop to have such a sum in his possession!" He ordered it all to be immediately given to the poor."

THE ORPHANS' FUND.—Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D., Agent appointed by the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the collection of funds for the education of the children of wounded and deceased Confederate soldiers, addressed the Methodist congregations in Petersburg last Sabbath, at Washington St. church, and collected about nine thousand dollars. This was considered a very liberal contribution.—*The Messenger.*

SEVERAL EASTERN ECCLESIASTICS are expected in England soon. They are to come commissioned by the Synod of Moscow, to make definite inquiries regarding the present position of the Church of England, with a view to restore intercommunion.

...under all conditions. If they attain to ... perfect standard, they ought to be received, approved and defended. If they fall short, or miss by a wide divergence, they should be denounced as worthless and ...

The safety of the people is the supreme law of the State. Hence all nations have some established rules and regulations which at once define wherein that safety consists and provide what appears to be the best means by which it may be conserved and promoted. With some these rules exist in the form of a written constitution wherein certain powers are conceded to the government thereby created, certain checks and limitations imposed on its authority, certain rights tenaciously reserved, and the general object and purpose of the common agent plainly indicated.

With some, these rules are unwritten, but a long course of action in the same direction, continuous movement in the same grooves, so to speak, uniform judicial determinations of ancient customs and laws, define with no less accuracy the rights of the people and the limitations of authority. With others, the will of the sovereign, ostensibly, is the rule; yet his will is, in few instances, wholly arbitrary. The general sense of right, the general desire to advance the common interest and well-being, the knowledge that the splendor of the throne is but a reflection of the happiness of the people, will usually suffice to control excesses, reform abuses, and enforce those obligations which exist in reality on the part of the sovereign, and are wanting in appearance only. From these considerations we conclude that the morality of the State is to be tested: First, by its Constitution, by which we mean that rule whereby it proposes to secure and promote the safety, welfare, happiness and progress of the people. Second, by the instruments which it has provided for the accomplishment of this, the only true end of its creation; and herein we must include the laws of a State and also those who make expound and execute them, in their political capacity as co-ordinate branches of the government. If the *rule* be right and the instruments competent and faithful, then the morality of the State is complete. If the rule be wrong *or* the instruments incompetent or unfaithful, then the morality of the State is defective.

TO OUR READERS.

We shall continue to issue the *Presbyterian* regularly, until the "Greeks"—we mean Yankees—"are at our doors." Our subscribers may look for our accustomed appearance, and we trust that our serenity will not become unduly disturbed. This is an important week in our history. The whole nation will soon be gathered in their accustomed places of worship, to pour out their souls in earnest prayers for our deliverance. And it may be that while the people pray, the Lord will be gracious and stretch forth his arm to save. LET US KEEP THE FAST.

THE CULTURE OF SORROW.—Nearly all sorrow, while it lasts, depresses action, destroys hope, and crushes energy; but it renders the sensitiveness more acute, the sympathies more genial, and the whole character less selfish and more considerate. It is said that in nature, but for the occasional seasons of drought, the best lands would soon degenerate; but these seasons cause the lands to suck up from the currents beneath, with the moisture, all those mineral manures that restore and fertilize the soil above. It is thus with sickness and with sorrow; once surmounted, they fertilize the character and develop from the deep fountains of the human heart a joy and fruitfulness not otherwise attainable.

HELP OF THE SPIRIT IN PREACHING.—To the glory of the Divine faithfulness, I declare that some of my happiest pulpit opportunities have been, when I have gone up stairs with trembling knees and dejected spirit; nay twice or thrice, when I had been so far reduced as to be unable to fix on a text, till the psalm or hymn was about over. Those are not desirable trials; but they redound to the praise of him who has said, "without me ye are nothing." At times of doubt and barrenness cast yourself at large upon God, and disbribute the word as you are enabled. In all probability the fishes and loaves will increase in your hands, and God will administer bread enough and to spare.—*Toplady.*

HIGGAION.—This word occurs in Psalm, 9. 16. It signifies meditation, and summons the reader to meditate on the verse; and that time may be given for this useful exercise, the word Selah is added, i. e. pause. Upon what is the reader called to stop and reflect? It is this: "The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands." Let the wicked pause and meditate on those words of solemn and terrible import.

RE-UNION OF BIBLE SOCIETIES?—It is stated that the American and Foreign Bible Society, which, twenty-eight years ago, withdrew from the American Bible society, on a dispute about the translation of *baptize* into foreign tongues, has appointed a committee to consider the question of re-union with the old society.

IS THERE A GOD?—The eccentric John Randolph once ascended the lofty point of the Blue Ridge to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and overwhelmed him with the sense of a present Deity. "Jack," said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him, "if anybody hereafter says there is no God, *tell him he lies.*"

PRAYER.—One has quaintly but truly said, "God looks not at oratory of your prayers, how eloquent there are; nor their geometry how long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many they are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are; but he looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are."

ROMISH CATHEDRAL.—Bishop McCloskey has opened subscriptions in New York city to complete this building on a scale which will make it the most costly church edifice in the United States.

Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
Rev. Jno. Leyburn, D. D., *Secretary*, Richmond, Va.
James Miller, Esq., *Treasurer*, " "

TO SEND PRESBYTERIAN TO SOLDIERS.—Three Ladies of Sumter, $50; Soldiers' Library, Lynchburg, $50; Oak Plane ch., $83; J. H. McC., $30; Mrs. S. T. H., $10; Miss E. H., $10; Miss J. L., $10; Mrs. M. W., $10; Miss E. M. M., $10; Mrs. J. J. M., $10; Mrs. A. E. W., $10; Mrs. E. M., $10; Archie, Frank and Hunter, $30; J. F., $10; A. S. B., $10; J. M. C., 20; Mrs. J. H. D., $100; J. A. McE., $20; Miss Anna Starr, S. C., $50; Antioch church, $112; Unity ch., (in Rowan,) $130; George and Sue, $40; Soldiers' Aid Society, Salisbury, $334.60.

LET US KEEP THE FAST.

But one day now intervenes between the present and that solemn time when this whole nation is summoned to prayer. If there were urgent reasons for the call of the President at the time when his proclamation was issued, these reasons have lost nothing of their potency because of events that have transpired in the meantime. On the contrary, many reasons why we should keep a solemn fast, might now be added to those which then existed. There must be some terrible evil in the hearts of our people, which they will not part with even under the heavy scourging which they have received at the hand of the Judge of all the earth. What is it? For its existence there should be great thoughts and searchings of heart on the part of God's people—with prayers to Him that he would search us and try us, and see if there be any wicked way in us, and lead us in the way that is everlasting.

Perhaps we might not be able to specify the one great crowning wickedness for which our sore chastisements have been sent upon us, but each heart knoweth its own sin—each heart is conscious of its own short-comings and criminal omissions of duty. Then let us keep the fast—let us come to the footstool of mercy and there pour out our repentance and our confessions before God for all the wickedness of our own hearts, each for himself, and for our whole people. It may be that the Lord will hear, that he will stretch forth his arm to give us a mighty deliverance, that we may yet be brought forth with a mighty hand out of the gloom of reverses, and the night of darkness into the broad sunlight of God's favor and the blessings of his countenance.

Who that knows the worth of prayer, its power to prevail with the Omnipotent one who sitteth on the circle of the heavens, ordering all things after the counsel of his own will—who that believes the promises contained in the Scriptures of truth, who that has ever turned for comfort, to the recorded dealings of our Heavenly Father with his children in all ages of the world—will be willing to absent himself from the place where prayer is wont to be made—will be willing to indulge himself as on other days, regardless of the high and solemn duty that calls upon him to humble himself under the mighty hand of God, and with penitence for sin, for his own sin and the sins of his people, cry aloud unto the throne of the Most High for deliverance in this solemn hour of tribulation and sorrow.

And shall we forget the mercies of our Heavenly Father? Shall we not record our grateful acknowledgments of his goodness in times past, and shall we not remember before him the kindness which we experience even now, though we have forfeited all claims to his compassion, and though it is of his loving kindness and tender mercy alone that we are not consumed?

Hasten to the mercy-seat, come with willing and ready feet to the house of prayer, and let the solemn assembly be made the very house of God and the gate of heaven to your waiting soul. Let your hearts be glad because your rulers say unto you, "Go into the house of the Lord." And then let your earnest prayer go forth—"Unto thee lift I up mine eyes, O thou that dwellest in the heavens. Behold, as the eyes of ser-

...been the cause of all that development of power over the resources of nature which is the pride and the boast of our advanced civilization, and which gives promise of greater, and more important triumphs yet to be achieved, until the earth shall be subdued, as well as replenished in obedience to the primal command. Acting under this general law which impels us to the attainment of something which is not yet possessed, each of us has a way whereby he hopes to secure the good which he so earnestly desires. Our ways are diverse, according as we propose the accomplishment of different ends, yet the object of each is the same; contentment is the grand focus where all our ways converge; and whether broad and easy, or straight, narrow and difficult, they are the paths of our own choosing and such as, in our opinion, will lead us by the shortest route to the summit of our hopes, desires and expectations.

We naturally put our trust in earthly good, and seek for the satisfaction that may be derived from the possession of earthly treasures. These, being false in their character, fleeting and uncertain in their continuance, can offer no hope of permanent enjoyment, and without this they are not worthy of our sole pursuit, even if they were intrinsically valuable. But, inasmuch as they are only sought as the means whereby we may compass the end of our labors, as possessions in the use of which we may find something that will satisfy our ever-recurring wants, they must be found worthless for this purpose, because by their very use they perish and are consumed. The way, therefore, in which we have sought this great object of our desires must be wrong, because it can never lead us to the enjoyment of that which is permanent, fixed and unalterable in itself, and at the same time capable of producing within us that resting or satisfaction of the mind, without disquiet, which we call contentment.

But I show unto you a more excellent way. A way that will certainly lead you to the possession of all that is good in itself, and which no time can change, nor length of enjoyment consume. It is a strait and narrow way, but wide enough for those who are willing to postpone present ease and pleasure for the attainment of an eternity of sure and perfect happiness. He who would walk therein must be content to leave behind very much of that which he has been accustomed to consider valuable and desirable. He must part with many a long cherished possession, many a familiar friend. Old thoughts and affections must be made to give place, that those which are better suited to his new life may enter and become his chosen companions. He must not look to find it a way of peace, such as the world giveth, for he will encounter foes at every narrow pass—at every vantage ground he will discover the enemy strongly posted and ready to dispute his further advance. His hand must grasp the sword with a hold that admits of no relaxation, and his purpose must be strong with an energy and determination never felt before. He must become acquainted with the most false of traitors, for he must submit to the cruel deceptions of his own heart. And over all these he must often win his desperate way, as, beset behind and before, he struggles on through donbt and despondency and gloom, sustained only by the *hope* of final triumph, rest and peace.

But all this while there is a principle within his breast that will not suffer him to look behind and long for the old enjoyments wherein he once found pleasure. Forward, over yet more formidable obstacles, if need be, he will urge his glorious way. Steadily and with a resolution that refuses either to succumb to the difficulties that seem to bar his progress, or to yield to the compromises which his enemies craftily suggest, he presses onward, keeping ever in view the prize of his high calling. He knows but two well the dangers of the way, but his heart cannot be appalled by these. He runs that he may obtain. He fights that he may win. He struggles that he may gain the mastery over all his foes, within as well as without. He endures hardness as a good soldier, that he may enjoy the fruits and sweets of victory. He is satisfied to work now, that he may rest

...but turn from them, seek the right way, even the more excellent way that will surely conduct you into mansions of everlasting blessedness. The way of the wicked is as darkness, but the Lord preserveth the way of his saints.

DEFECTIVE MORALITY.

NO. I.

That nations rise and fall, flourish and decay, according as their morality is complete or defective, is a truth, trite indeed, but valuable to all who would draw wisdom from the hard experience of former ages. We need not reiterate this statement by any formal enunciation, but a random illustration or two may not be without value, if it only serves to relieve the assertion from the appearance of dogmatism.

The early history of our race, as given in the sacred Scriptures, is the only portion of God's dealings with it, from which the veil has been so completely lifted that we can determine with certainty whatever may be affirmed as the precise cause of their prosperity or adversity at any given period. And in this record there is no fact so distinct in itself, so frequently, nay so universally predicated of the ancient nations as this—that in their righteousness they stood, in their transgression they fell. Whether, as in the case of the Jews, they had been chosen to receive the direct teachings of the only pure code of morality that had then been revealed, or whether they were left to form a system of ethics for their own guidance and government, one fact is distinctly affirmed of their all. Their light was in them had become darkness, then the unseen hand of destiny and retribution made that darkness thick and palpable—they perished because of their own wrong-doing.

"Assyria, Greece, Rome Carthage—what are they?" They have passed away, their greatness and their glory have faded from the vision of men. Their history lives—lives to teach, lives to warn and to instruct; yet successive generations have read and admired the classic pages which record their virtues, felt a righteous indignation at the recital of their baseness and their crimes, blushed at their ignorance and folly and then—run heedless into the same "Sertonian bog" in which these nations whole have sunk. Philosophy teaching by precept has been powerless to arrest the fatal tendency to self-destruction. Philosophy teaching by example has been deliberately thrust aside, its wisdom derided, its warnings contemned, and the fate which should have been avoided, became the common lot of all *Mutatis mutandis*, a hand-breadth will cover all the differences which any impartial mind can allege in the corresponding phases of flourishing greatness, decline and fall in the history of ancient States.

What is morality or the reverse, in an individual, is easily determined; whether it is complete or defective is readily answered. Whether it is universally the same in essence and in excellence, depends upon the standard by which it is to be tested, and consequently in this both variety and degrees must be candidly admitted. No man can be better than his God; no human excellence can surpass its model. The morality of communities, considered simply as aggregations of individuals, must of course present the same variety and degrees, since neither can the whole be greater than the sum of all its parts nor the constitution of the mass be different in its properties from the atoms of which it is composed. But we affirm that there is a morality of the State, different from that of individuals, to be tested by a different standard, amenable to a different law, governed by different principles. The State is an entity moral, responsible; capable of knowing good and evil, capable of doing right and wrong. The formulas by which it guides its operations and governs its conduct, whether fundamental or supplotory; all the maxims which are rightly held sacred as embodying the true theory of government, as well as those which have exercised a disturbing influence for a time, and then been rejected as false lights, dangerous heresies, destructive opinions, must be tried by a certain unalterable rule of right, the same in all ages, among all people

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CHRIST THE GREAT MAGNET.

The magnet is so called from Magnesia, a province of ancient Sydia where it was first found. It is a species of iron ore, much valued for the manufacture of iron. Artificial magnets are made by rubbing pieces of steel against a piece of the ore. Both natural and artificial magnets attract particles of iron and steel to themselves by imparting to those particles first the magnetic power and converting them into magnets. And sometimes after iron ore is pounded up, the iron is separated from other particles of rock and earth, by magnets before it is put in the furnace. And in many places in the country, if a magnet is dipped in the sand, it will take up particles of iron attached to it. This attracting power of the magnet was known in very early times, and the ancients attributed its properties to a soul, or principle of life. So thought Thales and Hippias.

Now the apostle Peter addressed his first epistle to "strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bitteynia,"—countries in the western part of Asia Minor, as we now call it. And by Asia in Peter is supposed to be meant Proconsular Asia, in which was included Phrygia, Myria, Caria, and Lydia. The very country where Thales had lived, and where the peculiar properties of the magnet were discovered, and probably extensively known. If these countries were not the scene of the apostle's labors, yet he must be supposed acquainted more or less with the people of the countries to whom he wrote. Now, in Peter 2: 4, he compares Christ to a "living stone, chosen of God and precious," to which he exhorts those dispersed ones, as "living stones" to come and join themselves. And the illustration is so appropriate and complete, that we cannot resist the conviction that this is the figure he had in mind.

Christ is the great magnet, the great attracting, life-giving one. Come near to Him; receive a peculiar influence first from Him, by which you may become like Him, living stones; and then you will be drawn by Him away from all foreign substances and impure objects, and attached to Him forever; you will be built up by the addition of materials all alike, a scriptural house. He draws those only who have a capacity of being drawn, just as the magnet, for the most part, attracts only iron, and leaves other substances behind. This agrees with what he said in John 12: 32, "And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me;" and 6: 44, "no man can come to me, except the father which hath sent me draw him." Where of course all compulsion must be excluded, and only the suasory influence of the Holy Spirit is intended which dwelt in Him in full measure, and like the figurative life of the magnet, gave life to those who were attracted to Him.

E. F. R.

THE FIGURES IN ST. PETER'S DOME.—The following description is a striking illustration of the oft quoted line of Campbell:

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

The angels and other statuary, with which the dome of St. Peter's—in Rome—is ornamented, seen at the distance of four hundred feet from the pavement below, represent the most lovely, images that the imagination of man has ever conceived. Heavenly, divine, are the terms applied to them. When *near by* all is changed. Huge monsters, with great glaring eyes and distorted features, are staring you in the face, and almost frighten you with their hideousness. The skill of the artist consists in being able to produce beauty from the distance at which they are generally viewed.

TIME IS SHORT.—To-day you may be in health, to-morrow in the grave. Oh, then, come to Christ now for salvation. It is in this world, and not in the next, that you will have the opportunity of fleeing from the wrath to come.

Christ does not say that salvation may be obtained to-morrow, for that is uncertain. Therefore, from this time forward remember your time; "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." Live in the recollection of your mortality, and in all your engagements remember that "time is short."

FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.—Would there were more of this apostolic teaching. Teaching publicly is important. We have reason for gratitude that we hear the gospel from the sanctuary. But the Apostle was not satisfied till he had pressed the truth on every man's conscience, from house to house. Public teaching reaches but a small part of the community. Teaching from house to house reaches all. In public teaching the man draws the bow at a venture. In preaching from house to house, he learns those peculiar wants that enable him to speak a word in season to every individual.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. In order to have a friend, you must first become friendly. Cultivate, therefore, the lovely grace of friendship. There is nothing more beautiful on earth than the face of a faithful friend—fairest when seen in darkest day. A real friend never deserts his fellow.

AN ELOQUENT THOUGHT.—Though the inventor of the steam engine and the discoverer of the telescope may have intended to invent and discover for themselves alone, yet they could not help giving the strength of ten thousand arms, and the vision of ten thousand eyes to all mankind; and when an inspiring thought glows up, like sunshine, in the soul of genius, a new sun is lighted up in the firmament of all men's consciousness, and a ray out of the Eternal Effulgence is poured out over the world.

FOLLY OF ATHEISM.—Lord Bacon says, "I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, the Talmud, and the Koran, than that the universal frame is without any mind. God never wrought miracles to convince atheists, because his ordinary works are sufficient to convince them. It is true that a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth them back to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest on them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederated and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity."

A SCATTERED PRESBYTERY.—A member of the Knoxville Presbytery, writing to the *Central Presbyterian*, speaks of one member as in Trans-Mississippi, a second as within the Yankee lines, though a staunch Southerner, a third as far down in Georgia, a fourth as in North Carolina.

FEMALE PREACHER.—The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* mentions that Mrs. Augustus Frederic Thistlewayte, of Governor square, London, whose husband has an income of about £80,000 a year, has been preaching in Paris, Sundays and week days, in the parlor of an English resident, and has drawn large audiences. "She speaks with a good deal of fluency, and 'expounds' with a considerable degree of force." Her connection is or was, with Dr. Cumming's Presbyterian church.

NOT PEACE BUT DESTRUCTION.—The *Boston Recorder*, (Congregational,) warns the loyal North against the danger to which it is exposed from "selfish desires for peace," and from being "too ready to take the Divine prerogative of forgiveness into our own hands, as if we were more merciful than God, and to pardon those dreadful offenders whom the Lord, in mercy to posterity, has delivered to us to destroy." It cites, as a case in point, the example of Saul who was reproved for not exterminating the Amalekites.

CAMP MEETINGS.—A writer in the *Christian Observer* states that there is a camp ground at Bethesda Presbyterian church, York district, S. C., (the only church of that denomination in that State, so far as he can learn, where one has ever existed,) and that these tents, from early in the century to the present time have been occupied, in the spring and the autumn of each year, for several days, during which religious services are kept up.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY.—This gentleman, the most distinguished member of the House of Representatives in the First Confederate Congress, is now a Lieut. Col. of cavalry, in Roddy's brigade, Army of Tennessee.

CHAPLAINS' FUND.—In the Lexington Presbytery, Rev. Messrs. White and Ruffner have raised, among the churches, within a few weeks, $13,000 for the support of Presbyterian chaplains in the army.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—To the *Southern Christian Advocate* a donation of $5,000, in Confederate (interest bearing) Treasury Notes, was made by the Georgia M. E. Conference.

A believer studies more how to adore the cross than how to avoid it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

We can present but a meagre record of news this week, although important events are transpiring at our very doors. But little intelligence or information concerning army movements is allowed to be made public, and we do not choose even to refer to the many rumors which busy tongues must needs keep flying. We are not specially concerned and anxious about the present safety of our town, for we believe that such dispositions have been made as to cover us effectually against any designs of the enemy that are, as yet, apparent. But this war has effected so many "shifting scenes" and "dissolving views," that before this article is read by our subscribers, there may be a material change in the aspect of affairs.

We give, as usual, the latest telegrams and items of news and to them we must refer our readers for the materials out of which to construct an opinion for themselves.

...y that their judgment when formed ...reliable and entitled to as much ...ing that we could offer, at the ...ng.

PETERSBURG, March 3.—There are no movements on these lines. The condition of the ground is such as to prevent any probability of an early action, though the enemy may attempt a movement at any time. All quiet—three days of unbroken rest.

RICHMOND, March 3.—Northern papers of the 1st contain a letter from Hatcher's Run, dated 25th, which says, we (Yankees) are now under orders, having received instructions to be ready to move at a moment's notice. We expect to have another tilt for the possession of the South Side Railroad and look for a heavy engagement. Gen. Meade left Washington on Monday night on his return to the front. Tennessee has ratified the new Constitution. A letter from Varina, in the *Herald*, relative to Gen. Singleton, says, neither by word nor deed does he permit the nature or extent of his mission to be known. It says, we have reason to believe he has gone to Richmond not upon private business, but to see what can be done by him to bring about peace.

Gold, in New York 201. European advices to the 15th unimportant. The Confederate steamer Olinde when last heard from was at Copenhagen. She put into Ferro, Spain, on the 30th January, and was still there on the 10th February. Confederate loan in London 50 4-6

RICHMOND, March 3.—The Senate passed the House bill to change the mode of filling vacancies among commissioned officers of companies, battalions and regiments. Also House bill authorizing the promotion of officers. It provides for their promotion for distinguished valor and skill, or for competency and general merit. The Senate also passed a bill relieving from duty in hospitals all stewards and other male employees between the ages of 18 and 45 who have not been disabled or declared unfit for service. The House adopted a resolution to adjourn with the consent of the Senate on Wednesday the 8th, yeas 31, nays 26. The committee of conference on the currency bill were discharged from its further consideration, which amounts to its rejection.

RICHMOND, March 4.—Very little business was done in the Senate to-day for want of a quorum. After the absentees were brough in the bill concerning hospitals, passed yesterday, was reconsidered. The bill was then rejected. The Tax bill from the House was further considered and passed with important amendments. Yeas 9, nays 5. The Senate then adjourned. The House went into secret session soon after meeting,

RICHMOND, March 5.—Advices from Mexico say the siege of Oaxaca terminated on the 9th ult., by the surrender of the place, with its Republican Governor and 7,000 men, to Marshal Bazaine, in command of the Imperial forces. Gen. Deas was killed.

RICHMOND, March 5.—European advices to the 17th received. Cardinal Wiseman died on the 15th. Nothing of importance doing in Parliament. The Blair peace mission made a commotion in financial and business circles, and caused a considerable decline in cotton securities. Later news of the failure of the mission produced a reaction. The ram Olinde was still at Ferro. Napoleon in his speech at the opening of the French Chamber, did not refer to the war in this country, but represented the situation of affairs in Mexico as satisfactory. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in spite of ministerial influence, passed a resolution in favor of repealing all laws to punish coalitions among working men.

PETERSBURG, March 5.—Profound, quiet prevails along the lines. The mud is considered the deepest known in this portion of Virginia for fifty years. The transportation of artillery and army wagons is impossible. Mr. Jno. Nash, an aged and well known citizen was knocked down and robbed last night of one thousand dollars and a gold watch. The robber was arrested and the plunder recovered.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Northern papers of the 2nd and 3d received. The New Jersey Legislature has rejected the constitutional amendment by a tie vote. An official statement of the Yankee government claims 450 pieces of artillery captured at Charleston. Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, died on the 1st. The N. Y. *Herald's* dispatches from Charleston assert that Columbia was committed to the flames on the 22d ult., by order of Sherman, in retaliation for his troops being fired on by the citizens while passing through the city. A telegram from Washington to the *Herald* says Gen. Sheridan has dispatched an investigating committee to Lynchburg, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports relative to the anticipated movements of Lee's army. The Yankee House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, providing for the arbitrary arrest and military trial of civilians. The committee on volunteering in New York city have been officially notified that unless recruiting increases and men are put in service more rapidly, the draft will be commenced.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Baltimore *American* of Friday afternoon is received. It contains no additional news of interest. Frazier Smith has been appointed British Consul at Savannah. The destruction of Columbia by order of Gen. Slocum is reasserted without giving any particulars. An emissary from Maximilian, it is reported at City Point endeavoring to get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Confederate capitol.

Gold 199.

RICHMOND, March 6.—In the Senate the House bill to amend the act regulating the assessment and collection of the tax in kind was considered and passed. The House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was laid upon the table. The bill to muster negroes into the army was called up, whereupon the Senate resolved itself into secret session. It is understood that final action on the subject will be taken to-morrow. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax bill, tendered to the Senate by the committee of conference. Nothing else of importance was done.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans is believed, by high authority in the trans-Mississippi, to be intended for Galveston and not for Mobile.

The Army of the Trans-Mississippi is in excellent spirits and condition. The troops are well supplied with clothing, food and munitions of war. All that is required to satisfy them completely is new issue, and plenty of it, to pay off dues.

THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.—At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham R. R. Co., held on 2nd ult., Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. W. Vass, Esq., Secretary.

The following were elected Directors: P. Battle, Esq., Hon. John M. Morehead, W. J. Hawkins, Col. J. M. Heck, Thomas Ruffin, Esq., Elias Bryan, Esq.

At a meeting of Directors subsequently, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was re elected President, W. W. Vass, Esq., is Treasurer of the Company.

DEEP RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Capt. B. P. Williamson having resigned the office of Director, Henry A. London, Esq., has been elected in his place.

We learn that the Company has commenced the repair of the dams and locks on Deep River, and will prosecute it with vigor.

A NOBLE OFFER.—A citizen of Petersburg, through the Richmond Sentinel, offers to be "one of twenty five to give two hundred thousand dollars each to pay Gen. Lee's army, and thus raise five millions; or if this number cannot be had, you are authorized to say that this sum will be paid to any one Gen. Lee may designate. If the press will properly present this subject to the people it is believed that there are patriotism and liberality sufficient to raise one hundred millions by contribution to the government. As to the *ability* there is *no question*. It is respectfully suggested that gentlemen who have their hearts in the cause, but do not feel able to contribute $200,000, might make contributions of $100 000, $50,000 and $25,000 each. Start the work and see what can be done."

ANOTHER.—A Lady in Lynchburg wishes to exchange a silver urn, which cost in Philadelphia $160 in gold, for that amount in specie to be expended in buying provisions for Gen. Lee's army.

STILL MORE.—At Staunton Va., 65 persons have pledged themselves to *give*, not to *sell*, to the government, 134 bbls. of flour, 7,075 lbs. of bacon, and $103, 175 in money. And a committee was appointed to canvass the county for more.

PRISONERS RECAPTURED.—Quite a number of Yankee prisoners, who had escaped from Florence, Charlotte, and other places, have been recaptured in this section of the State recently. We learn that on Thursday last 7 were sent off from here mostly officers. On that night, information having been received of a gang in the woods near this town, Lieut. McKenzie, of Maj. Rencher's Battalion, was dispatched in search of them, and picked up eight, all officers, as follows:

Seneca Allen, Capt. Co. F, 85th Reg't N. Y. Vols.
O. McCall, 2d Lieut Co. 103d Penn.
A. W. Fritchey, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 26th Mo. Vols.
W. L. Sterweather, Capt. Co. D, 85th N. Y. Vols.
S. T. Andrews, Lieut. Co. F, " " "
Fletcher Smallin, Capt. Co. D, 103d Pa., Vols.
D. M. Spence, 1st Lieut. Co. K, " " "
L. A. Batts, 1st Lieut. Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols.

They escaped from Charlotte on the 15th Feb'y, travelled only at night, and as the weather was bad and many nights without a star visible to guide them, made very slow progress towards the coast.

On the receipt at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, of Governor Andrews' request to ring the bell on Thursday in honor of the passage of the amendment to the Constitution, Mr. Cady, the postmaster of the town, refused to give up the key to let in the bell ringer, objecting to the act of Congress as unconstitutional. The citizens, however, rallied, another key was found, and the bell was rung with a will.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RIVES.—Hon W. C. Rives has been forced by ill health to resign his seat in the House of Representatives.

YANKEE VIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.—The New York *Herald* makes the following commentary on the supposed fall of Wilmington, and indicates the probable line of military policy that will ensue from this event:

The evacuation of Wilmington, like that of Charleston, was no doubt a necessity of the enemy's position. Forces left at such points would of course be isolated and inevitably lost; while their concentration on the main force leaves a faint hope that they may yet be of some service. Hence, as Beauregard struggles northward from Columbia, and Hardee from Charleston, Bragg must, when the general struggle gets as far north-ward as Wilmington, inevitably join it and struggle on in the same direction. This is what he has done. *It is naturally urged that what we are thus bringing about is a concentration of the enemy's forces under Lee.*

The fall of Wilmington will insure the safety of Sherman's further advance, and will facilitate the general operation against the rebel capital. If Beauregard, Hardee and Bragg, concentrating in North Carolina, and reinforced by Lee, should attempt to solve the present rebel difficulties by a blow at Sherman, Wilmington will afford us an easy opportunity to reinforce that great soldier, while it will also afford an efficient base from which he can be supplied for the ultimate advance into Virginia, in case Lee shall elect to make his final fight near to the position he now holds.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

PUBLISHED GRATUITOUSLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The following military orders are published for general information:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8.

The following named surgeons and assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W. R. Wood, Assistant Surgeon T. Yeates, J. Branch.

2nd District—Sugeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeons F. M. Rountree, Dr. J. R. Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L. Hussey, J. B. Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W. C. McDuffie, G. W. Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A. A. McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E. A. Crudup, Ass't Surgeons L. T. Smith, Dr. D. T Taylor.

6th District—Surgeon R. W. W. Glenn. Dr. W. J. Court, Dr. Thos Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W. W. Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R. L. Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J. B. Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M. L. Brown. H. Cosby,

9th District—Surgeons W. W. Foote, C. Happoldt, W. H. Robertson.

10th District—Robert V. Welsh, Wm. L. Love, D. F. Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.

LATEST FROM WILMINGTON.—We are under obligations to Mr. Galloway, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company, for a copy of a Yankee Wilmington newspaper styled "*The Herald of the Union*," and dated March 2. It is number 3 of the issue. It is printed with the material of the *Carolinian*. No editor's name appears—not even the name of printer or publisher.

This paper was brought out by "Anderson and Baggage men"—a faithful slave, well known to those in the habit of going to Wilmington. Anderson says he could not stand the Yankees and he left them; and we saw him on the streets here to-day with his horse and cart, admired and respected by all who were acquainted with his history.

From the *Herald of the Union* we make up the following summary:

The leading editorial is headed "Subjugation," and its first sentence is as follows: "The people of Wilmington are subjugated." The object of the article is to show that "subjugation" is not so bad after all, and New Orleans and Savannah are cited as places where it may be seen in all its glory, and where it may be seen that subjugation is only a "bugbear" and has "lost its terror to those of the Southern people who have bowed their necks to the Yankee yoke." This article seems to be written by no new comer.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Detective Reece yesterday succeeded in arresting a soldier named John A. Newton, of the 34th N. C Reg't, upon the charge of forging and selling soldiers' discharges, furloughs and retired papers. Accused is a one legged soldier, and is supposed to belong to a regularly organized gang, the members of which for some months past have been roaming about the States of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, selling the soldiers furloughs, discharges and retired papers. A large lot of the blanks were found in his possession, and he confesses that he has furloughed, discharged and retired over 4,000 soldiers. The prices charged for these papers were as follows: Discharges, $800; retired papers, $1,000; furloughs for 60 days, $400; for a less time than 60 days, $300. He confesses that the blanks found in his possession were printed in Augusta, Ga. Newton is a printer by profession, and had in his possession a quartermaster's stamp and inking apparatus. He was committed to the Castle.—*Richmond Enquirer, 2d.*

England and France also have many affairs upon their hands, both in Europe and Asia; some of them having much more urgent claims upon their attention than anything upon this continent. England has to watch and checkmate the policy of France in Italy, in China, in Cochin China, in the Red Sea and a dozen other places, and appears to be preparing to wash her hands of American interests altogether by promoting the Federal Union of her North American colonies "under a central government." If she could only see this present war carried on actively until that Federal Union shall have been inaugurated, and Canada left to her own resources, then she would not be necessarily drawn into a war by any future invasion of Canada; nor would there be the same motive for such invasion on the part of the United States. The "Monroe Doctrine" would then have only Mexico to apply itself to; and, in that direction, England would gladly cheer it on.—*Examiner.*

GOVERNMENT IN THE CONQUERED SOUTHERN STATES.—Mr. Sumner's substitute for the report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that no rebellious State shall elect Senators and Representatives until the President proclaims that hostilities within such State have ceased, nor until the people of such State have adopted a republican government not repugnant to the Constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to Representatives in Congress, was rejected by a very decided vote, and the subject was then laid aside.

TO THE PEOPLE OF [illegible]

Fellow Citizens.—The [illegible] our country, as represented by the [illegible] authorities, impel me, again, [illegible] generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the [illegible] of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware, that a general obligation of this nature, rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave his discharge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their [illegible]."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1st. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) immediately, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged, at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorize one of their number to make the designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and, that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, Fellow Citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of these supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us." Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, there are, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintainance of that of the enemy. You have therefore, to choose, whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, fellow citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed in vain, I am, fellow citizens,

Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN ITEMS.—The greatest novelty on the Brooklyn skating ponds is a "calico promenade" on the ice.

A peeress in her own right advertises in London for a situation as governess.

Twenty-six substitutes tunneled their escape from the New Haven conscript camp last week.

Edward Everett left no will, and his estate will be divided among the heirs at law.

A couple of whales appeared one day a week or two ago at Nantucket harbour.

A German translation of Bulwer's works has been issued at Stuttgart in a hundred and ten volumes.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the burial place of the late Stephen A. Douglas.

From an inspection of the Stratford register, it is found that Shakespeare's widow subsequently married a shoemaker of the town, named Richard James.

Maximilian has been having a grand ball in his Mexican palace. The Empress wore white silk embroidered in gold, a necklace of diamonds, and a sprig of green leaves in her hair.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Lieut. Carr, 67th N. C. Troops, was found dead on the 24th ult., about two miles from Kinston. It was thought the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had fallen from his seat in a buggy, and was run over by the vehicle. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Post Office at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County, has been re established, with Foster Mason as Postmaster.

[illegible]—At a recent Sunday meeting of [illegible], in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young [illegible] prominent speakers, denounced the [illegible] of unbelievers, in their midst, and [illegible] that Utah, in nine months, would be as [illegible] hostiles as Lincoln's message was of [illegible] to Utah.

[illegible] letter has been sent by mail from [illegible] Pennsylvania, to England. The iron [illegible] so thin that the sheet was only twice [illegible] of a small sized sheet of ordinary [illegible]. It is supposed to be the thinnest [illegible] rolled in the world, and was manufactured [illegible] Works.

[illegible] with a patriotism and [illegible] characteristic of [illegible] torch with his own hands to [illegible] family mansion, and saw it in ruins [illegible] left the place.

[illegible] TAYLOR.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, [illegible] leader in maintaining that American is [illegible] English tabaret, says: "American [illegible] the best representatives of the negro [illegible] he lies in the trenches with his musket [illegible] and his spelling book in the other."

[illegible] ARE RUN [illegible].—In the United [illegible], on the 11th inst., Mr. Sumner [illegible] a memorial from the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, remonstrating [illegible] adoption of any amendment to the [illegible] of the United States recognizing the [illegible].

[illegible]—Rev. Mr. Bannister, of [illegible] church, [illegible] in the [illegible] of that city, [illegible] on the [illegible] of the Federalists, [illegible] for the Presidency of the United States, when questioned by the provost marshal of the enemy, said that the canons of his church required the former prayer; was told that the cannon of the Yankee army required the latter, and was ordered to leave the lines in ten days.

When Marius was reproached with not giving battle to the Cimbrians and Teutons, who were overrunning the country—"We have to fight," said he, not for trophies, but for existence; we will not give battle till victory is certain." When the battle did take place, the Teutonic host was annihilated, and Italy was saved.

We must have *courage*, and to our courage we must add *faith*—faith in the justice of our cause, and faith in its final triumph because it is just; since the moral government of the world proceeds on fixed and settled principles, which limit the bloody wishes of tyrants, and will not allow the reign of wrong and oppression to be eternal.—*Rich. Confederate.*

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE stands adjourned to meet at Antioch church, Robeson county, N. C., on Thursday before the second Sabbath in April, (6th day of the month) at 12 o'clock, M.

J. P. McPHERSON, *Stated Clerk.*

Montpelier, N. C., March 8, 1865.

RECEIPTS TO MARCH 3, 1865.

T S Richmond, Ar Nor Va; S M Pain, Williamsboro; A R McDonald, Carthage; Jno M Graham, Montrose; Geo Anderson, Dav. College; mrs H A McMillan, Springfield; J W McGregor, 14th N C T; A McGregor, 43rd N C T; [illegible] A Malloy, Cheraw; M Gronly, Laurinburgh [illegible]son, Carthage; miss V C Landis, mrs Dr Taylor, mrs Crowder, Lincolnton; D A Davis, [illegible] H B Mumford, Mocksville; miss S E Crump; A McMillan, Clay Valley; mrs M E [illegible]Mangum; M Lewis, Sr, North Cove; M J Lewis, [illegible] Brown, Hillsboro; mrs G H White, Melville, [illegible] C Jones, Red Mountain; Sami Slate, Little [illegible] 3rd S A School, Miranda; Dr S N Reab, Shoal [illegible] E Jayson, Walton's Ford, S C; mrs E Wyatt, [illegible]

IN MEMORIAM.

REV. RICHARD OWEN CURRY, M. D.—The death of this faithful and zealous Minister of Christ, creates a void that will not easily be filled. The prominent positions he has held, and the efficient services he has rendered in the vineyard of his Master, demand more than a mere passing notice. He was a living epistle seen and read of all men living, and his example is a rich legacy to the church. That he may yet speak, though now dead, is the design contemplated in this tribute to his memory. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25th, 1816. He was the eldest son of Robt. R. Curry, who emigrated from Orange county, N. C. His mother was a Virginian by birth. His early life was spent in Nashville, and at the University of that city he was graduated, under the presidency of Dr. Philip Lindsley. In obedience to the wishes of his father, he gave up his early predilection in favor of the ministry, and studied medicine, and received his degree in the University of Penn., in the year 1841. He practiced medicine in Nashville, until in 1846, he was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences, in the University of East Tenn., in Knoxville, which he filled successfully for several years. Afterwards he returned to the practice of his profession, and continued without much interruption, till his death in Salisbury, N. C., February 19th, 1865. From a child, he had studied the Scriptures in the Sabbath school, and there received his first religious impressions. He professed conversion in his youth, and shortly after commencing the practice of his profession, he was elected and ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Nashville, under the care of Dr. Edgar. Nor was he an elder in name only, but a zealous, enterprising elder, a pioneer and evangelist in disseminating religious truth. By the blessing of God upon his efforts a Sunday school was established in the vicinity of Nashville, and one near Knoxville, in each of which he became the zealous superintendent. But he was not content with so limited a sphere of influence. His heart had yearned to preach Christ from the beginning of his christian life, and as he had opportunity, he had studied Theology, and other sacred sciences. At length in 1858, he presented himself for licensure to the Presbytery of Knoxville, and was accordingly licensed. He was speedily called to the pastorate of the Mecklenburg church, and ordained to the full work of the ministry. Shortly after he took charge of Madisonville and Sweetwater churches, which he continued to serve till after the breaking out of the war. At the same time, Dr. Curry established and taught a female Academy of high grade in Knoxville. But when invading armies began to mar his field of labor, he felt it incumbent upon him to have recourse to his original profession to support his family. First in Knoxville, then in Cassville, Ga., then in Abingdon, Va., and [illegible] months in military [illegible], Chaplain, &c., he occupied the responsible post of surgeon. A skilful physician, an enterprising citizen, and a humane Christian man, he brought all his qualifications to bear upon the welfare of his patients, and did as much as any man could do, to render them comfortable. In addition to the arduous duties of chief surgeon, he officiated as chaplain, preaching in the different wards of his hospital, and among the guards, as occasion offered. In addition to all this, he willingly undertook the superintendence of the Presbyterian Sabbath school, in order, as he told the writer, that he might have one sweet interesting hour among the children, and one stated weekly object to prepare for. But alas, under these accumulated labors he sank. After attending to his patients, preaching twice, and superintending the Sabbath school, on the 12th of February, he was seized with his last illness, *Cerebro spinal Meningytis*, that night, which rapidly terminated his life in a few days. He had no fears of death, but enjoyed it calmly as long as reason remained. Owing to the nature of his disease, he was delirious for the last 24 hours of his life, and hence he left no last words of counsel, no expressions of hope, not even a farewell to his family. But the church and his family need not these precious keepsakes. His life is his legacy to the church, and no counsels or charges could increase the tender regard of his family for his memory. For him to live was Christ, and to die was gain.

In temperament, Dr. Curry was ardent and enterprising. He did nothing [illegible]. What he thought worth doing at all, he thought worth doing well. As a husband and father he was the [illegible] tenderness, granting every innocent indulgence, and [illegible] every possible comfort. As a man of [illegible] was much in earnest. While a professor of N[illegible] he cultivated the branches of his department [illegible], communicating ardently, collecting specimens from [illegible], making the acquaintance of scientific men [illegible] the country, and consulting with them about [illegible] methods of teaching scientific truth. As a [illegible] dent, he was full of expedients to interest [illegible] children. He possessed the rare faculty of [illegible] interest children and attach them to [illegible] a few Sabbaths all the children learn to know [illegible] him. As a preacher he was plain, pointed and [illegible]. To win souls to Christ was his only [illegible] were full of earnest thoughts, judicious [illegible] and faithful warnings, and tender expostulations [illegible] to his strength, and beyond his strength, he ministered for souls. In his life and influence he exemplified the declarations of eternal wisdom. "The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life, and he that winneth souls is wise." Prov. 11: 30.

"Servant of God! well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."
The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow ceases,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace."

J. R.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP 45TH N. C. REGIMENT, February 22, 1865.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 45th N. C. Troops this day held, Capt. L. A. W. Turner was called to the chair, and Lt. Jno. W. Reid appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, Providence has willed the sacrifice of the following named officers, during the recent bloody fights, viz: Capt. Wm. A. LEARNEY of Co. E, who died in Hospital, July 20th, 1864, of wounds received at Gaines's, near White Oak Swamp, Va., June 16th, 1864; Jno. REID, 2nd Lieut Co. E, killed at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864; H. W. LAMEY, 2nd Lt. of Co. E, Feb'y 5th, 1865, at Hatcher's Creek; M. D. CLARK, 1st Lt. Co. D, killed at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864; and A. W. TROUTMAN, 2nd Lieut. Co. C, killed at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864, and it becomes us to exhibit some sense of their worth and sympathy for their deaths; therefore,

Resolved, That the above were our brothers in arms, were gallant and noble men, were beloved by their comrades in army, and their deaths are sincerely regretted by officers and men,

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the families of the deceased, and shall ever fondly cherish their memories with fond regret.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and *N. C. Christian Advocate*, for publication.

CAPT. L. A. W. TURNER, Chm'n.
Lieut. J. W. REID, Secretary.

DIED.

OBITUARIES, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Petersburg, Va., January 2nd, 1865, S. NEWTON LOWRANCE, aged 24 years, 2 months, and 10 days.

The deceased, since early in the war, had been a member of Co. K, 56th Regt. N. C. T., where he was highly esteemed, and dearly beloved by both comrades and officers. But on the 26th of last December, he was transferred to the 24th N. C. Regiment, that, in his brother's command and with the friends of his youth, he might battle on in defence of his country's rights. But the God of battles had determined that he had made his last march and fought his last battle. For within a few days he was called to meet, not the foes of his country, but the King of Terrors. But we have reason to believe that the deceased had placed his trust in Him who had conquered death, and that he was not afraid to meet "the last enemy," even death. For, though he had never connected himself with the visible church, he was a child of the covenant, and he had been carefully instructed in the great principles of our holy religion, and the tone of many of his letters during the last year, and his conversation with his brother during his sickness, gave evidence that God had not forgotten his promise to those that train their children for Him. Even in his delirious moments during his last sickness, his thoughts dwelt upon sacred things, and those were seasons when he talked freely to his brother about the interests of his soul. He anticipated his end and expressed himself willing to die, if it be the Lord's will. He said he had been a great sinner and his only hope was in the mercy of God, as revealed in Christ. And though he had often had doubts, he had a strong hope of a blessed immortality. When his attention was called to home and the loved ones, he wept, and said, "tell them to meet me in heaven." And thus while friends and relatives mourn his loss to them, let them rejoice that he possessed many traits of character, which rendered him not only beloved by all who knew him, but, as we trust, by God himself, and that he is now at peace. COM.

In Cabarrus county, North Carolina, February 12th, 1865, MARTHA ALICE, daughter of Dr. R. R. and M. A. Barr, aged 2 years 6 months and 20 days. The tender bud is only taken from a soil which she hath enreed with thorns and briars, and transplanted in the paradise of God.

Yet lost and loved! through coming years,
How many sighs must uttered be!
How many silent thoughts and tears
Our hearts will consecrate to thee.
Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

COM.

Killed, on the night of the 12th February, 1865, JNO. BETHUNE McMILLAN, son of Col. Alex'r McMillan, of Robeson, while pursuing, with others, one of a mysterious band that was for some time annoying Mrs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, whose husband is in the Confederate army, faithfully discharging his duty. He was shot through the head and died in a short time, in the 31st year of his age. The death of this highly esteemed and useful young man, has indeed brought sorrow to many hearts. Though not in the army in consequence of physical infirmity, yet he was as brave as he was generous and accommodating. The loss of a young man of such moral worth and usefulness, is not only deeply felt by the sadly afflicted family, who had previously lost two sons in the army, but by the community who knew and appreciated him, and who in great numbers followed his cold remains to the silent grave. These an affectionate and touching exhortation was given by the Rev. Hector Mclean, long to be remembered by the numerous hearers.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8,-1865.

BACON	$6 00
BEEF, retail	$2 50
BEESWAX	$6 00
BUTTER	$10 00
CORN	$30 00
COTTON	$ 0 00@$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$40 00@$55 00
COFFEE	$00 00@$ 00
COPPERAS	$0 00@$10 00
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$525 00
IRON	$6 00
LEATHER	$30 00
LARD	$6 00@$ 6 50
NAILS, retail	$ 5 00@$6 00
PORK	$4 00@$5 00
PEAS	$30 00
RYE	$30 00
SODA	$12 00@$15 00
SUGAR	$00 00
SYRUP	$00 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$0 00@$0 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$5 00@$5 25
SALT	$75 00@100
TALLOW	$6 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in a small family, well qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, and Music on the Piano. A pleasant home for a refugee. References required and given.

Address JAS. P. HODGES,
or Mrs. WM. T. SMITH,
Averasboro, N. C.

February 22nd, 1865.-4t

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.

Oaks, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1865.-5tpd.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
CONTAINS THE
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,
REPORTS OF MARKETS,
AND
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms: For 1 month $ 5 00
For 2 months 10 00
For 3 months 20 00

Address, W. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
March 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. R. R. Heck, deceased, are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. HECK, Ex'r.
Feb. 16, 1865.-3t.

TEA SEED.

THESE SEED are from the genuine China Tea plant, now growing in perfection in this vicinity. They are packed in bottles to keep them perfect, and should be planted as early as the 1st of April, (the sooner the better.) The price is $25 per bottle—which contains enough seed to make 100 plants. Full directions for cultivating will accompany each package.

They can be sent by Express. The Express charges must accompany the order.

Address S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

February 22, 1865.-5t*

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be addressed to
Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-tf.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
MILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 27th of Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec. 19, 1864.-3t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN..... WM. H BERNARD.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Trains MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Feb. 10tf Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY FIVE cts ₰ lb, for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish. DAVID MURPHY.

Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 20th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1864.-tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL TRAINING
ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebanesville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course is retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars. Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.

Nov. 23, 1864-10

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov 2 1864.-6m

Miscellaneous Reading.

For the Christian Observer.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

[By Gen. Robert B. Vance.]

A Confederate prisoner of war, at "Camp Chase," Ohio, was lying on his bunk in a dying state. His brother soldiers kept vigil at his side. At length he was quite still, and all thought the struggle over, when he suddenly rallied, opened his eyes, and said: "Boys, never take the oath—the country is safe—the Confederacy will triumph,"—and expired at once:

The wintry wind went howling by with drear and piercing breath.
As on his couch a soldier lay, the victim of grim death;
For, o'er him then the icy hand was closing hard and fast,
His dying sighs commingling sad with evening's solemn blast.

Not one was there of all he'd known, in better times than these,
To smooth his brow, to kiss his cheek, and give his bosom ease;
For far from them the stricken one was falling slow and sure,
Nor precious pets, nor tender friends, were there to weep or cure.

His home was in the bonny South, the land of sun and flowers,
And far away the household band did keep the weary hours;
And night and morn they offered up, within his distant home.
The prayer that God would bring him there, but still he did not come.

And e'en his babes would query oft, of their fond mother true,
"Why don't papa come home again to meet with me and you;"
And broken hearts and tears were there to mark the absent one,
Who linger'd in his foeman's grasp, life's conflict nearly done.

But not with anguish on his sight this touching vision fell,
His God, he knew, was kind and just, "He doeth all things well;"
From Him they came, to Him he gave; then, with a chastened will,
He sank upon his lowly bed, 'till life itself seem'd still.

We watched him as he calmly lay, and thought the struggle o'er,
His martial step and manly voice we'd see and hear no more;
Now in the battle's fierce array would he for country stand,
His pure, heroic soul had fled into the dreamless land

But, strange to tell, he mov'd again, and op'd his dying eye,
While on his face a smile was seen, of purpose noble high;
"All's right," he said, "reject the oath; my native South will win!"
And then his soldier spirit pass'd away from earth and sin.

A strange, wild thrill ran through us all as these brave words were said,
And many a stern, undaunted eye, the tear of sorrow shed;
And vows were spoke from mouth to mouth by every Southland son,
"May God to us do so and more if e'er this thing is done."

FORT DELAWARE, Aug. 30th, 1864.

ROMANCE, MYSTERY, AND CRIME.

An event has just occurred which has occasioned a vast deal of controversy, and exercised in no slight degree the gossiping circles of the fair capital of Alabama. That community has been startled out of its aristocratic composure by the narration of a circumstance full of mystery and romance—rivalling in detail the thrilling groundwork of the most marvellous of Parisian *Feuilletons*. The story as revealed in the Montgomery *Mail*, is as follows:

About the first of last week a young gentleman of elegant exterior, very handsome, a blonde, with blue eyes and Saxon hair, knocked at the door of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum of this city. There was everything in his *personnel* to denote the man of fashion and of the world. The faultless fall of his trousers upon a neat boot of brilliant polish, the modest glitter of his watch-guard, the immaculate purity of shirt-frill, and the general aristocratic bearing of the whole magnificent fabric, "gave the world assurance of a man" who didn't care a cent for expenses.

The matron of the asylum answered his summons, and he, bowing politely, thus addressed her:

"Madam, I understand this is an asylum for orphans—do you take babies?"

Surprised and amused, the lady replied in the negative—she did not take babies.

"But," added the persevering interrogator, "suppose a baby was left at your door, you would take it then, would you not.

"Of course, there could be no other alternative," replied the matron, wondering what her strange catechizer would suggest next.

His next suggestion was:

"Good evening," and he bowed himself from the door and took his departure, while the lady returned to her household duties to muse and ruminate over the singular circumstance.

Last Saturday night, when the little household of orphans were about being consigned to their little beds, a knock at the front door attracted some of the little girls in the hall. They ran to the door, and, seeing a stranger through the transom, ran back and apprised the matron. She went to the door, but discovered that the individual had vanished as softly as a ghost. Her eye suddenly fell upon a neatly rolled bundle on the steps, which at first she thought to be a white cat. She touched it gently with her foot, when the bundle gave vent to a half-stifled but decidedly humanizing bleat. She stooped to examine the parcel, and discovered it to be a live baby—its features presenting a striking resemblance and living miniature of the man who so surprised her with his interrogatories a few days previous. Attached to the bundle was a note with directions written in a neat feminine hand-writing, that the baby should be called Lula Jenkins, and that from time to time money should be sent to the Asylum sufficient to provide for its maintenance and education.

The little stranger was immediately cared for, and neighbors who had been attracted to the scene, while returning to their homes, observed a man lurking behind the adjacent trees. A servant girl cried out to him to "go back and get the baby." At this the individual in question took to his heels, reached his buggy, which was standing in the road, and was soon out of sight. On Monday last the directresses of the institution were all assembled at the asylum. And about the same time a gentleman driving past in an elegant turn out, pulled up at the gate, and, after asking how "the baby" was getting along, gave the whip to his Rosinante and dashed off down the road.

The circumstances were all detailed to the Chief of Police, to whom was given the note which accompanied little "Miss Jenkins" on her first visit, and at last accounts the lynx-eyed officers of the municipal law" were on the search for the authors of this mysterous perpetration.

At present the little foundling is regularly installed at the Orphans' Home, where every care and attention will be administered by its humane perceptress and philanthropic managers. It the course of human events she may grow up to a beautiful—beautiful as are usually the Children of mystery and misfortune, and, who knows—perhaps gifted with genius, and the talent, some day to write her own sad story, like another Jane Eyre, in sentences of touching pathos and eloquence. There now. We have given the outline. It is the initial chapter of a story founded on fact. Let some more vivid imagination—a more experienced narrator, a pen more facile in romance, weave it into a Fairy Tale, or a Christmas Carol.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP RODES, Feb. 4th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: The following is a list of the killed, wounded and captured, in Co. A, 43rd N. C. Regiment, during the campaign of 1864. Please publish it for the information of the friends and relatives of the company, and oblige

Yours truly,
THOS. J. BOSTIC,
Lt. Comand'g Co.

Bachelor's Creek, Feb'y 1st.—Wounded: Jas. D. Brown, slightly.

Plymouth, April 18th, 19th, and 20th.—Wounded: Lewis J. Quinn, and A. W. Simmons, severely; Thos Caffrey, and Lewis R. Grisham, slightly.

North Washington, April 27th.—Wounded: Lt. T. J. Bostic, slightly.

Drewry's Bluff, May 16.—Wounded: J. D. Brown, and T. R. Grisham, severely; Benj. B. Bryan, and Sto. B. Dail, slightly.

Hanover Junction, May 24th.—Killed: Sergt. S. H. Miller, and William Futral; wounded: Geo. Cooper, and Nath. Futral, mortally; David W. Bradshaw, and Jno. W. Williford, severely; Jno. E. Cavenaugh, and Lewis J. Rich, slightly.

Bethesda Church, May 30th.—Killed: J. W. Carlton; wounded: Sergt. F. A. Simmons, T. N. Grady, Harget Kornegay, and George Padget, severely; Lt. T. J. Bostic, slightly.

Cold Harbor, June 2nd and 3rd.—Wounded: Geo. W. Jones, mortally; Calvin I. Rogers, and James Brown, severely; A. S. Kornegay, and Alex. Guy, slightly; captured: S. B. Dail.

Harper's Ferry, July 5th.—Wounded: J Strickland, and Wm. Blalock, severely.

Washington City, July 12th.—Killed: Kedar L. Mathis; wounded: R. M. S. Grady, severely; captured: J. E. Westbrooks.

Snicker's Gap, July 18th.—Killed; Cor. L. D. H. Grady, L. R. Edwards, Jason W. Lofton, and Jno. H. Outlaw; wounded: Sergt. Isaac Brown, and Jos. W. Carr, severely; Corp. Jas. O. Carr, Jno. E. Cavenaugh, Lewis G. Grady, and Jno. E. Outlaw, slightly.

Charlestown, Aug. 21st.—Killed: Jonas Brinson, and Lewis J. Quinn; wounded: Stephen H. Grady, and C. S. Motly, severely.

Bunker Hill, Sept. 3rd.—Killed: G. L. Lanier; wounded: Jacob S. Lanier, slightly.

Winchester, Sept. 19th.—Killed: Sergt. Jos. Carr; wounded: Isaac Bostic, severely; Lt. T. J. Bostic, Ed. F. Branson, Jas. D. Brown, Thos. Caffrey, and J. G. Halso, slightly; captured: Isaac Bostic, Thomas Caffrey, R. A. Chambers, J. S. Lanier, Jas. A. Outlaw, and Wm. R. Pate.

Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22nd.—Killed: M. D. Carr; wounded: Jas. B. Turner; captured: Corp. J. O. Carr, Ed. F. Brinson, B. B. Bryan, Jere J. Pearsall, and J. B. Turner.

Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th.—Wounded severely and captured: J. E. Outlaw; wounded slightly: Lt. S. D. Farrior.

Died of disease during the last year: A. J. Grady, and A. S. Kornegay, in the Confederacy, and Lewis U. Bass, in a yankee prison.

Total: killed, 13; died of wounds, 3; of disease, 3; wounded and recovered, 44; captured, 14. Aggregate, 77.

The company entered the campaign with sixty-five fighting men. The aggregate of killed, died, wounded, and captured (including those who have been wounded more than once) is seventy-seven. We could now muster no more than twenty-five fighting men; but the remnant, notwithstanding the toils they have undergone, the privations and hardships they have suffered, and the dangers to which they have been exposed, are still unsubdued in spirit, and true to the cause for which they have already made so many sacrifices. On the evening of the 1st inst., they held a meeting, and, by a unanimous vote, passed several resolutions, declaring their unabated confidence in President Davis, and in the ability of the country to maintain itself against the power of our enemies, and ultimately to achieve its independence, provided our people would but be true to themselves, cease croaking about peace, rally to the support of the cause, and above all, place their trust in "Him who has never forsaken them that call upon him, nor said, seek ye my face in vain."

We are comfortably quartered in good houses on Swift Creek, near a spot made familiar by a comfortable sojourn in the year '63, both before and after the battles around Richmond.

The absence from our midst of so many of our best, bravest and noblest comrades, whom the unsearchable wisdom of Divine Providence has cut off in the bloom of youth, and amidst bright anticipations of a useful and happy life, affords food for serious reflection to many who have heretofore been thoughtless and gay; and notwithstanding camp duties are not light, yet there is considerable leisure time on the hands of the soldiers, which would doubtless be profitably employed, if we had a sufficiency of the right sort of reading matter.

The Regiment now receives but ten copies of the *Presbyterian*—one to each company. If our friends would send us a few more copies, I have no doubt but their kindness would be duly appreciated; and their benevolence, as "bread cast upon the waters which should be gathered after many days."

Very respectfully,
T. J. BOSTIC,
Lt. Com'g Co. A, 43rd N. C.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS.—Just as we were convalescing from our recent illness, we took a very severe cough, which used us quite seriously. Quite a number of remedies having failed to arrest it, a friend sent us a bottle of the syrup of "Life-Everlasting," which soon had the desired effect, and we take pleasure in recommending it to persons troubled with coughs or weak lungs. The "Life-Everlasting" is a weed commonly known and easily obtained in Florida and the southern part of Georgia. You boil the leaves to a strong liquid, and put the liquid in syrup, then boil the syrup to a proper thickness, and it is ready for use. Honey will do as well as syrup.—*Gainesville (Fla.) Cotton States.*

TO SAVE DRIED FRUITS FROM INSECTS.—Pack the leaves and berries of the Pride of India (or China tree) with the fruit, and it will protect them from the inroads of all the insect tribe.

POTATOE COFFEE.—This is the best substitute for coffee I have ever tried. It is prepared thus: take sweet potatoes, peel and cut to the size of coffee berries; spread in the sun until perfectly dry—then parch in an oven or pan, until thoroughly brown, then grind; take as much as you wish for a drawing—put in a cup, add a little hot or cold water; mix well until all is wet, then add to boiling water—boil and settle it—and I can assure you rye and okra will be completely thrown in the shade.

TO REMOVE POT OR IRON RUST.—Mix salt and strong vinegar (lemon or sour orange juice will do) together, and apply to the stained cloth; lay it out in the hot sun, and as fast as it dries moisten again until the stain disappears. Cream Tartar is good used in the same manner. It will remove fresh ink stains also.

FOR SAVING BACON.—We republish the following, and hope every housekeeper will preserve it for use in the fall:—[ED.

Make a solution of salt in hot water, (heat raised as high as the fire will make it) put the pork in the hot brine, with as much animal heat as possible. Let the hams and shoulders be kept in three minutes and a half, and then hang them up immediately and smoke them, and you have a choice article of bacon in a very short time to what you will by the usual process, as well as saving four fifths of your salt.

THE GRAPE.—MR. EDITOR—As I have had some experience in the culture of the Grape, and that experience, so far as its quantity and quality depends, is dependant, in our climate at least, upon a certain system of culture; allow me, through your very valuable sheet to state, in as brief a way as possible, that I have come to the conclusion that the old system of arbor cultivation in our loose and untutored way, will not do. The sun is too hot, and other causes, to me unknown, operate in some way to its disadvantage. The simple secret in my humble opinion is, to have a shade, and that shade as nature would again seem to dictate is the tree. I have had arbors, and I have my vines to run in trees—the oak—with the first I have never succeeded, with the last I have never failed.

SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 25, 1862.

COLDS.—When a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the effort of nature herself attempting the cure, which she will effect in her own time and more effectually than any man can do, if she is let alone and her instincts cherished. What are these instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied he has taken a cold, let him do three things: First, eat not an atom; second, go to bed and cover up in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can and in three cases out of four, he will be entirely well in thirty six hours.—*Hall.*

CURIOSITIES OF WATER.—The hailstone, says the Quarterly Review, is no less soluble in earth than in air. Place under a bellglass with twice its weight of lime, it gradually melts and disappears; and there remains four parts instead of three, of perfectly dry earth under the glass. Of a plaster of Paris statue weighing five pounds, more than one-fifth is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water,—nine parts of flint to one of water. Of twelve hundred tons of clay land, at least four hundred are water. Water, indeed, exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of hasty observers. When the dyer buys of the dry salter 100 lbs. each of alum, potash, and soap, he obtains, in exchange for money, no less than forty five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty four in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to 73¼ pounds, in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains in ordinary weather about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk; and thus rarified, no more wets the air than the solid water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed.

Some premonitory symptoms of approaching financial trouble have already manifested themselves in England; and woe be to the Yankees when the convulsion shall reach their shores. No country on earth was ever in a condition so unfavorable as the North for encountering a financial storm. They have built upon the treacherous sands of credit the most stupendous paper structure which the world ever beheld, and when the rains descend and the floods come great will be the fall thereof.—*Examiner.*

Disputation leaves truth in the middle, and party at both ends.

SIGN THAT FAILED.—We all remember how a city of the innkeeper who became proud as he prospered, and taking down his sign of the sun, put up a portrait of George IV. in its place. His neighbor immediately raised the cast-off effigy, and, "in this sign he conquered." The first landlord, alarmed at the increasing popularity of his rival, and understanding the cause, wrote under the grim visage of his majesty: "This is the real Am."

But a more ludicrous incident of the kind is just told at the expense of the good bishop of Llandaff. He took up his abode near the head of lake Windermere, where the principal inn was known as the cock! but the Landlord by way of compliment to his distinguished neighbor, substituted the Bishop as the new sign, An innkeeper close by, who had frequently envied mine host of the cock for his good fortune in securing a considerable preponderance of visitors, took advantage of the change, and attracted many travelers to his home by putting up the sign of the cock. The landlord with the new sign was much discomfited at seeing many of his old customers deposited at his rival's establishment: so by way of remedy, he put up, in large, red letters, under the portrait of the bishop: "This is the old cock."

SUPERSTITION IN ABYSSINIA.—Mr. Pearse, in his "Residence in Abyssinia," says, "I cannot help adverting to a practice which is not unfrequent but which might appear fabulous to any one who has not witnessed it. When a woman has one, two, or more children, and they have all died, she will, in hopes of saving the life of another just born, cut off a piece from the tip of the left ear, roll it up in a piece of bread and swallow it; others will keep one side of the head shaved until the child is grown. For some time I was at a loss to conjecture the reason why a number of grown up people of my acquaintance had one ear cut; and when told the truth, I could scarcely believe it, until I went into the house of a neighbor, though contrary to the custom, purposely to witness the operation. An old woman cut the tip off the ear, and put it into kind of victuals called sherro, when the mother of the infant opened her mouth to receive it, pronouncing the words "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

MAKING FREE WITH THE COMMANDMENTS.—The late Dr. Lockhart, of the College Church, Glasgow, Scotland, when traveling in England, was sojourning at an inn, when the Sabbath came round.

On entering the public room, and about to set out for church, he found two gentlemen preparing for a game of chess. He addressed them in words to this effect:

"Gentlemen, have you locked up your portmanteaus carefully?"

"No! What! are there thieves in the house?"

"I do not say that," replied the Doctor, "only I was thinking that if the waiter comes in and finds you making free with the fourth commandment, he may think of making free with the eighth."

Upon this, the gentlemen said there was something in that, and so laid aside their game.

THE RATIO OF MOONLIGHT TO SUNLIGHT.—A new determination of the relative brightness of sunlight and moonlight has recently been made by Professor Bond. Hitherto Wallasto's estimate of the sun being equal to 891,072 full moons has been considered the most trust-worthy. Professor Bond however, concludes that Bouger's ratio of 1,300,000 was the more accurate; and upon comparing, by means of Bengal lights, the images of the sun and moon reflected upon a silver globe, he came to the conclusion that the sun equals 171,000 full moons. In a similar way it was found that the light of Jupiter was 1,943th part that of the moon, whilst the light of Venus was nearly five times as bright as that of Jupiter.

DEATH OF A DWARF IN PARIS.—The death of a celebrity, a dwarf, in Paris, the French counterpart of the American Tom Thumb is recorded. In his sixteenth year he was placed in the establishment of the Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the citizen king, and was so small at that age that he passed for an infant, and so dressed. During the stormy period of the first revolution, secret dispatches were sent by him, which thus reached without suspicion the royal family of France. To the day of his death this Dwarf, named Richburg received a pension from the Orleans family of 3000 francs a year, equivalent to £120 of our money. During the last thirty years he has lived in the same house, in the Fauburg St. Germain. Unlike Tom Thumb, he had a horror of appearing in public, and for nearly half a life time has never crossed the threshold of his own door. Not the least remarkable feature in the career of this creature is the fact that he lived to the age of ninety-two years.—*English Paper.*

Greely wrote in 1860: "If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence; contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based." Gen. Scott wrote to Mr. Seward: "A debt of $250,000,000 (it is long gone over $1,000,000,000) and fifteen devastated provinces to be brought in harmony with their conquerors, but to be held by heavy garrisons for generations at an expense quadruple the tax that it would be possible to extort, followed by a Protector or Emperor; to that I would prefer to say to the Southern States, 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace.'" John Quincy Adams, long ago foreshadowing the probable contingency, said: "Far better will it be for the people of the dis United States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by restraint."

A DEVILISH SPEAR.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Forster, the monster, whose crimes, in Virginia have outlawed his name to eternal infamy, is basking to-day in the sunshine of the peculiar favor which breathes the wholesome, hereditary and murderous." The Central Presbyterian comments on the authority of a letter received by a gentleman of this vicinity from a relation in the North, who had just visited Princeton, New Jersey, that some other friends of a secession turn did, he went to Princeton, purposing to make it his home. But such was the public indignation, excited by his atrocious crimes in Virginia that he could find, even in that place, no rest for the sole of his foot, and was compelled, because of the general odium, to look for quarters elsewhere. He was in fact given to understand that should he attempt to settle there, his house would be burned over his head."

Children's Department.

THE LENT JEWELS.

A JEWISH TALE; BY THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

In schools of wisdom all the day was spent:
His steps at eve the Rabbi homeward bent,
With homeward thoughts, which dwelt upon the wife,
And two fair children who consoled his life.
She, meeting at the threshold, led him in,
And with these words preventing did begin:
"Ever rejoicing at your wished return,
Yet am I most so now: for since this morn
I have been much perplexed and sorely tried
Upon one point which you shall now decide:
Some years ago, a friend into my care
Some jewels gave, rich precious gems they were:
But having given them in my charge, this friend
Did afterwards not come for them, nor send,
But left them in my keeping for so long,
That now it almost seems to me a wrong
That he should suddenly arrive to-day,
To take those jewels, which he left, away.
What think you? Shall I freely yield them back,
And with no murmuring?—so henceforth to lack
Those gems myself, which I had learned to see
Almost as mine for ever, mine in fee."

"What question can be here! Your own true heart
Must needs advise you of the only part;
That may be claimed again which was but lent,
And should be yielded with no discontent.
Nor surely can we find herein a wrong,
That it was left us to enjoy it long."

"Good is the word," she answered; "may we now
And evermore that it is good allow!"
And, rising, to an inner chamber led,
And there she showed him, stretched upon one bed,
Two children pale, and he the jewels knew,
Which God had lent him, and resumed anew.

THE GAS-LIGHT AND THE CANDLE.

A tall wax candle found herself one day brought into a large parlor. This was her first introduction into the world, and she was suddenly taken out from a dark box, and found herself surrounded by all kinds of gay and pretty things, and herself stuck into a gold-and-blue candlestick. For a time the candle was quite satisfied with her new position. And, indeed, why should she not be so? For there was a porcelain match-box ready to await her orders: a pink and yellow shepherdess with a gold crook, who was to act as extinguisher whenever she was needed; the finest of note-paper lay at her feet, and the perfumed sealing-wax all ready to be inflamed in her service. Indeed, the candle's little brain, whatever she had, came near being turned with vanity. She was already weary of talking with her neighbors on the writing-table, but had commenced a conversation with some literary neighbors which lay on the table near. Some rosebuds in a vase on the centre-table had nodded to her kindly, and the porcelain piper on the mantelpiece had given her a glance of his eye. Very impatient was the candle for evening to come, for then she was convinced was the time in which she should shine. She talked quite sentimentally about the "garish light of day." She hinted to one of the books lying near her she would show them she could shed some light upon something, and felt very sure she was one of those beauties who needed to be seen at night to be fully appreciated. But, alas for the poor candle! with the evening there came a sad blow. In the view of the room which she had taken in the day-time, she had entirely neglected to notice the gas-lamps that hung from the ceiling, indeed, quite above her. Now, gas-lamps are accustomed to be very quiet all day, but with the night, not only did they flash up with a startling brilliancy, but they began, too, to buzz and to sing. The poor little candle felt quite put out in comparison. She knew very well her little flame could make very little show beside these brilliant burners. Her heart sank within her, and as great as her vanity had been, and as high her hopes,—as great now was her humility, and as low her despair.

"Of what use was she in the world, indeed!" she asked; "and pray what were candles made for, when they were so easily outdone by gas!"

This was the way she went on muttering to herself.

"As for making a show in the world, that she did not expect, if she could only once in a while be of *some little use*."

She had scarcely finished these words, when there came along the daughter of the house, who seized the candlestick hastily, lighted the candle, and, followed by a party of girls, left the room. And now came the candle's time! For they went up-stairs and down-stairs, and through long dark corridors, and they penetrated dark corners, where even the daylight seldom shone. There was something to be looked for, that all were eager to find. How the candle exerted herself! She sent up such a broad flame; and even dropped some of her hot wax upon her little mistress' fingers. But who minded that, when such a search was going on? Successful at last! The lost was found, all thanks to the candle! The little case that awaited so long, had shed all this light, and, in a dark cranny, had discovered the hidden treasure!

So back into the parlor came the candle; and how it flamed up with its importance! Such a story as it made of its journey! "It is worth while," said the candle, "to wait till one's true mission comes, and then follow it. It is worth while to go out into the dark places of the world, and light up ways that have never been light before!"

And the candle quite forgot the lesson of humility she had been studying all day, and talked so very largely, and indeed absurdly, of what she had done, that the gas-lamps were obliged to take notice of her. They reminded the candle that the light had originally come from them with which the candle had been lighted before she left the room, and without which she would have been quite useless. At this the candle grew quite indignant. She thought it was a poor return for services cut in a cold entry, and in distant garrets, to be twitted to by comfortable gas-lamps, that had been all the time in a warm room. And she began to ask them where indeed, their light had come from.

But here an allumette interposed. This was a lamp-lighter made of twisted paper, of newspaper, too, which, I suppose, was why the allumette was so wise, for on the paper were printed many wise words.

The allumette thought they might all ask where their light came from, and not one would see a reason to be proud of the answer,—not even the lucifer matches themselves. For himself, his own path of duty was very humble. And he told the candle how he had seen one after another of his family taken away, merely to light a candle, and to be extinguished again. "A simple and a short-lived duty," said the allumette; "yet I am willing to wait patiently till my time comes to perform it."

It was in talk with this allumette that the candle gained some new views of life that did her good. She looked back to that long nightly excursion as the great era of her life. Yet was she willing to perform all her minor duties patiently. She lent her light to seal many a letter and note. She little knew how great a service she rendered in this way. Perhaps it was as well, indeed, for the little thing was easily made vain, and now she had grown quite humble. It might have awakened her pride had she known how she had helped to guard great secrets of state how one letter she had helped to seal had carried relief to a suffering family; and how another had borne away very soothing words of love and warm affection. As it was, *she tried to make her little light work what good it could, and not ask for its results or any reward.*—*Jav. Miss. Herald.*

CROWN HIM LORD OF ALL.—A Sunday School teacher was dying. The light of heaven was in his eye, seraphic smiles played upon his thin lips, and precious thoughts of Jesus and his mighty love filled his heart with a joy I cannot describe. Just before he sunk away, he turned to his daughter, who was bending most lovingly over his bed—and said:

"Bring—"

"More he could not say, for no strength had he to speak more. His child looked with earnest gaze in his face, and said:

"What shall I bring, my father?"

"Bring—"

His child was in an agony of desire to know that dying father's last request, and she said:

'Dear, precious father, do try to tell me what you want. I will do anything you wish me to do."

The dying teacher rallied all his strength and finally murmured:

"Bring—forth—the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all."

And as these words died away upon his lips, his soul flew up to join upon the grand company in heaven, which is ever casting crowns at the feet of their Saviour and singing hallelujahs to God and the Lamb.

Wasn't that a happy death, my children?—Would you like to die thus when your hour comes? If so, learn to *live*, loving, honoring, and praising Jesus. Learn to love him [illegible] that your heart will ever sing—

"[illegible] diadem,
And crown him Lord of all."

A LITTLE GIRL, six years old, on kneeling for her evening prayer "Now I lay me," added, "and Oh Lord, bless the poor children and give them good homes, so that they won't have to live in cellars any more. And help me not to spend my money for candy, that I may have more to give them. Amen."

OLD AGE.—"Old age is a public good. It is indeed. Don't feel sad because you are old. Whenever you are walking, no one ever opens a gate for you to pass through, no one ever honors you with any kind of help, without being himself the better for what he does; for fellow feeling with the aged ripens the soul."

Advertisements.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 18, '59.—tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 23, 1860y1

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
AGENT OF LUTTERLOH'S LINE OF BOATS.
Prompt attention given to all consignments, either for sale or shipment.
Wilmington, March 5th 1859. [mar 5, '631y1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has, by moderate charges, prompt payment of losses and liberal dealing generally, secured the confidence of the public.

Those wishing to insure their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address the Agents of the Company, or

R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, N., C., March, 24 1860y1

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
ASSETS $272,765.61.

THIS Company has been in operation more than seven years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $39,662.69 without any assessment; insurance averaging to members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,858,528.00
Amount premium notes now on hand 267,688.26

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,	
D. A. Ray,	W. M. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,	
John McRae,	J. D. Williams,	
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,	
M. A. Steadman,	A. W. Steel,	
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,	
T. B. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'g'n.
C. B. Mallett,	A. E. Hall,	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, *President.*
D. A. RAY, *Vice President.*
C. A. MCMILLAN, *Secretary.*
John Collins and C. C. McCoisman, travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications.
June, 1860y1

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY CLEVELAND ENTERED ON CHECK

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

"PROVE ALL THINGS. HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VIII.---NO. 10.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 374.

The North Carolina Presbyterian.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TERMS:

Single copy, TEN DOLLARS for six months, in advance.

All subscriptions after the 1st of January 1865, will be on the cash system, and when the time paid for expires the paper will be stopped until a remittance shall be made.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, Twenty Dollars.

Advertisements from persons with whom we have no regular [illegible] by the month.

Blank notices not specifying the number of insertions will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Original Poetry.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE MAIDEN'S VOW.

BY LOLLA.

I saw her in her childhood,
A gentle, pensive child,
Her low, sweet tones and sunny smile
Did many an hour beguile.
I loved her for her gentleness,
I loved her for her truth;
She was the fairest flower that bloomed
Along the path of youth!

I saw her in her girlhood—
Her brow serenely fair—
And folded were the massy braids
Of her dark auburn hair;
Her form was lithe and graceful;
Oh, how the heart did cling
To that brave, joyous bird of song,
That fair and girlish thing!

I saw her in her loveliness,
Her bloom and early youth,
Before the altar consecrate
Unto the God of truth;
And through the long church windows,
Came down a heavenly ray,
And fairer was that marble brow,
And purer from that day.

I saw her as a maiden,
When round her braided hair,
Was bound the wreath of orange buds,
With unseen potent fair;
I heard the low vow spoken,
Which made her his for life,
And I knew the deep, the deathless love,
Of that young, trusting wife!

Trusting, her heart was made to trust—
[illegible]
And what a wealth of love was given
By that sweet, girlish bride!
Given to one whose fervent vows
Were registered in heaven,
To love, to cherish as his life,
To him, that wealth was given.

I saw her as a mother,
When her affections turned
To that sweet nestling on her breast,
And o'er it fondly yearned;
More fondly still, because her heart
The bitter truth had learned,
That all who sought its priceless store,
Its depth of feeling spurned.

I saw her dying, dying—
Beside her couch I stood—
They said consumption's fevered glow
Consumed her young life's blood;
But I knew her heart was broken,
And I am weeping now,
That death and tears and sorrow,
Were in that maiden's vow.

Communications.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CITIZENS OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM.

When our Saviour was brought the second time before Pilate, the Roman Governor, one of the charges adroitly preferred against him was, that He claimed to be King of the Jews, and was therefore the enemy of Cæsar. Hence the interrogation of Pilate, "Art thou the king of the Jews?" to which our Saviour replied, "My kingdom is not of this world." Disclaiming all pretensions to a temporal kingdom, still he acknowledged that he had a kingdom and was born to be a king. Possessing all power in heaven and on earth, He is "King of Kings, and Lord of lords." And although he does not wield a temporal sceptre, still by him "kings reign and princes decree justice." But distinct from this influence which he exercises over temporal rulers, he has a spiritual kingdom, over which he reigns supreme. This kingdom does not consist of worldly riches and honors, nor of pomp and carnal pleasures. "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." It is fellowship and communion with Christ, who is the source of all spiritual joy. Disregarding the external condition or rank of men, he sets up his kingdom in their hearts, and, enthroned in the hearts of his subjects, he sways their affections and rules over them, in love and mercy. "A bruised reed will he not break, and smoking flax shall He not quench." And his kingdom will endure through all time and eternity. Nations may rise and fall, kingdoms may be dashed to pieces, and empires crumble into dust, but of this kingdom there is no end. "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation."

What a high privilege it is to be a citizen of such an everlasting kingdom as this, which consists in "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." But all men do not belong to this kingdom, only those who have been "born of the Spirit" and adopted into the royal family of heaven are citizens of this spiritual kingdom. And even the children of this kingdom have not entered upon its full possession. They only enjoy a foretaste of its everlasting felicity while on their earthly pilgrimage. Their union with Christ and their spiritual joys are but an earnest of what awaits them. And yet they often feel in their souls that Christ's kingdom is set up within them, and that heaven has begun on earth. But the King has not disguised the fact "that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." Hence while on their earthly pilgrimage christians are to expect trials and sorrows and afflictions. They are only children in their minority who have not obtained their inheritance. But by grace they will triumph over all their enemies, and rejoice in their possessions and at last enter upon the kingdom of heaven. Their King is their strength and comfort through all the sorrows and trouble of life, and when they are called upon to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death, he will still be with them as a rod and staff to comfort them, and will enable them to exclaim, "O death where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory?" Having triumphed over the last enemy death, the King will then say to them, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of world." The saint will then conclude with the Apostle, "that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which will then be revealed in them." What a comfort to the christian's heart in these times of war and perplexity, and when so many are driven from their homes, to feel that they have a home in heaven, that the door of their Father's house of many mansions is still open to them, and that their kingdom is not disturbed by these earthly conflicts, but still stands unmoved in its everlasting peace.

It is surely comforting to know that every citizen of this kingdom, however poor or persecuted in this world, shall yet enter into the full possession of that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for them. But we can neither describe nor comprehend all the glories and joys of that everlasting inheritance. We might speak of their being like their King, of their reigning with him, judging angels and sitting with him in his throne, as he sits in his Father's throne. We might speak of their crowns of glory, the golden harps and the palms of victory, and the song of redeeming love, but every heart should be satisfied with the [illegible] hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A GREAT THOUGHT TO DIE BY.

"Give me a great thought," said a distinguished naturalist on his last moments. "A great thought to live and strengthen me." So, his attendants spoke to him of the sea with its rolling billows, and the sky with its broad dome over the same purpose, to soothe and strengthen us in the dying hour, we all need some great thought. Grand as the thought suggested above is, it will not suffice; for there will be a day when the heavens shall be rolled up as a scroll and pass away, and there shall be no more sea. All will vanish the subject of a great dying thought, when the visible hands shall stop the machinery which moves the present suns and systems.

The ambitious man's great dying thought may be that he gained the pinnacle of "Fame's proud temple." But time will consume the marble intended to perpetuate his memory. The avaricious man will think of the treasure he has heaped up. But he knows not for whom he gathered it, and of all his possessions he can carry nothing with him, and now he must pass into eternity poor and wretched. The proud man may think of the eminence attained among his fellows, and the homage he received from them. But very soon, men will neither know nor care that he ever lived, while his dust lies as low as the meanest.

The lover of pleasure may think of the enjoyment he has had. But what comfort is this, seeing it is all past, and only suffering and woe before him? The scholar thinks of his great store of knowledge. And yet how much remains that he never learned, and how little he knows of the untried future on which his spirit is about to enter!

The warrior thinks of his conquests and renown, and the fame which his valor purchased for his country. But the day may come, in which an insulting foe will dance upon his grave, and the name of that country, for which he bled, be a hissing and reproach among the nations.

It is pleasant to turn from the emptiness of all earthly subjects, to the christian's great dying thought, which is Christ, the hope of glory. Would you soothe and comfort him in his last moments? Then speak to him of Jesus, of that Friend who sticketh closer than a brother, who was constant to those he loved, even unto death, who now and ever liveth to intercede for his followers, and has promised never to forsake them. Speak to the expiring christian of a Saviour's dying love, and of all the blessings it has purchased for him. Speak to him of the comfort he has had amid his trials; of strength imparted in his weakness; of deliverance granted from temptation; of deliverance vouchsafed from danger; of patience begotten in him under disappointment; of light shining on his darkness; of the songs that were given to him in the night. Speak to him of the safe journey he has made through a wilderness of dangers; of protection in a fierce conflict; of sufficient strength imparted to run with patience the race set before him, and now almost ended. Speak of all these things, though they be now past, for they are gifts from his Saviour, and they will calm his fears as he approaches the gates of death. And speak to him of the rod and staff that will comfort him in passing through the dark valley.

Repeat to him: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee. When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

Tell him to speak to him of heaven and the joys that are at God's right hand, of the bliss that awaits him beyond the grave. Tell him of his kingdom, that can never be moved; there is his crown, that fadeth not; there his treasure, of which moth and rust never come; and there is his mansion, eternal in the heavens. You cannot tell him very much about these things—it is not possible that yourself should now know much—for eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, what things the Lord has in store for them that love him. Still speak to the dying christian of what the Scriptures tell us of the saints' inheritance. It will surely be a great thought, and it will strengthen him to feel that his blessedness is now so near—that very soon he will wave the victor's palm and sing the victor's song—that in a little while he will be with the spirits of just men made perfect, with all the redeemed who in every age have gone to be forever with the Lord, with his own friends and kindred who crossed the flood before him, and, above all, with Jesus, *to see Him as he is, and to be like Him*. A mortal can ask no more—no greater thought to die by.

Selections.

From Tract No 470 of the London Rel. Tract Society.

TEN THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Reader, where will you be, when, in reference to the scenes of the present world, you will have to utter these words? "Ten thousand years!" How vast such a duration seems! So many years have not passed since our first parents were created. You have lived but a few short years, yet a period will come when you shall have lived thus long in the unseen world. Perhaps you look back on events that took place of small importance. How little the pleasure you enjoyed, or the pain you suffered, twenty years ago, now concerns you! but what will be your estimate of present things, and what your feelings, when all the events of mortal life shall be seen at the distance of a hundred centuries, and when of all that have interested, pained, or pleased, you will have to say, "It is ten thousand years ago!"

Come, look forward to that distant period, and think of views and feelings that will be cherished then.

Survey the present world. How bright! How fair! How fair and lovely are the [illegible] of spring, the richness of summer and the abundance of autumn across the splendors of the starry firmament! What will all this be to you when you say, "I saw that sun with pleasure, and the starry firmament! Spring, summer and autumn I welcomed with delight, but it is ten thousand years ago since, to the last time, I beheld earth, sun, and moon, and saw the changing seasons pass along."

Think of the charms of domestic life; a mother's fondness and a father's affection. Think of the marriage union, with all its tender anxieties, and all its pleasures; of the friendly fireside, of the social home, where the weary rested and comfort dwelt. All has long ended. Of every domestic delight and anxiety you may say, "It is ten thousand years ago since I left my long-loved home, to enter it no more, since I formed one of an affectionate circle there, smiled when they smiled, and sorrowed when they wept. The last of those smiles was lighted up, and the last of those tears was dropped, ten thousand years ago."

Think of the scenes of public agitation, the strife of parties, the tumult of nations. All will long have ceased, and events that now agitate millions will be faintly remembered, and utterly disregarded, while of each it may be said, "It is ten thousand years ago."

Think of the day of death. You have to die. Your heart must throb for the last time, and your spirit struggle with the agonies of dissolving nature. After this you will lie a lifeless corpse, and soon, among the ruins and silence of the grave, be quite forgotten. Ages will roll along, but at length will come the period when you may say, "It is ten thousand years since I lay languishing in pain on the bed of death, since the last struggle came, and my spirit quitted its clay-built tabernacle till the resurrection morning. That hour so long dreaded has long gone by, even my dying hour is now ten thousand years ago."

The solemnities of eternal judgment are now before you. "The Lord himself will descend from heaven!" "The heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat." "Before the King "will be gathered all nations," and he will pronounce the final doom of all. At length that great day will close. Eternity will roll along till you will have to exclaim, even of the judgment day, "It is ten thousand years ago." Ten thousand years ago I stood before the Judge's awful bar; I heard Him welcome the blest, and doom the lost to utter misery. I heard the triumphant anthems of the saved, and the shrieks and wailings of the condemned. Ten thousand years have passed since the Judge set his judgment throne, and ascended with his saints to heaven, and since the dark prison of despair closed for ever on all his foes.

The sincere christian may apply these solemn considerations to the trials of his spiritual pilgrimage. Reader, is your heart right with God? Is your soul committed to the Saviour's care, and your heart unfeignedly consecrated to him? If so, you are a christian, and doubtless are acquainted with a christian's trials. But what will these appear at that solemn period to which your thoughts are here directed? "Ten thousand years ago I was a wanderer in that long vanished world. Amidst its snares and delusions I struggled after Christ. Many were my conflicts, many my doubts and fears, many my sorrows, though many my comforts. Often did I mourn the imperfections I felt in all I was, and saw in all I did. Often did I deplore the evil I felt within, and sorrow for the ravages of sin witnessed all around. But all has long since ceased. Ten thousand years has hastened by since I ended my last conflict, endured my last sorrow, and struggled with my last foe. A hundred centuries have passed since I left the church below, but they have known no fear, no pain, no conflict. My latest grief, my latest toil, was ten thousand years ago."

ROWLAND HILL'S FOUR HEADS.—Very few ministers ever regarded order in their sermons less than did Rowland Hill. His sermons were generally of the slapdash kind. When he once went to Edinburgh to preach a Sabbath, one of the elders, after the morning sermon, gently hinted that they were in the habit of hearing sermons with heads and particulars in them. "Very well," said Rowland, "I will endeavor to remember that." After reading his text to some three thousand in the evening, he began, "I understand that you did not approve of my sermon this morning, but want to hear 'four heads,' and I know not yet how many particulars.' First, I shall go round about my text; secondly, I shall come up to my text; thirdly, I shall go through my text; and fourthly, I shall go away from my text." It is said that he managed the last head decidedly the best.

Once, preaching on the importance of the union of Christians, he said, "I do not wish the walls of separation between the different bodies of Christians to be entirely destroyed, but only *pierced* that we may more easily shake hands over them."

One Sabbath, when preaching for Mr. Jay, of Bath, he read the words, "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." Looking from the book, as though he saw the parties themselves, he said, "But the devil had dealings enough with both of you.

A man once applied to Mr. Hill for admission to his Church, and began an account of his religious experience by relating a dream. Mr. Hill replied, "We will tell you what we think of your dream after we see how you go on now you are awake."

COME IT WILL.—Manhood will come, and old age will come, and the dying bed will come, and the very last look you shall ever cast upon your acquaintance will come, and the agony of the parting breath will come, and the time when you are stretched a lifeless corpse before the eyes of weeping relatives will come, and the coffin that is to inclose you will come, and that hour when the company assembled to carry you to the churchyard will come, and that minute when you are put in the grave will come, and the throwing in of the loose dirt into the narrow house where you are laid, and the spreading of the green sod over it—all, all will come on every living creature who now hears me; and in a few brief years, the minister who now speaks, and the people who now listen will be carried to their long homes, and make room for another generation. Now all this, you know, must and will happen—your common sense and common experience serve to convince you of it. Perhaps it may have been little thought of in the days of careless, and thoughtless, and thankless unconcern which you have spent hitherto; but I call upon you to think of it now, to lay it seriously to heart, and no longer trifle and delay when the high matters of death, and judgment, and eternity are thus set so evidently before you. And the tidings wherewith I am charged—and the blood both upon your own head and not upon mine, if you will not listen to them—the object of my coming amongst you is to let you know what more tidings are to come; it is to carry you beyond the regions of sight and of sense, to the regions of faith, and to assure you, in the name of Him who cannot lie, that as sure as the hour of laying the body in the grave comes, so surely will also come the hour of the spirit returning to God who gave it. Yea, the day of final reckoning will come, and the appearance of the Son of God in heaven, and his mighty angels around Him, will come, and the opening of the books will come, and the standing of men of all generations before the judgment seat will come, and the solemn passing of that sentence which is to fix you for eternity will come.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

MARRIAGE.—The intervention of a priest, or rather ecclesiastical functionary, was not deemed indispensable to a marriage until the Council of Trent in 1400. The celebrated decree passed that session interdicted any marriage, otherwise than in the presence of the priest and at least two witnesses. But before the time of Pope Innocent III, (1118) there was no solemnization of marriage in the church, but the bridegroom came to the bride's house and led her home to his own, which was all the ceremony then used. Banns were first directed to be published by Canon Walter, in the year 1300.

There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the [illegible] which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks a counsellor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storm can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor.

CURIOSITIES OF THE BIBLE.

The following curious calculations were ascertained by an English gentleman residing at Amsterdam, A. D. 1772; also by another gentleman, who made similar calculations A. D. 1818; and they are said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation:

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, 2,728,100 letters. The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle [illegible] in the second of Chronicles, 20th chapter, between the 17th and 18th verses. The longest book of the Old Testament is Isaiah, having 66 chapters; shortest book, Obadiah, having one chapter; longest chapter, Psalm 119, having 176 verses; shortest chapter, Psalms 117, having 2 verses; longest verse, Esther, 8th chapter and 9th verse, having 90 words and 427 letters; shortest verse, 1st Chronicles and 25th verse, having 8 words and twelve letters.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times; the word reverend occurs but once in the Bible, namely, Psalms 111th and 9th verse. The first record of a burial in a coffin was Joseph, in Genesis, 5th chapter and 26th verse. The 19th chapter of 2d book of Kings and 37th of Isaiah are alike. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the alphabet, I and J being as one and the same. The book of Esther has ten chapters, and neither Lord nor God is to be found therein. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike; each verse of the 136th Psalm end alike. There are no words or names in the Bible of more than six syllables. The two finest chapters in the Bible to read are the 2d chapter of Job and the 26th of Acts.

The Apocrypha (not inspired) contains 183 chapters, 6081 verses and 152,185 words.

The New Testament contains 26 books, 250 chapters, 7,950 verses, 181,253 words, 838,380 letters. The middle book of the New Testament is the 2d Epistle to Thessalonians; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of Romans. The middle verse is [illegible] 17th chapter and 17th verse. The longest book of the New Testament is Matthew, having 28 chapters; the shortest book, 2d Epistle of John, having 1 chapter; longest chapter, Luke the 1st, having 80 verses; shortest chapter, 1st Epistle of John, having 10 verses; longest verse, Rev. 20th chapter and 4th verse, having 276 letters and 65 words; shortest verse, is John, 11th chapter and 35th verse, having 9 letters and two words. The word "and" occurs in the New Testament 10,684 times. Nowhere except in the 2d Timothy, is the name grand-mother mentioned in the Bible. The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words, and 2,566,480 letters.

The middle chapter or division of the Bible is the 117th Psalm, the middle verse in the Bible is Psalm 118th, verse 18; the middle line is 2d Chronicles, 4th chapter and 16th verse. The first division of the divine oracles into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the 19th century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand in the present translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses, as we now have them. Robert Stephens, a French printer, had previously (1551) divided the New Testament into verses as they now are. A Bible in the University of Gottingen is written on 5,476 palm leaves.

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.—A late number of *Fraser's Magazine* has the following:

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily dressed, with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edge, and a glaring yellow silk pocket handkerchief, broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard, in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous songs leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit.

A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets; or eating or drinking with disgusting voracity. If ever Oliver Goldsmith had been married he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man you know little about, oddly dressed or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manners, you may be tolerably sure he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men. The wife's advices are like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. These are wholesome though painful shears, snipping off little growths of self conceit and folly.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—An Alabama Methodist has pledged $100,000, to be equally divided between the two Orphan Institutions proposed by that denomination in that State.

GOD'S WITNESSES.—"Disciples are witnesses for God by their *example*." Actions speak loudly for any cause. "By this," said our Saviour, "shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye keep my commandments." It is by letting our light shine that we glorify our Father which is in Heaven. No words, however well chosen, repeated or earnest—no professions, however public, can avail so much for the honor of Christianity as a pure and consistent life. In the early progress of the Gospel, this was the attestation which first [illegible] universally convinced the Gentile observer. The truth, the peacefulness, the meekness, the fraternal affection, the charity of the new sect, won its way to the moral approbation, even of enemies. This is a species of testimony which, from its nature, is continually on the increase. The more wide our field of observation, and the closer our scrutiny, the more will instances of moral excellence, as fruits of faith in Christ, brighten on the vision, as new tracts of stars come into view in galaxies and nebulæ, under the penetrative power of the telescope. All believers are thus God's witnesses, by a holy life; and this to the confounding of Infidelity, which can show no such seals. Our very familiarity with this class of facts deadens our susceptibility of their just force. We almost weary of seeing men made better by Christianity. But let us see how the account will read, if we reverse the statement, and imagine such things recorded of Infidelity. Let me feign the history of such inverted revival thus. A man well known as a liar, swindler, and profane swearer, has lately been convinced of the falsity of Christianity, and has consequently abandoned all his evil courses. A riotous, drunken ruffian, the scourge of his family and terror of his neighborhood, has lately become quiet, pure, and temperate, and has closed his den of madness, all as the fruit of Deism, to which he has been converted. Two miserable debauchees ascribe their returns to a life of virtue to having embraced the doctrine of universal salvation, and express great comfort that Judas Iscariot passed immediately to glory. An entire community has just sustained a transformation from litigious conflict and angry feud to concord and humanity, from yielding to the belief that there is no God. For any startled, and justly. Infidelity [illegible] such fruit, and promises no such [illegible] while the influence of the Bible [illegible] those with calmness, splendor, and [illegible] calculable interest.—*J. A. Alexander.*

ASTONISHING ANECDOTE.—Hannah Moore, in a letter to her sister, in 1792, relates the following interesting incident:

"The other morning, the captain of one of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes breakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's, and related the following: One day he went out of his own ship to dine on board of another. While there, a storm arose, which in a short time made an entire wreck of his own ship, to which it was impossible for him to return. He had left on board two little boys, one four and the other five years old, under the care of a black old slave. The people struggled to get out of the sinking ship into a large boat, and the poor black took his two children, tied them in a bag, and putting in a little pot of sweetmeats for them, slung them across his shoulders and put them in the boat. The boat by this time was quite full, and as the black was stepping in himself, he was told by the master that there was no room for him—that either he or his children must perish, for the weight of both must sink the boat. The exalted, heroic negro did not hesitate a moment. 'Very well,' said he, 'give my duty to my master, and tell him I beg pardon for all my faults,' and then gave the rest—plunged to the bottom, never to rise again until the sea shall give up her dead.

"I told it the other day to Lord Monboddo, who fairly burst into tears. The greatest lady in this land wants me to make an elegy of it, but it is above posey."

FAITHFUL STEWARDS.—A nobleman advised a French bishop to make an addition to his house of a new wing in the [illegible] style. The bishop immediately answered him:

"The difference, my lord, that there is between your advice and that which the devil gave to our Savior is, that which the devil gave to change the stones into bread, that the poor might be fed; and you desire me to turn the bread of the poor into stones."

Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the times of Edgar, sold the sacred gold and silver vessels belonging to the church, to relieve the poor people during a famine, saying: "That there was no reason that the senseless temples of God should abound in riches, while his living temples were perishing with hunger."

Butler, Bishop of Durham, being applied to, on some occasion, for a considerable subscription, asked a steward what money he had in his house. The steward informed him there were five hundred pounds. "Five hundred pounds!" said the bishop; "what a shame for a bishop to have such a sum in his possession!" He ordered it all to be immediately given to the poor."

THE ORPHANS' FUND.—Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D., Agent appointed by the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the collection of funds for the education of the children of wounded and deceased Confederate soldiers, addressed the Methodist congregations in Petersburg last Sabbath, at Washington St. church, and collected about nine thousand dollars. This was considered a very liberal contribution.—*The Messenger.*

SEVERAL EASTERN ECCLESIASTICS are expected in England soon. They are to come commissioned by the Synod of Moscow, to make definite inquiries regarding the present position of the Church of England, with a view to restore intercommunion.

N. C. Presbyterian,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

to Soldiers.—[illegible] Ladies of Sumter, $50; Soldiers' [illegible] Lyntchburg, $50; Oak Plains ch., [illegible] H. McG., $20; Mrs. S. T. H., $10; [illegible] H., $10; Miss J. L., $10; Mrs. M. [illegible], $10; Miss E. M. M., $40; Mrs. J. J. [illegible], $10; Mrs. A. E. W., $10; Mrs. R. M., $10; Archie, Frank and Hunter, $30; J. [illegible], $10; A. S. B., $10; J. McQ., 20; Mrs. [illegible], $150; J. A. McK., $20; Miss [illegible], S. C., $50; Antioch church, [illegible]; Unity ch., (Co. Rowan,) $150; George [illegible], $40; Soldiers' Aid Society, Salis[illegible], $200.00.

Let us Keep the Fast.

[illegible] day now intervenes between the [illegible] and that solemn time when this [illegible] is summoned to prayer. If [illegible] reasons for the call of [illegible] these seasons have lost [illegible] because of events [illegible] On

vants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress; so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God, until that he have mercy upon us. Have mercy upon us, O Lord, have mercy upon us."

A More Excellent Way.

Contentment, that which shall so really and completely satisfy our desires as to leave nothing to strive after, nothing to wish for, is the object which all are seeking, the one thing for which we give in exchange everything else, the positive good to attain which all other treasures are counted as of little value, save as they may be of service in assisting our accomplishment of this one great purpose.

From the day that our great father was driven forth from the gates of Paradise, even until now, the whole race has eagerly pursued this over-mastering idea, in the hope that they might be able by some contrivance to reduce it into a palpable and substantial possession. Ever restless, because ever unsatisfied, the human mind has sought its gratification by every possible and impossible means. Its unceasing activity, in the search for contentment, has been the cause of all that development of power over the resources of nature which is the pride and the boast of our advanced civilization, and which gives promise of greater, and more important triumphs yet to be achieved, until the earth shall be subdued, as well as replenished in obedience to the primal command. Acting under this general law which impels us to the attainment of something which is not yet possessed, each of us has a way whereby he hopes to secure the good which he so earnestly desires. Our ways are diverse, according as we propose the accomplishment of different ends, yet the object of each is the same; contentment is the grand focus where all our ways converge; and whether broad and easy, or straight, narrow and difficult, they are the paths of our own choosing and such as, in our opinion, will lead us by the shortest route to the summit of our hopes, desires and expectations.

We naturally put our trust in earthly good, and seek for the satisfaction that may be derived from the possession of earthly treasures. These, being false in their character, fleeting and uncertain in their continuance, can offer no hope of permanent enjoyment, and without this they are not worthy of our sole pursuit, even if they were intrinsically valuable. But, inasmuch as they are only sought of the people [illegible], or whether they were left [illegible] a system of ethics for their own guid[illegible] and government, one test is distinctly [illegible] rule of them all. When the light that [illegible] in them had become darkness, then the [illegible] hand of destiny and retribution [illegible] that darkness thick and palpable— [illegible] perished because of their own wrong[illegible].

"Assyria, Greece, Rome Carthage—what [illegible] they!" They have passed away, their [illegible]tness and their glory have faded from [illegible] vision of men. Their history lives— [illegible] to teach, lives to warn and to instruct [illegible] successive generations have read and [illegible]ndered the classic pages which record their [illegible]rs, felt a righteous indignation at the [illegible]tal of their baseness and their crimes, [illegible]shed at their ignorance and folly and [illegible]—run headless into the same "Serbonian bog" in which these nations whole[illegible] have sunk. Philosophy teaching by precept [illegible] been powerless to arrest the fatal tendency to self-destruction. Philosophy teaching by example has been deliberately thrust [illegible], its wisdom derided, its warnings ignored, and the fate which should have been avoided, became the common lot of all [illegible] *mutandis*, a hand-breadth will [illegible] all the differences which any imagination can allege in the corresponding [illegible] of flourishing greatness, decline and [illegible] the history of ancient States.

[illegible] is morality or the reverse, in an [illegible], is easily determined; what[illegible] or defective is [illegible] its essence [illegible] upon the standard by which it is to be [illegible]ed, and consequently in this both variety and degrees must be candidly admitted. No man can be better than his God; no human excellence can surpass its model. The morality of communities, considered simply as aggregations of individuals, must of course present the same variety and degrees, since neither can the whole be greater than the sum of all its parts, nor the constitution of the mass be different in its properties from the atoms of which it is composed. But we affirm that there is a morality of the State, different from that of individuals, to be tested by a different standard, amenable to a different law, governed by different principles. The State is an entity moral, responsible; capable of knowing good and evil, capable of doing right and wrong. The formulas by which it guides its operations and governs its conduct, whether fundamental or suppletory; all the maxims which are rightly held sacred as embodying the true theory of government, as well as those which have exercised a disturbing influence for a time, and then been rejected as false lights, dangerous heresies, destructive opinions, must be tried by a certain unalterable rule of right, the same in all ages, among all people and under all conditions. If they attain to the proper standard, they ought to be received, approved and defended. If they fall short, or miss by a wide divergence, they should be denounced as worthless and rejected.

The safety of the people is the supreme law of the State. Hence all nations have some established rules and regulations which at once define wherein that safety consists and provide what appears to be the best means by which it may be conserved and promoted. With some these rules exist in the form of a written constitution wherein certain powers are conceded to the government thereby created, certain checks and limitations imposed on its authority, certain rights tenaciously reserved, and the general object and purpose of the common agent plainly indicated.

With some, these rules are unwritten, but a long course of action in the same direction, continuous movement in the same grooves, so to speak, uniform judicial determinations of ancient customs and laws, define with no less accuracy the rights of the people and the limitations of authority. With others, the will of the sovereign, obviously, is the rule; yet his will is, in few instances, wholly arbitrary. The general sense of right, the general desire to advance the common interest and well-being, the knowledge that the splendor of the throne is but a reflection of the happiness of the people, will usually suffice to control excesses, reform abuses, and enforce those obligations which exist in reality on the part of the sovereign, and are wanting in appearance only. From these considerations we conclude that the morality of the State is to be tested: *First*, by its Constitution, by which we mean that rule whereby it proposes to secure and promote the safety, welfare, happiness and progress of the people. *Second*, by the instruments which it has provided for the accomplishment of this, the only true end of its creation; and herein we must include the laws of a State and also those who make expound and execute them, in their political capacity as co-ordinate branches of the government. If the *rule* be right and the instruments competent and faithful, then the morality of the State is complete. If the rule be wrong or the instruments incompetent or unfaithful, then the morality of the State is defective.

Defective Morality.

No. I.

That nations rise and fall, flourish and decay, according as their morality is complete or defective, is a truth, trite indeed, but valuable to all who would draw wisdom from the hard experience of former ages. We need not reiterate this statement by any formal enunciation, but a random illustration or two may not be without value, if it only serves to relieve the assertion from the appearance of dogmatism.

The early history of our race, as given in the sacred Scriptures, is the only portion of God's dealings with it, from which the veil has been so completely lifted that we can determine with certainty whatever may be affirmed as the precise cause of their prosperity or adversity at any given period. And in this record there is no fact so distinct in itself, so frequently, nay so universally predicated of the ancient nations as this—that in their righteousness they stood, in their transgression they fell. Whether [illegible] energy and determination never felt before. He must become acquainted with the most [illegible] of traitors, for he must submit to the cruel deceptions of his own heart. And over all these he must often win his desperate way, as, beset behind and before, he struggles on through doubt and despondency and gloom, sustained only by the *hope* of final triumph, rest and peace.

But all this while there is a principle within his breast that will not suffer him to look behind and long for the old enjoyments wherein he once found pleasure. Forward, ever yet more formidable obstacles, if need be, he will urge his glorious way. Steadily and with a resolution that refuses either to succumb to the difficulties that seem to bar his progress, or to yield to the compromises which his enemies craftily suggest, he presses onward, keeping ever in view the prize of his high calling. He knows but two well the dangers of the way, but his heart cannot be appalled by these. He runs that he may obtain. He fights that he may win. He struggles that he may gain the mastery over all his foes, within as well as without. He endures hardness as a good soldier, that he may enjoy the fruits and sweets of victory. He is satisfied to work now, that he may rest hereafter; to weep now, if need be, that he may at length rejoice; to hunger and thirst now, that he may be filled, one day, with all that his enlarged desires can wish or hope for, knowing that glory and honor and eternal life, with all that can contribute to his highest and most perfect enjoyment will be his, not only in possession, but of right, in that day when he shall enter into the joy of his Lord.

Here is a contentment which can afford to look with disdain at present trials, to despise the pursuits of this present life and count them, as in truth they are, but vanity and vexation of spirit. For this contentment takes hold on the infinite, eternal and unchangeable realities of the future. Not willing to be bound to the things that can be shaken, it fastens itself to that which is more enduring than the everlasting hills, even to the sure and certain promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come.

And, truly this must be an excellent way, since it leads to the attainment of such objects. "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Tread not therein, avoid the paths of destruction, let not your ways lead you to the eternal burnings, but turn from them, seek the right way, even the more excellent way that will surely conduct you into mansions of everlasting blessedness. The way of the wicked is as darkness, but the Lord preserveth the way of his saints.

To our Readers.

We shall continue to issue the *Presbyterian* regularly, until the "Greeks"—we [illegible] our doors. Our subscribers may look for our accustomed appearance, and we trust that our serenity will not become unduly disturbed. This is an important week in our history. The whole nation will soon be gathered in their accustomed places of worship, to pour out their souls in earnest prayers for our deliverance. And, it may be that while the people pray, the Lord will be gracious and stretch forth his arm to save. Let us keep the fast.

The Culture of Sorrow.—Nearly all sorrow, while it lasts, depresses action, destroys hope, and crushes energy; but it renders the sensitiveness more acute, the sympathies more genial, and the whole character less selfish and more considerate. It is said that in nature, but for the occasional seasons of drought, the best lands would soon degenerate; but these seasons cause the lands to work up from the currents beneath, with the moisture, all those mineral measures that restore and fertilize the soil above. It is thus with sickness and with sorrow; once surmounted, they fertilize the character and develop from the deep fountains of the human heart a joy and fruitfulness not otherwise attainable.

Help of the Spirit in Preaching.—To the glory of the Divine faithfulness, I declare that some of my happiest pulpit opportunities have been, when I have gone up stairs with trembling knees and dejected spirit; nay twice or thrice, when I had been so far reduced as to be unable to fix on a text, till the psalm or hymn was about over. These are not desirable trials; but they redound to the praise of him who has said, "without me ye are nothing." At times of doubt and barrenness cast yourself at large upon God, and distribute the word as you are enabled. In all probability the fishes and loaves will increase in your hands, and God will administer [illegible] enough and to spare.—*Toplady*.

Higgaion.—This word occurs in Psalm, 9. 16, signifies meditation, and summons the reader to meditate on the verse; and that time may be given for this useful exercise, the word Selah is added, i. e. pause. Upon what is the reader called to stop and reflect? It is this: "The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands." Here the wicked pause and meditate on those words of solemn and terrible import.

Re-Union of Bible Societies!—It is stated that the American and Foreign Bible Society, which, twenty-eight years ago, withdrew from the American Bible society, on a dispute about the translation of *baptizo* into foreign tongues, has appointed a committee to consider the question of re-union with the old society.

Is there a God?—The eccentric John Randolph once ascended the lofty point of the Blue Ridge to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and overwhelmed him with the sense of a present Deity. "Jack," said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him, "if anybody hereafter says there is no God, *tell him he lies.*"

Prayer.—One has quaintly but truly said, "God looks not at oratory of your prayers, how eloquent there are; nor their geometry how long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many they are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are; but he looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are."

Roman Cathedral.—Bishop McCloskey has opened subscriptions in New York city to commence this building on a scale which will make it the most costly church edifice in the United States.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Christ the Great Magnet.

The magnet is so called from Magnesia, a province of ancient Sydia where it was first found. It is a species of iron ore, much valued for the manufacture of iron. Artificial magnets are made by rubbing pieces of steel against a piece of the ore. Both natural and artificial magnets attract particles of iron and steel to themselves by imparting to those particles first the magnetic power and converting them into magnets. And sometimes after iron ore is pounded up, the iron is separated from other particles of rock and earth, by magnets before it is put in the furnace. And in many places in the country, if a magnet is dipped in the sand, it will take up particles of iron attached to it. This attracting power of the magnet was known in very early times, and the ancients attributed its properties to a soul, or principle of life. So thought Thales and Hippias.

Now the apostle Peter addressed his first epistle to "strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bitteynia,"—countries in the western part of Asia Minor, as we now call it. And by Asia in Peter is supposed to be meant Proconsular Asia, in which was included Phrygia, Myria, Caria, and Lydia. The very country where Thales had lived, and where the peculiar properties of the magnet were discovered, and probably extensively known. If these countries were not the scene of the apostle's labors, yet he must be supposed acquainted more or less with the people of the countries to whom he wrote. Now, in Peter 2: 4, he compares Christ to a "living stone, chosen of God and precious," to which he exhorts those dispersed ones, as "living stones" to come and join themselves. And the illustration is so appropriate and complete, that we cannot resist the conviction that this is the figure he had in mind.

Christ is the great magnet, the great attracting, life-giving one. Come near to Him; receive a peculiar influence first from Him, by which you may become like Him, living stones; and then you will be drawn by Him away from all foreign substances and impure objects, and attached to Him forever; you will be built up by the addition of materials all alike, a scriptural house. He draws those only, who have a capacity of being drawn, just as the magnet, for the most part, attracts only iron, and leaves other substances behind. This agrees with what he said in John 12: 32, "And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me;" and 6: 44, "no man can come to me, except the father which hath sent me draw him." Where of course all compulsion must be excluded, and only the sussory influence of the Holy Spirit is intended which dwelt in Him in full measure, and like the figurative life of the magnet, gave life to those who were attracted to Him.

E. F. B.

The Figures in St. Peter's Dome.—The following description is a striking illustration of the oft quoted line of Campbell:

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

The angels and other statuary, with which the dome of St. Peter's—in Rome—is ornamented, seen at the distance of four hundred feet from the pavement below, represent the most lovely images that the imagination of man has ever conceived. Heavenly, divine, are the terms applied to them. When near by all is changed. Huge monsters, with great glaring eyes and distorted features, are staring you in the face, and almost frighten you with their hideousness. The skill of the artist consists in being able to produce beauty from the distance at which they are generally viewed.

Time is Short.—To-day you may be in health, to-morrow in the grave. Oh, then, come to Christ now for salvation. It is in this world, and not in the next, that you will have the opportunity of fleeing from the wrath to come.

Christ does not say that salvation may be obtained to-morrow, for that is uncertain. Therefore, from this time forward remember your time; "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." Live in the recollection of your mortality, and in all your engagements remember that "time is short."

From House to House.—Would there were more of this apostolic teaching. Teaching publicly is important. We have reason for gratitude that we hear the gospel from the sanctuary. But the Apostle was not satisfied till he had pressed the truth on every man's conscience, from house to house. Public teaching reaches but a small part of the community. Teaching from house to house reaches all. In public teaching the man draws the bow at a venture. In preaching from house to house, he learns those peculiar wants that enable him to speak a word in season to every individual.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. In order to have a friend, you must first become [illegible]. Cultivate, therefore, the lovely grace of friendship. There is nothing more beautiful on earth than the face of a faithful friend—direct when seen in darkest day. A real friend never deserts his fellow.

An Eloquent Thought.—Though the inventor of the steam engine and the discoverer of the telescope may have intended to invent and discover for themselves alone, yet they could not help giving the strength of ten thousand arms, and the vision of ten thousand eyes to all mankind; and when an inspiring thought glows up, like sunshine, in the soul of genius, a new sun is lighted up in the firmament of all men's consciousness, and a ray out of the Eternal Intelligence is poured out over the world.

Folly of Atheism.—Lord Bacon says, "I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, the Talmud, and the Koran, than that this universal frame is without any mind. God never wrought miracles to convince atheists, because his ordinary works are sufficient to convince them. It is true that a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth them back to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest on them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederated and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity."

A Scattered Presbytery.—A member of the Knoxville Presbytery, writing to the *Central Presbyterian*, speaks of one member as in Trans-Mississippi, a second as within the Yankee lines, though a staunch Southerner, a third as far down in Georgia, a fourth as in North Carolina.

Female Preaching.—The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* mentions that Mrs. Augustus Frederic Thistlewayte, of Governor square, London, whose husband has an income of about $50,000 a year, has been preaching in Paris, Sundays and week days, in the parlor of an English [illegible] to crowded audiences. "She speaks with a good deal of fluency, and expounds with a considerable degree of force." Her connection is as was, with Dr. Cumming's Presbyterian church.

Not Peaceable Disturbers.—The *Boston Recorder*, (Congregational,) warns the loyal North against the danger to which it is exposed from "[illegible] desires for peace," and from being "too ready to take the Divine prerogative of forgiveness into our own hands, as if we were more merciful than God, and to pardon those dreadful offenders whom the Lord, in mercy to posterity, has delivered to us to destroy." It does, as a case in point, the example of Saul who was reproved for not exterminating the Amalekites.

Camp Meetings.—A writer in the *Christian Observer* states that there is a camp ground at Bethesda Presbyterian church, York district, S. C., (the only church of that denomination in that State, so far as is known,) where one has been [illegible] for [illegible] years, and that [illegible] in the [illegible] meeting, that same ground, in the [illegible] the autumn of each year, for seventy days, during which [illegible] are kept up.

Hon. A. L. M. Chen.—This gentleman, the most distinguished member of the House of Representatives in the First Confederate Congress, is now a Lieut. Col. of cavalry, in Roddy's brigade, Army of Tennessee.

Chaplains' Fund.—In the Lexington Presbytery, Rev. Messrs. White and Gaither have raised, among the churches, within a few weeks, $12,000 for the support of Presbyterian chaplains in the army.

Remission Thanks.—To the *Southern Christian Advocate* subscription of $5,000, in Confederate (interest bearing) Treasury Notes, was made by the Georgia M. E. Conference.

A believer studies hard how to relieve the cross when he has to attend it.

General Intelligence.

This News.

We can properly call [illegible] of news this week, although important events are transpiring at our very doors. But [illegible] or information concerning [illegible] is allowed to be made public, and people are driven even to refer to the many [illegible] which their tongues must needs keep [illegible]. We are [illegible] specially concerned [illegible] present safety of our town, for we believe that such dispositions have been [illegible] as forever to effectually control any [illegible] of the [illegible] that are, or [illegible], [illegible] this army [illegible] effected so many [illegible] ving views," that [illegible] our [illegible] [illegible] readers for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] days of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

YANKEE VIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.—The New York Herald makes the following [illegible] the downfall of Wilmington, [illegible] lines of military policy that will [illegible] event:

The downfall of Wilmington, the [illegible] Confederacy, [illegible] inevitable necessity of [illegible] Federal fleet, as soon [illegible] and individual [illegible] these, they may [illegible] to all [illegible] Beauregard strengthen [illegible] Columbia, and Hardee from [illegible] must, when the general [illegible] northward as Wilmington [illegible] struggle on in the [illegible] Sherman's victorious [illegible] combining operations of the enemy's forces [illegible] we are thus bringing [illegible] Sherman will insure the safety of Sherman's further advance, and will facilitate [illegible] against the rebel capital. [illegible] and Braga cannot reinforced by Lee, as will [illegible] at rebel difficulties by a [illegible] at Wilmington will afford us [illegible] while [illegible] afford an efficient base [illegible] supplied for the [illegible]

[illegible] March 4.—Official notice is given [illegible] Charleston officers, and men who were [illegible] to Savannah or Charleston during [illegible] December last, and all delivered [illegible] James River prior to the 1st inst., are do [illegible] to be discharged.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans is [illegible], by high authority in the trans-Mississippi [illegible] to be intended for Galveston and not for [illegible].

The army of the Trans-Mississippi is in excellent spirits and condition. The troops are well supplied with clothing, food and munitions [illegible]. All that is required to satisfy them [illegible] is to give them, and plenty of it [illegible].

[illegible] Gen. W. Morehead, Esq., was [illegible] Chairman, and W. W. Vass, Esq., [illegible].

The following were elected Directors: Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Hon. John M. Morehead, Dr. J. J. Hawkins, Col. J. M. Heck, Thos. Webb, [illegible] Elias Bryan, Esq.

At a meeting of Directors subsequently held Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was re-elected President, W. W. Vass, Esq., is Treasurer of the Company.

[illegible] River Transportation Company.—[illegible] B. P. Williamson having resigned the [illegible] Director, Henry A. London, Esq., has been elected in his place.

We learn that the Company has commenced the repair of the dams and locks on Deep River, and will prosecute it with vigor.

A Noble Offer.—A citizen of Petersburg, through the Richmond Sentinel, offers to be "one of twenty-five to give two hundred thousand dollars each to pay Gen. Lee's army, and thus raise five millions; or if this number cannot be had, you are authorized to say that this sum will be paid to any one Gen. Lee may designate. If the press will properly present this subject to the people it is believed that there are patriotism and liberality sufficient to raise one hundred millions by contribution to the government. As to the *ability* there is *no question*. It is respectfully suggested that gentlemen who have their hearts in the cause, but do not feel able to contribute $200,000, might make contributions of $100,000, $50,000 and $25,000 each. Start the work and see what can be done."

Answered.—A Lady in Lynchburg wishes to exchange a silver urn, which cost in Philadelphia $100 in gold, for that amount in specie to be expended in buying provisions for Gen. Lee's army.

Still More.—At Staunton Va., 65 persons have pledged themselves to *give*, not to *sell*, to the government, 194 bbls. of flour, 7,000 lbs. of bacon, and $105 175 in money. [illegible] committee was appointed to canvass the county for more.

Prisoners Recaptured.—Quite a number of Yankee prisoners, who had escaped from Florence, Charlotte, and other places, have been recaptured in this section of the State recently. We learn that on Tuesday last 7 were sent off from here mostly officers. On that night, information having been received of a gang in the woods near this town, Lieut. McKenzie, of Maj. Hoover's Battalion, was dispatched in search of them, and picked up eight, all officers, as follows:

Seneca Allen, Capt. Co. F, 83th Reg't N. Y. Vols.
O. Stanit, 2d Lieut Co. 103d Penn.
A. W. Frisbey, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 10th Me. Vols.
W. L. Sherwenther, Capt. Co. D, 85th N. Y. Vols.
S. T. Andrews, Lieut. Co. F, " " "
Fletcher Smalin, Capt. Co. D, 103d Pa., [illegible]
D. M. Spencer, 1st Lieut. Co. K, " " "
L. A. Butts, 1st Lieut. Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols.

They escaped from Charlotte on the 15th Feb'y, travelled only at night, and as the weather was bad and many nights without a star visible to guide them made very slow progress towards the coast.

On the receipt at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, of Governor Andrews' request to ring the bell on Thursday in honor of the passage of the amendment to the Constitution, Mr. Cody, the postmaster of the town, refused to give up the key to let in the bell ringer, objecting to the act of Congress as unconstitutional. The citizens, however, rallied, another key was found, and the bell was rung with a will.

Resignation of Mr. Rives.—Hon W. C. Rives has been forced by ill health to resign his seat in the House of Representatives.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens:—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, invite me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruptions to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly imperilled. For at least a few months that Army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Quartermasters Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only use the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot forbear myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have already to choose whether they will contribute what commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, reduce the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware that a general exhibition of [illegible] to make his discharge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1st. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) immediately, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged, at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorize one of their number to make the designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up, and a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, Fellow Citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of these supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, there one pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintainance of that of the enemy. You have therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, fellow citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed in vain, I am, fellow citizens,

Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

Northern and Foreign Items.—The greatest novelty on the Brooklyn skating ponds is a "calico promenade" on the ice.

A peeress in her own right advertises in London for a situation as governess.

Twenty-six substitutes tunneled their escape from the New Haven conscript camp last week.

Edward Everett left no will, and his estate will be divided among the heirs at law.

A couple of whales appeared one day a week or two ago at Nantucket harbour.

A German translation of Bulwer's works has been issued at Stuttgart in a hundred and ten volumes.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25 000 for the purchase of the burial place of the late Stephen A. Douglas.

From an inspection of the Stratford register, it is found that Shakespeare's widow subsequently married a shoemaker of the town, named Richard James.

Maximilian has been having a grand ball in the Mexican palace. The Empress wore white silk embroidered in gold, a necklace of diamonds, and a sprig of green leaves in her hair.

Melancholy Death.—Lieut. Carr, 67th N. C. Troops, was found dead on the 24th ult., about two miles from Kinston. It was thought the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had fallen from his seat in a buggy, and was run over by the vehicle. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Post Office at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County, has been re-established, with Foster Mason as Postmaster.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

PUBLISHED GRATUITOUSLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The following military orders are published for general information:

Executive Department N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8.

The following named surgeons and assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st *District*—Surgeon W. R. Wood, Assistant Surgeon T. Yeates, J. Branch.

2nd *District*—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeons F. E. Rountree, Dr. J. R. Ruffin.

3rd *District*—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Hobbs, L. Hussey, J. B. Robertson.

4th *District*—Surgeons W. C. McDuffie, G. W. Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A. A. McKay.

5th *District*—Surgeon E. A. Crudup, Ass't Surgeons L. T. Smith, Dr. D. T. Taylor.

6th *District*—Surgeon R. W. W. Glenn. Dr. W. J. Coutts, Dr. Thos Oakley.

7th *District*—Surgeon W. W. Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R. L. Payne.

8th *District*—Surgeon J. B. Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M. L. Brown, H. Cosby.

9th *District*—Surgeons W. W. Foote, C. Happoldt, W. H. Robertson.

10th *District*—Robert V. Welsh, Wm. L. Love, D. F. Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.

Subscriptions.—We are under obligations to Mr. Galloway, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company, for a copy of a Yankee Wilmington newspaper styled "*The Herald of the Union*," and dated March 2. It is number 3 of the issue. It is printed with the material of the *Carolinian*. No editor's name appears—not even the name of printer or publisher.

This paper was brought out by "Anderson the Baggage man"—a faithful slave, well known to those in the habit of going to Wilmington. Anderson says he could not stand the Yankees and he left them; and we saw him on the streets here to-day with his horse and cart, admired and respected by all who were acquainted with his history.

From the *Herald of the Union* we make up the following summary:

The leading editorial is headed "Subjugation," and its first sentence is as follows: "The people of Wilmington are subjugated." The object of the article is to show that "subjugation" is not so bad after all, and New Orleans and Savannah are cited as places where it may be seen in all its glory, and where it may be seen that subjugation is only a "bugbear" and has lost its terror to those of the Southern people who have bowed their necks to the Yankee yoke." This article seems to be written by no new comer.

Important Arrest.—Detective Reece yesterday succeeded in arresting a soldier named John A. Newton, of the 34th N. C. Regt., upon the charge of forging and selling soldiers' discharges, furloughs and retired papers. Accused is a one legged soldier, and is supposed to belong to a regularly organized gang, the members of which for some months past have been roaming about the States of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, selling the soldiers furloughs, discharges and retired papers. A large lot of the blanks were found in his possession, and he confesses that he has furloughed, discharged and retired over 4,000 soldiers. The prices charged for these papers were as follows: Discharges, $800; retired papers, $1,000; furloughs for 60 days, $400; for a less time than 60 days, $300. The [illegible] that the blanks found in his possession were printed in Augusta, Ga. Newton is a printer by profession, and had in his possession a quartermaster's stamp and inking apparatus. He was committed to the Castle.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 2d.

England and France also have many affairs upon their hands, both in Europe and Asia; some of them having much more urgent claims upon their attention than anything upon this continent. England has to watch and checkmate the policy of France in Italy, in China, in Cochin China, in the Red Sea and a dozen other places, and appears to be preparing to wash her hands of American interests altogether by promoting the Federal Union of her North American colonies "under a central government." If she could only see this present war carried on actively until that Federal Union shall have been inaugurated, and Canada left to her own resources, then she would not be necessarily drawn into a war by any future invasion of Canada; nor would there be the same motive for such invasion on the part of the United States. The "Monroe Doctrine" would then have only Mexico to apply itself to; and, in that direction, England would gladly cheer it on.—*Examiner*.

Government in the Conquered Southern States.—Mr. Sumner's substitute for the report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that no rebellious State shall elect Senators and Representatives until the President proclaims that hostilities within such State have ceased, nor until the people of such State have adopted a republican government not repugnant to the Constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to Representatives in Congress, was rejected by a very decided vote, and the subject was then laid aside.

Mormons.—At a recent Sunday meeting of Mormons, in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young and other prominent speakers, denounced the Gentiles," or unbelievers, in their midst, and declared that Utah, in nine months, would be as free of Gentiles as Lincoln's message was of freedom to Utah.

An iron letter has been sent by mail from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to England. The iron was rolled so thin that the sheet was only twice the weight of a small sized sheet of ordinary writing paper. It is supposed to be the thinnest iron ever rolled in the world, and was manufactured by the Sligo Iron Works.

Gen. Wade Hampton, with a patriotism and unconquering spirit, eminently characteristic of [illegible] applied the torch with his own hands to his elegant family mansion, and saw it in ruins before he left the place.

Southern Talent.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in a speech lately maintaining that Americans is a distinct English variety, says: "American [illegible] comprehend genius in the negro [illegible] who lies in the trenches with his musket [illegible] hand and his spelling book in the other."

Marriage, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Hooper, Mr. Thomas Lassiter, to Miss Mary Ann Lassiter, all of this county.

On the 11th inst., Mr. Hooper [illegible] Lassiter, to Miss Mary Ann Lassiter, all of this county.

[illegible] the Senate [illegible] ratifying the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Divinity of Christ.

Canon vs. Canon.—Rev. Mr. Bannister, of the Huntsville Episcopal church, who prayed for the President of the Confederate States during our occupation of that city, and refused, on the ground of the Federalists, to pray for the President of the United States, when questioned by the provost marshal of the enemy, said that the canon of his church required the former prayer, was told that the cannon of the Yankee army required the latter, and was ordered to leave the lines in ten days.

When Marius was reproached with not giving battle to the Cimbrians and Teutons, who were overrunning the country—"We have to fight," said he, "not for trophies, but for existence; we will not give battle till victory is certain." When the battle did take place, the Teutonic host was annihilated, and Italy was saved.

We must have *courage*, and to our courage we must add *faith*—faith in the justice of our cause, and faith in its final triumph because it is just; since the moral government of the world proceeds on fixed and settled principles, which limit the bloody wishes of tyrants, and will not allow the reign of wrong and oppression to be eternal.—*Rich. Confederate*.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE

stands adjourned to meet at Antioch church, Robeson county, N. C., on Thursday before the second Sabbath in April, (6th day of the month) at 12 o'clock, M.

J. P. McPHERSON, *Stated Clerk*.

Montpelier, N. C., March 8, 1865.

RECEIPTS TO MARCH 3, 1865.

T S Richmond, Ar Mor Va; S M Pain, Williamsboro; A R McDonald, Carthage; Jno M Graham, Hentrose; Geo Andrews, Dav. College; mrs H A McMillan, Spring field; J W McGregor, 14th N C T; A McGregor, 43rd N C T; mrs M A Malloy, Cheraw; M Gormly, Jamesburgh; I H Rowan, Carthage; miss V C Landis, mrs Dr Taylor, Oxford; mrs Crowder, Lincolnton; D A Davis, Salisbury; mrs M B Mumford, Mocksville; miss M J Currie, [illegible] Lewis, miss J V Brown, Hillsboro; mrs G M White, Melville; mrs D C Jones, Red Mountain; Saml Slate, Little Yadkin; mrs S A Sobosit, Miranda; Dr G N Rush, Ekenah; mrs G E Jarrett, Walton's Ford, S C; mrs E Wyont, Wilah.

IN MEMORIAM.

REV. RICHARD OWEN CURRY, M. D.—The death of this faithful and zealous Minister of Christ, creates a void that will not easily be filled. The prominent positions he had held, and the efficient services he has rendered in the vineyard of his Master, demand more than a mere passing notice. He was a living epistle seen and read of all while living, and his example is a rich legacy to the church. That he may yet speak, though now dead, is the design contemplated in this tribute to his memory. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28th, 1816. He was the eldest son of Robt. B. Curry, who emigrated from Orange county, N. C. His mother was a Virginian by birth. His early life was spent in Nashville, and at the University of that city he was graduated, under the presidency of Dr. Philip Lindsley. In obedience to the wishes of his father, he gave up his early predilection in favor of the ministry, and studied medicine, and received his degree in the University of Penn., in the year 1844. He practiced medicine in Nashville, until in 1844, he was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences, in the University of East Tenn., in Knoxville, which he filled successfully for several years. Afterwards he returned to the practice of his profession, and continued without much interruption, till his death in Salisbury, N. C., February 14th, 1865. From a child, he had studied the Scriptures in the Sabbath school, and there received his first religious impressions. He professed conversion in his youth, and shortly after commencing the practice of his profession, he was elected and ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Nashville, under the care of Dr. Edgar. Nor was he an elder in name only, but a zealous, enterprising elder, a pioneer and evangelist in disseminating religious truth. By the blessing of God upon his efforts a Sunday school was established in the vicinity of Nashville, and one near Knoxville, in each of which he became the zealous superintendent. But he was not content with so limited a sphere of influence. His heart had yearned to preach Christ from the beginning of his christian life, and as he had opportunity, he had studied Theology, and other sacred sciences. At length in 1843, he presented himself for licensure to the Presbytery of Knoxville, and was accordingly licensed. He was speedily called to the pastorate of the Mecklenburg church, and ordained to the full work of the ministry. Shortly after he took charge of Madisonville and Sweetwater churches, which he continued to serve till after the breaking out of the war. At the same time, Dr. Curry established and taught a female Academy of high grade in Knoxville. But when invading armies began to bear his child of labor, he felt it incumbent upon him to have recourse to his original profession to support his family. First in Knoxville, then in Greenville, Ga., then in Abingdon, Va., and for the last seven months in military prisons, Salisbury, N. C., he occupied the responsible post of surgeon. A skilful physician, an enterprising citizen, and a humane christian man, he brought all his qualifications to bear upon the welfare of his patients, and did as much as one man could do, to render them comfortable. In addition to the arduous duties of chief surgeon, he officiated as chaplain, preaching in the different wards of his hospital, and among the guards, as occasion offered. In addition to all this, he willingly undertook the superintendence of the Presbyterian Sabbath school, in order, as he told the writer, that he might have one sweet interesting hour among the children, and one stated weekly object to prepare for. But alas, under these accumulated labors he sank. After attending to his patients, preaching twice, and superintending the Sabbath school, on the 12th of February, he was seized with his last illness. On the 19th of February, he was called to the Monday-ite, that night, which rapidly terminated his life in a few days. He had no fears of death, but awaited it calmly as long as reason remained. Owing to the nature of his disease, he was delirious for the last 24 hours of his life, and hence he left no last words of counsel, no expressions of hope, not even a farewell to his family. But the church and his family need not these precious keepsakes. His life is his legacy to the church, and no counsels or charges could increase the tender regard of his family for his memory. For him to live was Christ, and to die was gain.

In temperament, Dr. Curry was ardent and enterprising. He did nothing languidly. What he thought worth doing at all, he thought worth doing well. As a husband and father he was the soul of tenderness, granting every innocent indulgence, and furnishing every possible comfort. As a man of science, he was much in earnest. While a professor of Natural sciences he cultivated the branches of his department with unremitting assiduity, collecting specimens from all quarters, making the acquaintance of scientific men throughout the country, and consulting with them about the best methods of teaching scientific truth. As a superintendent he was full of expedients to interest Sabbath school children. He possessed a rare faculty of illustrating truth so as to interest children and at once them to its practical bearings. In a few Sabbaths all the children learned to know and love him. As a preacher he was plain, practical and practical. To win souls to Christ was the only object. His sermons were full of earnest thoughts, judicious counsels, and faithful warnings, and tender expostulations. Up to his strength, and beyond his strength, he watched for souls. In his life and influence he exemplified the declaration of eternal wisdom "The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life, and he that winneth souls is wise."—Prov. 11: 30.

"Servant of God! well done;
Rest from thy loved employ:
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.
The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace."

J. R.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Camp 45th N. C. Regiment, February 20, 1865.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 45th N. C. Troops this day held, Capt. L. A. W. Turner was called to the chair, and Lt. Jno. W. Reid, appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, Providence has willed the sacrifice of the following named officers, during the recent bloody fights, viz: Capt. Wm. A. Lemmey of Co. E, who died in Hospital, July 20th, 1864, of wounds received at Garey's, near White Oak Swamp, Va., June 15th, 1864; Jno. Bell, 2nd Lieut. Co. E, killed at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864; H. W. Jarvis, 3rd Lt. of Co. E, Feb'y 5th, 1865, at Hitcher's Creek; M. D. Cloud, 1st Lt. Co. D, killed at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864; and A. W. Troutman, 2nd Lieut. Co. C, killed at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864, and it becomes us to exhibit some sense of their worth and sympathy for their deaths; therefore,

Resolved, That the above were our brothers in arms, were gallant and noble men, much beloved by their comrades in arms, and their deaths are sincerely regretted by [illegible] our sympathies to the families of the deceased, and shall ever fondly cherish their memories with fond regret.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *N. C. Presbyterian*, and *N. C. Christian Advocate*, for publication.

Capt. L. A. W. Turner, Ch'n.
Lieut. J. W. Reid, Secretary.

DIED.

Obituaries, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted free of charge. For all over ten lines, *ten cents per line* must be paid. Any one can make the calculation as to the price for inserting an obituary, by counting *ten words to the line*. The money must accompany the order to insure insertion.

In Petersburg, Va., January 2nd, 1865, B. NEWTON LOWRANCE, aged 24 years, 2 months, and 10 days.

The deceased, since early in the war, had been a member of Co. K 54th Regt. N. C. T., where he was highly esteemed, and dearly beloved by both comrades and officers. But on the 26th of last December, he was transferred to the 24th N. C. Regiment, that, in his brother's command and with the friends of his youth, he might battle on in defence of his country's rights. But the God of battles had determined that he had made his last march and fought his last battle. For within a few days he was called to meet, not the foes of his country, but the King of Terrors. But we have reason to believe that the deceased had placed his trust in Him who had conquered death, and that he was not afraid to meet "the last enemy," even death. For, though he had never connected himself with the visible church, he was a child of the covenant, and he had been carefully instructed in the great principles of our holy religion, and the tone of many of his letters during the last year, and his conversation with his brother during his sickness, gave evidence that God had not forgotten his promises to those that train their children for Him. Even in his delirious moments during his last sickness, his thoughts dwelt upon sacred things, and those were seasons when he talked freely to his brother about the interests of his soul. He anticipated his end, and expressed himself willing to die, if it be the Lord's will. He said he had been a great sinner and his only hope was in the mercy of God, as revealed in Christ. And though he had often had doubts, he had a strong hope of a blessed immortality. When his attention was called to home and the loved ones, he wept, and said, "tell them to meet me in heaven." And thus while friends and relatives mourn his loss to them, let them rejoice that he possessed many traits of character, which rendered him not only beloved by all who knew him, but, as we trust, by God himself, and that he is now at peace.

Com.

1865, MARTHA ALICE, daughter of Dr. J. R., and M. A. Barr, aged 2 years 6 months and 20 days. The tender bud is only taken from a soil which sin hath cursed with thorns and briars, and transplanted in the paradise of God.

Yet lost and loved! through coming years,
How many sighs must uttered be!
How many silent thoughts and tears
Our hearts will consecrate to thee.
No sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care.
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

Com.

Killed, on the night of the 13th February, 1865, JNO. BEAUNS McMILLAN, son of Col. Alex'r McMillan, of Robeson, while pursuing, with others, one of a mysterious band that was for some time annoying Mrs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, whose husband is in the Confederate army, faithfully discharging his duty. He was shot through the head and died in a short time, in the 31st year of his age. The death of this highly esteemed and useful young man, has indeed brought sorrow to many hearts. Though not in the army in consequence of physical infirmity, yet he was as brave as he was generous and accommodating. The loss of a young man of such moral worth and usefulness, is not only deeply felt by the sadly afflicted family, who had previously lost two sons in the army, but by the community who knew and appreciated him, and who in great numbers followed his cold remains to the silent grave. There an affectionate and touching exhortation was given by the Rev. Hector McLean, long to be remembered by the numerous hearers.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

Tuesday, March 8, 1865.

BACON,	$6 00
BEEF, retail,	3 50
BEES WAX,	3 00
BUTTER,	10 00
CORN,	3 00
COTTON,	$ 0 00@3 00
COTTON YARNS,	$40 00@50 00
COFFEE,	$00 00@4 00
COPPERAS,	$9 00@10 00
EGGS,	$2 00
FLOUR,	$525 00
IRON,	25 00
LEATHER,	$30 00
LARD,	$4 00@5 00
NAILS, retail,	$ 5 00@6 00
PORK,	$4 00@15 00
TEAS,	$20 00
RYE,	$30 00
SODA,	$12 00@15 00
SUGAR,	$00 00
SYRUP,	$0 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,	$0 00@40 00
SHEETING, 4-4,	$5 00@5 25
SALT,	$15 00@100
TALLOW,	$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, to teach in a small family, well qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, and Music on the Piano. A pleasant home for a refugee. References required and given.

Address JAS. P. HODGES,
or Mrs. WM. T SMITH,
Aversboro, N. C.

February 22nd, 1865.-4t

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation for teaching English and music. References given and required. For further particulars address L.

Oaks, N. C.

Feb'y 1. 1865.-3tpd.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
CONTAINING THE
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,
REPORTS OF MARKETS,
AND
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms: For 1 month - - - - - $ 5 00
For 3 months - - - - - 15 00
For 6 months - - - - - 30 00

Address, W. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor.

March 1st, 1865.

HEAD'QRS, RESERVES OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Assistant General's Office,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

General Order, No. 2.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS in the State of North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 31, 1865.

They are requested to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and to receipt them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer, Raleigh, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

Head'qrs Army of Northern Virginia,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind described are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are not an effectual aid for the defence of the country in any way, so in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to come with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of this country.

To the patriotism I now appeal [illegible] promptness, that by [illegible] they [illegible] the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender the arms in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining needed, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid right can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to such ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Department at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with the army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments presented their expedition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to the headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons having or claiming to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from enemy [illegible].

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms of deserters under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipt given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. Safford, Ord'ce Arsenal, Richmond.
Major R. Randolph, Petersburg, Va.
[illegible]
Capt. G. E. Cady, [illegible]
[illegible]
Capt. A. G. Brenham, [illegible]
By order of [illegible]
[illegible] Gen. of Ordnance.

Official:
J. W. Hinsdale, A. A. G.
Feb. 14. 186-3t.

TEA [illegible].

THESE SEED are [illegible] Chinese Tea plant, now growing in [illegible] vicinity. They are packed in bottles to [illegible] (the latter is the better.) The price is $25 [illegible] enough seed to make 100 plants. Full directions for cultivating will accompany each package.

They can be sent by Express. The Express charges must accompany the order.

Address S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

February 22, 1865-2t*

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF 1865 [illegible] will commence [illegible] Applications for admission [illegible]

Maj. WM. A. [illegible]
Superintendent.

Jan. 11th, 1865.-3t.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE MISSES NASH AND MISS HOLLOCK WILL re-open their school on the 2d Tuesday in Jan'y, 1865. Circulars will be forwarded on application.

Dec 16, 1864.-3t

WOOL WANTED FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED continue to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, one hundred of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 23, 1864.-tf

NATHAN A. STEDMAN, [illegible], N. STEDMAN.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL [illegible]
AND
COMMISSION [illegible]
No. 19, [illegible]
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 20, 1864.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order
JNO. M. ROSE,
Treas'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

Feb. 1st.

RAGS! RAGS!!

AFTER THIS DATE I will pay TWENTY FIVE cts. per lb., for Rags delivered in Fayetteville or at my Mills on Rockfish.

DAVID MURPHY.

Dec. 14, 1864.-tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool previously) we will give 1 lbs. Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. [illegible] at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

Geo. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1864.-tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL SEMINARY,
ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin at Mebanesville, on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course is retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars. Address,

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent, Oaks, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1864-10

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 2 1864.-6m

...Reading.

...CAIRE

...which has ...controversy, and ...the gossiping ...That ...cast of his arie... ...of a ...romance ...ground-work ...Parisian ...in the ...A young gen... ...very handsome, ...and flowing hair, ...Protestant Epis... ...of this city. There ...perceived to denote ...of the world. The ...upon a neat boot ...neatest glitter of his ...immaculate purity of shirt-...aristocratic bearing of ...fabric, "gave the ...," who didn't care ...

...ylum answered his ...ering politely, thus ...

"...d this is an asylum ...babies!"

..., the lady replied ...must take babies."

...ivering interroga... ...left at your door, ...ould you not."

...uld be no other ...would suggest ...

...question was: ...", and he bowed himself ...door and took his departure, while ...returned to her household duties ...and ruminate over the singular ...occurrence.

Last Saturday night, when the little household of orphans were about being consigned to their little beds, a knock at the front door attracted some of the little girls in, the hall. They ran to the door, and, ...stranger through the transom, ran back and apprised the matron. She went to the door, but discovered that the individual had vanished as softly as a ghost. Her eyes instantly fell upon a neatly rolled bundle ... steps which at first she thought to be a white cat. She touched it gently with ... when the bundle gave forth a half-... that decidedly human-like blast. She ...ed to examine the ... and discovered it to be a live baby ... presenting a striking resemblance and living substance of the man who so surprised her with his interrogatories a few days previous. Attached to the bundle was a note with directions, written in a neat feminine hand-writing, that the baby should be called Lula Jenkins, and that from time to time money should be sent to the Asylum sufficient to provide for its maintenance and education.

The little stranger was immediately cared for, and the children who had been attracted ... when returning to their homes, ... looking behind the adjacent ... observed girl cried out to him to "go back and get the baby." At this the individual in question took to his heels, washed his baggy, which was ... the road and was soon out of sight. On Monday last the directresses of the institution were all assembled at the asylum. And about the same time a gentleman driving a fast in an elegant tara cut, pulled up at the gate, and, after asking how "the baby" was getting along, gave the whip to his Rosinante and dashed off down the road.

The circumstances were all detailed to the Chief of Police, to whom was given the note which accompanied little "Miss Jenkins" on her first visit, and at last accounts the lynx-eyed officers of the municipal law were on the search for the authors of this mysterious perpetration.

At present the little foundling is regularly installed at the Orphans' Home, where every watchful attention will be administered to by its humane perceptress and philanthropic managers. It the society of innocent children grow up the beautiful ...

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

CAMP BOWIE, Feb. 4th, 1865.

EDITOR: The following is a list of the killed, wounded and captured, in Co. E, 42nd N. C. Regiment, during the campaign of 1864. Please publish it for the information of the friends and relatives of the company, and oblige

Yours truly,
THOS. JOHNSON,
Lt. Commanding Co.

Beaubelor's Creek, Feb'y 1st.—Wounded: Jas. D. Brown, slightly.

Plymouth, April 18th, 19th, and 20th.—Wounded: Lewis J. Quinn, and A. W. Simmons, severely; Thos Caffrey, and Lewis B. Grisham, slightly.

North Washington, April 27th.—Wounded: Lt. T. J. Bostic, slightly.

Drewry's Bluff, May 16.—Wounded: J. D. Brown, and T. R. Grisham, severely; Benj. B. Bryan, and Sto. S. Dail, slightly.

Hanover Junction, May 24th.—Killed: Sergt. S. H. Miller, and William Futral; wounded: Geo. Cooper, and Noth. Futral, mortally; David W. Bradshaw, and Jno. W. Williford, severely; Jno. R. Cavenaugh, and Lewis J. Rich, slightly.

Bottoms Church, May 30th.—Killed: J. W. Carlton; wounded; Sergt. F. A. Simmons, ... Kornegay, and Alex. Guy, ... wounded: S. B. Dail.

... Fraley, Jake ... Strickland, and Wm. ...

Washington City, July ... Kedar L. Mathis; wound... Grady, severely; captured ... brooks.

Snicker's Gap, July 18th.—... I. D. H. Grady, L. R. Edw... Lofton, and Jno. H. Outl... Sergt. Isaac Brown, and Jos... verely; Corp. Jas. O. Carr, ... augh, Lawis G. Grady, and ... slightly.

Charlestown, Aug. 21st.—... Brinson, and Lewis J. Qui... Stephen H. Grady, and C. ... verely.

Bunker Hill, Sept. 3rd.—... Lanier, wounded: Jacob S. ...

Winchester, Sept. 19th.—... Joe. Carr; wounded: Isaac ... Lt. T. J. Bostic, Ed. F. ... Brown, Thos. Caffrey, and ... slightly; captured: Isaac ... Caffrey, R. A. Chambers, J. ... A. Outlaw, and Wm. R. ...

Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22nd.—... Carr; wounded: Jas. B. Tur... Corp. J. O. Carr, Ed. F. ... Bryan, Jere J. Pearsall, and ...

Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th.—... verely and captured: J. E. ... ded slightly: Lt. S. D. Ferri...

Died of disease during the ... J. Grady, and A. S. Kornegay, ... federacy, and Lewis U. Bean, ... prison.

Total; killed, 13; died of ... disease, 3; wounded and ... captured, 12. Aggregate, 78.

The company entered the ... sixty-five muster men. ... killed, dead, wounded, and captured (including those who have been wounded more than once) is seventy-seven. We could now muster no more than twenty-five fighting men; but the remnant, notwithstanding the toils they have undergone, the privations and hardships they have suffered, and the dangers to which they have been exposed, are still unsubdued in spirit, and true to the cause for which they have already made so many sacrifices. On the evening of the 1st inst., they held a meeting, and, by a unanimous vote, passed several resolutions, declaring their unabated confidence in President Davis, and in the ability of the country to maintain itself against the power of our enemies, and ultimately to achieve its independence, provided our people would but be true to themselves, cease croaking about peace, rally to the support of the cause, and above all, place their trust in "Him who has never forsaken them that call upon him, nor said, seek ye my face in vain."

We are comfortably quartered in good houses on Swift Creek, near a spot made familiar by a considerable sojourn in the year '62, both before and after the battles around Richmond.

The absence from our midst of so many of our best, bravest and noblest comrades, whom the unsearchable wisdom of Divine Providence has cut off in the bloom of youth, and amidst bright anticipations of a useful and happy life, affords food for serious reflection to many who have heretofore been thoughtless and gay; and notwithstanding camp duties are not light, yet there is considerable leisure time on the hands of the soldiers, which would doubtless be profitably employed, if we had a multiplicity of the necessary of reading matter.

The Legislature now receives ... ten copies of the Presbyterian—one ... each company. If our friends would send us a few more copies, I have no doubt the State Legislature would be duly appreciated, and their benevolence, as "bread cast upon the waters which should be gathered after many days."

Very respectfully,
J. ...
Lt. Com'g Co. E, 42nd N. C.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

A GREAT ECONOMY FOR CHILDREN.—Just as we were concluding from our recent illness, we took a very ... which cured us quite curious. ... a number of remedies having failed to ... it, a friend sent us a bottle of the ... "Life Everlasting" which ... ... effect, and we ... ... to persons ...

... a very short time to what ... by the usual ... ... well as ... ... fifths of your ...

... Grass.—Mr. Ramsay, ... I have ... experience in ... ... of the ... ... and that ... ... as its ... ... and quality ... ... abundant, ... climate at least, ... eye-witness; allow me, ... your ... valuable sheet to state, as ... ... brief a ... as possible, that I have come to the ... that the old system of ... cultivation in our loose and untethered way, will not do. The sun is too hot, and other causes, to me unknown, operate in some way to its disadvantage. The simple secret in my humble opinion is, to have a shade, and that shade as nature would again seem to dictate in the tree. I have had arbors, and I have my vines to run in them—the oak—with the first I have never succeeded, with the last I have never failed.

SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 25, 1862.

COUGH.—When a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the effort of nature herself attempting the cure, which she will effect in her own time and more effectually than any man can do, if she is let alone and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied he has taken a cold, let him do three things: First, eat not an atom; second, go to bed and cover up in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can and in three cases out of four, he will be entirely well in thirty six hours.—*Hall.*

QUARANTINE OF WATER.—The toilsome, ... is more valuable in earth than in air. ... under the ... with twice its weight of lime, it ... and there ... parts instead of ... of perfectly dry earth under the ... Of a ... of Paris statue weighing five pounds, more than one fifth is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water,—nine parts of flint to one of water. Of twelve hundred tons of clay land, at least four hundred are water. Water, indeed, exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of hasty observers. When the dyer buys of the dry salter 100 lbs. each of alum, potash, and soap, he obtains, in exchange for money, no less than forty five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty-four in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to 78½ pounds, in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains in ordinary weather about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk; and thus rarified, no more ... the air than the solid water ... the lime or opal in which it is absorbed.

Some premonitory symptoms of approaching financial trouble have already manifested themselves in England; and woe be to the Yankees when the convulsion shall reach their shores. No country on earth was ever in a condition so unfavourable as the North for encountering a financial storm. They have built upon the treacherous sands of credit the most stupendous paper structure which the world ever beheld, and when the rains descend and the floods come great will be the fall thereof.—*Examiner.*

Disputation leaves truth in the middle, and party at both ends.

SHAME THAT FAILED.—We all remember the story of the innkeeper who became proud as he prospered, and taking down his sign of the ass, put up a portrait of George IV. in its place. His neighbor immediately raised the cast-off effigy, and, "In this sign he conquered." The first landlord, alarmed at the increasing popularity of his ... and understanding the cause, wrote under the grim visage of his majesty: "This is the real Ass."

But a more ludicrous incident of the kind is just told at the expense of the good bishop of Llandaff. He took up his abode near the head of lake Windermere, where the principal inn was known as the cook had the Landlord by way of compliment to his distinguished neighbor, embellished the Bishop as the new sign. An innkeeper close by, who had frequently envied mine host of the cook for his good fortune in securing a considerable preponderance of visitors, took advantage of the change, and attracted many travelers to his house by putting up the sign of the cook. The landlord with the new sign was much ... ... at seeing many of his old ... ... as his ... by way of remedy, he put up, in ... bottom, under the portrait of the ... "This is the old cook."

SUPERSTITION IN ABYSSINIA.—Mr. Parkyns, in his "Residence in Abyssinia," says: "I cannot help adverting to a practice which is not unfrequent but which might appear fabulous to any one who has not witnessed it. When a woman has one, two, or more children, and they have all died, she will, in hopes of saving the life of another just born, cut off a piece from the tip of the left ear, roll it up in a piece of bread and swallow it; others will keep one side of the head shaved until the child is grown. For some time I was at a loss to conjecture the reason why a number of grown up people of my acquaintance had one ear only; and when told the truth, I could scarcely believe it, until I went into the house of a neighbor, though contrary to the custom, purposely to witness the operation. An old woman cut the tip off the ear, and put it into kind of vinegar called sherro, when the mother of the infant opened her mouth to receive it, pronouncing the words "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

MAKING FREE WITH THE COMMANDMENTS.—The late Dr. Lockhart, of the College Church, Glasgow, Scotland, when traveling in England, was sojourning at an inn, when the Sabbath came round.

On entering the public room, and about to set out for church, he found two gentlemen preparing for a game of chess. He addressed them in words to this effect:

"Gentlemen, have you looked up your portmanteaus carefully?"

"No! What! are there thieves in the house?"

"I do not say that," replied the Doctor, "but if you come in and break you nothing from with the fourth commandment, he may think of making free with the eighth."

Upon this, the gentlemen said there was something in that, and so laid aside their game.

THE RATIO OF MOONLIGHT TO SUNLIGHT.—A new determination of the relative brightness of sunlight and moonlight has recently been made by Professor Bond. Hitherto Wallaston's estimate of the sun being equal to 801,072 full moons has been considered the most trust-worthy. Professor Bond however, concludes that Bouguer's ratio of 1,300,000 was the more accurate; and upon comparing, by means of Bengal lights, the images of the sun and moon reflected upon a silver globe, he came to the conclusion that the sun equals 171,000 full moons. In a similar way it was found that the light of Jupiter was 1,943th part that of the moon, whilst the light of Venus was nearly five times as bright as that of Jupiter.

DEATH OF A DWARFISH PARIS.—The death of a celebrity, a dwarf, in Paris, the French counterpart of the American Tom Thumb is recorded. In his sixteenth year he was placed in the establishment of the Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the citizen king, and was so small at that age that he passed for an infant, and so dressed. During the stormy period of the first revolution, secret dispatches were sent by him, which thus reached without suspicion the royal family of France. To the day of his death this Dwarf, named Richburg received a pension from the Orleans family of 3000 francs a year, equivalent to £120 of our money. During the last thirty years he has lived in the same house, in the Faubourg St. Germain. Unlike Tom Thumb, he had a ... of appearing in public, and for nearly half a life time has never crossed the threshold of his own door. Not the least remarkable feature in the career of this creature is the fact that he lived to the age of ninety-two years.—*English Paper.*

Greely wrote in 1856: "If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence; contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based." Gen. Scott wrote to Mr. Seward: "A debt of $250,000,000 (it is long gone over $1,000,000,000) and fifteen decapitated provinces to be brought in harmony with their conquerors, but to be held by heavy garrisons for generations at an expense quadruple the taxes it would be possible to extract, followed by a Protector or Emperor; to that I would prefer to say to the Southern States, 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace.'" John Quincy Adams, long ago foreshadowing the probable contingency, said: "Far better will it be for the people of the dis United States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by restraint."

A DOUBTFUL STORY.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—

"Hunter, the monster, whose crimes, in Virginia have damned his name to eternal infamy is beginning to enjoy a foretaste of the penalties that await hereafter the wholesale incendiary and murderer. The Central Presbyterian mentions, on the authority of a letter received by a gentleman of this vicinity from a relation at the North, who had just visited Princeton, New Jersey, that soon after Hunter's resignation last fall, he went to Princeton, proposing to make it ...

Children's Department

THE LOST JEWELS.

A woman taking ... one ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
In celebration of ... the day ... [illegible]
He crept ... the ... [illegible]
With ... thoughts, which ... upon ... [illegible]
... with,
And ... his children who ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
And with these words ... [illegible]
"How ... your ... [illegible]
... I ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]
"What question ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]
"Good is the word," ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]

END OF YEAR